



7-2005

164th Infantry News: July 2005

164th Infantry Association

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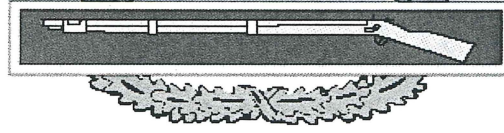
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The Ultimate Weapon the Combat Infantryman



THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS

Vol. 46, No. 2

July, 2005



60th Annual Reunion!!



If you want to roll up your sleeves, gather among friends, and tell all those war stories a few more times....well, the 164th Reunion will be the place to be in September!!!

**Valley City, ND
VFW Club**

16-17-18 September 2005

All veterans who served with the 164th during World War II, those who mobilized for the Korean War, and Associate Members & Guests are welcome to attend!!

President Bernie says you'll be getting the details in a letter soon.

HHC, 1st Bn Get-together

Saturday, 23 July 2005, at Basch's Bayside Restaurant, Highway 1804, west of Linton, near Beaver Bay. Afternoon gathering, plus evening meal. \$10 per person. Contact Harold Zoller, 8029 Hwy 1804, Linton, ND, phone 701-254-4858. (P.S. We also hope to see you in Valley City in September!!!)

BUY EXTRA BONDS

From WWII poster series.



LAST ROLL CALL

OLAF M. LILLEBERG	CANDO, ND	KOREAN	JAN 05
MARCUS G. ALMLIE	MOORHEAD, MN	KOREAN	JAN 05
LAWRENCE POE	WILLISTON, ND	WWII	MAR 05
GEORGE F. SHIEK	FARGO, ND/SUMMERFIELD, FL	KOREAN	MAR 05
KENNETH F. KEYES	MARSHALL, MI	WWII	APR 05
NORRIS S. SMITH	CUMMINGS, ND	KOREAN	MAR 05
NORMAN H. BAGLIEN	COVINGTON, KY	KOREAN	APR 05
SAM NITSCHKE		CO G.	JUN 05



IN OUR THOUGHTS AND PRAYERS



8 Mar 05 Hi, Ben. Just a note to tell about 2 men who have passed away, that served in Co. L, 164th, at Camp Rucker, AL. They are **Olaf M. Lilleberg**, age 73, from Cando, ND, and **Marcus Almlie**, 75, from Moorhead, MN. Both of these men went with us to Camp Rucker, AL, in January 1951. The ranks are getting thinner. You probably have this info already. I'm enclosing the obituaries. Hope you had a nice winter. Thank you. Also enclosed a little money (\$20) for the association. Raymond Steffan, 1903 Willow Dr, Grand Forks, ND. Military notes from the Obits: "**Olaf** served with the US Army from January of 1951 until December of 1952 during the Korean War. Following his discharge, he returned to North Dakota...." "Having enlisted in the Army, **Marcus** was called up for service in January, 1951, and sent to Ft. Rucker."

30 Mar 05 My husband, **George Shiek**, passed away 3/18/05. Please discontinue the "164th Infantry News", and I would appreciate you running his obituary information in the Infantry News this last time—a folder from the funeral is enclosed—it has an obituary on the back. Thank you Mary Shiek, 10815 SE 179TH Ln, Summerfield, FL 34491. From the Obit: George F. Shiek, October 19, 1928 – March 18, 2005, Interment at Florida National Cemetery, Bushnell, FL, VFW Honor Guard Post 8083 officiating. Survivors include his wife, Mary K. Schiek; daughter Kay Winters and grandson Matthew Winters, FL; Brothers Gary Shiek, Fargo, ND, Robert Shiek, Mountain View, MT; Sisters Betty Hanson, Cooperstown, ND, and Gail Larson, Fargo, ND; several nieces and nephews, and a large family on wife's side who all loved him dearly.

31 Mar 05 Dear sirs, We enjoy the paper, so please keep sending it. Lawrence is 97 and in poor health so he won't be at the reunion of the 164th. I'm enclosing a check for the paper and some for the reunion. Sincerely, Mrs. Euretta Poe & **Lawrence Poe**, 1226 Main St, Williston, ND 58801
P.S. Lawrence passed away today. Please put him on The Last Roll Call.

Apr 05: USPS Notice of Change: Laura Ventsch Valley City DECEASED

28 May 05 Hi Bennie. These 2 men belonged to Co L, 164, when they were in Camp Rucker, AL. **Norris Smith** was from Hillsboro. **Norman Baglien** was also from Hillsboro, he graduated from there 1 or 2 years before me. This obit was in the Hillsboro Banner. Thought you might relay it to Shirley. Have a nice summer. Raymond Steffen. Military notes from the Obits: "**Norris**, age 77, passed 23 Mar 05. He served in the United States Army during the Koran War. He was honorably discharged in December of 1953..." "**Norman**, 73, died 15 Apr 05 in his home. He served in the Korean War. Burial was in the National Cemetery [Dayton, OH]"

May 05. **Kenneth F. Keyes** was a member of Co G. and had been to the last couple of reunions. Bernie. Military notes from the Obit: "**Kenneth**, 85, died 29 Apr 05. He served in the US Army for five years as a platoon sergeant during World War II and was involved in the South Pacific in the Guadalcanal, Bougainville, and Solomon Islands Campaigns. He was awarded the Bronze Star and Purple Heart with oak leaf clusters...."



LINES & LETTERS



24 May 2005. Dear Friends: My name is Linda Heltemes. As a writer, I am serving as an assistant to Merry Helm of Fargo, ND. Merry has successfully written for various entities—including two screenplays which were made into feature films by two of the major television networks. Also she is a writer for National Public Radio. The true story of a soldier by the name of **Master Sergeant Woodrow Keeble** has come to our attention. Our team is in the process of creating a documentary focusing on MSG Keeble and his actions during WWII and the Korean Conflict. During WWII, MSG Keeble was a member of the ND 164th, and was wounded on several occasions, including during his service on Guadalcanal. He was a Native American, and his fellow soldiers called him “**Chief.**” MSG Keeble was recommended for the Medal of Honor—initially, the paperwork was “lost”. When the necessary paperwork was completed and submitted a second time, the deadline for consideration had passed. Although MSG Keeble passed away in 1982, our hope—as well as the hope of his fellow soldiers—is that this documentary will motivate the appropriate governmental powers to take action in awarding MSG Keeble’s well-deserved medal. In reading the words of soldiers who served with MSG Keeble, the degree of praise and respect expressed for this man continues to amaze me. We have heard from several men who proclaim that they owe their lives to him. Even soldiers who do not wish to discuss their personal military experiences seem willing to talk about those involving MSG Keeble. I have never seen such a display of support. We would very much appreciate any assistance you could offer us in locating soldiers who knew MSG Woodrow Keeble, or any information you possess regarding this soldier. Listed below is my contact information. Thank you very much for considering this request for help. Sincerely, Linda Heltemes, 6604 3rd St. N, Moorhead, MN 56560. Phone 218-329-8889, email motorista1@aol.com.

30 Mar 05. Dear sir. I am writing to see if you have any information on my uncle **William (Billy) Edward Jakle**. He served with the 164th Infantry and attained the rank of sergeant. We also think that he served in the Americal Division. He was sent to Guadalcanal around November 13, 1942. According to a letter that our family received from his commanding officer, Capt. **Kenneth Budge**, Billy and two other men from his unit volunteered for a dangerous reconnaissance mission on both January 2 and 3 of 1943. The patrol never returned from the second mission. Capt Budge sent my mother and father a wonderful letter and enclosed the names of the two men that had gone on the mission with him. They were Sgt **Howard S. Redfield** from Woodside, Long Island, NY, and PFC **Jack Brodsky** from Chelsea, MA. Uncle Bill was listed as missing in action as of January 3, 1943, and not declared dead until May of 1943. He was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry and the purple heart. He also was awarded the American Defense Ribbon and the Asiatic-Pacific Theater Service Ribbon with one bronze star for the battle of Guadalcanal. He was the only brother of my father, Harold C. Jakle, and was 18 years younger than dad. He married while in boot camp, but his wife remarried shortly after he was declared dead and we lost all contact with her. Any information that you could give me would be greatly appreciated. I will be coming back to Bismarck for a nursing class reunion in June and wondered if there would be any place in your office that might have additional information I might be able to obtain. Thank you for your time and efforts. Sincerely, Elizabeth A. (Jakle) Koster, 7374 Chico Way NW, Bremerton, WA 98312.

