

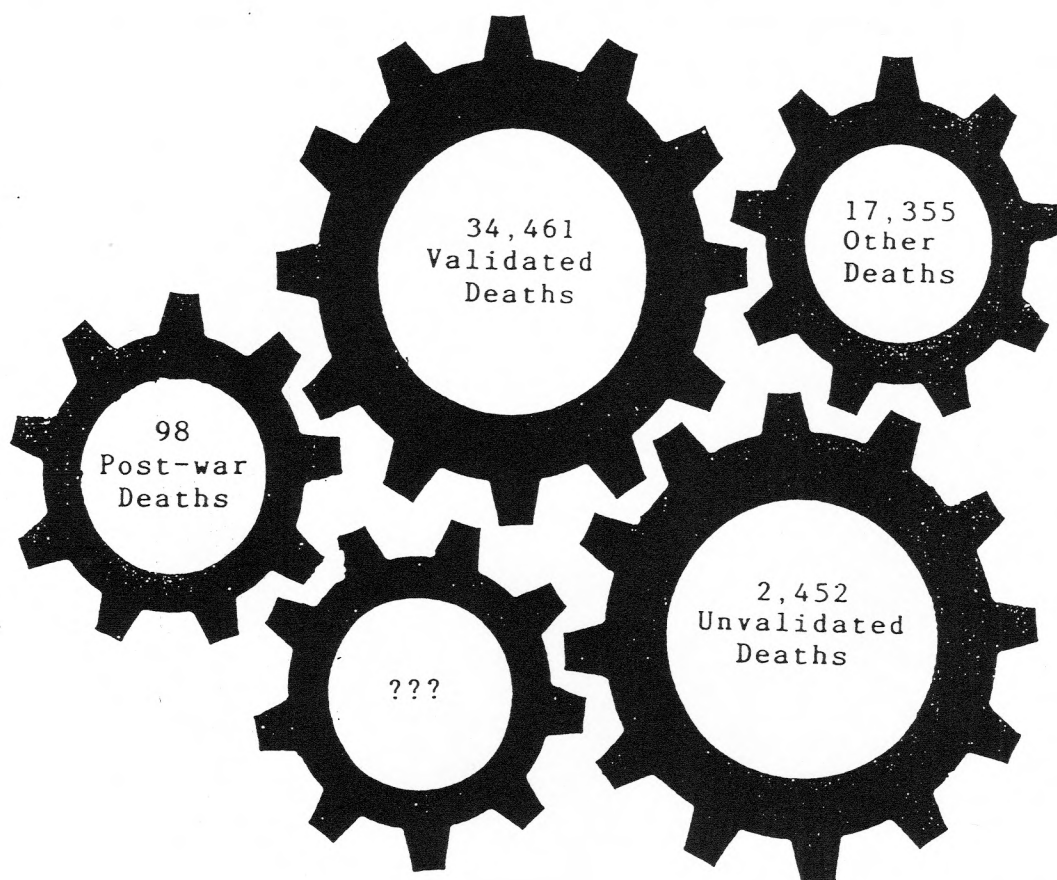
THE KOREAN WAR

Forgotten Soldiers of a Forgotten War.....

no longer forgotten!



*They served, fought, bled and died .
in a uniform they loved, in a service
they loved, for a country they loved.*



By:

MARTIN J. O'BRIEN

EXCLUSIVE! *for the first time anywhere....*
a list of ARMY non-battle deaths

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the first edition.

D I S C L A I M E R

The first thing that the reader must understand is that this is not a book in the traditional sense; I prefer to call it a study in progress.

My main purpose is to assemble my research and thoughts on the subject of Korean War casualties into one place.

I originally started out to write a small booklet, but it soon became apparent that I eventually would finish between 200 - 250 pages.

As the work progressed, it occurred to me that others might find my study useful in understanding some of the myths and mysteries surrounding the subject of Korean War casualties.

So I have made it available to anyone who wants a copy - although it is by far the ultimate last word on the subject.

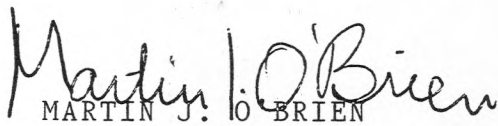
To defray the cost of having the study self-published, I have had to resort to the unpleasant task of asking for money to cover the costs of printing, handling, shipping and other expenses.

The information in this work is based on knowledge and data taken from a variety of sources; I have taken deliberate care to provide accurate and authoritative data and sources in regard to the subject matter covered to the best of my ability.

The information presented is believed by me to be accurate, or it is believed to be accurate as presented by the cited authors, one or the other is true; however, no warranty, expressed or implied, is made by me as to accuracy, use or application of any of this information.

The presentation of this material is my sole responsibility and is provided so that you, the curious reader, may make an informed decision.

I claim no official government agency endorsements; nor are any of them in any capacity associated with me.


MARTIN J. O'BRIEN
Augusta, Maine
January 1999

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In addition, much thanks to numerous other Korean War veterans and others from all over the country for their kind words of encouragement, thoughtfulness, cogent insights and information.

This is a work in progress, and I'm sure in time there will be many more people to thank.

DEDICATION

This booklet is dedicated to the memory of Corporal Robert M. Englehart, a boyhood friend.

Bob, a member of Company C, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, was captured on November 4, 1950 along the Ch'ongch'on River near the Sinanju area.

He officially was declared dead on August 17, 1951.

Bob survived all of the early battles of the Korean War only to die of neglect and disease in a brutal, godless Communist prison camp along the Yalu River.

Corporal Robert M. Englehart, Regular Army, died in a uniform he loved, for a service he loved, for a country he loved - and not too many Americans cared at the time.

But, he and the men and women who served, fought, bled, died in that terrible war in Asia so many years ago shall never be forgotten by those who were there.



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"In a free society, the truth must be exposed,
regardless of the consequences - especially if
we don't like to hear it."

James Bacque

PROLOGUE

The Korean War, which followed five years of Cold War between Washington and Moscow, forced a test of will for the United States and developed into the first major armed "conflict" between the Free World and the Communist Bloc since World War II; it was a costly war for the United States.

Officially, 54,268 men and women died in the Korean War and in other operations across the globe during the period June 25, 1950 to January 31, 1955.

