

# UCF Veterans Legacy Program



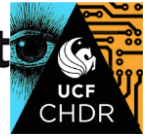
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## St. Augustine National Cemetery Mini-Tour Teacher Notes

NB: Before you begin preparations for your tour or classroom lesson please note we have created a short orientation presentation. If you plan to go to the cemetery, you may want your students to do the [UCF VLP Mini Tour Cemetery Tour Intro](#). It provides helpful information for any tour. If you plan to do your lesson in your classroom, please use the [UCF VLP Mini Tour Classroom Intro](#). If you would like an editable PowerPoint version of this presentation, please reach out to Dr. Amelia Lyons at UCF [ucf.vlp@ucf.edu](mailto:ucf.vlp@ucf.edu).

### Korean War: The Forgotten War

#### Florida State Standards

- **SS.4.A.1.1:** Analyze primary and secondary resources to identify significant individuals and events throughout Florida history.
- **SS.4.A.1.2:** Synthesize information related to Florida history through print and electronic media.
- **SS.4.CG.2.2:** Explain the importance of voting, public service and volunteerism to the state and nation.
- **SS.8.CG.2:** Evaluate the roles, rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizens, and determine methods of active participation in society, government and the political system.
- **SS.912.W.8.2:** Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
- **SS.912.W.8.4:** Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
- **SS.912.A.6.10:** Examine causes, course, and consequences of the early years of the Cold War (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Warsaw Pact).
- **SS.912.A.6.12:** Examine causes, course, and consequences of the Korean War.
- **SS.912.A.6.15:** Examine key events and peoples in Florida history as they relate to United States history.

#### Overview of the Tour

This tour provides an overview of the Korean War, otherwise known as the “Forgotten War” after World War II. It provides a basic historical context of the Cold War and the

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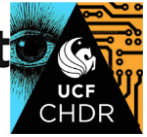
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Korean War to help foster an understanding of this conflict within the larger context of the Post-WWII era. To solidify this comprehension, this tour also expands on the lives of several Veterans who fought in the Korean War.

## Before Starting

Before starting the first stop of the tour, there are two worksheets to be passed out: the Scavenger Hunt questionnaire, and the blank map of Korea.

- The Scavenger Hunt questionnaire should be passed out before beginning the tour. Explain to students that each stop will have answers to the questions on the sheet, and that you will go over the answers at the final stop of the tour (Stop 9).
- The blank map of Korea will be passed out during Stop 2. Explain to students that they will label it with the information from that stop, and that like the Scavenger Hunt, you will go over the answers at the final stop of the tour (Stop 9)

## Stop One: Historical Context and Statistics - Korean War Plaque

### *Basic Cold War Historical Context Notes*

#### **What is the Cold War?**

After World War II, there were increased tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union that were exacerbated by their ideological differences (Communism vs. Capitalism). It was called the "Cold War" because there was never actually any direct fighting between the US and the USSR; instead, the war was fought through "proxy wars" in parts of South America, Asia, and Africa. Proxy wars were wars fought between smaller countries that were backed by the superpowers of the US and USSR.

#### **What is Communism?**

Communism is a political/economic ideology in which the state owns the major resources of a society (i.e. capital, education, agricultural produce, etc). The ideology proposes the idea of a state which redistributes resources equally with the intention of eliminating class division.

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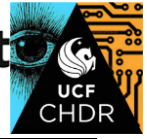
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## **What is Capitalism?**

Capitalism is the economic model adopted by most of the western world. It asserts that the production of labor (i.e. money or “capital”) is privatized with little government oversight/involvement.

## **Background on the Korean War**

The Korean War was one of the proxy wars of the Cold War. One of the main reasons for the United States’ involvement in the Korean peninsula is because of The Red Scare and belief in the “Domino Theory.”

The Second Red Scare which happened after the end of World War II propagated the fear of the spread of communism. This fear was exacerbated by the installation of the Berlin Wall and the “fall” of China to communism in 1949. Thus, the “Domino Theory” was founded on the idea that as countries gained independence from the Axis and became communist, surrounding nations would follow suit until there was a “communist takeover.”

These both led to the United States adopting the policy of containment—literally wanting to contain the spread of communism. President Truman did this by stating that the United States had a responsibility to help countries after the end of World War II by sending aid (both military and not)—this would become known as the Truman Doctrine.

