

Korean War: The Forgotten War

St. Augustine National Cemetery

VA



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
National Cemetery Administration



UCF

**Department
of History**

UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA

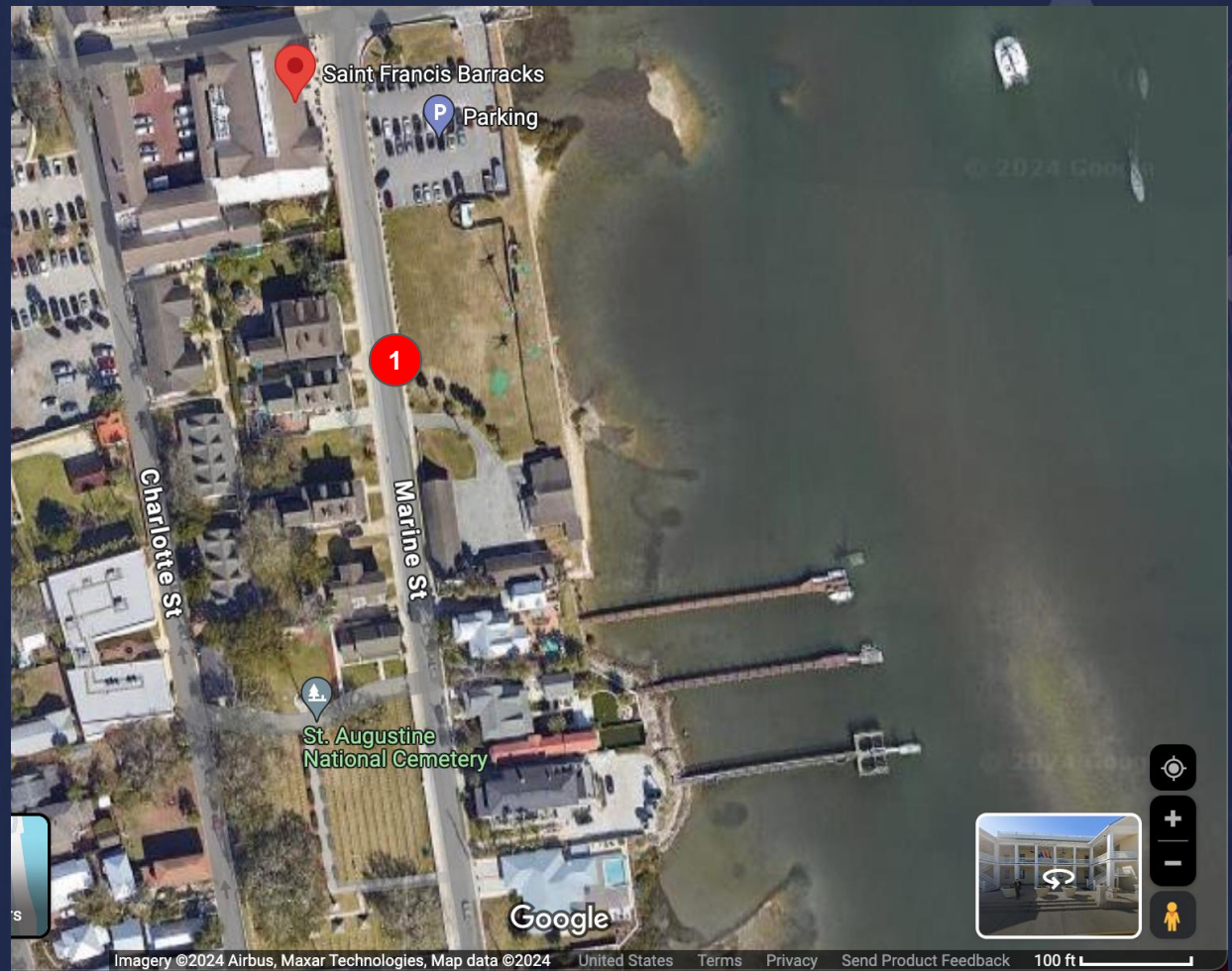


UCF
CHDR



Tour Stops

1- Context and Stats: Korean War Plaque - Up street from SANC, closer to the Barracks. Plaque is on wall topped with cannonballs