Reply: Dear Elizabeth. My name is Ben Kemp and I am the Sec/Treas of the 164th Infantry Assoc. I was not in WWII nor the Korean War. I joined the 164th Infantry in January 1954, age 17, after they came back from Korea. So, I am sorry to report that I did not know our uncle and that we do not have any information on him. When they were in WWII, they were of course on active duty and the army kept all the records. We do have the S-2 [Intelligence/Operations] Journal from WWII on file at UND in Grand Forks, ND. The only records I have are of current members. We did publish a small book several years ago with limited information about the 164 and it listed those killed in WWII. I can send you the book if you wish. At the Veterans Cemetery, south of Mandan, ND, we have a 164th Infantry Association Memorial Monument, and a list of those KIA in WWII is on display at the Cemetery. I hope you take the time to visit this when your are in Bismarck in June. We publish a newsletter three times a year. If you wish, we can publish your letter and ask if anyone knew your uncle. We still have 500 members in the association. If you wish to get the newsletter, you can become a member for only \$10 per year. I am sorry that I cannot be of more help. Ben.

DUES, NEWS, & VIEWS FROM MEMBERS & FRIENDS

In the last issue, you saw a letter from Dr. Lance J. Edwards who asked if any of you remembered his father, **T5 Martin J. Edwards**, and asked what the job of a "lineman" entailed. 164th Assoc Secretary Bennet J. Kemp sent him this response: A linesman was in the communications section. They laid telephone line, commo wire from Company to Company and to Battalion Headquarters, etc. A battery operated Double "E" Eight (EE-8) telephone was used to communicate between commanders. This was a battery-operated telephone. They had very few radios at this time, so this was the main means of communication. This was a very dangerous job because you had to leave the safety of your foxhole and do a low run between companies. Sometimes they were miles apart. You had to sling your rifle over your back and run with a DR-8 reel which held ¼ of a mile of wire. The wire was laid on the ground. Each time the company moved, new wire had to be laid. The lineman usually did this by himself with no back up protection. The Japs could cut the wire and the lineman had to go out and fix this again by himself. So you can see, this was a very dangerous job. I hope this little insight gives you a small amount of information on what your dad did as a linesman. //s//Bennet J. Kemp, Sec-Treas

29 Feb 05. Dear Sir. My name is **William G. Goudy**. I joined the 164th Association once before, but dropped out. I am sending a check for joining again. I hope this check for \$25 is enough for dues. If not, let me know. I would like to have a few of the back copies of the newspapers if you have any. I have worn my old ones out. I served with Co H, 2nd Battalion. I was in a machine gun squad. My squad sergeant was **Jake Snyder** from N.C. I was with Co H from April to September 1945. I was on Elite, Cebu, and Negros, then back to Cebu taking training to invade Japan when war ended. Went to Japan, was transferred to A Troop, 12th Cavalry. I have an old army buddy in California I was with in the Philippines. His name is **Howard Goddard**. We keep in touch very often. I would like to hear from some of the Guys from H Company. My mailing address is William G. Goudy, 4844 Blackjack Rd., Ashland, MS 38603. P.S. I have a good memory, but can't remember how we got from Negroes back to Cebu! Must have been looped up on some jungle juice. HaHa! P.S.S. I will be 79 years old May 25.

8 Apr 05. Dear Ben—Enclosed is a check for \$10 for membership in the 164th Association. Many thanks for the information and prompt help that you provided. Sincerely, **Betty Koster**, 7374 Chico Way NW, Bremerton, WA 98312-1036

11 Apr 05. Ben, Thank you for sending me the 164th Infantry News. It is a privilege to be a member of the 164th Association. I'm sending \$10 for the News. I was a Guard member when we were federalized during the Korean War. I served 12 months in the ETO [European Theater of Operations] with the 60th Infantry, and 11 months in Korea in the 10th Field Artillery. //s//**Harry Renschler**, 2917 E Colorado Dr, Bismarck, ND 58503-5374.

25 Mar 05. Sorry I'm late [with dues]. I will go to my brother's "In Memory" day in DC (Vietnam War agent orange spraying death), and then off to Russia for a month. Thanks, **Donna Kjonaas**, 2020 N 16th St, Apt 1, Bismarck, ND 58501-2045

22 Feb 05 To the 164th News: We as youngsters and later also as soldiers learned to respect freedom... For those of you who have only read about WWII ...we can give you somewhat of an insight of what we did during World War II in fighting for our freedom. I was with the 164th Inf Regt attached to the 1st, 2nd, & 7th Marines on Guadalcanal under Col. Vandergrift. Many of us WWII Veterans learned what Americanism is, and what Freedom is, as we learned it the hard fought way. We all realize that those who fought in Korea & Vietnam went through hell too, but just think how important World War II was. It was very, very important because if we had lost the war, we would be living under a Dictatorship; either by Hitler or Tojo. But we won, and thank God for our freedom, and thank the many veterans who fought for our freedom... Those of you who were riflemen in the infantry or Marines know exactly what I'm talking about when I say you get as hard as nails, because you're alive today but may be dead tomorrow, so you have to be tough to survive. War is hell, and today we veterans want everyone, especially the younger generation to always remember Americanism and to always respect the veterans who made freedom possible. And Thank God for our Beautiful country, the United States of America! **Vince R. Powers**, 816 Nez Perce Dr, Hamilton, MT (edited)

DUES, NEWS, & VIEWS FROM MEMBERS & FRIENDS

Feb 05. Dear Mr. Kemp: Hello! We spoke by phone one evening. I was the one who had the uncle, **Lt. Clarence Bonderud**, who was a member of the 164th Infantry Regiment. I have found a source for the book, "*Under the Southern Cross*", so please stop your search. I found that I could obtain one from the Americal Division website [www.americal.org]. I would, however, like to be a member of the 164th Infantry Association. Enclosed is my check for \$10. Thank you kindly, Catherine Walker, 1523 Marshall Ave, Richland, WA 99354-2862

29 Mar 05. Greetings Ben Kemp: Enclosed ten dollars for my late dues. Too much going on. **Howard Lauder** was my friend. I have a picture of Howard and others at Guadalcanal. I have names of the troops. I shall have another copy of the picture I shall send to you for your records. God Bless all of you who gave us our freedom we have today. **Frank Albrecht**, P.O.Box 506, Riegelsville, PA 18077. P.S. The names that Howard gave me that appeared in his photo are **Jerald Wright, Sgt Robert Kenna, Cpl Lester Zuber, David Plinski, Pvt Kavber Weidenbach**. I wonder if they are still alive? [Editor's note: we're trying to track down the photo--but here are three names from the Assoc. roster: **Gerald Wright**, 1501 N Kentucky St, Iola KS 66749 **Donna Weidenbach**, Box 143, Madison, MN 56256 **Howard Lauter**, 16582 Franzerway W, Rosemount MN 55066]

18 Apr 05. Mr Ben Kemp: Enclosed is a check for the 164th Infantry News (\$50) and for the 164th Fund (\$50), or as needed. Also, will you send me a copy of the Medal Request Form for the Republic of Korea, Korean War Service Medal? Thanks for all you give to the Association. Job well done. Yours in fellowship, **SGM Joseph Costagneto**, USARMY (Ret.), 525 Howard Cir, Lincoln, AL 35096-3539. Response from Ben: Good to hear from you and thank you for the check. I am enclosing the form you requested. The source document they are requesting is a copy of your DD 214 showing your service in Korea, as well as your service number, SSNR, and phone number. Good Luck, and let me know if you have any problems. I talked with the Veterans Service Officer here in Bismarck, ND, and he stated he has not had any problems yet. Ben.

Don't worry about avoiding temptation ... As you grow older, it will avoid you. ~Winston Churchill

NEW MEMBER!: 31 May 05. I joined the Americal Division in Bougainville. I was in Headquarters Co, Commo Platoon, Telephone Section. **Boggie** was my SGT, **Tollefson** was 2nd in command. I can't remember too much more! Thanks. **James H. Jarvis**, 4213 Carpenter Bridge Rd, Felton, DE 19943.

