

**CALIFORNIA STATE MILITARY MUSEUM ARCHIVES  
2814 B Street  
Sacramento, CA 95816**

**40<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division  
Korean War Memorial Dedication Program  
1 September 2000**

**DO NOT REMOVE FROM MUSEUM**

**Historical Record – Do Not Destroy**

Fortieth *ON THE YEB*

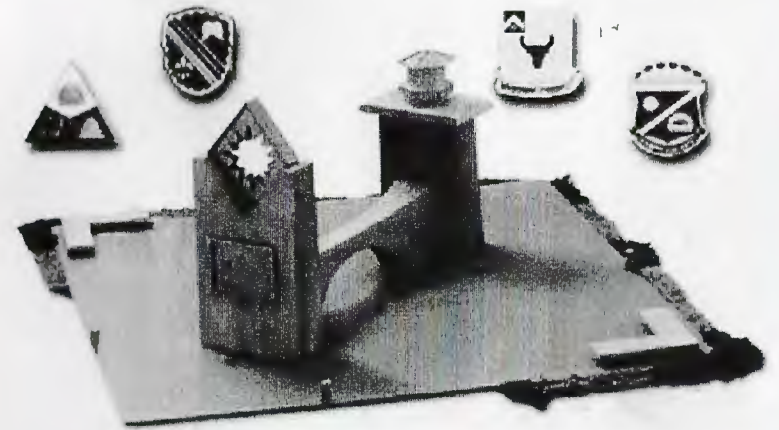
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FIGHTING FORTIETH



SUNBURST 2000

*Dedication of 40th Infantry Division*  
**KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL**



*50th Anniversary of the Mobilization of the*  
*40th Infantry Division*  
*for the Korean War*

*1 September 1950*

*1 September 2000*

**40TH INFANTRY DIVISION  
KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL DEDICATION**

**Musical Prelude - Music of the 1950's era  
40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) Band**

**DEDICATION CEREMONY**

**Emcees**

**Major General (Retired / SMR) Johnny Grant  
Colonel (Retired) Michael R.S. Teilmann**

**Presentation of Colors**

**National Anthems  
The United States of America and  
The Republic of South Korea**

**Invocation: Chaplain Robert A. Johnson**

**Introductions**

**Unveiling of the Memorial**

**Transfer of the Memorial to  
The United States Air Force**

**Remarks**

**Major General (Retired) Charles A. Ott, Jr.  
General (Retired) Edward C. Meyer  
Major General Peter J. Gravett**

**Benediction**

**Retiring of the Colors**

**Playing of The United States Army Song**

**Reception to follow**

*Col. Lanning - Wing Commander*

**GENERAL EDWARD C. MEYER**

General Edward C. Meyer was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in June 1951. A most diligent soldier, he was promoted up through the officer ranks attaining his current rank of General.

From August 1967 to September 1969 General Meyer served as a Member, Long Range Branch, Strategic Division and a Member, Objectives, Plans and Programs Division, J-5, Organization, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C. His other assignments were: September 1969 to April 1970, Commander, 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Vietnam; April 1970 to September 1970, Chief of Staff, 1st Cavalry Division, Vietnam; October 1970 to March 1971, Federal Executive Fellow, the Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.; April 1971 to August 1972, Assistant Division Commander, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina; August 1972 to August 1973, Deputy Commandant, United States Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; September 1973 to June 1974, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army; June 1974 to July 1975, Commanding General, 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized), United States Army Europe; August 1975 to October 1976, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army, Washington, D.C.; November 1976 to June 1979, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army, Washington, D.C., and Senior Army Representative, Military Staff Committee, United Nations, New York, New York; June 1979 to June 1983, Chief of Staff, United States Army, Washington D.C.

General Meyer's military decorations and badges include: the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star (with Oak Leaf cluster), Legion of Merit (with two Oak Leaf clusters); the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star Medal (with the V Device and two Oak Leaf clusters); Air Medals, the Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf cluster); the Purple Heart; the Combat Infantryman Badge (two awards); and the Master Parachutist Badge.