## **Why did the Korean War start?**

The Korean War began when Communist forces in what is now North Korea tried to unify the Korean peninsula. They did this by coordinating several military attacks on strategic points along the 38th parallel on June 25, 1950.

The United States had interest in Korea since Pearl Harbor, wanting a free Korea from Japanese imperialism. Thus, President Truman was concerned by Russian and Chinese involvement in the attacks—wanting to retain a democratic Korea.

The United Nations—an organization which was organized after WWII to aid in international collaboration and peace—approved of military support of the South Korean government.

*Korean War-Specific Historical Context Notes*

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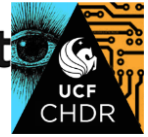
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The US and the USSR stopped at the 38th parallel line on the Korean peninsula as the result of an agreement between Joseph Stalin and President Truman. The Soviets wanted to preserve communism in the peninsula while the Americans wanted to maintain democracy. However, on June 25, 1950, North Korea attacked South Korea. The North Koreans wanted to unify Korea under the communist North Korean government.

The US officially entered the war on June 27, 1950. The American government sought to stop the spread of Communism into the southern part of the peninsula. There was concern that China and the Soviets were encouraging the aggression of North Korea. According to the domino theory, if South Korea fell to the Communists, neighboring states may also become susceptible to the ideology.

In October 1950, the United Nations (UN) approved the movement of UN forces to cross the border of the 38th parallel to aid the South Korean government. As the UN's forces approached the Northeast of China, the Chinese went on the offensive, launching a full-scale attack in late November—pushing the forces back south of the 38th parallel. It was during this movement that the communists took control of Seoul. By early 1951, the US and UN forces pushed the fighting back to the 38th parallel. Then in July, the troops faced a stalemate and the progression of the movement of both sides remained static. Armistice talks began that month but would not bear fruit for almost two years. On July 27, 1953, President Eisenhower signed an armistice ending the fighting and keeping Korea divided along the 38th parallel, where it is still split today.

## *Key Terms Students Need to Know*

- Cold War
- Proxy War
- Communism
- Democracy
- 38th Parallel
- Domino Theory
- Containment
- Truman Doctrine

## *Statistics*

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Casualty Type	Total	Army	Air Force	Marine Corps	Navy
Killed in Action	23,613	19,715	209	3,320	369
Died of Wounds	2,460	1,887	14	532	27
Missing in Action - Declared Dead	4,817	3,337	991	386	103
Captured - Declared Dead	2,849	2,792	24	29	4
<b>TOTAL HOSTILE DEATHS</b>	<b>33,739</b>	<b>27,731</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>503</b>
Missing - Presumed Dead	8	4	4	0	0
Other Deaths	2,827	2,121	310	242	154
<b>TOTAL NON-HOSTILE DEATHS</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>TOTAL IN-THEATER DEATHS</b>	<b>36,574</b>	<b>29,856</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>4,509</b>	<b>657</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-THEATER DEATHS</b>	<b>17,672</b>	<b>7,277</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>3,844</b>

(Remind students that they can learn significant details about the Korean War (and any conflict) by looking through statistics.

Around 1.7 million Americans served in Korea itself, while about 5.7 million others were on active duty during the war.

- 86,000 of these veterans were women. Women were allowed to serve as permanent members of the military upon the passage of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act in 1948. Prior to that act, women were only allowed to serve in times of war and were restricted to joining reserve elements each branch offered specifically for women. Women serving in Korea itself typically served in field hospitals, medical ships, or MEDEVAC (medical evacuation) transports.
- The Korean War was also the first American war to have a fully-integrated armed forces. Executive Order 9981, put forth in 1948, desegregated the military and allowed Black soldiers to serve in regular, non-segregated units.

Between two and three million people died during the Korean War; this number includes both civilians and military.

- Over 54,000 American soldiers were killed during the Korean War; the table

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above breaks down some of this information and offers some specifics.

- 7,140 Americans were taken prisoner, and 4,400 of those would eventually return to the United States, most others died in captivity.
- 131 Americans received the Medal of Honor, which is the highest military decoration a soldier can earn and is given out for acts of valor.

Some other notable firsts of the Korean War (in addition to having the first fully-integrated military) include being the first war to be fought with the Air Force as an independent branch.