24 May 05. A few days ago, Jim Battafarano of 164th Inf HQ called. We call each other a few times a month. He mentioned to me that Capt Walker, Co. E, 2nd Batt, 164th Inf, who I served under, wrote a book about Bougainville. Would like to know how I can get a copy of the book. Would appreciate any info on it. Sincerely, **Michael Beatini**, 39 Highland Rd., Montvale, NJ 07645 [Ben sent Chuck's address]

28 Mar 05. Dear Ben. I'm sorry to have overlooked paying for the newsletter. Having some medical problems. But enclosed is check for \$25 for newsletters and dues. If any left over, use it to help the 164th Association. Yours Truly, **Buriel Watkins**, 300 W. Hawthorne, Aurora, MO, 65605

30 Mar 05 Hi. \$10 dues, \$5 for newsletter. **Orlyen O. "Owl" Stensgard**, Box 2421, Fargo, ND 58108

Jun 05. Email from President Bernie Wagner: The following individuals have called and requested info on the 164 Reunion and would like to hear from anyone who remembers them:

Jack Shelton, 3412 Arrway Blvd, Amerillo, Texas 79118. He was in the 21st Recon on Cebu, assigned to the Americal and the 164th. Phone 806-376-6261.

Robert Love, 4192 Courter Ct., Spring Hill, Florida 34609. He was a member of Co "D", 164. He is going to be in Minnesota in September and if he has info on the reunion he will try to attend.

Wilfred Wiseher, 5248 Daniel Dr, Brighton, MI 48114. He joined the Regiment on Leyte. He read the notice in the VFW magazine. The only name that he remembers is **Thomas Fowler**.

Editor's note: These folks will receive this issue of the *News*; hopefully they'll join the Association!



MILITARY FUNERAL HONORS



When families of veterans have questions about military funeral honors and entitlements, the thing to remember is that your local funeral director has a great deal of knowledge to assist you when you will need it most. Your County Veterans Service Officer or VA Regional officers are also great resources. **The most important thing is to make sure your military separation record (e.g., DD214) is accessible!!**
(This information, and more, can be found at www.militaryfuneralhonors.osd.mil)

Military Funeral Honors: Federal law now mandates the rendering of Military Funeral Honors for an eligible veteran, at no cost, if requested by the family. As provided by law, an honor guard detail for the burial of an eligible veteran shall consist of not less than two members of the Armed Forces. One member of the detail shall be a representative of the parent Service of the deceased veteran. The honor detail will, at a minimum, perform a ceremony that includes the folding and presenting of the American flag to the next of kin and the playing of Taps by a bugler, if available, or more likely by electronic recording.

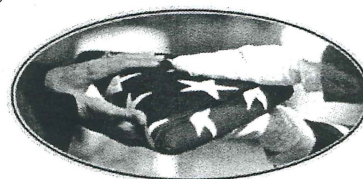
Eligibility: Many rules apply, but generally the following categories are eligible: Members of the Armed Forces; veterans discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; and Reservists and National Guard members who, at time of death, were entitled to retired pay, or were disabled or died from injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty.



The Flag: Your funeral director will assist you in obtaining a flag. Generally, the flag is given to the next-of-kin as a keepsake after its use during the funeral service. When there is no next-of-kin, VA will furnish the flag to a friend making a request for it. Info: www.cem.va.gov/bflags.htm or contact the VA regional office, at 1-800-827-1000. The Request Form, VA Form 21-2008, Application for United States Flag for Burial Purposes, also provides guidance on flag etiquette. The law allows one flag for a veteran's funeral; it cannot be replaced if it is lost, destroyed, or stolen.

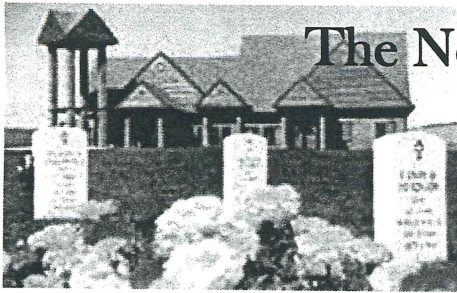
Ceremonial Rifle Firing: This service is not a requirement under the federal law; however, an honor guard capable of performing this tribute may be available from a local veterans service organizations such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), Disabled American Veterans (DAV), AMVETS, American Legion, or Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA). Normally, a squad of seven fires 3 volleys for a total of 21 rounds, but the squad size may vary in smaller communities.

Requesting: Families request funeral honors through their funeral director, who will contact the appropriate Military Service to arrange for the funeral honors detail. Military Funeral Honors are provided by the Department of Defense at no cost to the family. At least 48 hours notice is needed in order to organize the funeral honors detail.



The Grave Marker: Your funeral director will assist you. The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) furnishes upon request, at no charge, a Government headstone or marker for the grave of any deceased eligible veteran in any cemetery around the world. When burial or memorialization is in a national, post, or state veterans' cemetery, the cemetery officials will order a headstone/marker. Info: www.cem.va.gov/hmorder.htm or Memorial Programs Service (403), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20420.

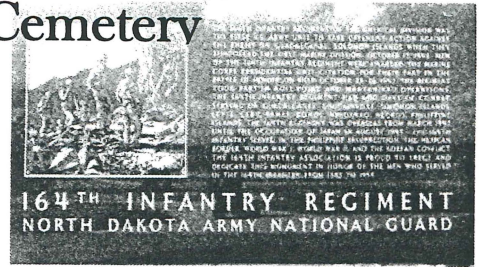
Presidential Memorial Certificate: The family may request a Certificate at any VA regional office or by U.S. mail. There is no standard form. If requesting by mail, a return address and a copy of the veteran's discharge documents must be enclosed. Send requests to: U.S. Dept of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration (403A), 810 Vermont Ave., NW, Wash, DC 20420. More info is available at www.cem.va.gov/pmc.htm. See an example certificate on the next page. →



The Interment Center

The North Dakota Veterans Cemetery

Located 6 miles south of Mandan on Hwy 1806 on a 35-acre tract of land in the southwest corner of Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park.



The 164th Infantry Memorial

The North Dakota Veterans' Cemetery was established by an act of the 1989 ND Legislative Assembly, was opened in July 1992, and is operated by the Adjutant General.

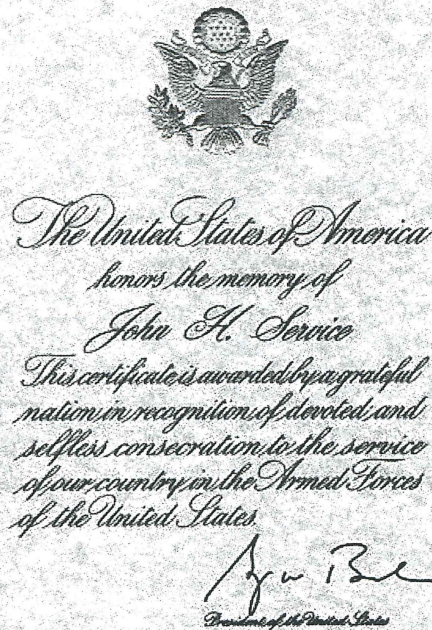
COSTS: There are no costs to a veteran for the plot or the granite upright marker. If a spouse is also to be interred at the cemetery there is a \$300 fee to cover opening and closing costs for a full casket burial. Lot determination is normally the next one available in the area currently being utilized. As in National Cemeteries, only one plot would be used for both the veteran and the spouse.

ELIGIBILITY: Any Veteran of wartime or peacetime service who is eligible for burial in a "National Cemetery", in accordance with VA Publication VA-NCS-IS-1 (Interment in VA National Cemeteries). Also, present & past National Guard members and present & past members of the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Reserve forces who have completed at least one term of enlistment or who have completed at least four years of service (officers) AND who have received a discharge shown as "Honorable", "Under Honorable Conditions" or "General". Any type other of discharge may or may not qualify the individual for burial, as determined by the Adjutant General.

APPLICATION: Your funeral director will contact the Veterans' Cemetery to make arrangements. It is important that your family have access to a copy of your DD Form 214 or discharge order. It is not required that you have an application on file; however, the cemetery will accept applications if you so desire.