General Edward Charles Meyer retired on 30 June 1983, performing over 32 years of distinguished service to our great Nation.

## **MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES A. OTT, JR.**

Major General Charles Adam Ott, Jr. was born in Santa Barbara on September 26, 1920. He graduated from Stanford with a Bachelors Degree in Economics, and received a Regular Army Commission, entering active service on October 30, 1941.

His service in Europe during World War II was with the 76th Field Artillery Battalion and the 18th Field Artillery Group. He was decorated for his actions during the Allied crossing of the Rhine River at Ramagen and during the Battle of the Bulge.

In 1946 he resigned his regular commission to go into business in Santa Barbara. He served as President of the Ott Hardware company, Sterling Supply Corporation, and Channel Properties, Incorporated. He also served as Director of the General Telephone Company of California, Director of Citizens Savings and Loan Association, and as a member of the Advisory Board of Crocker Citizens Bank.

Active in civic affairs, he was president of the Board of Trustees, Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital, president of the Santa Barbara Rotary Club, the Valley Club of Montcito, the Santa Barbara Club, the Board of Trustees of Laguna Blanca School. He was director of the YMCA, Music Academy of the West, and the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce.

His military career continued along with his business and civic activities. He joined the 40th Infantry Division of the California National Guard as a Lieutenant Colonel, and was activated and mobilized with the 981st Field Artillery Battalion in August 1950. He served in Korea as the Division Artillery Executive Officer and was decorated for actions in the Kumsong Valley Campaign.

On September 1, 1952, at the age of 31 he was promoted to Brigadier General, and served as Division Artillery Commander. He was promoted to Major General and assigned as Commanding General of the 40th Infantry Division on 22 June 1960.

In 1974, the President of the United States, on recommendation of the Secretary of the Army, appointed General Ott Director of the Army National Guard. He served in that position in Washington D.C., four years and left active military duty in August 1978. In the fall of that year General Ott was appointed as Director of Emergency Services for the State of Arizona. He also served as President, National Emergency Management Association, and retired from business and professional life in December 1983. He and his family then returned to Santa Barbara.

General Ott's military decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal, Army Commendation Medal, two Presidential Unit Citations and the Belgian Croix de Guerre. He holds the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medals with four Battle Stars and the Korean Service Medal with two stars.

Major General Ott is married to the former Patricia Jane Parrish. They have three children, Lesley Jane Thorne, Chris, and Mila Lee Tewell. They also have two grandchildren, Adam and Anne Tewell.

## **MAJOR GENERAL PETER J. GRAVETT COMMANDING GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, 40TH INFANTRY DIVISION (MECH)**

Major General Gravett was raised in San Pedro, California. He began his military career enlisting in HHC, 119th Military Police Battalion, California Army National Guard.

Following an active duty tour in the Army, Major General Gravett progressed through the non-commissioned officer ranks in the in the Army National Guard. On 24 August 1968, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, first serving as a Military Police Platoon Leader. Upon promotion to First Lieutenant, he served as a separate Cavalry Troop Commander. He was promoted to Captain in 1972. In 1973, he organized and commanded the 40th Division's Military Police Company and also commanded the HHC, 223rd Area Support Group.

Major General Gravett was later assigned to 1st Squadron, 18th Cavalry, serving in a succession of staff positions, including Intelligence Officer (S2), Logistics Officer (S4) and acting Operations Officer (S3). From 1976 to 1980, as a Major, he served as the Assistant G4 and Division Transportation Officer. In 1981, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and was assigned as the Division Provost Marshal. During Operation "Gallant Eagle" in 1982, Major General Gravett commanded the 40th Military Police Battalion (Provisional).

