



Willow House Times

Issue 38

Cuyahoga Heights Historical Committee

November 2015



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Cuyahoga Heights Historical Archives

Kennedy House
4651 E 71st Street
Home of
Historical Committee
&
Boy Scouts



Village Soldiers - Korean Conflict



Pictured above:

Lidio M. Angiocchi; Robert T. Angiocchi & Carl Casavecchia
We have no pictures of Victor Duber & Dean T. James who were also in the service. There may be others that we have no information on that served during the Korean Conflict. The committee would appreciate information & pictures of any village soldiers for our Kennedy House display & the village archives.



Korean War Memorial - Washington D.C.

The 19 stainless steel statues were sculpted by Frank Gaylord of Barre, VT and cast by Tallix Foundries of Beacon, NY. They are approximately seven feet tall and represent Caucasian, Afro-American, Hispanic, Native American & Asian-Americans, a cross section of America. The advance party has 14 Army, 3 Marine, 1 Navy and 1 Air Force members. The statues stand in patches of Juniper bushes and are separated by polished granite strips, which give a semblance of order and symbolize the rice paddies of Korea. The troops wear ponchos covering their weapons and equipment. The ponchos seem to blow in the cold winds of Korea.

Korean Conflict Timeline

1894-1895: Sino-Japanese War

February 1904: Russo-Japanese War begins

September 1905: Treaty of Portsmouth (ends Russo-Japanese War)

1905: Japan makes Korea a protectorate

1910: Japan makes Korea a formal colony.

1917: Russian Revolution. Japanese take some of Russia's Eastern Siberian territory.

1931-1932: Mostly of their own volition, Japan's Kwantung Army occupies Chinese Manchuria and sets up a puppet state of "Manchuko". *America wants to return Manchuria to the Chinese; this is one reason behind Pacific fighting in World War II.*

1937: Japan declares war on China.

February 1945: Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Yalta.

July 1945: Roosevelt dies, succeeded by Truman, who represents the US at Potsdam. Truman "gets tough" on communism; Stalin grabs territory.

August 10, 1945: After atomic bombs are dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese offer surrender in World War II. Russian troops enter Korea.

August 28, 1945: After reaching the 38th Parallel of Korea, Russian troops stop.

October 20, 1945: Syngman Rhee makes first public appearance in South Korea after years of exile.

Summer 1947: Marshall Plan announced.

September 1947: Congress/JCS (Joint Chiefs of Staff) want to get out of Korea.

September 1947: Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) founded in Soviet Union.

November 14, 1947: UN passes American resolution calling for free elections in Korea.

May 10, 1948: Korean Election Day.

June 24, 1948: Berlin Blockade

September 9, 1948: In North Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (PRK) proclaimed.

January 12, 1949: Dean Acheson speech to National Press Club *Says South Korea not a vital part of US defense perimeter in Asia.*

January 19, 1949: Korean Aid Bill fails to pass the House of Representatives.

April 4, 1949: NATO Pact signed

September 1949: "Joe One"; Soviets test their first A-bomb--the arms race begins.

October 2, 1949: Mao Zedong proclaims PRC (People's Republic of China).

January 14, 1950: Ho Chi Minh proclaims DRV (Democratic Republic of Vietnam).

April 25, 1950: Truman approves NSC-68

May 30, 1950: In South Korea, Republic Of Korea elections. Many conservatives ousted by moderates.

June 25, 1950: North Korea crosses the 38th Parallel, invading South Korea.

June 25, 1950: First Blair House meeting.

June 26, 1950: North Korea's tanks reach the outskirts of Seoul.

June 27, 1950: Truman commits US Naval and Air support to South Korea.

June 27, 1950: American Delegate asks UN to furnish assistance to ROK (Republic of Korea) to restore international peace.

June 29, 1950: General MacArthur flies to South Korean headquarters at Suwon.

June 30, 1950: Truman and advisers agree to give MacArthur 2 divisions.

July 2, 1950: NKPA (North Korean People's Army) takes Suwon.

July 22, 1950: Communist Chinese attack Nationalist Chinese islands, Quemoy and Little Quemoy.

July 29, 1950: MacArthur visits Formosa, home of the Nationalist Chinese defeated by Mao.

August 17, 1950: US announces in UN its goal of a unified, anti-Communist Korea.

August 27, 1950: US planes accidentally attack Manchurian airfields.

September 11, 1950: Truman approves NSC-81/1.

September 15, 1950: With US/UN/ROK forces pushed back nearly to the end of the Korean peninsula, MacArthur launches the Inchon Invasion.

September 27, 1950: Walker's Eighth Army makes contact with X Corps. MacArthur gives OK for US forces to cross the 38th Parallel.

September 29, 1950: Syngman Rhee's government ceremonially restored in reconquered Seoul.