DONATIONS/QUESTIONS: North Dakota Veterans Cemetery, P.O. Box 5511, Bismarck, ND 58506-5511

Example: Presidential Memorial Certificate



The Story of TAPS: In July of 1862, hard on the loss of 600 men and wounded himself, Union General Daniel A. Butterfield called the brigade bugler to his tent as he wished to honor his men. Oliver Wilcox Norton, the bugler, tells the story, "...showing me some notes on a staff written in pencil on the back of an envelope, (Gen Butterfield) asked me to sound them on my bugle. I did this several times. He changed it a bit, lengthening some notes and shortening others, but retaining the melody as he first gave it to me. After getting it to his satisfaction, he directed me to sound that call." This emotive and powerful Taps was soon adopted throughout the military. In 1874, it was officially recognized by the U.S. Army. It became standard at military funeral ceremonies in 1891. There is something singularly beautiful and appropriate in the music of this wonderful call. Its strains are melancholy, yet full of rest and peace. Its echoes linger in the heart long after its tones have ceased to vibrate in the air.

Methods of obtaining your military records

<p>TO GET YOUR RECORDS if you entered and left the service in North Dakota: Request a copy of your records from ND Army National Guard, P.O. Box 5511, Bismarck, ND58506-5511. Provide full name, dates of service, SSN &/or service number, mailing address, and phone number.</p>	<p>TO GET YOUR RECORDS if you're not from ND: Write to the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132-5295. Phone: (314) 538-4200. Provide full name, mailing address, dates of service, SSN &/or service number, branch, the type of info needed, & veteran's signature.</p>	<p>TO GET YOUR RECORDS if you can "do" the internet: At www.vetrecs.archives.gov, veterans or next-of-kin of deceased veterans can use an EASY 4-step process to complete the automated form (print out for signature) or download the SF 180 (with the Adobe software provided). The requests require a signature; mail to address at left.</p>
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← See application procedures on previous page

Where were you when...

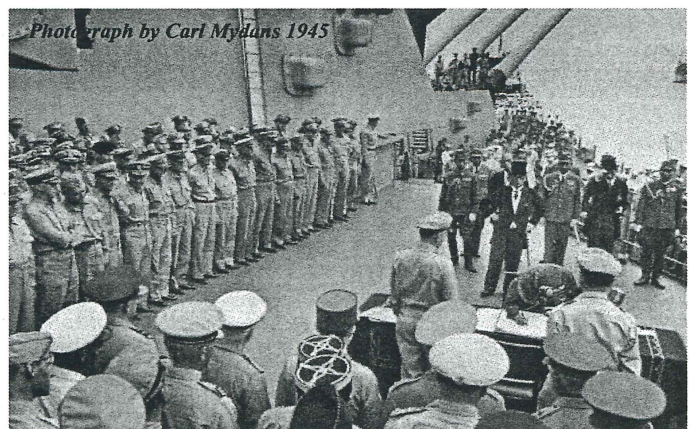
Japan Surrendered 60 years ago

The first ten days of August 1945 had been disastrous for Japan. Having seemingly ignored the 26 July Potsdam Declaration of Allied terms, the beaten and increasingly devastated nation's military clung to hope that the coming invasion of the home islands would be beaten back at great cost to the invaders, making possible a more favorable negotiated peace.

However, on 6 August, the Hiroshima atomic bombing demonstrated that the "prompt and utter destruction" promised by the Potsdam Declaration was now at hand. The Nagasaki bomb reinforced that message three days later. A fast-moving Soviet invasion of Manchuria on the same day shattered any expectation that Japan's large army could hold back her enemies' conventional forces. This triple shock prompted, after several difficult meetings of his chief officials, the Japanese Emperor's decision to end the War by accepting the Allies' terms, announced on 14 August.

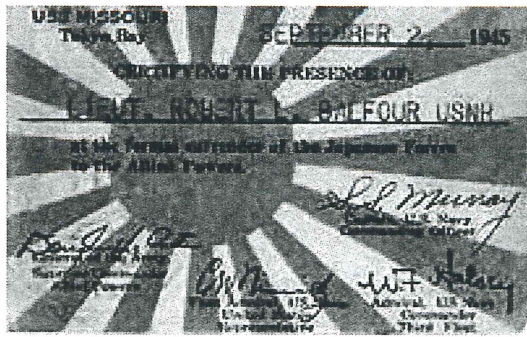
Though "cease fire" orders were issued on 15-16 August 1945, the fighting forces were uncertain that the Japanese would stop fighting so abruptly after nearly four years of brutal combat. Therefore, the combined U.S. British fleet remained at a high degree of alertness. However, the days passed without serious incident as carrier planes actively patrolled over Japan to monitor the situation and to seek out prisoner of war facilities.

On 27 August, units of the fleet entered Japanese waters for the first time. A day later, some of the fleet went into Tokyo Bay itself, though almost all of the aircraft carriers remained at sea, ready to provide air cover "just in case".



Above, Fleet Admiral Nimitz, who had directed much of the Pacific War, and General of the Army Douglas MacArthur prepare to meet the Japanese delegation to accept their official surrender on the deck of the USS *Missouri* on 2 September 1945.

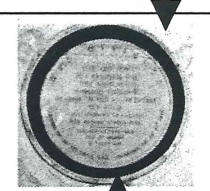
Get more info at the following websites:
www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/wwii-pac/japansur/js-8.htm
www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-usn/usnsh-m/bb63.htm



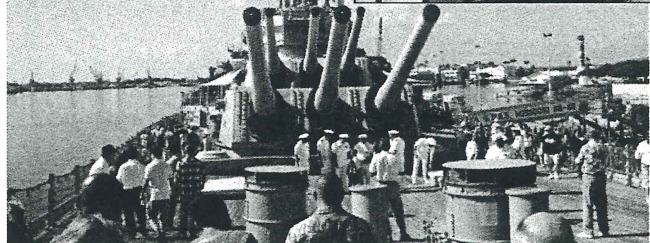
Souvenir wallet card issued to each man on the USS *Missouri* on the occasion of the Surrender of Japan, held on her decks in Tokyo Bay, 2 Sep 1945.

Deck plate on the USS *Missouri*:

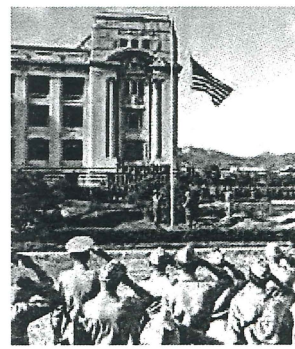
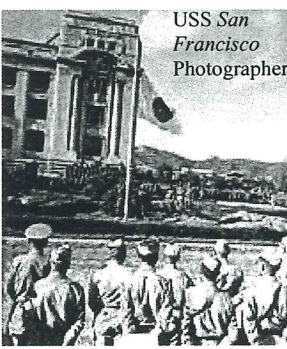
"Over this spot on 2 September 1945, the instrument of formal surrender of Japan to the Allied Forces was signed, thus bringing a close to the second World War." The ship at that time was in anchor in Tokyo Bay. Latt. 35° 21' 17" N Long. 139° 45' 36" E



Photos by Col. (USAR, ret) John Jacobsen 2005



The USS *Missouri* was the only U.S. battleship on active duty in June 1950, when the Korean War began, and made two combat deployments to the Western Pacific. She also had a combat role in the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Above, the *Missouri* now serves as a memorial at Pearl Harbor.



The U.S. Navy put Army ground forces ashore in Korea on 8 Sep 45, at a location that would become World-famous in another five years as the scene of the Inchon Invasion. Above, the Japanese flag comes down and the US flag is raised on 9 Sep 45, as Japanese forces in southern part Korea surrendered in ceremonies held in Seoul, ending of 3 ½ decades of Japanese rule in Korea. The peninsula north of the thirty-eighth parallel was already in Soviet hands.

LOST OR FOUND

LOST: Franklin Bergstrom (LM), previously from Nashwauk, MN. Mail returned. Does anyone have a new address?

LOST: David J. Osborne (LM)*, previously from Escondido, CA. Mail returned. Does anyone have a new address?