From 1986 to 1988, he commanded 1st Battalion, 185th Armor, where he transitioned that unit from the M48A5 Main Battle Tank to the M60A3 Main Battle Tank. He then served as the Division Civil-Military Operations Officer (G5), and as Executive Officer, Second Armor Brigade.

He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in September of 1990 while serving as Division Chief of Staff. From 1993 to 1996 he commanded the 2nd Armor Brigade and led the transition to the M-1 Main Battle Tank. In May 1996, he was assigned as Deputy Commander - Support, 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) in Los Alamitos, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in October 1996. As Deputy Commander - Support, General Gravett's responsibilities included oversight of three of the Division's brigades, including Division Artillery and all logistical support functions. General Gravett assumed the duties of Commanding General 1 July 1999 and promoted to his current rank of Major General 1 October 1999.

Major General Gravett's military awards include: The Legion of Merit Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (with three Oak Leaf clusters), Army Commendation Medal (with two Oak Leaf clusters), Army Achievement Medal (with two Oak Leaf clusters), Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal (with three Oak Leaf clusters), National Defense Medal with Gold Star, Armed Forces Reserve Medal (with two Hourglass devices), Army Service Ribbon, Army Reserve Component Overseas Training Ribbon (5 awards), and numerous state decorations, including two awards of the California Medal of Merit, as well as the Order of St. George presented by the Armor Association of the United States.

Major General Gravett resides in San Pedro, California. His late wife, Dorothy Marks Gravett, passed away in July 1999. He has one son, Mark, and a Daughter-in-law, Angela.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 40TH INFANTRY DIVISION DURING THE KOREAN WAR

Just prior to Annual Training in July 1950, the 40th Infantry Division received an alert for mobilization. On 10 August 1950, the Division was inducted into federal service, and at 1200 hours on 1 September 1950, Guardsman in the Division were mobilized at their armories. Soon the 40th Infantry Division ("Fighting 40th"), with its assigned units, 140th Antiaircraft Artillery (Automatic Weapons) (Self Propelled) Battalion, 140th Heavy Tank Battalion, 160th, 223rd and 224th Infantry (Regimental Combat Teams), moved to its new home at Camp Cooke, California (now Vandenberg Air Force Base), to conduct Combat Training, and reception of draftees.

By 5 September 1950, the North Koreans had American and South Korean forces surrounded at Pusan. On 15 September 1950, General MacArthur launched the "Inchon Landing" and the drive to the Manchurian Border along the Yalu River. By 19 October 1950, American forces had captured the North Korean capital of Pyongyang and over 100,000 communist soldiers, the North Korean Army, was in a general rout and ceased to exist. 26 November, four Chinese Armies launched a counter-offensive with an initial 395,000 troops; openly entering the Korean conflict. The Chinese forces pushed the outnumbered American and South Korean forces behind the Han River abandoning Seoul.

On 28 February 1951, Major General Hudelson, commanding General, addressed the Division in mass to prepare for overseas deployment"; ...I am depending on you - men of the 40th to (do) and do well whatever duty we are called to perform. You will be ready to leave for Japan in the latter part of March...". The Division was assigned as Occupation Forces and Corps reserves in Japan, replacing the 24th Infantry Division who was fighting in Korea. (During World War II, the 40th also replaced the 24th in Hawaii, then Solomon Islands, and then fought side-by-side with them).

The military band played "California Here I Come" while the 40th Infantry Division was arriving and disembarking at Tokyo Bay, Honshu, Japan. The Division boarded trains to military posts throughout Japan: 160th Infantry Camp Haugen, Mitsuichikawa; 223rd Infantry Camp Schimmelpfennig (Shemmie), Sendai, and Camp Younghans, Yamagata; 224th Infantry Camp McNair, Yoshiha; 140th Tank Battalion, Camp McGill, Yokohama; and the 140th Antiaircraft Artillery (AW) (SP) Battalion, Camp Whittington Air Field, Yokohama. The Division then assumed its Occupation forces duties and conducted aggressive and extensive Advance combat Training.