Tour Stops

2- Geography of Korea: Flagstaff

3- William Cooper: E5

4- Leonard Bolch: A14-E

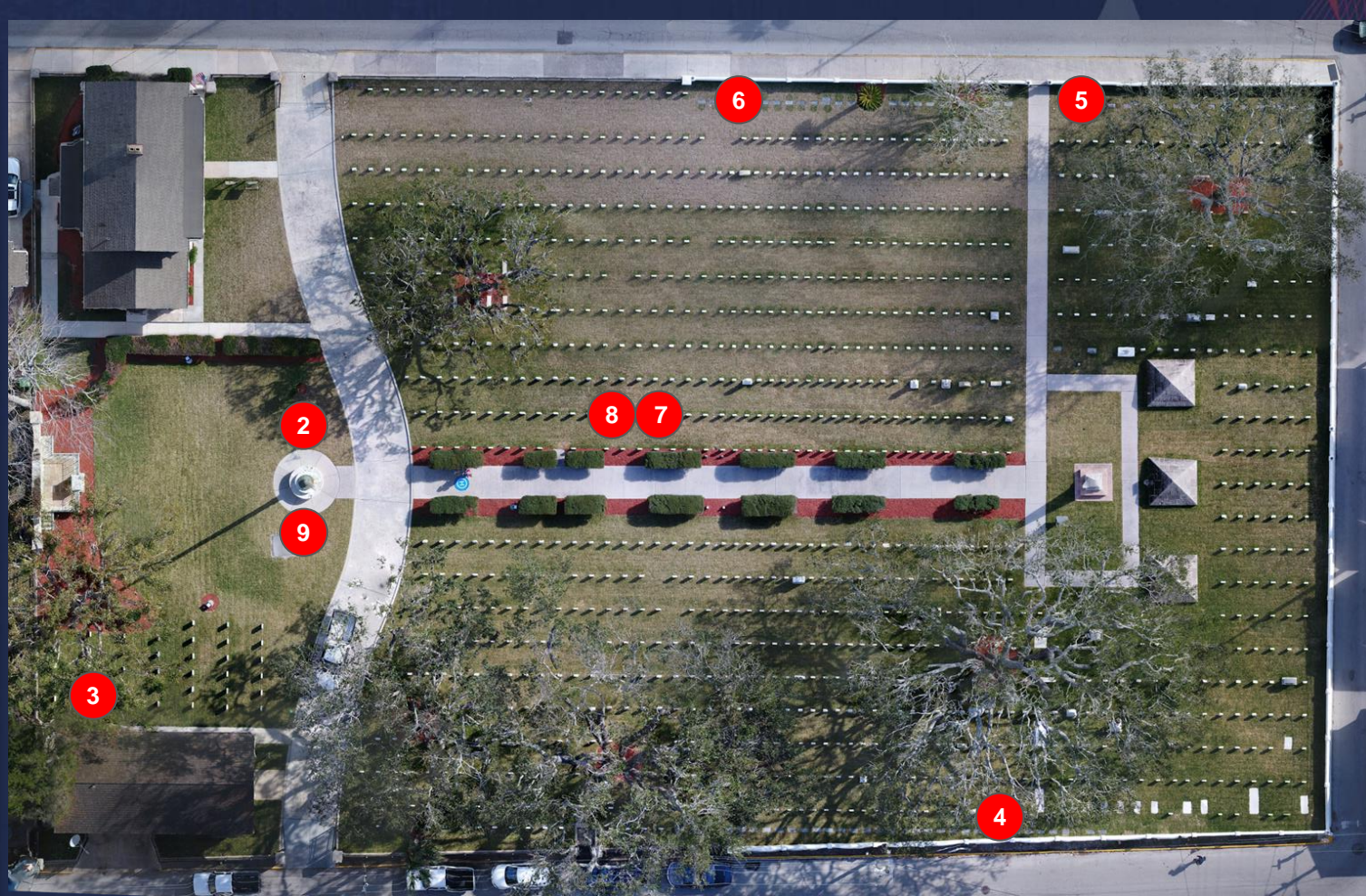
5- Bazzle J. Rice: B670-A

6- Adolph Guidi: B694-A

7- Clark Rake: C6

8- Eddie Brown: C7

9- Stop and Talk: Flagstaff



Historical Context (Stop 1)

- The Korean War was an example of a “proxy war”. It began on June 25, 1950, when North Korea invaded South Korea.
 - North Korea was communist, and backed by the Soviet Union and China.
 - South Korea was supported by the United States to be a defense against communism.
- South Korea was also supported by the United Nations (UN) as a whole. The UN came to South Korea’s defense after the invasion.