Apr 05. My correct name and address: Cresencio Cruz, 3331 Wade St, Los Angeles, CA 90066

Apr 05. Address change: Lowell W. Lundberg, 1701 Plum Tree Road, Fargo, ND 58102

Apr 05. Address change: DeForest S. Peterson, 400 Avinger Lane, Apt 140, Davidson, NC 28036

Apr 05. Address change: Daniel R. Heisler, 615 8th St. NE, Devils Lake, ND 58301-2220

Apr 05. Address change: Orville N. Dodge, 2021 Winne Ave, Helena, MT 59601

Apr 05: Address change: Albert Olenberger, 8704 Highland Hills Rd, Rapid City, SD 57702-8953

Apr 05: Address change: Howard N. Brenan, 841 W Gascon Rd, Queen Creek, AZ 85242-4882

Apr 05: Address change: Hiram O. McAdow, 1409 Maple St, Atchison, KS 66002-1118

Apr 05: Address change: Robert P. Hobot, 2645 Ulysses St NE, Minneapolis, MN 55418-3047

Apr 05: Address change: Balzer Kurtz, 206 10th St NW, Devils Lake, ND 58301-2030

May 05 Address change: Dave Ellis, 320 Rockwell Ave, Apt 5, Ft. Atkinson, WI 53538-2471

May 05 Address change: Roman F. Jaloszynski, 360 River Hills Ct. N, Cambridge, MN 55008-3732

May 05 Address change: Marie Seas, 1908 E. Villa Theresa Dr., Phoenix, AZ 85022-1363

May 05 Correction: Mavis A. Swapp, 208 Oak St., Apt 209, Detroit Lakes, MN 56501-3514



NEW MEMBERS!!

WILLIAM GOUDY, 4484 Blackjack Rd, Ashland, MS 38603

DAVID CHRYSTAI, PO Box 198, Centralia, MO 65240

LEO PFAFF, 404 S. 24th Ave, Yakima, WA 98902

ALTON KOTTANG, 2002 E. Aune, Bismarck, ND 58501

RAY HALTLIE, 1039 11th St NE, Thompson, ND 58278

JOHN JACOBSEN, 330 E. Central Ave, Bismarck, ND 58501

NEIL DAHL, Lutheran Home of Good Shepherd,
1226 1st Ave N, New Rockford, ND 58356

JAMES H JARVIS, 4213 Carpenter Bridge Rd, Felton, DE 19943

ELIZABETH KOSTER, 7374 Chico Way NW, Bremerton, WA 98312

HARRY RENSCHLER, 2917 E. Colorado Dr, Bismarck, ND 58503

GORDON MORGAN, 8837 NE Schwyler St, Portland, OR 97220

HARLAND BERNTSON, 4010 106th Ave SE, Sanborn, ND 58480

STANLEY CHRISTIANS, 29864 Forrest Blvd, Stacy, MN 55079

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DONATIONS TO THE ASSOCIATION

RAYMOND H. STEFFAN GRAND FORKS, ND 20.00

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BURIEL WATKINS AURORA, MO 15.00

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LANCE J. EDWARDS BUTTE, MT 10.00

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In Memory of George Shiek

DONATIONS TO THE NEWSLETTER

ORLYEN O. STENSGARD FARGO, ND 5.00

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JOE GUMMERINGER LAS CRUCES, NM 60.00



Current Events...

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM



Next to God...
...A grunts best friend

Dr (Col) Craig J. Lambrecht, North Dakota Army National Guard, served as a field surgeon in Iraq with the 230th Field Support Battalion, North Carolina Army National Guard for 5 months. Col Lambrecht is an emergency medicine physician with Medcenter One, Bismarck.

Editor's note: This article is an extremely edited version of a medical review that Dr. Lambrecht emailed to the ND Medical Association to inform and educate medical professionals. This threat assessment and care under fire may sound familiar to former combat medics and infantrymen.

After a whirlwind journey from Bismarck to the Theater of Iraq, I've finally had some time to catch my breath and reflect on the experience. Now is not the time to share the mundane discussion of what living conditions are like, the palatability of the food or the weather. No, now is the time to share the experiences of the *Threats of Iraq* and more interestingly *Tactical Combat Casualty Care*.

Needless to say just getting here has been a lesson of threats. Iraq is a very dangerous place; it is a theater of operation for war. Insurgents are out to kill American soldiers: Convoys are targets for IEDs (improvised explosive devices); VBIEDs (vehicle borne IEDs) are potential hazards at all locations; Snipers and mortars are constant threats. Then there are the less obvious threats, diarrhea, bite of a camel spider, pit vipers, scorpions, bats with rabies, flies with leishmaniasis, malaria carrying mosquitoes, and just plain old ugly big bugs.

The threat of IEDs and other ordinances is responsible for the majority of major trauma. It seems that when our soldiers get hit, they get hit hard and in mass. Mass casualty scenarios are the norm and they are much more than drills at medical treatment facilities. Tourniquets... are mainstays of treatment both in the field and treatment facilities... Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) is the...military standard that saves lives. There are three stages of TCCC: Care under fire, tactical field care, and casualty evacuation care. (Editor's note: only Care under Fire will be summarized for this article).

Care Under Fire

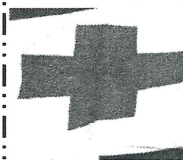
Eighty percent of soldiers sustaining wounds who die, die in the first thirty minutes...Our unit just finished supporting the Marines in Fallujah. Specifically, the mission was to provide care at the point of injury to the first level of patient care. The first 120 hours were nonstop. No time to rest except between patients. Care was rendered in the heart of battle. Conditions were stressful with mortar fire, snipers, RPGs (rocket propelled grenades), field mines, booby traps. Roads for evacuation were blocked. Injuries were lost limbs, penetrating trauma from shrapnel and gunshots, as well as burns and battle fatigue. Death was a reality. Hundreds of soldiers, civilians, and insurgents were treated.

Keeping the casualty from sustaining additional injuries is the first major objective in TCCC. Casualties are to lay flat and remain motionless in order to not draw additional enemy fire...The second major priority is usually to *stop major bleeding*.

Most medical personnel and officers carry small arms. My weapon is a 9mm with two 15-round clips. The purpose of the 9mm is to defend ourselves in the field. Given a hostile operation, additional support from medical personnel may be essential in obtaining tactical fire superiority. So, many medical personnel, including myself, carry M16s. It is very inconvenient to draw and carry both weapons. There are times when a semi-automatic rifle will provide more protection and security than a handgun. Injury to previously wounded soldiers will be reduced if immediate attention is directed to suppression of hostile fire...medical personnel may need to assist in returning fire instead of stopping to care for injured soldiers. *THE BEST MEDICINE ON ANY BATTLEFIELD IS FIRE SUPERIORITY.*

Exsanguination (bleeding to death) is problematic in the field. Hemorrhage from extremity wounds was the cause of death in more than 2500 soldiers in Vietnam who had no other injuries. Exsanguination from extremity trauma is preventable. Tourniquets are mainstays of treatment for bleeding...direct pressure is difficult to maintain during casualty transport under fire. Ischemic damage is a rare occurrence if the tourniquet is left in place less than one hour. Transport of the casualty is often difficult...The inherent danger of hostile fire requires a risk analysis regarding immobilization. Most of the time evacuation of the casualty involves dragging the individual by his web gear, individual body armor, or with a snap link. The soldier's weapon and ammunition should be evacuated if at all possible otherwise the enemy may use them.

Summary: Trauma management of the casualty on the battlefield is different from trauma care rendered in civilian situations. Consideration and attention to TCCC may also have applicability for civilian situations in which a hostile mass casualty situation arises. With Iraqi elections just around the corner, TCCC is likely to play a part in the process for a free Iraq as well.



WWII memories from Dr. (Col, Ret.) Wm "Bill" Buckingham, who was the Flight Surgeon on the 164th's 1992 Guadalcanal trip. He was Dr. Lambrecht's mentor at UND Medical School as well as in the North Dakota National Guard.

"I was a medical lab tech MOS 858 in the 137th Support Hospital on the 'Canal. Spent a year there, then to Guam. Two of my brothers were also in the Pacific, one Africa/Italy. My mother had a flag with 4 stars, which must have represented a lot of sleepless nights. My rank was T4, 3 stripes, SN 17084293. I had the field medic basic and after that was sent to Lab school. At the school while taking bacteriology, we were told we would not see gas gangrene. Big mistake--Bougainville campaign had a lot of cases. The only treatment at the time was to amputate at head of the infection. I could give other very interesting cases. We did not have red crosses on our helmets in the Pacific--it made one too good a target. After we got overseas, we were taken to the range and taught to shoot, then we were issued carbines."