- The National Security Act of 1947 officially established the Air Force as a branch independent from the Army. During World War II, the Air Force operated as the United States Army Air Forces.
- The Air Force also first operated jet fighter aircraft during the Korean War. It still relied mostly on propeller-driven aircraft from the World War II era, but jet aircraft such as the F-86 Sabre saw action against Soviet fighters such as the MiG-15.
- The use of helicopters for MEDEVAC also became widespread during the Korean War, though it was not the first war to see a helicopter used for MEDEVAC, just the first to use them as standard procedure. The first use of helicopters for MEDEVAC was in Burma during World War II, in 1944. Over 17,000 soldiers were medevacked during the Korean War. Usually, they were attached in cots to the side of the aircraft.

### *Information about the Plaque*

Tell the students that this plaque is a memorial to the Florida Air National Guard who were stationed at the Misawa Air Base during the Korean War. The Air National Guard was established as a separate reserve in September 1947. By February 1950 the Air Guard provided almost 70% of the Air Force's total fighting strength within the US. Over 45,000 Air Guardsmen were mobilized, equaling about 80% of the force.

The plaque itself is one of several along the street that honor and remember the Florida National Guard's service in numerous conflicts. It incorporates soil from Misawa encased in the canisters underneath the plaque.

### **Optional Discussion Question:**

1. *Why was the Korean War considered a "proxy war"?*

## **Stop Two: Geography of Korea - Flagstaff**

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## *Political Geography*

During World War II, the Korean peninsula was wholly occupied by the Empire of Japan. Upon the Japanese surrender on August 15, 1945, US and Soviet forces moved to cement their footholds on the peninsula. The 38th Parallel, a latitude line, was decided as the northern limit of American occupation, with the belief that this line would be acceptable to the Soviets.

The northern border of the peninsula, now the northern border of North Korea, is formed by both the Yalu and the Tumen River, which both flow in opposite directions towards the Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan respectively and originate from Paektu Mountain. The North Korea-China border is roughly 640 miles long, whilst the North Korea-Russia border is about ten miles long.

The capital of South Korea is Seoul, and the capital of North Korea is Pyongyang. Both were invaded several times during the war as territory changed hands.

## *Physical Geography*

The Korean peninsula is highly mountainous, with ranges that run north to south, which restricted east to west movement during the war. The land is so mountainous, only about 20% of the land can be farmed. This terrain ensured that most battles during the war took place at high elevation, or along hills, ridges, and valleys, such as the Battles of Pork Chop Hill and Heartbreak Ridge, which both took place along the 38th Parallel during the July 1951-July 1953 stalemate.

Summers on the peninsula were hot and humid, since East Asia has a monsoon season, where shifting wind patterns bring powerful gusts and heavy rainfall, which can make moving through terrain difficult. Soldiers and vehicles would have to contend with mud during the summer season.

Winters were cold, especially in the north with high elevation. Cloudy skies and snowfall were common, which in turn was brutal on soldiers fighting in those conditions. There was a high risk of frostbite, and the cold prevented vehicles and tanks from working properly due to frozen batteries. The Battle of Chosin Reservoir in November 1950 was notable for the amount of casualties from cold weather faced by the Marines retreating from Chinese advances.

## *Mapping Activity*

A significant understanding of the Korean War is founded in a comprehension of the

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geography of the peninsula and the surrounding countries. Work with students using a political map to locate Korea, Japan, the 38th Parallel, China, and the USSR.

- This worksheet can be passed around whenever it is convenient for the teacher but should only be started after students have been taught both the Political and Physical Geography sections of Stop 2.
- Note that the provided map has the modern-day border between North and South Korea—the one that was cemented as the border upon the conclusion of the Korean War.

Ask students which countries North Korea shares a border with.

- What do they know about the ideologies of those two countries?
- How do they think the United States felt about the shared border between North Korea, China, and the USSR?

Ask students about the 38th Parallel (which they will have learned about from the Political Geography section of Stop 2)

- Why was the 38th Parallel selected as the border between North and South?
- What were the ideological implications of the divide?