Of that number, officially, 36,913 Americans died in Korea during the Korean Operation as a result of "Hostile" or "Non-Battle" causes, including over 8,100 KIA, MIA and POW whose exact fates remain un-revealed to their loved ones even today.

Most, but not all, of the 36,913 Korean Theater "Hostile" and "Non-Battle" dead are listed in official files.

However, the names of some 17,355 others who died outside of the war zone in support of the Korean Operation (many who undoubtedly died in Korea itself) and other worldwide operations, for the most part, are not listed anywhere.

The Department of Defense is on record as saying that it is not aware of any consolidated, detailed record set or listing of total worldwide Service casualties during the Korean War era; nor is it involved in any effort to validate out-of-theater Korean War era casualties - nor, do I believe, it wants to!

After the armistice was signed on July 27, 1953, the shooting did not stop; another 641 Americans (included in the 36,913 figure) would die in Korea through January 31, 1955, mostly Air Force - the evidence shows that there were others, though not recorded.

And from February 1, 1955 through 1995, another 98 Americans (that we know of) would die in Korea on or near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), in the air, and on the water from "Hostile" and combat-related actions.

The primary goal of this study is to present the statistical story of the Korean War era as it appears to exist.

I have put down the facts as I have found them, and I have made a few analyses based on what I have found.

With respect to the history and politics of the Korean War, I have found that everyone has his or her own interpretation; the statistical story, however, is a story that continues to be relatively unknown to the general public, and generally unclear to the Korean War veteran community at large.

Most of the information in this study has been gleaned from official sources, some of it has been given to me by Korean War veterans across the country who believe, as I do, that the story needs to be told; it is by no means the bottom line

The MIA data is in a constant state of flux as new information is received, and we learn of new revelations from our government.

It is my intention, however, to keep on top of the project as best as I can and make any necessary important changes as they are learned.

Your help is always appreciated and I would like to hear from you about any additions, corrections or suggestions to make this study a better work (if you send information, please cite sources - better yet provide copies).

In this study, I also relate just how difficult a task it is to dig up diverse facts and statistics (as they are officially presented) and consolidate them into one place.

An exclusive feature of this work is Appendix I; for the first time in one place anywhere, the names of 2,392 Army "Non-Battle" dead in Korea between 1950 - 1955 are listed in one roster.

Also included is a list of names of probable war casualties that do not appear in the official files given to me.

In addition, the names of the 98 post-war casualties in Korea are listed in just one roster.

FINAL THOUGHTS

The story that unfolds in the following pages is as I found it, and by no means should it be considered the bottom line.

There is a lot that we don't know, and a lot that the government will not reveal to us.

One of the most troublesome areas for me personally is believing the Army's accounting for all of its casualties, despite everything that has been released to the public.

The reports by Generals Mark W. Clark and Matthew B. Ridgway after the war, that they believed that 8,000 Americans, mostly Army, [included in a total of 11,622 UN POWs] had been deliberately "murdered" by the Communists, tend to make me somewhat skeptical about the official numbers.

Also disturbing is the claim by some that MIAs were reclassified to KIA-BNR ("Body-Not-Recovered"), not because there was any information that they had died, but solely because it was cheaper to pay death benefits than to continue them as MIAs.

How many were so reclassified is not clear; but, my study shows that 535 POW/MIA deaths were reclassified to KIA and another 34 were reclassified to Died of Wounds between 1954 and 1994.

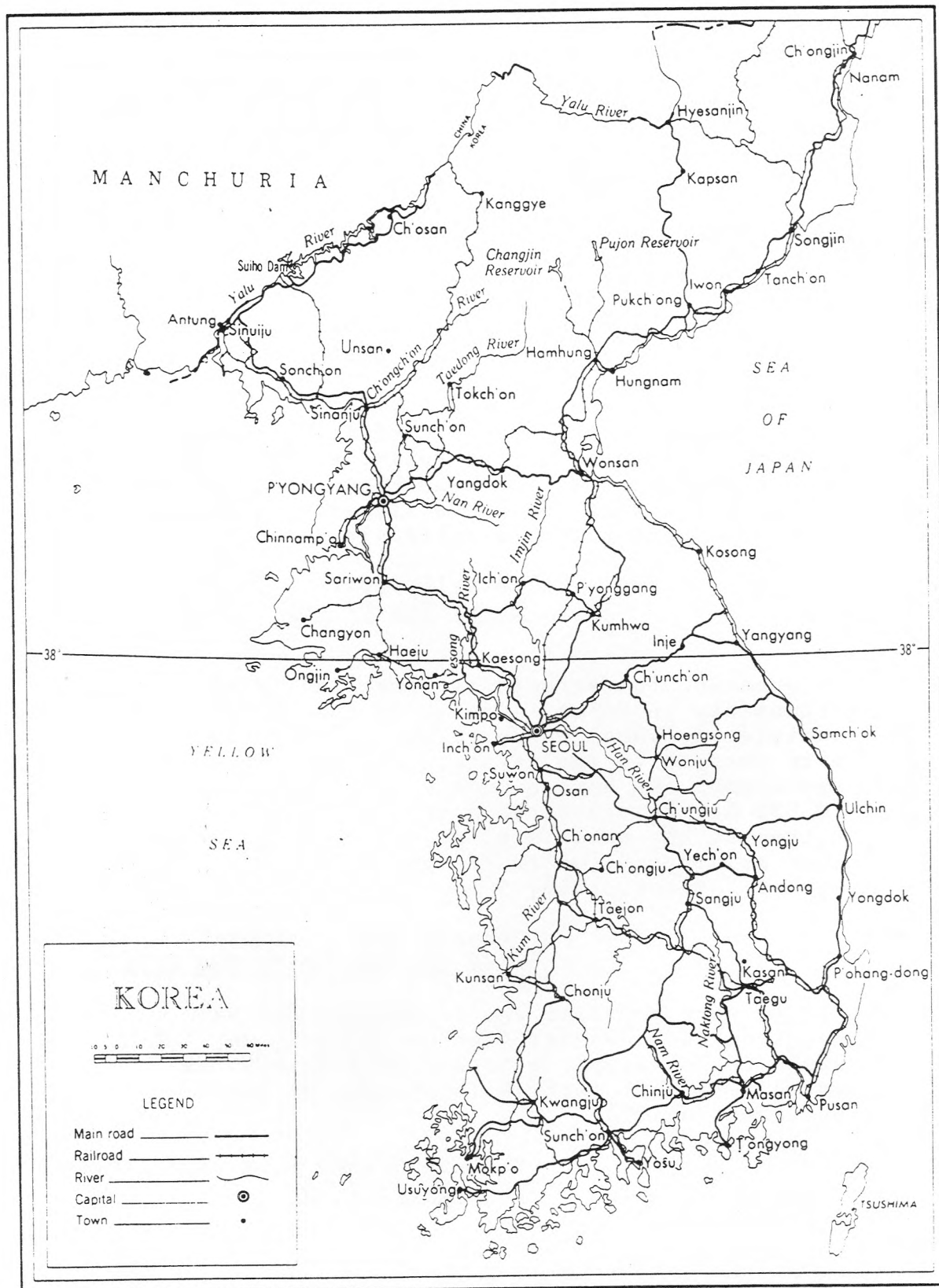
As you read through this study and consider the official POW/MIA numbers, keep in mind that there is very little information available as to HOW they died.