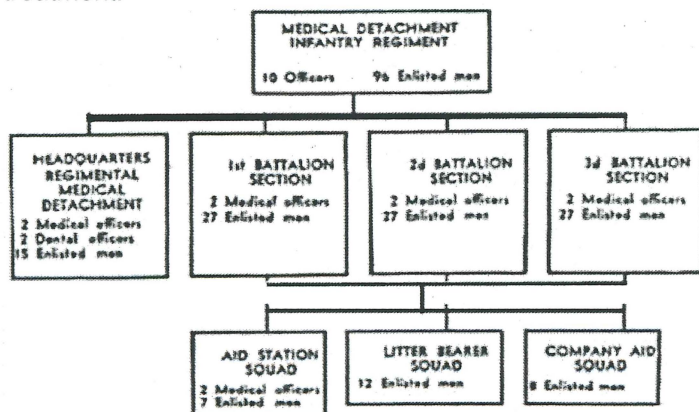
WORLD WAR II COMBAT MEDIC

During WWII, the Rifle Regiment (Infantry) was entirely composed of INFANTRYMEN, the only exception being the attached medical personnel – responsible for treatment of wounded in the field and in the combat zone.



Two (or more) medics were usually assigned to each Rifle Company to dress wounds and provide first aid. Each medic was equipped with two canvas pouches containing first-aid packets, bandages, medical tags, and items necessary for administering first aid. A red cross on the helmet distinctly identified the Aidman, but it provided a nice target so armbands were used in some areas instead.

An Emergency Medical Tag was attached to the injured man's clothing. The Aidman entered name, organization, brief description of injury and treatment given. The tag remained with the patient until he was ready for duty or reaches a Fixed Hospital. Litter Bearers carried wounded unable to walk to the Battalion Aid Station for further treatment.



Source: FM 7-30 Infantry Field Manual, Rifle Regiment, July 18, 1941

A story by Franklin A. Schoeffler in the 164th "Blue Book", describes the actions of the 164th Infantry Band as they distinguished themselves in their secondary duties as Litter Bearers and Aidmen during combat on Guadalcanal.

Because the combat medic was exposed to the same risks on the battlefield as the infantrymen he was treating, the Army authorized a Medical Badge in 1945 for WWII medical personnel. The badge was the equivalent to the Expert Infantryman Badge or the Combat Infantryman Badge, which were authorized in 1943.



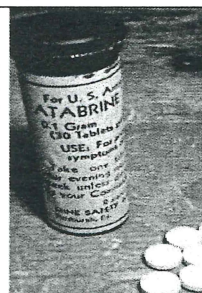
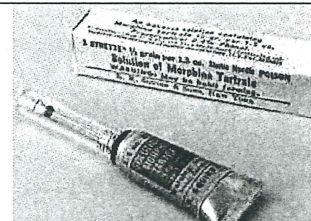
A subsequent Bill of Congress gave medics an extra \$10-a-month pay as was provided for combat infantrymen. Medics up to and including rank of Capt were eligible as were Regimental Surgeons.

The Treasures of II



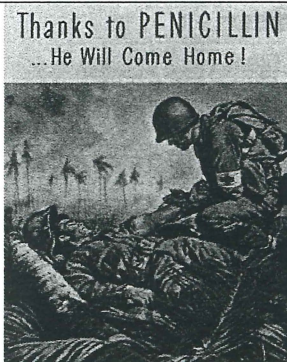
Sulfanilamide, discovered in the 1930's, greatly affected the survival rate from infection during WWII. A soldier's first aid pouch contained a package of sulfa powder to sprinkle on a wound and a bandage to dress the wound.

Morphine was administered safely in 1/2 grain syrettes developed during WWII by Squibb pharmaceutical company. FM-21-11 Basic Field Manual "First Aid for Soldiers," April 7th 1943, described the Method of injection into the abdomen.



Atabrine, a new synthetic antimalarial drug, became important when the supply of quinine was cut off by Japanese military conquest. It was bitter, appeared to impart its own sickly yellow hue to the skin, and sometimes caused headaches, nausea, and vomiting. Yet Atabrine was effective, if only the men could be made to take it. Medics stood at the head of mess lines to carefully watch marines and soldiers take their little yellow tablets.

Penicillin was produced for WWII in a new process developed by Pfizer pharmaceuticals, which produced 90 percent of the penicillin that went ashore at Normandy with Allied forces on D-Day in 1944 and more than half of all the penicillin used by the Allies for the rest of the war, helping to save countless lives. It's discoverer and researchers received the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1945.



Plasma, a breakthrough discovery in 1938, became a vital element in the treatment of the wounded on WWII battlefields because of its ability to replace whole blood to reduce death from shock caused by bleeding.

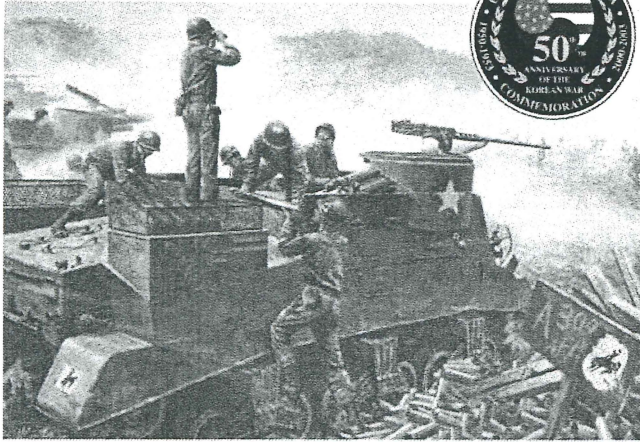
MEDIC! MAN DOWN!! MEDIC..MEDIC!

"Few people are aware of the personal sacrifices the aid men went through. We were not strangers with the platoon we served with, everyone was a comrade. We...became a family, and like any family, death effects us all. I can never describe the feeling you get when you see your closest friend dead from his wounds, and knowing that you were unable to save his life." ---Albert Gentile, WWII Aid-Man, Company B, 333rd Infantry, 84th Infantry Division

The combat medic was one of the unsung heroes of World War II. More often than not, he faced the enemy unarmed and was the foundation of the combat medical system.

Special thanks to Mr. David Steinert, who granted permission for the News to "borrow" this information from his amazing website "WWII COMBAT MEDIC." Please view the entirety of his work at <http://home.att.net/~steinert/>

FACT SHEET



The Army National Guard in the Korean War

From National Guard Bureau website

Within days of North Korea's June 25, 1950, invasion across the 38th parallel into South Korea, President Harry Truman and his military advisors made the decision to mobilize part of the Reserve components of the Army National Guard. On June 30, 1950, the Selective Service Extension Act continued the military draft in effect since 1948 and authorized the president to order Reserve component units into federal service for a period not to exceed 21 months (later increased to 24 months).

In the days immediately following the North Korean invasion, mobilization planners envisioned activating only a limited number of specialized Reserve units. However, after a string of military disasters on the Korean Peninsula forced U.S. and Republic of Korea (ROK) troops steadily back toward their final defensive perimeter around the port city of Pusan, it became obvious that more Reserve and National Guard troops would be needed. Accordingly, the first Army National Guard units alerted for federalization in July 1950 included the 40th (California) and 45th (Oklahoma) Infantry Divisions, both of which reported for active duty on Aug. 14, 1950. Two weeks later Pennsylvania's 28th Infantry Division and the 43d from the New England states were also federalized. These two divisions were sent to Germany to shore up U.S. strategic defenses there; the 40th and 45th would later see combat in Korea.

The mobilization of the Army National Guard for Korean War service occurred in 19 separate increments, with units reporting for active duty between Aug. 14, 1950, and Feb. 15, 1952. It included eight infantry divisions, three regimental combat teams, and 714 company-sized units.

The 138,600 personnel federalized with their units represented about one third of the Army National Guard's total strength. **Many Guardsmen went to Korea not with their units, but as individual replacements for units already in theater.**

The first Army National Guard units reached South Korea in late December 1950 as the U.S.-led United Nations Command was recovering from the shock of the Chinese communists' entry into the war two months before. The forces of the U.S. and its U.N. allies, which had driven through North Korea almost to the Manchurian border, were forced to retreat after one of the worst defeats an American army has ever suffered. Later, the regrouped Eighth U.S. Army mounted limited offensives against the Chinese and North Koreans, and as spring approached was joined by increasing numbers of Army National Guard units, including many engineer, field artillery and transportation units.

Enemy forces launched another major offensive during spring 1951, and recaptured Seoul for the third time. U.S. artillery, often firing at point-blank range, was a major weapon against the terrifying "human wave," attacks which had come to characterize the fighting in Korea. Three Army National Guard artillery battalions, the 196th Field Artillery (Tennessee), 937th Field Artillery (Arkansas), and 300th Armored Field Artillery (Wyoming) won Presidential Unit Citations for supporting U.S. Army and Marine Corps divisions.