While in Japan, the 40th Infantry Division started earning a reputation of unflinching tenacity. They were recognized as one of the best-trained and competent Divisions on active duty. It was clear to the soldiers of the Division that they must be ready for possible deployment into Korea at any time. The Division continued with its aggressive and extensive Advance Combat, Air movement, and Amphibious Landing Training.

On 23 December 1951, the Division received orders directing the Division to Korea, to relieve the 24th Infantry Division. On 26 December 1951, the Division's advanced party deployed to Korea, and reported to First (United States Army) Corps Headquarters. The Division was ordered to assume immediate control of the Kumwha Sector on the central front. Without hesitation the advanced party moved to the assigned sector, established a headquarters, and started assuming control from the 24th Infantry Division.

On 11 and 22 January 1952, the Division's main body arrived in two echelons. Under the cover of darkness units moved to and assumed control of Kumwha Sector on the central front. That's from debarkation site at Inchon directly to battle positions, while under pressure of the enemy. Upon assuming control of the sector, and before the arrival of the second echelon, the Division was fighting. The first casualty occurred on 20 January 1952, when Sergeant First Class Kenneth Kaiser, Jr., of 160th Infantry, was killed by communist mortar fire near Kumsong. On 22 January 1952, the Division was officially assigned to the Eighth Army.

On 1 March 1952, the Division defended along the Kumwha sector. On 1 April, the Division completed relief of 2nd (Republic of Korea) Division in Kumwha-Kumsong sector; the 223rd Infantry on the left, the 160th Infantry on the right, and the 224th Infantry and 140th Tank Battalion in reserve. On 3 April, the Division effected as boundary change with the 2nd Infantry Division on the left, and the 224th Infantry inserted left of the 223rd Infantry and right of the 2nd Infantry Division. On 6 April, the Division assumed responsibility for the 2nd Infantry Division sector.

During the month of May 1952, as scheduled, the army started pulling Guardsmen out of the front lines, which continued through August. As with their regular army counterparts, many Guardsmen volunteered to remain joining the active army, a few remained with the Division. By September the Division personnel rotations were the same as any other Division, which was one-year combat tours, then home. During May the communist launched fewer ground assaults, although over 2,722 communists mortar and artillery rounds impacted. On 19 May, Ninth Corps revised the left boundary to the rear of the Main Line Resistance, and the 7th Infantry Division relieved the 40th Infantry Division of responsibility for the Kumwha Valley.

On 14 June 1952, Sergeant David B. Bleak, medical aidman of Medical Company, 223rd Infantry, near Minari-gol, was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions while on a combat patrol to capture Chinese prisoners. Also on 14 Jun 1952, Corporal Clifton T. Speicher, Company F, 223rd Infantry Regiment, near Minari-gol, was awarded the Medal of Honor (Posthumously), for his actions while participating in a company assault to secure a series of Chinese bunkers and trenches on key terrain. On 20 June, the 40th Infantry Division was relieved by the 2nd (Republic of Korea) and 24th (Republic of Korea) Divisions. The 40th Division moved to Field Training Command #5 and was designated as Ninth Corps reserves. Elements of the Division intermittently moved to front line combat positions rendering proactive direct support to the Republic of Korea units. The Division Artillery, 140th Antiaircraft (AW) (SP) and 140th Tank Battalions remained in combat positions, attached to Ninth Corps, and in direct support of the 2nd (Republic of Korea) and 24th (Republic of Korea) Divisions. The 40th's logistical

support elements were rotated well forward in support of the divisional elements supporting Korean troops. On 1 July, 3rd Battalion, 223rd Infantry was dispatched to Sangdong Mine Area to perform security missions.