Distribute a blank outline map of the Korean Peninsula and have students locate and label the following areas:

1. 38th Parallel
2. Seoul and Pyongyang (the capitals of both Koreas)
3. Areas of high elevation
4. The Yalu and Tumen Rivers
5. Chinese and Soviet borders
6. Japan

After students have finished marking and labeling the map, ask them how they think geography played a part in the conflict. Some potential topics:

- *How would mountain ranges affect the flow of combat?*
  - Try to explain how tiring it is to travel uphill, and how soldiers had to not only climb themselves, but carry heavy supplies and ammunition.
  - Supply lines were also an issue. Students may not realize that soldiers couldn't just grab food, water, or clean clothes from a closet or pantry. Vehicles had to bring those supplies in from elsewhere, and they could easily be ambushed when moving in uneven terrain with little room to maneuver away if confronted.
- *What was it like for soldiers to travel overseas to Korea to fight?*
  - American soldiers first landed in Korea in Pusan/Busan, traveling across the Sea of Japan from Japan itself to get there. This meant it was much



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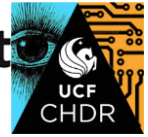
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- more difficult to get American and UN forces into Korea to help the South Koreans, since they couldn't simply travel over land.
- *Which Korean capital was in a better position to defend?*
    - Seoul was much closer to the 38th Parallel than Pyongyang was; accordingly, Seoul was captured four times during the conflict, while Pyongyang was only captured twice. Since Seoul was so close to the 38th Parallel, it was in reach of both UN and Chinese/North Korean forces whenever troop movements occurred near the 38th Parallel.
  - *How did the climate of Korea impact the fighting?*
    - Storms during the summer would bring rain, and rain would cause soil to turn into mud, further inhibiting the movement of soldiers and vehicles.
    - Cold temperatures during the winter would cause frostbite and prevent vehicles from operating properly due to battery failure; said battery failure would also impact communications. Temperatures were even colder in areas of high elevation because of low air pressure.

The answers for the mapping activity will be revealed at the final stop of the tour.

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## Stop Three: William Cooper - E5

William R. Cooper was born on November 27, 1924, to Carlos G. Cooper and Willie R. Cooper in Thomasville, Georgia. He was their third son. His father Carlos served in World War I in both the 156th Depot Brigade and the 306th Am. Tn. Carlos served overseas from August 8, 1918, to June 22, 1919. William completed two years of high school and worked in metalworking prior to his enlistment.

By 1935, William's family had moved to Jacksonville, Florida. William registered for the draft on November 28, 1942, and enlisted in the Army almost three years later, on November 3, 1945, at Camp Fannin, in Tyler, Texas. On May 18, 1946, he married Elinor McFarlin, in Nashville, Tennessee; prior to the marriage, William had been stationed in Camp Campbell, which straddles the Kentucky-Tennessee border. The couple had a son, William Jr., around 1947.

William reenlisted—this time in the Air Force—in March 1948. He served in the 314th Air Police Squadron and received two promotions while stationed at Smyrna Air Force Base, ultimately ending his service as a Corporal.

The 314th Air Police Squadron was part of the 314th Troop Carrier Group (TCG), an element tasked with supporting ground operations in Korea by delivering supplies, transporting troops, and evacuating wounded personnel. From August 1950 to November 1954, the 314th TCG was stationed at Ashiya Air Force Base in Japan.

William was sent overseas on May 17, 1951, and was killed in action on June 17. He was interred in St. Augustine National Cemetery the next month, on July 16, 1951. His wife Elinor was his next of kin and confirmed the details of William's service upon his interment, including that he received the Bronze Star Medal.

William's brother Rembert also served in the military during World War II, serving in the Pacific front. He submitted his draft registration card on June 20, 1942, five months before William did. Rembert lived a full life and passed away peacefully in his home at the age of 84 on February 19, 2008.

## Stop Four: Leonard Bolch - A14-E

Leonard Bolch was born in South Carolina on September 13, 1900, to William Edward Bolch and Margaret Ida Bolch, as one of nine children.

He first enlisted in the Army on August 5, 1919, at Camp Benning, Georgia, and

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served at multiple different stations (including Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and Camp Miggs, Washington, D.C.) over the next year before leaving the Army on August 4, 1920. During this time, he received a promotion to Sergeant.

Leonard reenlisted in 1922, and by that August, he attained the rank of Specialist 6th Class serving at Fort Rosecrans, California in the 115th Coastal Artillery Company. Because of the Army reorganization that occurred during the 1920s, Leonard was reassigned to different stations multiple times over the rest of his military service. Occasionally, these reassignments also included rank reassignments.

By 1923, he served as a Private, by 1927 he had been promoted to Private First Class, and by 1928 he was a Sergeant again. In November 1928, he opened an Army recruiting station in Bellingham, Washington. By October 1932, Leonard was again a Private, this time stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco in California.