As their company- and battalion-sized counterparts arrived in South Korea to join the fighting, the Army National Guard's 40th and 45th Infantry Divisions were training in Japan. While there had been talk of leaving the two divisions in Japan, in November 1951 the decision was made for a "swap in place" between the two Guard divisions and the 1st Cavalry and 24th Infantry Division. In December 1951, the 45th Division arrived in South Korea to take over the positions, equipment, and mission of the 1st Cavalry Division; in January, the process was repeated by the 40th and the 24th Infantry Divisions.

The sweeping back-and-forth drama of the first year's fighting in Korea was over, and the two National Guard divisions found themselves in a different kind of combat environment. As formal peace talks began in November 1951, U.N. and communist forces had settled themselves on either side of the 38th parallel. The National Guard divisions joined in a static warfare of entrenched positions and frequent combat patrols, punctuated by small-unit actions initiated by both sides.

Combat operations intensified once again in the spring of 1953, as both sides jockeyed for territory before a final border settlement. Both the 40th and 45th Infantry Divisions were still occupying their positions when the signing of an armistice at Panmunjon finally ended the fighting on July 27, 1953.

By this time, Army Guardsmen who had arrived in South Korea during 1951 and early 1952 had returned home, their term of active federal service completed. But most National Guard units, now filled with draftees and enlistees, remained on active duty. Some stayed in Korea for several years, helping to monitor the fragile peace, but by 1955 almost all of the units federalized for the Korean War had been returned to state control.



AMERICA'S WARS

Estimates as of September 30, 2004 Source: Department of Defense (DoD), except living veterans, which are VA estimates.

American Revolution (1775-1783)

Total U.S. Servicemembers	217,000
Battle Deaths	4,435
Non-mortal Woundings	6,188

War of 1812 (1812-1815)

Total U.S. Servicemembers	286,730
Battle Deaths	2,260
Non-mortal Woundings	4,505

Indian Wars (approx. 1817-1898)

Total U.S. Servicemembers (VA estimate)	106,000
Battle Deaths (VA estimate)	1,000

Mexican War (1846-1848)

Total U.S. Servicemembers	78,718
Battle Deaths	1,733
Other Deaths in Service	11,550
Non-mortal Woundings	4,152

Civil War (1861-1865)

Total U.S. Servicemembers (Union)	2,213,363
Battle Deaths (Union)	140,414
Other Deaths in Service (Union)	224,097
Non-mortal Woundings (Union)	281,881
Total Servicemembers (Conf.)	1,050,000
Battle Deaths (Confederate)	74,524
Other Deaths in Service (Confederate)	59,297*
Non-mortal Woundings (Confederate)	Unknown

Spanish-American War (1898-1902)

Total U.S. Servicemembers (Worldwide)	306,760
Battle Deaths	385
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater)	2,061
Non-mortal Woundings	1,662

World War I (1917-1918)

Total U.S. Servicemembers (Worldwide)	4,734,991
Battle Deaths	53,402
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater)	63,114
Non-mortal Woundings	204,002
Living Veterans	Approx. 100

World War II (1941-1945)

Total U.S. Servicemembers (Worldwide)	16,112,566
Battle Deaths	291,557
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater)	113,842
Non-mortal Woundings	671,846
Living Veterans	3,984,200



Korean War (1950-1953)

Total U.S. Servicemembers (Worldwide)	5,720,000
Battle Deaths	33,741
Other Deaths (In Theater)	2,835
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater)	17,670
Non-mortal Woundings	103,284
Living Veterans	3,423,300

Vietnam War (1964-1975)

Total U.S. Servicemembers (Worldwide)	9,200,000
Deployed to Southeast Asia	3,403,000
Battle Deaths	47,415
Other Deaths (In Theater)	10,785
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater)	32,000
Non-mortal Woundings	153,303
Living Veterans	8,122,000

Desert Shield/Desert Storm (1990-1991)

Total U.S. Servicemembers (Worldwide)	2,322,332
Deployed to Gulf	694,550
Battle Deaths	147
Other Deaths (In Theater)	235
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater)	914
Non-mortal Woundings	467
Living Veterans	1,900,000

War on Terrorism (2001 - Present)

Total U.S. Servicemembers (Worldwide)	1,428,383
Deployed to Iraq & Afghanistan	185,329
Battle Deaths	848
Other Deaths (In Theater)	341
Non-mortal Woundings	5,828
Living Veterans	194,700**

** may include veterans who both served in Iraq & Afghanistan.

America's Wars Total

U.S. Military Service During Wartime	42,353,843
Battle Deaths	651,254
Other Deaths (In Theater)	13,919
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater)	524,545
Non-mortal Woundings	1,434,076
Living War Veterans	16,522,400***
Living Veterans (Periods of War & Peace)	24,737,500

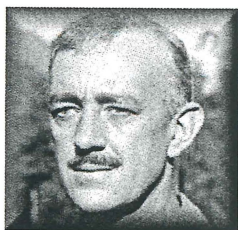
*** Unless otherwise indicated, estimates for living U.S. veterans are based on the 2000 Census, except for WWI, which is based on the 1990 Census. The total Living War Veterans estimate is not a cumulative of the individual war periods shown, as many veterans served in more than one war.

Editor's Note: I added the Posters from the WWII Poster Series

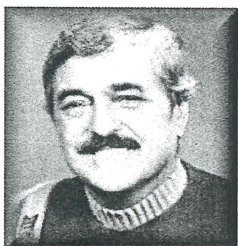
Estimated number of living U.S. World War II veterans through the year 2020:

9/30/2004... 3,984,000	9/30/2005 3,607,000	9/30/2006.....3,242,000	9/30/2007.....2,889,000
9/30/2008 .. 2,551,000	9/30/2009 2,230,000	9/30/2010.....1,929,000	9/30/2011.....1,649,000
9/30/2012 .. 1,393,000	9/30/2013 1,161,000	9/30/2014.....954,000	9/30/2015.....773,000
9/30/2016 616,000	9/30/2017 484,000	9/30/2018.....373,000	9/30/2019.....283,000
9/30/2020 210,000			

WWII Hollywood Heroes: They don't make 'em like this anymore!



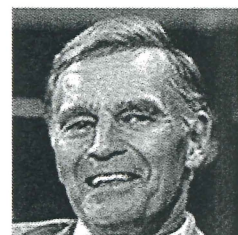
Alec Guinness operated a British Royal Navy landing craft on D-Day.



James Doohan ("Scotty" on Star Trek) landed in Normandy with the U. S. Army on D-Day.



David Niven was a Sandhurst graduate and Lt. Colonel of the British Commandos in Normandy.



Charlton Heston was an Army Air Corps Sergeant in Kodiak.



Ernest Borgnine was a U. S. Navy Gunners Mate 1935-1945.



Charles Durning was a U. S. Army Ranger at Normandy earning a Silver Star and awarded the Purple Heart.



Charles Bronson was a tail gunner in B-29s in the 20th Air Force, with missions out of Guam, Tinian, & Saipan



Audie Murphy, the 5'5" tall, 110-pound guy from Texas, was the most Decorated serviceman in WWII.

He earned the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, 2 Silver Stars, Legion of Merit, 2 Bronze Stars with "V", 2 Purple Hearts, U.S. Army Outstanding Civilian Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal, 2 Distinguished Unit Emblems, American Campaign Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with One Silver Star, Four Bronze Service Stars (9 campaigns), one Bronze Arrowhead (assault landing at Sicily and Southern France) WWII Victory Medal, Army of Occupation Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, Marksman Badge (Rifle) Expert Badge (Bayonet), French Fourragere, French Legion of Honor, Grade of Chevalier, French Croix de Guerre w/Silver Star, French Croix de Guerre w/Palm, Medal of Liberated France, Belgian Croix de Guerr Palm.



James Stewart Entered the Army Air Force as a private, worked his way to the rank of Colonel, and later Brigadier General in the USAF Reserve.

During World War II, Stewart served as a bomber pilot, his service record crediting him with leading more than 20 missions over Germany, and taking part in hundreds of air strikes Stewart earned the Air Medal, the Distinguished Flying Cross, France's Croix de Guerre, and 7 Battle Stars.