On 22 October 1952, the 40th Infantry Division relieved the 25th Infantry Division in the Paem-Ihyon-Ni sector and assigned to the Tenth Corps, with the 5th Infantry attached. Initially the 160th Infantry was on the left, the 224th Infantry center (Kumsong sector), 5th Infantry on the right, and the 223rd Infantry was designated reserves. Trying to exploit the relief, at midnight the Chinese bugles signaled an attack along the Division's front that lasted every night from 22 - 25 October and 3 & 4 November. The Chinese's main effort was from the vicinity of Heartbreak Ridge to the Mundung-ni Valley. The Division held fast and repelled the foe, time and time again.

On 6 March 1953, the 40th Infantry Division was pulled back to the rear and designated as Eighth Army reserves. On 27 April, the Division relieved the 20th (Republic of Korea) Division in the Ihyon-Ni-Kalbakkumi (The Punch Bowl) sector. The Division defended part of the main line of resistance along the northern rim of the Punch Bowl. On 27 May 1953, the 140th Tank Battalion was tasked to "direct support" the newly arrived 12th (Republic of Korea) Division, vicinity of Nojop-Yong. While THE Republic of Korea forces were routed, the 140th Tank Battalion defended four strategic hills, on 1 - 8 June and 16 - 18 July 1953. For the Battalion's heroism, it was awarded the Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation, for single-handedly breaking the attack of a Chinese Infantry Division, which was completely demoralized and ceased to be an effective striking force, following the battle.

On 10 July 1953, 40th Infantry Division was relieved by the 20th (Republic of Korea) Division along the Punch Bowl. The 40th Infantry Division quickly moved, while under attack, and relieved the 45th Infantry Division (Oklahoma National Guard) on Heartbreak Ridge and Sandbag Castle, from Paem to west of Ihyon-Ni, on 11 July. The 223rd Infantry deployed on Heartbreak Ridge to the left, the 224th Infantry deployed in the Sandbag Castle sector to the right, the 160th Infantry in reserve. On 19 - 20 July 1953, Sergeant Gilbert G. Collier, Company F, 223rd Infantry Regiment, near Tutayon, was awarded the Medal on Honor (Posthumously), for his actions while on a combat patrol to determine Chinese strengths and dispositions along the Regiment's front.

At 1000 hours, 27 July 1953, the Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom, ending hostilities at 2000 hours. This started massive shelling and assaults along the entire front by the communists. The Division's sector was barraged by the communists with over 4,700 mortar and artillery rounds. The Division received a few casualties and only slight damage. Although in return, it counter-fired with over 11,000 artillery and mortar rounds. At "exactly" 2000 hours, the fighting stopped along the entire front. Captain Chuck Monges, Commander, Company F, 224th Infantry, order off the day: "Cover your butts, and nobody is to move out of his hole". He also said, "The damndest thing, after all that, not another sound". The silence was so peculiar that many whispered to one another and refused to speak aloud.

The 40th Infantry Division soon started its nation building duties. It was credited for building roads, schools, hospitals, orphanages, and repairing some of those, which they had built after World War II. They also built defenses; help trained and

arm a formidable army, and National Guards for South Korea. Several times during this period, they were called to the Demilitarized Zone to enforce the tenuous Armistice.

On 8 May 1954, the 40th Infantry Division conducted its final Pass-in-Review while the band played "California Here I Come", and carrying the Colors and the California flag it was mobilized with. By 19 June 1954, on behalf of a grateful nation, representatives of the President of the United States of America returned the Division's and Regimental colors with the Korean Campaign and Citation Streamers, during a ceremony in San Francisco. On 30 June 1954, the 40th Infantry Division, California Army National Guard was demobilized, and the federal recognition of the 40th Infantry Division (National Guards United States) was withdrawn. Officially the two organizations combined and again became the 40th Infantry Division, California Army National Guard.