By 1938, he was stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina (today known as Fort Liberty), and had married Pauline R. Craft. The pair lived in Gastonia, a town in the north of the state. He reenlisted yet again on October 27, 1945, serving in Japan; and a third time on October 27, 1951, serving in Korea. Leonard later spoke on his experience in these countries, expressing surprise that there were so many Christians in that part of the world, that some parts of Japanese cities resembled American cities, and that the morale of the American soldiers stationed there was high.

Leonard retired from military service as a Master Sergeant on November 30, 1954, at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, after 25 years of service in three conflicts. By 1958, he had moved to St. Petersburg, Florida, and he remained in the state until his death of natural causes on August 24, 1988, in Orlando, Florida. He was interred in St. Augustine National Cemetery on September 1, 1988.

## Stop Five: Bazzle J. Rice - B670-A

Bazzle Junior Rice was born in Johnstonville, California on March 16, 1923, to Lena and Bazzle Rice, Sr. Since he shared his name with his father, he went by "Junior" for some time in his childhood. By the time he became an adult, he started going by Bazzle, with Junior as his middle name. By 1930, he lived in Ogden, Utah, and the year after that, Bazzle's mother had divorced his father and remarried. By 1940, Bazzle lived with his mother, his step-father Charles Shaw, his brother Robert, and three step-siblings—Earl, Howard, and Lila.

Bazzle filled out his draft registration on June 30, 1942, and enlisted in the Marine

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Corps only a few days later on July 9. He was placed into the first platoon of the Marine Corps Mormon Battalion, patterned off the original Mormon Battalion that served in the Mexican-American War.

- The original Mormon Battalion was established in 1846 and agreed to serve in the US Army in order to provide their families, who migrated from Nauvoo, Iowa into what was then Mexican territory in order to escape persecution. This group would settle in the area that became Salt Lake City. The Mormon Battalion split from the main group of LDS Church migrants in July 1846 and spent the next six months trekking to San Diego to fulfill the terms of their enlistment. The original Mormon Battalion was mustered out in July 1847.

Bazzle served in a stateside aircraft maintenance role during his time in the Marines. In November 1942, he wrote home and stated he was stationed at North Island Naval Air Station, California “painting airplanes.” He had been promoted to Corporal by November 1943, and by April 1946, he was a Sergeant in charge of airplane engine overhaul at Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, also in California.

Bazzle married Lois M. Johnston on March 3, 1947, and raised three children with her: Shirley, Frankie, and Pamela. He also registered to vote in 1948. In January 1950, he attended Navy Technical School in Memphis, Tennessee. By October 1959, Bazzle had been promoted yet again to Gunnery Sergeant, and served with the Third Marine Aircraft Wing in a jet fighter squadron at El Toro. He remarried on November 20, 1959, to Mary M. Butler.

By February 1970, he was a Master Gunnery Sergeant, and served with Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron 31 in Beaufort, South Carolina as the avionics non-commissioned officer in charge. (‘Avionics’ is the development of electrical devices for use in aircraft, missiles, and spacecraft.)

Bazzle left the service on April 30, 1971. He divorced his second wife Mary on May 28, 1974, and remarried on April 4, 1975, to Shirley May Cahill. His mother Lena passed away on April 4, 1977. Once he left the service, Bazzle moved to Florida, and lived there the rest of his life. He passed away on May 29, 1991 in Middleburg.

## Stop Six: Adolph Guidi - B694-A

Adolph Mario Guidi, Jr. was born in Dongan Hills, New York on February 14, 1935, to Adolph Guidi, Sr. and Helen M. Divine. He had four siblings—two brothers, Dennis and Elia—and two sisters, Ellen and Donna. In 1940, his father worked as a chauffeur, and by 1945, the family moved to St. Augustine, Florida. By 1950, Adolph’s

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father worked at Marine Studios (now Marineland, an ocean theme park) as a maintenance man.

Adolph received a commission from the Air Force on January 18, 1957, through an aviation cadet program. Over the course of his service, he flew 106 combat missions in an F-105 Thunderchief (a fighter-bomber hybrid aircraft). He was stationed at Takli Royal Air Force Base in Thailand with the 333rd Tactical Fighter Squadron.

Adolph married Diana Helen Molak in 1960 in Niagara County, New York, and had a son—John Alexander Guidi—with her on November 17, 1963. That same year, he graduated from Alaska Methodist University with a Bachelor of Arts in Mathematics. Three years later, he earned a Master of Science in Political Science from East Texas State University.