Even in the "Non-Battle" area, the Army's explanations fall short; in 1954, the DA coded the almost 2,400 DNB ("Died, Non-Battle") as MIA - why they did that is a mystery!

Today, we know with some certainty that they were indeed DNB. [See Appendix I for update.]

We don't know the deep, dark secrets and that is a problem; but, we must know what happened - so we must keep digging!

Hopefully, this work will stimulate more thought and research - and, ultimately, more truth.



NOTABLE QUOTES

Q: - "Mr. President, everybody is asking in this country are we or are we not at war?"

A: - "We are not at war. The members of the United Nations are going to the relief of the Korean Republic to suppress a 'bandit raid' on the Republic of Korea."

Q: - "Mr. President, would it be correct under your explanation to call this a 'police action' under the United Nations?"

A: - "Yes, that is exactly what it amounts to."

Pres. Harry S. Truman
June 28, 1950

"The origins of the Korean Conflict are more obscure than those of the Punic, Pyrrhic, or Peloponnesian wars - more is known today of the maneuverings that led up to Alexander's invasion of Persia more than two millennia ago."

Russell Spurr
Enter The Dragon

"I speak of the atrocities committed by the communists in Korea. I speak of the 10,032 individuals whose murdered bodies stand as mute witness to the savagery of communist aggression. We have evidence that not just 10,032 but 29,815 murders were actually committed by the communists, of which 11,622 were your soldiers." [Draft of speech to the United Nations, 1953]

General Mark W. Clark
From The Danube To The Yalu

"If we were a people who remembered and we required such honesty from Government, we would not be simply a nation indivisible. We would be a most formidable people; we would be indestrucible."

Richard Severo & Lewis Milford
The Wages Of War

CHAPTER I

THE KOREAN CONFLICT: CONFLICTING THEORIES

BACKGROUND

The Korean War, officially styled as the "KOREAN CONFLICT" raged in Korea from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953, the date of the signing of an armistice between the UNITED NATIONS COMMAND (UNC) and the military forces of the NORTH KOREAN PEOPLES ARMY (NKPA) and the CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES (CCF).

After the truce was signed, 641 more U.S. service members died from hostile actions through January 31, 1955, mostly Air Force; since February 1, 1955, 98 Americans have died from hostile and combat-related action; 132 more have been wounded along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), which separates the two Koreas.

The truce in Korea still is in effect; the military representatives of both sides meet periodically to discuss alleged violations of the long-standing period of relative peace in that troubled land which continue to this day.

ORIGINS OF THE WAR

Why was there a Korean War in the first place?

The causes of the war remain murky and shrouded in political secrecy.

Retired USAF Colonel Fletcher Prouty, a writer and researcher who for years was the Pentagon's liaison to the CIA, believes that both the Korean and Vietnam wars were hatched at the Teheran Conference of December 1943 between Josef Stalin, Franklin Roosevelt, and Chiang Kai Shek; with Winston Churchill in disagreement.

He said that plans called for the decolonization of Southeast Asia as well as independence for Korea.

A LONG HISTORY OF CONFLICT

For centuries, Korea's three powerful neighbors China, Japan and Russia have competed for its control.

By 1910, Japan ruled over Korea until Japan was defeated in World War II.

Seven days before Japan surrendered, the USSR declared war on Japan; by agreement, the Soviets accepted surrender of Japanese troops north of Korea's 38th parallel, while the U.S. accepted surrender of Japanese troops in the south.

Many of the Japanese who surrendered to the Russians never got to go home and were sent to prison camps in the Gulag system in Siberia where they perished.

The Soviets quickly sealed off the border and soon the government was run by Soviet-trained Communist officials.

The new government was proclaimed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with Pyongyang as its capital.

Initially, the U.S. maintained a military government in the south; then in 1947, after a period of unrest, democratic elections were held and Syngman Rhee was chosen president.

A National Assembly was formed and the new democracy was named the Republic of Korea.

By 1948, Soviet forces began to withdraw from North Korea, leaving behind a well-trained Communist regime and a well-trained and equipped North Korean Army.

THE STAGE WAS SET

United States occupation forces withdrew in 1949, leaving a shaky government and an army lacking cohesion, air power, tanks and artillery.

In the following months, South Korea resisted North Korean attempts at subversion and successfully fended off Communist-supported guerrilla activities and border raids.

If the Teheran plan called for a period of struggle, during which time war profits would be made by suppliers on both sides, resulting in a unified Korea and later a unified Vietnam, then 1950 was the time for action.

Early in 1950, North Korea, backed by the Soviet Union, decided on war to achieve the goal of Korean unification under Communist rule.

One can only speculate if the Teheran plan approved of the unification of Korea under Communist rule - as later happened in Vietnam.

Prouty believed, at least, that both wars were designed to continue the vast expenditures demanded by the military-industrial complex in the aftermath of World War II.

Although there is a lot of truth in that belief, another probable theory is that the Korean War primarily was a post-World War II "squabble" between the victorious World War II allies over the hegemony of land, ports, industry, oil, precious minerals, hydroelectric power, and other natural resources on or in the Korean peninsula - a battle for the spoils of war, and political and economic influence in Asia and world power.

If you're going to have a conflict of interests why not make some money in the process?

Perhaps the real reason for the name "Korean Conflict."

A COSTLY SQUABBLE

In any event, the war would cost millions of lives and millions more would be wounded or incapacitated - mostly Asian civilians - before it ended shortly after Stalin's death in 1953.