End History



THESE COMPANIES PROVIDED  
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CONSTRUCTION OF OUR MEMORIAL

AND WE  
THANK YOU

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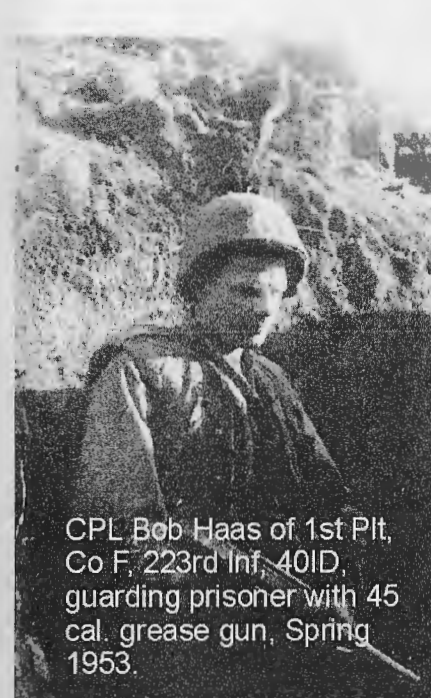
THE 40TH INFANTRY DIVISION MEMORIAL WAS DESIGNED BY  
KOREAN WAR VETERAN  
CAPTAIN JACK STITES, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS (RETIRED)



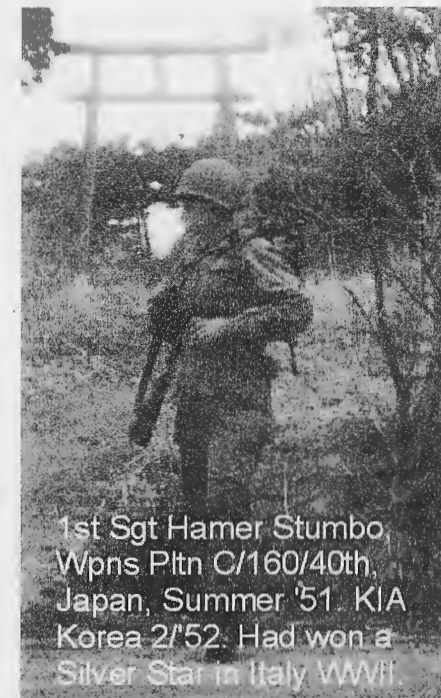
Camp McNair at  
base of Mt. Fuji,  
Summer '51; near  
Yoshida, Yamanaka-  
ko and Yoshida.  
Sign translates;  
"This is Hell," but  
actually most guys  
had some very good  
times there.



Fox Co, 223 Inf  
Regt, 40th Inf  
Division Sign  
Hanging up at  
the AO, 1953.



CPL Bob Haas of 1st Plt,  
Co F, 223rd Inf, 40ID,  
guarding prisoner with 45  
cal. grease gun, Spring  
1953.



1st Sgt Hamer Stumbo,  
Wpns Pltn C/160/40th  
Japan, Summer '51. KIA  
Korea 2/52. Had won a  
Silver Star in Italy WWII.

## SYMBOLISM OF YOUR MEMORIAL

The Memorial is constructed of three pieces of South Dakota granite totaling 25,000 pounds. The largest block at the front represents the Division at Camp Cooke, California. At Camp Cooke we all became the 40<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION.

The second block of granite is cut to represent a bridge. That bridge symbolizes our continuing training while in Japan. There we trained to a higher level, developed unit cohesion and teamwork, and a spirit to overcome all obstacles which might impede the accomplishment of our mission. That bridge prepared us for combat in Korea.

The third piece of granite represents the period of the Division in Korea. We took the skills learned at Camp Cooke and in Japan into combat and overcame the enemy, thus continuing our proud history from earlier wars fought for the United States.

The Memorial name-plaques represent the soldiers who served in the Division during the Korean War and since. Each plaque includes the soldier's home state, thus showing the all-American character of the Division.

Resting atop the third granite block is our Oriental Winter Lantern which reminds us of the Korean landscape and the nation whom we helped keep free.

As it says on the Memorial, if you look through the open 40<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION patch and beyond the Winter Lantern, your imagination will take you across the Pacific Ocean so you might see Korea – "The Land of the Morning Calm."