The Korean War Plaque outside of St. Francis Barracks honors the headquarters of the Florida National Guard during the Korean War

Historical Context (Stop 1)

- The North Korean People's Army (KPA) quickly overwhelmed the South Korean Republic of Korea Army (ROKA) and the UN forces, and pushed them back to the Pusan Perimeter.
- On September 15, 1950, UN and ROKA forces landed at Inchon near the 38th Parallel dividing North and South Korea, and flanked the KPA, allowing the rest UN forces to push past the Pusan Perimeter.



American soldiers fighting in Seoul in September 1950, courtesy of National Archives

Historical Context (Stop 1)

- By October 7, 1950, UN forces were cleared to advance north of the 38th Parallel into North Korea, and over the course of October, advanced all the way to the Yalu River which formed the border between North Korea and China.
- On October 25, Chinese forces retaliated against the nearby UN forces and joined the war. They steadily pushed UN forces back to the 38th Parallel, and on January 4, 1951, the South Korean capital of Seoul was captured a second time.



UN Forces withdraw from Pyongyang across the 38th Parallel in 1950, courtesy of National Archives

Historical Context (Stop 1)

- Seoul was recaptured by UN on March 14, and from July 1951 to July 1953, the UN and Chinese/NKPA forces fought bitterly around the 38th Parallel but made no major gains in territory.
- On July 27, 1953, an armistice was finally signed, ending hostilities. The border was set as the final line of contact between the two opposing sides.
- The armistice did not officially end the war—there was no peace treaty signed, so the Korean War technically still goes on to this day.



UN correspondents at Kaesong at armistice talks in 1951, courtesy of National Archives

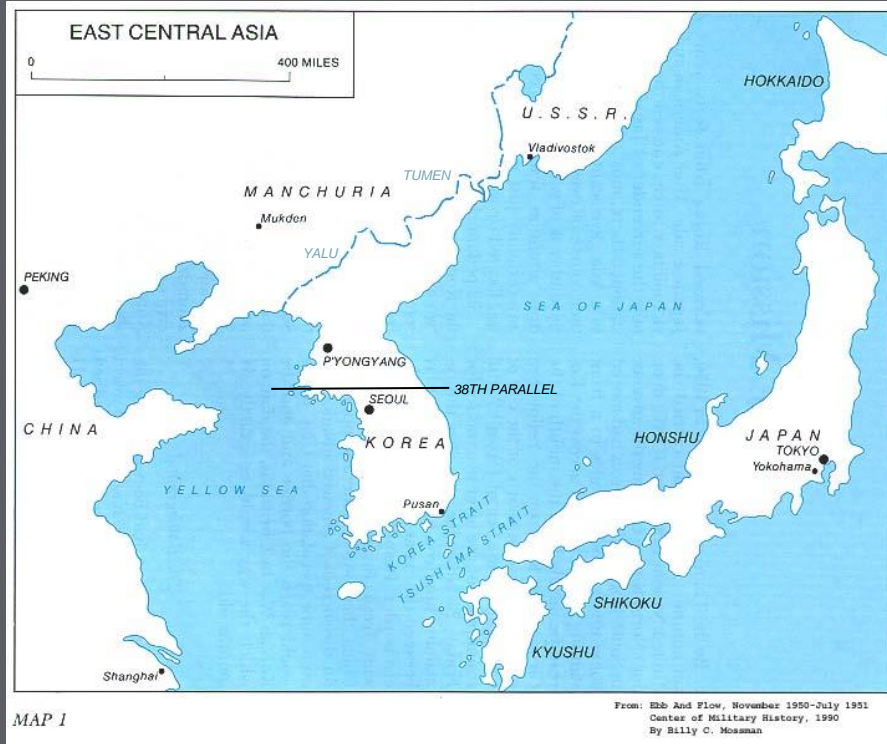
Statistics and US Involvement (Stop 1)