As a result of the three-year plus war, large areas of North and South Korea were laid to ruin; millions of people perished, more millions suffered from wounds, injuries and diseases.

The war resulted in a stalemate and an armistice which continues to this day.

It was not a war that either Josef Stalin or Harry Truman - World War II allies - could be proud of.

A war that even those who honor Truman's legacy today would like people to forget!

Thus, "The Forgotten War?"

On April 12, 1995, the Harry S. Truman Library Institute held fund-raising dinners to benefit the library in Los Angeles, Chicago and Washington.

In Los Angeles, the theme was U.S. recognition of Israel; in Chicago, the focus was on the Marshall Plan; and in Washington, the event centered on Truman's reorganization of the military and the creation of NATO.

No mention anywhere of the Korean "Police Action."

Nor was it a war that China could be proud of; after the war Mao Tse-tung rounded up every book that was written about the Korean War and had them destroyed, except a limited few in archives.

Having suffered a humiliating defeat, both on the battlefield and the aftermath of the war when most of the Chinese POWSs chose freedom rather than return to China and Communism, they too wanted the Korean War to be a "forgotten" one.

In retrospect, to those on the UN side who served, fought and bled in the war to keep South Korea free from Communism, the war against the expansion of Communist power in Asia in the 1950s largely was successful - from both military and moral perspectives, and worth the sacrifice in human capital.

THE UNITED NATIONS

During World War II, the Allied Nations fought the Axis nations of Germany, Italy and their confederates in Europe as "The United Nations."

As a formal body, the UNITED NATIONS was formed in 1945 by the "Big Five" World War II Powers.

Ostensibly, the UN was established as the primary instrument for establishing and maintaining international peace, and to prevent war by settling disputes between nations.

By 1950, the UN Security Council had been formed consisting of 15 members.

The Council had five permanent members: the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China (Taiwan).

[The Peoples Republic of China (PRC) was not a permanent member in 1950; it was admitted to the UN in 1971, replacing Taiwan.]

A BODY DISUNITED

The Korean War would be the first time in the post-World War II period that members of the world body found themselves politically and militarily disunited (and that proposition is open to speculation) - at least in the public eye - and on opposite sides of a bloody war in Asia.

There are historians who argue that that Korea was just a battleground of competing economic interests - an Anglo-American bloc on one side a Soviet-bloc on the other, a disagreement between socialist friends over the control of resources on the Korean peninsula.

Others, like Prouty, believe that the war was contrived for the benefit of the military-industrial complex.

Others argue that the Korean War was a contrived "conflict," artificially engineered by competing interests in the UN to legitimize the involvement of the formal United Nations in foreign disputes.

One of a series of global hot spots which would be created by the international body to pave the road to global government.

Whatever the reasons - perhaps all three pertain - the United States, Britain and France for political reasons rallied to the defense of South Korea and the majority of the members of the UN SECURITY COUNCIL voted to send troops to Korea.

HELP ON THE WAY

Within hours after the invasion of South Korea began, the Council called for an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of North Korean forces from South Korea.

Predictably, North Korea ignored the resolution.

Two days later, the Council urged UN members to assist South Korea in repelling the invaders.

Both resolutions passed because the USSR, as the story goes, was boycotting Council meetings.

Had the Soviet delegate been present, supposedly he would have vetoed the measures.

One must say "supposedly" when reviewing the events leading up to the Korean War; while keeping in mind that in politics, if something happens, it probably was planned that way.

Just as predictably, the Soviet Union supported its puppet, North Korea.

In essence, the UN technically found itself on both sides of the conflict, both winning and losing at the same time.

That pattern of involvement would repeat itself in all of our post WW-II conflicts throughout the world.

A pattern of involvement in which the word "Victory" was not a consideration.

DIFFERING OPINIONS

However, in the opinion of many historians, the combined FORCES OF FREEDOM won an unparalleled military and moral victory in Korea by successfully withstanding an array of immoral and political pressures brought to bear against them from all sides.

And in the process they saved South Korea from Communist rule and oppression.

That victory was achieved thanks to a strong, tenacious - often non-compliant - American military leadership, and the patriotism and tenacity of South Korea's President Syngman Rhee.

As well as the heroic efforts of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces, the U.S. Armed Forces, and the forces of the Allied Nations who came to South Korea's assistance in her darkest hours.

In the United States another war raged between those who wanted victory and those who wanted "containment," - a number of whom, it was suspected, secretly worked for a policy of a re-unified Korea under Communism.

In the end, however, the policy of containment won out, and the political war at the negotiating table resulted in less than a complete victory for the South Korean people - to the extent that their countrymen once again were abandoned to Communist rule in the North.

[In Vietnam, the generals were unable to withstand the overpowering, immoral and political pressures arrayed against them and lost the war - despite the heroic efforts of the U.S. fighting forces, who reportedly never lost a battle there.]

Thus, in Vietnam, the FORCES OF FREEDOM, in the larger sense, lost both militarily and politically - and in the process, the whole of Vietnam was abandoned to the forces of military - industrial exploitation and Communist domination - and again, in the post-war period, to economic exploitation.]

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

The war in Korea would be the first time since the formation of the UN that a structured UNITED NATIONS COMMAND would attempt to carry out the "peace" mandates of the UN CHARTER.

The war itself, however, was not run by the UN; that role was left to the United States - a superpower and the major financial contributor to the war.

Early in July 1950, the UN asked the U.S. to appoint a commander for all United Nations forces in Korea.

U.S. General Douglas A. MacArthur, an American hero of both World Wars, was designated to command the UNIFIED UN FORCES as Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command (CINC, UNC); thus rendering the UN presence in Korea largely nominal and symbolic.

The Communist forces were supplied by the Communist bloc of nations - which ironically, in many instances, were in turn being supplied by the United States and the United Kingdom.

In addition to the United States, 22 other nations would come to the aid of The Republic of Korea (ROK).

THE UNIFIED FORCES

The Far East Command (FECOM), established on January 1, 1947, was the entity in place on June 25, 1950 when the war broke out. Shortly thereafter, FECOM became the UNITED NATIONS COMMAND under General MacArthur; it had operational control over all Republic of Korea forces, all UN battle forces, 8th Army, the independent X Corps until December 1950 when General Matthew Ridgway took over from General MacArthur and unified 8th Army and X Corps).