By 1970, the United States' policy of Vietnamization (withdrawing American troops from the Vietnam War) resulted in Adolph being transferred back to a stateside role. He was stationed at Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida, where he served as an air operations officer in the Air Defense Weapons Center there. Adolph also earned his second Air Force Commendation Medal this year.

He left the Air Force on August 31, 1983, departing as a Colonel. He divorced his wife Diana on December 18, 1984, and remarried to Barbara Anne Bromely the next year. He passed away at the age of 56 on June 29, 1991, in Clay County, Florida.

## Stop Seven: Clark Rake - C6

Clark Eugene Rake was born in St. Augustine, Florida on September 26, 1924, to John Henry Rake and Mattie Miller Rake. His father held several jobs during the course of Clark's childhood, going from a laborer in 1930, to a truck driver in 1935, then a clam digger in 1940. Clark himself only received a grammar school education prior to his enlistment.

Clark filled out his draft registration of December 18, 1942, and worked as a sales clerk at a tea company at that time. He first enlisted in the Army on March 13, 1943, at Camp Blanding, served out his term during World War II, then reenlisted on July 12, 1948. By 1950, Clark was married to Pauline Willis and had three children. Two were conceived during their marriage (Wayne E. and Tommy R.), and one was Pauline's child from a previous marriage (Frankie Farnam). They lived in Fort Hood, Texas at this time.

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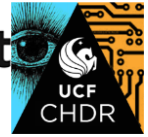
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In February 1951, Clark participated in the Battle of Hoengsong (also referred to as “Massacre Valley”) as part of Dog Company in the 6th Medium Tank Battalion. The battle was a notable American loss against Chinese and Korean forces. Clark described his unit’s experience in the battle—they were flanked by Chinese forces on the left side of the valley, who then opened fire with mortars and bazookas (colloquial American term for any anti-tank weaponry), destroying many American trucks, Jeeps, and tanks. He stated that 18 men from his company did not survive the battle, and a further nine were captured by hostile forces. Clark’s unit later returned to the site of the battle to scavenge for parts from destroyed vehicles to repair their still-operational ones. His unit was one of the last to withdraw from north of the 38th Parallel.

- The Battle of Hoengsong occurred February 11-13, 1951. The Chinese 198th Division attacked the Republic of Korea’s (ROK) 8th Division in the early evening of the 11th, which kicked off an assault that crumpled the ROK’s ability to provide infantry support for the American armored and artillery forces alongside them. As American forces withdrew from the valley, they were set upon by Chinese forces that outflanked them. The conflict ended with over 11,000 casualties amongst both ROK and United Nations (including American) forces.

In July 1951, Clark had attained the rank of Sergeant and rotated away from the Korean theater on the USNS *Marine Adder* to recuperate in Seattle. Clark reenlisted on October 5, 1951, but less than a year later, would suffer a head injury caused by a motor vehicle accident. The injury bruised his brain and caused lesions. He was given a craniotomy in advance of neurosurgery, but the treatment was unable to save his life, and he passed away on September 29, 1952, at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Clark was interred in St. Augustine National Cemetery on October 3, 1952. He received numerous decorations and insignias, including the Korean Service Medal with three service stars and Overseas Service Bars.

## Stop Eight: Eddie Brown - C7

Eddie Dolphus Brown was born in Live Oak, Florida on May 9, 1931, to Christopher and Francis Brown. Both of Eddie’s parents were farmers. In 1920, Christopher worked on his family’s farm in Falmouth, Florida at the age of eleven, and Francis worked on her family’s farm at the age of thirteen. The two were married in 1930.

Eddie lived with his parents, a grandmother, and his sister Doris in St. Augustine in 1940; at that time, his father worked as a porter in a gas station, while his mother

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worked as a maid in a private home. Eddie's father also filled out a draft registration on October 16, 1940, and by that time, he worked under Mayor Walter B. Fraser.

By 1945, Eddie had entered the ninth grade, and by 1950, he worked as a delivery person for a grocery store. He enlisted in the Army on June 24, 1951, likely while still attending the historically black Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College. He was a part of the Carpentry Department in the Class of 1952, though it is likely he had already been sent to Korea by the time the yearbook had been published.