- 1.7 million Americans served in Korea, with over 5.7 million on active duty during the conflict
 - Over 86,000 of these veterans were women
 - The Korean War was also the first to have a fully-integrated armed forces
- Between 2 million and 3 million people died during the conflict on both sides, civilian and military
- Over 54,000 American soldiers were killed
- 7,140 Americans were taken prisoner, 4,400 of those would return to the United States
- 131 Americans received the Medal of Honor
- The Korean War was the first to be fought with an official Air Force
 - First use of jet fighter planes, such as the F-86 Sabre and MiG-15
 - First widespread use of helicopters for medical evacuations

Statistics and US Involvement (Stop 1)

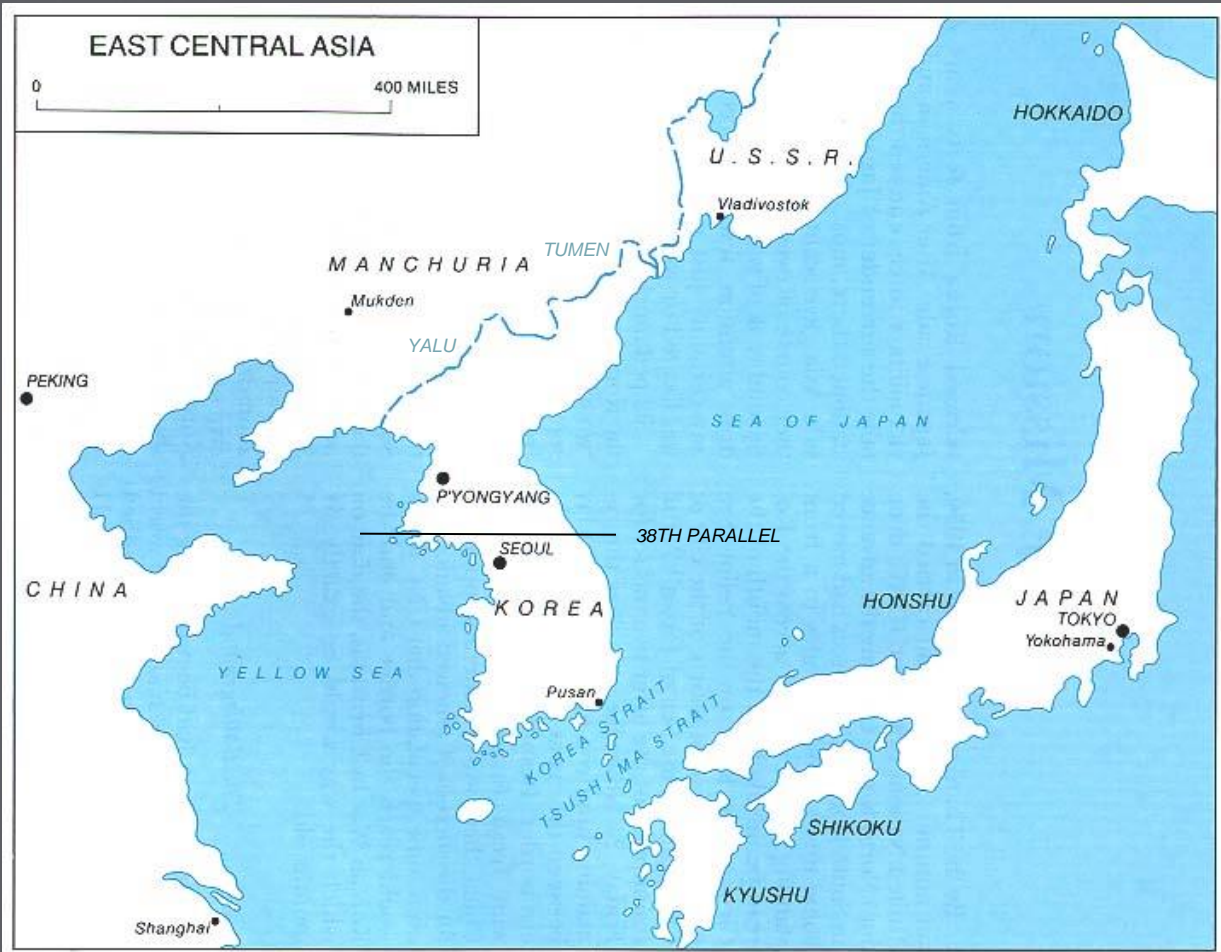
Casualty Type	Total	Army	Air Force	Marine Corps	Navy
Killed in Action	23,613	19,715	209	3,320	369
Died of Wounds	2,460	1,887	14	532	27
Missing in Action - Declared Dead	4,817	3,337	991	386	103
Captured - Declared Dead	2,849	2,792	24	29	4
TOTAL HOSTILE DEATHS	33,739	27,731	1,238	4,267	503
Missing - Presumed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