The Far East Air Force (FEAF) operated as a parallel command; it had operational control over the 5th Air Force, Bomber Command, plus Navy air in the Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan.

A third entity, Naval Forces Far East (NAVFE), also operated as a parallel force; it controlled 7th Fleet and the rest of the ships in the area.

All three commands operated independently until October 1952, when General Mark Clark unified the three organizations.

The United States and the Republic of Korea provided most of the combat and combat-support troops; as well as major command, control and direction for the conduct of the war.

The Republic of China (Taiwan) would not be permitted by the United States to participate in the fighting in Korea.

Ostensibly out of a fear by the U.S. government that such an action would widen the war to mainland China and ultimately involve the Soviet Union.

But more believably because of UN and U.S. policy which did not support the nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek, which sought to retake the mainland, and a global policy which tilted toward rapprochement with China in the post-Cold War era.

THE COMMUNIST FORCES

On the Communist side, the Soviet-backed North Korean Peoples Army and Chinese Communist Forces backed by the Peoples Republic of China provided most of the military manpower and equipment in support of North Korea's aggression; China also supplied the manpower to run the brutal Communist prisoner of war camps.

Some Soviet and Soviet bloc ground and air units also participated in the fighting in North Korea.

THE NORTH KOREAN INVASION

Hostilities began on June 25, 1950, when the Soviet-trained NKPA - consisting in large part of seasoned veterans of years of fighting in China against the Japanese in the Sino-Japanese War and later during the Chinese Civil War - rolled across the 38th parallel and attacked South Korea in force.

The United States immediately sent troops to the aid of the embattled South Korean republic.

On June 26, 1950, U.S. air and naval forces were directed to support South Korean ground units and safely evacuate U.S. civilians and supply weapons and ammunition ROK forces.

Two weeks after U.S. jet fighters were committed, the North Korean air force ceased to exist as a viable unit.

Later Russian pilots would take to the air, but generally the UN air forces were able to establish air superiority during the entire course of the war.

The Russian-built jets, equal or superior to the aircraft flown by the UN, proved no match for the skill of better-trained UN pilots; the kill ratio was 14-1 in favor of the UN.

At sea, North Korea's small navy consisting of a few patrol boats met a similar fate in short order.

After the fall of Seoul, the North Koreans stopped their southward drive to regroup; South Korean forces resisted bravely, but were pushed back steadily.

THE PUSAN PERIMETER

Initially, U.S. forces were committed to the battle in piecemeal fashion, relatively untrained for combat and inadequately equipped and supplied.

They consisted of elements of three U.S. divisions, 24th Infantry Division, 25th Infantry Division and the First Cavalry Division (Infantry).

During the first several months of combat, U.S. forces suffered severe battle losses; but their quick reaction to the crisis, however, saved South Korea from being totally overrun by the Communists.

By late July, U.S. and South Korean units were holding a small, roughly rectangular area, Taegu to the north and Pusan to the south, called the "Pusan Perimeter"- a line roughly 150 miles long.

SEPTEMBER SURPRISE

While the North Koreans continued their attack on the south, General MacArthur was planning an amphibious assault in the enemy's rear at the port city of Inchon, northwest of Taegu.

On September 15, elements of the First Marine Division and the Army's 7th Infantry Division hit the port defenses after intense naval and air bombardment.

Simultaneously, Eight Army forces broke out of the Pusan Perimeter and raced north to join up with the amphibious forces in Seoul.

By the end of September, 1950, as additional U.S. and other UN forces, equipment and supplies arrived to reinforce the UN presence, the tide of battle had reversed dramatically.

The NKPA had been thoroughly defeated and routed on the field of battle - utterly destroyed as a fighting force, its remnants had retreated above the 38th parallel.

The UN forces were driving north.

NORTH TO BETRAYAL

Bloodied and demoralized, North Korea indicated that it was ready to accept restoration of the 38th parallel as the border between the two Korea.

Syngman Rhee and Harry "the buck stops here" Truman decided to reunite the Korean peninsula under Syngman Rhee; to the chagrin of certain officials deep in the bowels of the governments in the U.S., U.K. and France who were opposed to that policy - officials who favored a policy of "containment" at least, possibly reunification under the Communists at best.

In the coming months, the spy apparatus in the three nations' capitals, of those who sympathized with the Communists, swung into full gear, resulting in the undermining and betrayal of General MacArthur's conduct of the war.

In addition to severe restrictions on his command, MacArthur's instructions and orders somehow would find their way into CCF hands via certain UN circles.

In addition, MacArthur began to receive unreliable and conflicting intelligence information about enemy troop strength and dispositions, which caused him to make faulty judgements about the tactical situation on the ground.

MacArthur was fighting two enemies, the CCF and his "friends" in high places.

In explaining the unprecedented and unconscionable restrictions placed upon him, MacArthur said: "I realized for the first time that I had actually been denied the use of my full military power to safeguard the lives of my soldiers and the safety of my army.

"To me, it clearly foreshadowed a future tragic situation in Korea, and left me with a sense of inexpressible shock."

That there was some leak in intelligence was evident to everyone.

MacArthur said:

"Brigadier General Walton Walker continually complained to me that his operations were known to the enemy in advance through sources in Washington."

Later, with reference to the so-called "peace" talks, General Mark Clark said:

"I could not help wondering and worrying whether we were faced with open enemies across the conference table and hidden enemies who sat with us in our most secret councils."

Strong stuff!

After the war, Red Chinese General Lin Piao made this shocking admission:

"I would never have made the attack and risked my men and military reputation if I had not been assured that Washington would restrain General MacArthur from taking adequate retaliatory measures against my lines of supply and communication."

Until October 1950, the drive north met with light resistance.

In mid-October, elements of the First Cavalry Division and supporting troops had taken the North Korean capital of Pyongyang; shortly thereafter, elements of other units reached the Yalu River, the border between North Korea and China.

United Nations forces had advanced northward in two columns, the Eighth Army in the west and the X Corps, an independent unit, in the east; the units were separated by some 50 miles by mountains and rugged terrain, thus dispersed and open to attack.

ENTER THE CHINESE

By October, units of the CCF began to cross over the Manchurian border into North Korea to face the UN advance.

Ostensibly, United Nations air patrols detected no sign of them.



MARINE FIRES ON ENEMY in Seoul while two other men remain partially concealed by a building.