October 9, 1950: US Army crosses 38TH Parallel near Kaesong.
October 15, 1950: Wake Island Meeting
October 19, 1950: US forces occupy Pyongyang
October 24, 1950: MacArthur orders his troops into Korea's northernmost provinces.
October 25, 1950: South Korean ROK forces annihilated by PRC (People's Republic of China) forces at Pukchin.
November 1, 1950: First US vs. Communist Chinese fighting at Unsan
November 3, 1950: UN resolution passed, censuring North Korea for "breach of peace"
November 7, 1950: Congressional Elections in US, seen as a referendum on Truman's policy.
November 27, 1950: US Marines/Infantry surrounded by Chinese Communist forces at Chosin Reservoir.
November 30, 1950: In press conference, Truman admits US may be considering using A-Bomb.
December 15, 1950: Truman declares a state of national emergency.
January 4, 1951: Ridgway evacuates Seoul, withdraws from Inchon
January 25, 1951: Operation Thunderbolt. US/UN/ROK forces go back on the offensive.
February 1, 1951: UN censures People's Republic of China for "aggression"
February 1951: Operation Killer begun.
March 7, 1951: Ridgway launches Operation Ripper.
March 15, 1951: US/UN/ROK forces retake Seoul.
March 24, 1951: MacArthur unilaterally issues an ultimatum to the People's Republic of China.
April 4, 1951: Congress endorses NATO, sends Eisenhower to head unified NATO command.
April 5, 1951: Operation Rugged.
April 5, 1951: Truman dismisses MacArthur from command.
May 3, 1951 to June 25, 1951: Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigates MacArthur's dismissal.
April 14, 1951: Gen. James Van Fleet assumes tactical command of Eighth Army.
April 22, 1951: All-out Communist offensive fails to retake Seoul.
May 15, 1951: Another Communist offensive, again fails to take territory.
May 18, 1951: Ridgway launches counteroffensive.
May 18, 1951: UN nations start military goods boycott of the People Republic of China.
May 30, 1951: Operation Piledriver, an offensive against the Iron Triangle, begins.
June 30, 1951: Ridgway broadcasts first American overture for peace talks.
July 8, 1951: Peace talks begin at Kaesong.
August 19, 1951: Communists accuse UN forces of violating the Kaesong area, suspend the talks.
October 25, 1951: Peace talks resume at Panmunjom.
March 29, 1952: Truman announces he will not run for reelection.
April 11, 1952: Truman relieves Eisenhower of command so he can run for President
June 1952: Washington authorizes bombing Korean power plants on the Yalu river.
July 11, 1952: US air attack on Pyongyang.
August 5, 1952: Rhee wins another clearly rigged election.
November 4, 1952: Eisenhower wins Presidential election in landslide.
November 29, 1952: Eisenhower secretly goes to Korea on fact-finding mission
February 11, 1953: Eisenhower replaces the frustrated Van Fleet with Lt. Gen. Maxwell Taylor.
April 16, 1953: Communists attack "Pork Chop Hill"
April 26, 1953: Talks resume at Panmunjom.
June 8, 1953: "Terms of Reference," regulating POW repatriation, signed.
July 19, 1953: Delegates reach agreement at Panmunjom.
July 27, 1953: Peace Treaty signed at Panmunjom. 38th parallel reset as boundary between communist North and anti-communist South. Cold War tensions continue unabated. "Gen. Mark W. Clark says he has "the unenviable distinction of being the first US Army commander to sign an armistice without victory."
November, 2015: 60 plus years later, North Korea is still causing problems for the United Nations and the world.

As you can see from the timeline the United States never declared war on North Korea. For many years the action taken by the United Nations & NATO was called The Korean Conflict not the Korean War as it is called today.

Cuyahoga Heights Historical Committee

Barb Bartczak
Mark Chase
Laura Hine
Irma Schab
Sandy Waldemarson

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2016 Meetings

10 AM - Noon

April 2nd

May 7th

May 30th Memorial Day

Open House 9 AM - 1PM

August 6th

October 1st

at

Kennedy House

4561 E. 71st Street

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Willow Times News

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Website

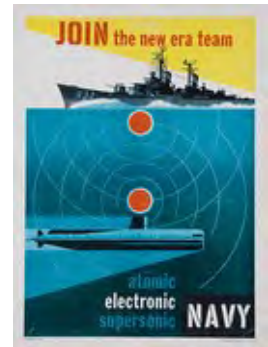
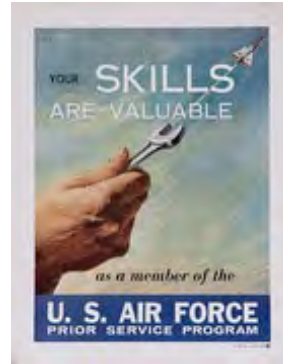
sites.google.com/site/cuyahogahtshistorical

Webmaster-Laura Hine

Facebook

www.facebook.com/groups/132447953512779/

Do You Know?



Korean War posters no longer told of keeping evil from America, stopping Hitler or buying war bonds as they did during WW I & WW II. They told you about being part of the team & learning a trade or skill you could use after your service ended.

November's Sources: Laura Hine; Sandy Waldemarson; history.com; <http://www.sparknotes.com/history/american/koreanwar/timeline.html>; Ancestry.com; <https://www.google.com/search?q=korean+war+posters>; www.archives.gov;

Committee News

The Historical Committee's next meeting will be April 2nd 2016 from 10 AM till 12 noon. All meeting dates for 2016 are listed to the left. Everyone is welcome to attend the meetings, or look at the displays at the Kennedy House. You can also schedule a time to visit by contacting any committee member or calling the village hall. We will e-mail or call you to set up a time.

Cuyahoga Heights Memories Page, the Historical Committee's Facebook page now has 321 members. It is a closed group page meaning you have to go to the page & ask to join. Don't forget our web page. They are both listed to the left.



**HAPPY
THANKSGIVING**