Political Geography (Stop 2)



- Large border with China along Yalu River
 - Smaller border with USSR in northeast along Tumen River
- North and South split by 38th Parallel, latitude line
 - After WWII, USSR occupied North Korea, USA occupied South
- Japan was jumping off point for many soldiers coming to Korea
- North Korea's capital is Pyongyang, South Korea's capital is Seoul

Political map of the Korean War, courtesy of the U.S. Army Center of Military History



MAP 1

From: Ebb And Flow, November 1950-July 1951
Center of Military History, 1990
By Billy C. Mossman

Physical Geography (Stop 2)

- Highly mountainous
 - Mountains restrict east-to-west movement
 - Many battles took place in valleys or on hills
- Humid summers because of monsoon storms
- Colder in the north because the south is closer to the equator
- Bitterly cold in the winter, especially up north
 - Diminished morale
 - Frostbite
 - Batteries less effective
 - Vehicles seize up



Topographical map of Korean peninsula, courtesy of U.S. Army Center of Military History

William Cooper (Stop 3)



Insignia of the 314th Airlift Wing, which Cooper was a part of, courtesy of National Archives

Early Life

- Born on November 27, 1924 in Thomasville, Georgia
- Father served overseas in World War I
- Moved to Jacksonville in 1935
- Worked as a metalworker prior to enlistment

Military Service

- Registered for the draft in November 1942 and enlisted in the Army November 1945
- Married his wife Elinor in May 1946 and had a son in 1947

William Cooper (Stop 3)



Military Service (cont)

- Reenlisted in the Air Force March 1948 in the 314th Air Police Squadron
- Promoted to Corporal
- Sent overseas to Korea on May 17, 1951

Legacy

- Killed in action June 17, 1951
- Interred in St. Augustine National Cemetery on July 16, 1951
- Recipient of the Bronze Star Medal

Leonard Bolch (Stop 4)

Early Life

- Born in South Carolina on September 13, 1900
- One of nine children

Military Service

- First enlisted in the Army on August 5, 1919 at Camp Benning, Georgia
- Rank and station fluctuated over the next few decades due to Army reorganization
- Opened Army recruiting station in Bellingham, Washington in November 1928



Camp Benning quarters in 1919, courtesy of National Archives

Leonard Bolch (Stop 4)

Military Service (cont)

- Reenlisted October 27, 1945 in the Hawaiian Department of the National Guard, served in Japan
- Enlisted a third time October 27, 1951 and served in Korea

Legacy

- Retired from service as a Master Sergeant on November 30, 1954
- Passed from natural causes August 24, 1988
- Interred in St. Augustine National Cemetery September 1, 1988



Bazzle J. Rice (Stop 5)



The Mormon Battalion Monument dedicated to the original battalion that Bazzle's was patterned off of, courtesy of The Library of Congress

Early Life

- Born in Johnstonville, California on March 16, 1923
- Went by "Junior" during his childhood
- Parents divorced in 1931, lived with his mother and step-father

Military Service

- Enlisted in the Marines July 9, 1942
- Placed into the Marine Corps 'Mormon Battalion'
- Maintained aircraft during World War II

Bazzle J. Rice (Stop 5)



Military Service (cont)

- Attended Navy Technical School in January 1950
- Served with Third Marine Aircraft Wing after Korea
- During Vietnam, served with Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron 31 in an avionics role

Legacy

- Left service as a Master Gunnery Sergeant April 30, 1971
- Moved to Florida after service
- Passed away May 29, 1991

Adolph Guidi (Stop 6)

Early Life

- Born in Dongan Hills, New York on February 14, 1935
- Had four siblings—two brothers and one sister
- Father worked as a chauffeur and later, at the Marine Studios theme park in St. Augustine

Military Service

- Received Air Force commission on January 18, 1957
- Flew 106 combat missions in the F-105 Thunderchief fighter-bomber
- Served with the 333rd Tactical Fighter Squadron