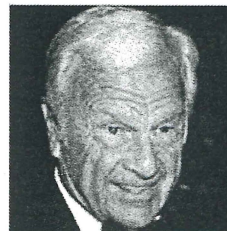


John Russell enlisted in 1942 in the Marine Corps, where received a battlefield commission.

He was wounded and highly decorated for valor at **Guadalcanal**.



George C. Scott was a decorated U. S. Marine.



Eddie Albert was awarded a Bronze Star for heroic action as a U.S. Naval officer aiding Marines at the horrific battle on Tarawa Nov. 1943.



Brian Keith served as a U.S. Marine rear gunner in several actions against the Japanese on Rabal in the Pacific.



Lee Marvin was a U.S. Marine on Saipan during the Marianas campaign. He was wounded earning the Purple Heart.



Tyrone Power (an established movie star when Pearl Harbor was bombed) joined the Marines as a pilot flying supplies into, & wounded Marines out of, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.



Robert Ryan was a U. S. Marine who served with the O. S. S. in Yugoslavia.



Clark Gable (Mega-Movie Star & over age for combat when war broke out) enlisted in the AAF, 1942. He went to OCS & aerial gunnery school, flew B-17's over Europe with 351st Bomb Group. He left active duty in 1944 at the rank of major.

MEET YOUR EDITOR

Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Shirley J. Olgeirson served 25 years in the North Dakota Army National Guard prior to retiring from Active Guard/Reserve status in 2002.



“I had the privilege of making the historic trip to Guadalcanal in 1992 with veterans of the 164th, and I’m honored to be the new Editor of The 164 Infantry News!”

Throughout her military career, she commanded the 191st Military Police Company, Headquarters Detachment 818th Medical Battalion, and the 116th Public Affairs Detachment. She was assigned to the National Guard Bureau at the Pentagon for a year, and as State (NDNG) Public Affairs Officer for 5 years. Olgeirson served as the Executive Officer of the 818th Medical Battalion during Operation Desert Storm and is the current commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 1326, Bismarck.

Olgeirson earned Bachelor’s Degrees in Radio-TV Broadcasting, Criminal Justice, and Public Administration from the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

For fun, she restored the house her grandfather built on the family homestead for it’s 100th anniversary in 2004.

Other Activities:

- Member of the Board of Directors, Preservation North Dakota
- Vice President of the Mandan Art Association, Mandan, ND
- Show Co-Director, Mandan Art Association Annual Spring Art Show
- Chair of the 2005 State VFW Convention, Bismarck, ND
- Sports Commissioner for 2005 Prairie Rose State Games (since 1986)
- Co-Chair of the Entertainment Committee for the 2005 North Dakota Governor’s Inaugural Ball
- Member of the Board of Directors, Icelandic Communities Association
- Paid Up For Life Member, American Legion Post 227, Mountain, ND
- Life Member, AMVETS Post #9, Bismarck, ND
- Life Member, VFW Post 1326, Bismarck, ND
- Life Member, International War Veterans Alliance (IWVA)
- Member, ND Committee for Employer Support of the Guard/Reserve

New Printer for the News

The Minuteman Press, Bismarck, ND, printed this issue of News. We had been receiving an excellent product from Quality Printing, Bismarck, for the past few years. So why the change? Technology and money are both involved. Your new Editor is now creating and formatting the entire newsletter on a personal computer, converting it to Adobe (.pdf) files (which are standard in the printing business), and delivering to the printer a complete “copy ready” issue on a Compact Disk (CD). This advance workup will save approximately \$350 per issue when printed on a copy machine instead of an offset printer. The March issue and this issue were both created on computer, but this one saved us a lot of hard earned money. But, you decide: if you don’t like the look of this issue (Minuteman Press) versus the last one (Quality Printing), let us know!

WANTED: Your Photos & Stories for the News

PHOTOS! I believe a photo truly is worth a Thousand Words! A photo grabs attention and, along with a short caption, can tell a complete story. Here’s how to submit your photos to the News!

Option 1: Mail them in!

- Print your name on the back of each photo.
- Include a separate sheet of paper with the following info for each photo:
 1. Location of photo, approximate month/year
 2. Activity or Story that goes with the photo
 3. Persons in photo from Left to Right,
 4. Name of photographer if known.
- Mail to Editor, 164 Infantry News, POB 1111, Bismarck, ND 58202-1111
- Enclose a self-addressed envelope so I can mail them right back to you with minimum delay.

Option 2: Bring them to the Reunion!

- Print your name on the back of each photo.
- Bring photos to the reunion in an envelope with your name on it.
- Include a separate sheet of paper with the info listed below for each photo
 1. Location of photo, approximate month/year
 2. Activity or Story that goes with the photo
 3. Persons in photo from Left to Right,
 4. Name of photographer if known.
- I will scan while you wait, or you can leave the envelope at the Registration Area and pick it up before you leave the reunion. No delay.

STORIES! If you’ve got a story to share, you can get it into the News though one of the following methods:

- Write the story yourself and get “byline” credit.
- Send or email the essentials and let me know when & how I can contact you to fill in the details. This works especially well if you have email.
- Give me a “lead” on a story and who to contact. I’ll keep you posted on the progress.
- Catch me at the reunion and we’ll do an interview.
- No matter how we capture the story, it’s great to have a historical photo to go along with it. And a current photo of you for a “then” and “now” is always an eye-catcher!



Used with permission from Webmaster Jason McDonald. Check out his WWII research website at <http://www.worldwar2database.com/html/frame1.htm>

Greetings from your President!

The reunion committee has our reunion in the planning stage. It will be held at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Clubrooms in Valley City on 16-17-18 Sept 05. We have had several contacts from the Veterans who had served at Camp Rucker with the 164th wondering about their "old" friends. This is encouraging to think that more of the Korean Veterans will be attending or are indicating interest.

We were successful at the State Legislature with our request for naming U.S. Highway #2 (the Highway that extends from the Montana border to the Minnesota border) the 164th Infantry Memorial Highway. In visiting with one of the Senators that carried the bill, he stated that we would be getting more details on what our next move should be. We should have the plans pretty well in place on when and where the dedication will be at our reunion.

We are having a change in the way our ticket project will be handled. We are going to send out 2 books of tickets with the cost of \$10.00 for the 1st book or \$15.00 for the 2 books. We will use the 2nd book to assist us with the quarterly newsletter that our Editor Shirley and Sec/Treas Ben will be providing our membership.

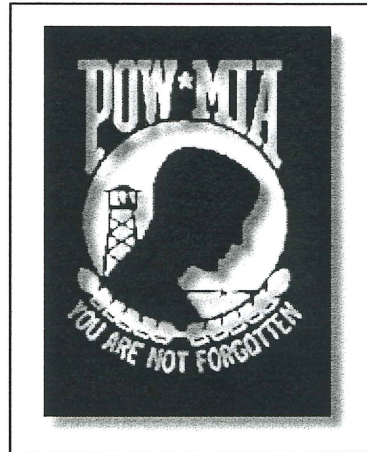
You will be receiving more info on the reunion but if you plan on attending the reunion you should make reservations at the local Motels because space may be limited.

Bernie

2005 POW/MIA Recognition Day September 16, 2005

This commemoration is set aside to honor the commitment and the sacrifices made by this nation's Prisoners of War and those who are still Missing in Action, as well as their families. By custom, it is often observed in Pentagon ceremonies on the third Friday in September.

National POW/MIA Recognition Day is one of the six days specified by law 36 USC 902 on which the black POW/MIA flag shall be flown over federal facilities and cemeteries, post offices, and military installations.



The importance of the POW/MIA flag lies in its continued visibility, a constant reminder of the plight of America's POW/MIAs. Other than "Old Glory", the POW/MIA flag is the only flag ever to fly over the White House, having been displayed in this place of honor on POW/MIA Recognition Day since 1988.

WHOOPS! Errors on page 16 of the last issue (Mar 05): Three different addresses were listed for *The News*! The one and only true address is **The 164th Infantry News, P.O. Box 1111, Bismarck, ND 58502-1111.**



THE 164TH INFANTRY NEWS

POST OFFICE BOX 1111

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58502-1111

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

The 164th Infantry News is published 3 times a year as an informational newsletter for members of the 164th Infantry Association. The membership fee is \$10 a year.

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**POSTMASTER: Address Changes should be sent to
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