USMC Photo

Contact with CCF units began in late October and early November; several elements of the 24th Infantry Division and First Cavalry Division came under heavy attack, resulting in the loss of several companies.

Russian-built MiG-15 fighter jets began to appear in early November.

Due to faulty intelligence, MacArthur's UNC woefully underestimated the strength of the Chinese forces.

In late November, the CCF, consisting of several field armies, struck hard at the UN line, overwhelming the main line of resistance and inflicting heavy casualties on UN troops.

STRATEGIC WITHDRAWAL

Although the CCF also suffered high casualties, their numerical superiority worked in their favor and slowly the UN was forced to withdraw to positions in the south.

As their drive intensified, the Chinese continued to suffer tremendous losses in manpower - even as they drove the UN forces before them.

There also were heavy UN losses; in the west, the U.S. 2d Infantry Division got trapped at Kunu-ri, suffering thousands of casualties.

In the east, X Corps units battled their way south to Hungnam and Wonsan where they were evacuated; surrounded far inland, the 1st Marine Division engaged the CCF in one of the great fighting withdrawals in history, inflicting tremendous casualties on the Chinese attackers before they were withdrawn by sea.

By the end of December, the UN had been pushed back to a position just south of Seoul; by January, the UN once again abandoned the South Korean capital and withdrew south to more open terrain.

The UN continued to withdraw slowly, exacting a terrible toll on the advancing CCF.

By mid-January, the front stabilized along an undulating line close to the 38th parallel.

TRUMAN GETS COLD FEET

The entry of China into the war caused the U.S. administration to increase draft calls and impose emergency and economic controls at home in order to sustain the war.

Despite the fact that the Nationalist Chinese on Taiwan were ready, willing and able to assist Gen. MacArthur in the battle against the CCF, the Truman administration nixed the idea because, supposedly, it did not want to broaden the war.

By late January 1951, the Eighth Army had reformed in strength and organization under General Matthew B. Ridgway and was ready to advance against the CCF and NKPA forces in front of them.

The time was ripe to deal the CCF in Korea a crushing and humiliating defeat; far from home with little or no line of supply for food and equipment, the CCF was a sitting duck.

Thrusts of infantry and armor were supported by vastly superior UN artillery and air power, where the CCF chose to fight, they were slaughtered; in one action alone, 6,000 Chinese were killed, another 25,000 wounded.

By mid-March, Seoul had been recaptured and the battle line ran roughly along the 38th parallel.

Again, the Truman administration backed off from delivering a coup de grace against the Chinese because they said it would mean widening the war, and it would cost too many American lives from a nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

Any hope by Stalin and others for the re-unification of Korea's wealth under Communism had disappeared; it began to appear to "containment" diplomats on both sides of the struggle, that it might be time to wind down the family "squabble."

This resulted in a new U.S. policy, backed by the UN; MacArthur would repel China from South Korea, but would not seek to retake the north.

MACARTHUR SACKED

After the loss of millions of lives to rid the Korean peninsula of Communism once and for all, Harry Shipp Truman caved in to those around him who, for their own reasons, did not want to widen the war.

Not only did Truman, a World War I artillery captain, put the brakes on administering the final coup against the CCF; he ridiculed and held to disgrace one of America's greatest fighting generals in the process.

MacArthur was enraged at the new policy and felt betrayed once again; he called for an expanded war against the CCF, including attacks on political "sanctuaries" north of the Yalu River in Manchuria.

His campaign to buck the powers to be failed and on April 11, he was replaced by General Ridgway as CINC, UNC, who had commanded the Eighth Army since the accidental death of General Walton H. Walker on December 23, 1950.

Command of the Eighth Army passed to Gen. James A. Van Fleet.

After Gen. MacArthur addressed the Congress on April 19, 1951, a speech which probably was one of the most politically important events of the Korean War, a sneering President Harry S. Truman contemptuously referred to it as "nothing but a bunch of bullshit."

TWO YEARS OF TALK AND BLOOD

In April and May, CCF and NKPA forces once again hurled raw manpower against highly defended UN lines.

In response, General Van Fleet used the now familiar tactic of withdrawing, while at the same time massively punishing the attackers with superior firepower.

By late May 1951 the CCF, their lines of supplies once again cut off, had suffered tremendous losses; at that point General Van Fleet counter-attacked and drove the Communists above the 38th parallel.

The CCF attempt to eject the UN from the Korean peninsula once again had failed.



ENEMY PRISONER, captured by a 7th Division soldier, is on his way south for the winter.

Signal Corps Photo

Reeling from horrendous personnel and equipment losses, the CCF, and the remnants of the NKPA, were forced to sue for peace.

Truce talks opened on July 10 at Kaesong, near Seoul; it was agreed that hostilities would continue during the negotiations - both sides strengthened their forces.

While the truce negotiations went on, so did the war, further enriching the coffers of the suppliers of the war.

Late in August, the site of the "peace" talks moved to Panmunjom, east of Kaesong; the Communists broke off the talks and General Van Fleet went back on the attack.

By mid-October, having unsuccessfully tested UN resolve, the Communists rejoined the negotiations.

For two additional years, a war of stalemate replaced the fluid war of maneuver which characterized the first year of the war - and in the process created a lot more Gold Star mothers in the United States, North Korea and China.

However, no more major offensives were conducted during the war.

What the Communists could not win on the battle field, they attempted to win at the truce table; they made every attempt to delay, embarrass, humiliate the UN delegates, and to force concessions through intransigence, propaganda and delay.

If the first year of hostilities resembled the war as it was fought in Europe in World War II, the second and third years saw fixed front lines and trench warfare which resembled the scenes of battle in France during World War I; the final two years also saw outbreaks of hemorrhagic fever.

Much of what the UN forces had won in battle in 1950 and early 1951, the politicians lost in the subsequent "peace" negotiations.

The war, which should have ended in July 1951, dragged on until July 1953 causing tens of thousands more deaths and suffering.

AN ARMISTICE IS SIGNED

Finally, on July 27, 1953, after two unnecessary years of hard, protracted warfare, the combatants signed an armistice at Panmunjon.

Josef Stalin was dead; the "family squabble" was over.

Prisoners on both sides were repatriated; on the U.S. side only 21 men refused to come home, although most of them did come home later on.