Eddie served with the 23rd Infantry Regiment of the 2nd Infantry Division as a Corporal. In July 1952, he fought at the Battle of Old Baldy, and it was at this engagement that he would lose his life. 'Old Baldy' was the nickname given to Hill 266, located in what is now Chorwon County, North Korea, only a few miles from the 38th Parallel.

- The Battle of Old Baldy took place during a period of stalemate between Chinese and UN forces. The 2nd Division was tasked with relieving the 45th Division, who was defending the area of the Army I Corps section Old Baldy was located in. The hill was a strong point to the left of that division. It had been taken recently by American forces, but in the early days of July had seen repeated incursions by Chinese forces in an attempt to regain control.

On the morning of July 18, the defenders of Old Baldy, which included elements from the 23rd Infantry Regiment, were dislodged from the crest of the hill. The next few days saw repeated attempts to retake the hill; it was during one of these attempts on July 19, 1952, that Eddie lost his life.

Eddie's remains were returned to the US at San Francisco aboard the *Princeton Victory* cargo ship on October 25, 1952. His remains were interred at St. Augustine National Cemetery on November 10, 1952. Eddie received a Purple Heart medal for his service. His sister, Doris, passed away in January 2005.

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## Stop Nine: Stop and Talk - Flagstaff

### Why is the Korean War sometimes referred to as the “forgotten” war?

- The Korean War is sometimes called the “forgotten” war for several different reasons. The easiest to understand reason is that it was simply overshadowed by the American wars that preceded and succeeded it. World War II was seen as a “morally good” war against the unambiguous evil of fascism, while the Vietnam War was seen as a “pointless” war, without clear objectives or a direct path to victory. Korea never managed to unite the public in the same way.
- Congress also never officially declared war; rather it only authorized American intervention alongside the United Nations. On a similar note, the Korean War never really ended either. There was no peace treaty, only an armistice that established a “temporary” ceasefire that eventually became permanent. Thus, the war continues to this day.

Have students reflect on the Korean War and its status as a “forgotten war.” Some possible reflection questions:

- What would fighting a war so far away from home feel like?
- Why do you think learning about a war like this is important?
- How would you feel if you fought in a war considered “forgotten”?
- How do you think taking this tour in a cemetery might change the way you feel about these veterans?
  - If taking this tour in the cemetery: Does being in a cemetery change the way you feel about these veterans?

Go over the scavenger hunt questions with the students. The answers are below:

1. Which five countries - North Korea, South Korea, United States, Russia (Soviet Union), China
2. Imaginary line - 38th Parallel
3. One “first” - Air Force as an independent branch OR fighter jets OR widespread use of helicopters for medical evacuations
4. Served in Korea - 1.7 million Americans
5. William Cooper - Bronze Star Medal
6. Leonard Bolch - World War I, World War II, and Korea
7. Bazzle Rice - Gunnery Sergeant
8. Adolph Guidi - 106
9. Clark Rake - “Massacre Valley”
10. Eddie Brown - Purple Heart

Review the outline map with students and provide any help that they need



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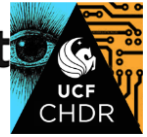
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identifying key points on the Korean Peninsula. You may need to review the Geography slides and maps from the second stop on the tour. As an added point of interest, you can talk about the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and identify its location on the map (along the North Korea-South Korea border) and discuss its significance since the Korean War.

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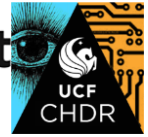
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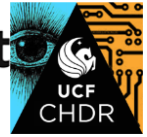
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## Korean War Scavenger Hunt

As your group travels through the cemetery on your tour, you will be responsible for filling out the fact sheet and labeling your map of Korea. One person in your group will be the scribe and will have the job of writing down the answers on the paper that the group has discussed. As a group, look over the questions prior to each stop so you will be able to listen with purpose at each stop on your tour.

1. What were the main countries involved in the Korean War? (5)
  
2. What parallel divides the Korean peninsula? \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Name 1 "first" of the Korean War. \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. How many Floridians served in the Korean War? \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. William Cooper was the recipient of what medal? \_\_\_\_\_
  
6. In what 3 wars did Leonard Bolch serve? \_\_\_\_\_
  
7. What did Bazzle Rice focus on during his service? \_\_\_\_\_
  
8. How many missions did Adolph Guidi complete? \_\_\_\_\_
  
9. What artillery did Clark Rake work with in Korea? \_\_\_\_\_
  
10. What medal did Eddie Brown receive? \_\_\_\_\_