*F-105 Thunderchief in February 1970,
courtesy of National Archives*

Adolph Guidi (Stop 6)

Military Service (cont)

- Married wife Diana in 1960, had son John in November 1963
- Received BA in math in 1963, MS in political science in 1966
- Stationed at Tyndall AFB as air operations officer in 1970

Legacy

- Left service as Colonel on August 31, 1983
- Remarried in 1985
- Passed away June 29, 1991 in Clay County, Florida



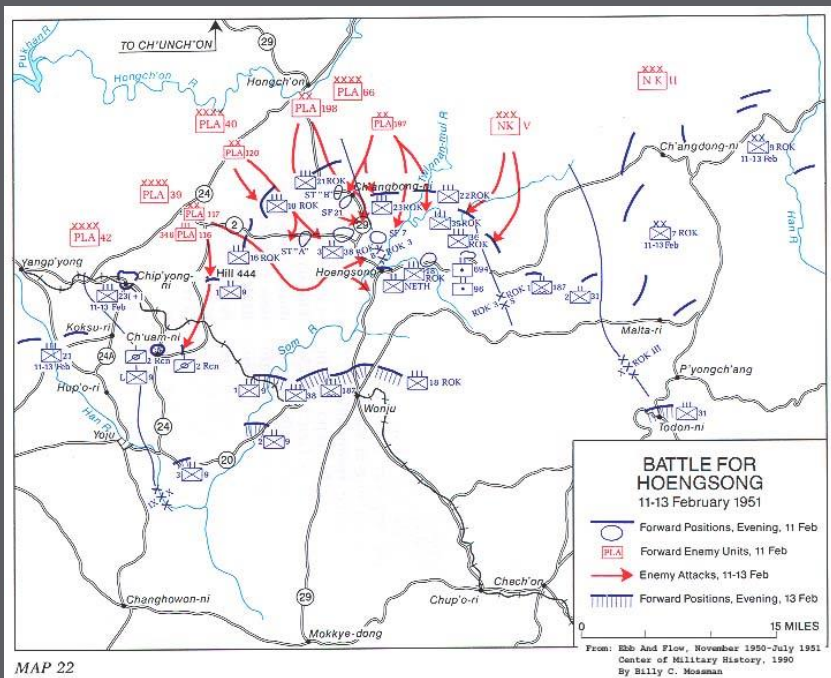
Clark Rake (Stop 7)

Early Life

- Born in St. Augustine, Florida on September 26, 1924
- Father worked several jobs including labor, truck driving, clam digging
- Only received grammar school education
- Worked as sales clerk at tea company

Military Service

- First enlisted on March 13, 1943, reenlisted on July 12, 1948
- Served in the Ordnance Corps
- Also served in Dog Company, 6th Medium Tank Battalion, 24th Infantry Division



Map of the Battle of Hoengsong, 11-13 February 1951, courtesy of the US Army Center of Military History

Clark Rake (Stop 7)



Military Service (cont)

- Fought at the Battle of Hoengsong (also known as “Massacre Valley”)
- Returned to the US in July 1951
- Suffered a severe head injury in a motor vehicle accident in September 1951

Legacy

- Passed away from head injury September 29, 1952
- Interred October 3, 1952
- Recipient of Korean Service Medal, Overseas Service Bars

Eddie D. Brown (Stop 8)

Early Life

- African American
- Born in Live Oak, Florida on May 9, 1931
- Parents grew up as farmers
- Moved to St. Augustine by 1940
- Worked as delivery person for grocery store

Military Life

- Enlisted in the Army June 24, 1951
- Attended historically black Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College, Class of 1952
- Part of the 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division



Officers of the 23rd Infantry, 2nd Division in September 1950, courtesy of National Archives

Eddie D. Brown (Stop 8)

Military Life (cont)

- Fought at Battle of Old Baldy in July 1952
- Killed in action July 19, 1952

Legacy

- Remains returned to US aboard *Princeton Victory* on October 25, 1952
- Interred in St. Augustine National Cemetery November 10, 1952
- Recipient of Purple Heart



Stop and Talk (Stop 9)

- Stop and talk:
 - The Korean War is often called a “forgotten war.” Why is this?
 - 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?