On the Communist side, thousands chose to remain in South Korea rather than return to Communism, and undoubtedly the Soviet Gulag system.

Nearly half of all POWs held by the UN and three-quarters of the Chinese did not wish to return to Communist rule.

After the truce was signed on July 27, 1953, the opposing forces each withdrew two kilometers from the truce line, creating a narrow demilitarized zone.

A MORAL VICTORY

While the military-industrial complex made a whole lot of money during the three-year period of the war; millions was given away in foreign aid to our friendly "enemy," the former Soviet Union.

Romancing the thugs, as it were!

And while the war raged in Korea, Great Britain, in preparation for the post-war era of reconciliation, unabashedly traded with China, while British troops died on Korean battlefields and rotted in Communist prison camps.

Politically, the Korean War ended in stalemate and no appreciable territorial gains were made by either side; essentially, the war ended where it had started - along the 38th Parallel.

In the following months, through January 31, 1955, 641 more Americans, mostly Air Force, would die in actions attributed to the Korean "Conflict" chasing "bandits" in the air and up and down the peninsula.

Although political accommodation triumphed in Korea, the "Cold War" - the continuing struggle for world hegemony between the world's "superpowers" continued in other quarters of the globe.

Militarily, the war resulted in a significant victory for the rank and file troops who fought in Korea.

Although a complete military victory over the Communists was not to be, South Korea at least was saved from the terrible spectre of Communism, thanks to the South Korean and UN forces who fought, bled and died there.

If there was a secret plan to reunite the entire peninsula of Korea under Communism - it failed miserably!

In that sense, the war ended in a moral victory.

Thanks largely due to the stubborn will power of the American generals, many of whom had fought and won in World War II and would not permit a total military defeat of American arms in Korea to occur.

They would have preferred total victory; witness the remarks of General George E. Stratemeyer, Air Force Commander, Far East, in a Congressional hearing after the war:

"You get in war to win it. You do not get in war to stand still and lose and we were required to lose. We were not permitted to win."

In the end, though, the best that those who plotted in secret in London and Washington could hope for was that the memory of the war be erased from historical memory - a "Forgotten War."

CASUALTIES

A horrendous price in blood and suffering was paid for that victory, however.

CHAPTER II

THE KOREAN WAR: A TERRIBLE TOLL

Forty three years after the war, it still is difficult to get a reliable accounting of overall casualties - due to both the insufficiency of recorded data and a plethora of political obstacles; but we have to keep digging.

The following information has been selected from a number of different sources; due to the variances in the reporting, however, I cannot vouch for the accuracy of any of the numbers.

It has been estimated that some four million men, women and children were killed, wounded or otherwise incapacitated on the Korean peninsula during the three-year plus struggle; two million of whom were civilians.

One source put the toll of Communist combatants killed, wounded or missing at about 1.5 million; the total for North Korea was 214,899 killed, 303,685 wounded and 101,680 missing.

Patrick Brogan in The Fighting Never Stopped, 1989, cited early UNC estimates which put North Korean "KIA" at 316,579.

Another source puts Chinese losses at 401,401 killed, 486,995 wounded and 21,211 missing; after the war, the UNC put Chinese casualties for KIA at 422,612.

Marine Colonel W.S. Brown, Commanding, 1st Marines, had this to say in a June 14, 1951 regimental memo:

"You have counted many hundreds of dead in the various positions taken in spite of the enemy's propensity for burying his own dead, so that is most probably only a small part of his casualties. His wounded will probably die, ours won't."

Whatever the true numbers, the PRC refused to release casualty numbers and they remain a state secret.

In his Korean War Almanac, Col. Harry G. Summers, Jr. said that from 1950 to 1953:

"Using the Korean War as an excuse to eliminate all those who might challenge his newly won power, Mao unleashed his "Resist America and Aid Korea" campaign. During the three years in which it was waged, estimates are that as many as 10 to 15 million victims perished. Even sympathetic observers report that at least two million people were slaughtered in cold blood by the Chinese Communist Party - four times as many as died on the Korean battlefield."

On the United Nations side, the Republic of Korea, by far, provided the largest number of troops throughout the war and suffered the largest number of casualties.

Brogan cited South Korean losses at 103,248 KIA and 159,727 WIA, according to the UNC; but, the government of the REPUBLIC OF KOREA itself reported that 113,248 South Korean soldiers died in the war and 159,727 were wounded; it has been estimated by the ROK that altogether 1,312,836 South Korean soldiers and civilians died during the three-year conflict.

By war's end in 1953, South Korea had 590,911 personnel under arms.

U.S. LOSSES

UNITED STATES forces in the war zone suffered the second highest number of casualties among the UN forces.

According to updated statistics provided by the Department of Defense (DoD) in October 1995, approximately 5,720,000 Americans served worldwide during the Korean War era (1950-55); of whom some 1,500,000 served in the Korean War theater of operations.

During the Korean War era (1950-1955), there were 54,268 American deaths worldwide.

Deaths attributed solely to the Korean Operation (Korea and surrounding waters), as reported by the service branches, were significant:

a. According to the DoD, between June 25, 1950 and January 31, 1955, 33,651 U.S. personnel died from "Hostile" causes; 23,835 were killed in action, 2,535 died of wounds, 4,845 died while missing, and 2,436 died as prisoners of war. [Of the 33,651 personnel who died in the Korean War, 8,135 remains officially have not been identified or recovered though 1996.]

b. In addition, 3,262 U.S. personnel died of "Non-Battle" causes, including a high incidence of hemorrhagic fever in 1951-52.

d. Elsewhere in the world, 17,355 personnel died in "Other" operations [Korea-related and "Cold War"] from a variety of causes, including combat and combat-related deaths.

Of 105,785 personnel who were wounded in-theater in Korea and who were hospitalized for wounds, 103,284 survived

No record was maintained of non-hospitalized wounded in Korea which may have quadrupled the number of WIA; a high percentage of the wounds were caused by fragmentary weapons mortars, grenades, etc.

The United States, the major supporting participant in the war, committed seven army divisions; 1 marine division; army and corps headquarters; almost all logistical and support forces; one tactical air force and supporting elements.

In addition, 1 combat cargo air command; two medium bombardment wings; 1 complete naval fleet, including a fast carrier task group, blockade and escort forces, reconnaissance and antisubmarine units; supply and repair units; and military sea transportation services.

OTHER UN LOSSES

Personnel totals are shown at peak strength and unit contributions do not include augmentations.

AUSTRALIA - two infantry battalions; 1 fighter squadron; one air transport squadron; one carrier; two destroyers; one frigate - 2,282 personnel; 291 dead, 1,240 wounded.

BELGIUM - one infantry battalion, including Luxembourg unit of 44 men - 944 personnel; 97 dead, 350 wounded.

CANADA - one army brigade of three infantry battalions, one artillery regiment, one armored regiment, three destroyers and one air squadron - 6,146 personnel; 291 dead, 1,072 wounded.

COLOMBIA - one infantry battalion and one frigate - 1,068 personnel; 140 dead, 452 wounded.

ETHIOPIA - one infantry battalion - 1,271 personnel; 120 dead, 536 wounded.

FRANCE - one infantry battalion and one gunboat - 1,185 personnel; 288 dead, 818 wounded.

GREECE - one infantry battalion and one gunboat - 1,263 personnel; 169 dead, 543 wounded.

LUXEMBOURG - one infantry unit of 44 personnel, combined with Belgian battalion.

NETHERLANDS - one infantry battalion and one destroyer - 819 personnel; 111 dead, 589 wounded.

NEW ZEALAND - one artillery regiment and two forgers - 1,389 personnel; 34 dead, 80 wounded.

PHILIPPINES - one regimental combat team - 1,496 personnel; 92 dead, 299 wounded.

SOUTH AFRICA - one fighter squadron; 20 dead.

THAILAND - one regimental combat team, two corvettes, and one air transport squadron - 2,174 personnel; 114 dead, 794 wounded.

TURKEY - one army brigade - 5,455 personnel; 717 dead, 2,246 wounded.

UNITED KINGDOM - two army brigades of five infantry battalions with support armor and artillery; 1 carrier, 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers, and 3 frigates with accompanying marine and support units - 14,198 personnel; 710 dead, 2,278 wounded.

DENMARK, INDIA, ITALY, NORWAY and SWEDEN each sent a medical contingent; none reported casualties.

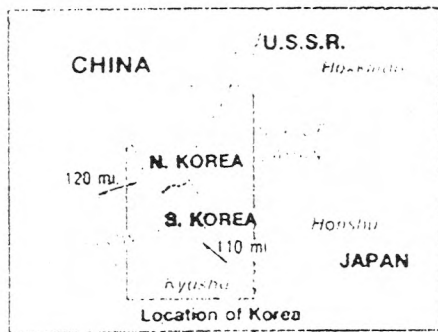
SOURCES FOR OTHER THAN U.S. LOSSES

The source for the above peak strength is the Korean War Almanac, 1990.

The sources for the above casualty data are World Almanac and the Korean Overseas Information Service,

See Korean War, 1990, by Stephen Badsey as an additional source for Turkish losses.

A number of sources, including Korean War Almanac, were used for the unit contributions data.



2 SEPT.-NOV. 1950

U.S.S.R.
Vladivostok

The surprise attack by CCF on 2 Nov 1950 caused the 8th Army to temporarily withdraw while X Corps continued to attack.

At Inchon MacArthur conducted a masterful turning movement through the use of a bold amphibious operation. The landings consisted of the 1st Marine Regiment and the 7th Infantry Division from Japan and the 5th Marine Regiment which had been withdrawn from the Pusan Perimeter. This attack, in combination with a breakout by the 8th Army from the Pusan Perimeter, resulted in the destruction of the NKPA as an organized fighting force. Consequently, the Inchon invasion was followed by the U.N. forces attacking into North Korea where some forces advanced to the Yalu River.

TIME LINE

- 1950
- June
 - N. Korean troops cross 38th parallel, June 25
 - Emergency session of U.N. Security Council decides to aid S. Korea, June 26
 - Truman shifts 7th Fleet to Formosa Strait, June 27
 - U.S. troops first meet NKPA just north of Osan and are forced to retreat, July 4
 - MacArthur given command of U.N. Forces, July 8
 - Walker's 8th Army holds Pusan Perimeter against N. Koreans, Aug.-Sept.
- July
- Aug.
- Sept.
- Oct.
 - MacArthur lands at Inchon, seizes Kimpo Airport & Seoul, Sept. 15
 - U.N. forces drive N. Koreans from S. Korea, Oct. 1
 - U.N. authorizes MacArthur to enter N. Korea, Oct. 7
 - U.N. forces capture Pyongyang, Oct. 19
 - N. Korean forces pushed to Yalu River, Oct. 20
 - Chinese troops cross Yalu into N. Korea, counterattack, Oct. 14-Nov. 2
 - MacArthur launches new offensive, Nov. 24
 - 200,000 Chinese attack U.N. forces, Nov. 26
 - 1st Marine Div. & 7th Div. encircled at Changjin Reservoir, Nov. 27
 - U.N. forces retreat, Seoul falls to Communists, Dec. 1
 - 1st Marine Div. & 7th Div. complete breakout, Dec. 9
 - Walker killed, Dec. 23
 - Ridgway takes command of 8th Army, Dec. 26
 - CCF & NKPA retake Seoul, Jan. 4
 - Ridgway revitalizes 8th Army, halts retreat & stabilizes the defense, Jan. 8-24
- Nov.
- Dec.
- Jan.
 - 1948 Partition Boundary
 - U.N. Resolution offers China a peace plan, China rejects, Jan. 13-17
 - U.N. forces initiate a limited offensive, Jan. 25
 - 8th Army attacks & retakes Seoul, March 14
- Feb.
- Mar.
- April
 - MacArthur relieved of command after challenging Truman, April 11
 - Chinese drive U.N. forces south of 38th parallel, April 22
- May
 - Second Chinese offensive beaten back, May 10
- June
- July
 - Battle lines stabilize near 38th parallel
 - Negotiations between U.N. forces & Communists begin at Kaesong, July 10
 - Negotiating while fighting, July 10, 1951-July 27, 1953
- 1951
- July
 - Armistice signed at Panmunjom, July 27, 1953
- 1953

VERSIONARY ASSAULTS
ECCEDING THE
MORIC AT INCHON



KOREAN ARCHIPELAGO

CHAPTER III

THE KOREAN WAR: A STATISTICAL INQUIRY

CUTTING THROUGH THE MAZE

Over the years, there has been a marked degree of misunderstanding among veterans of the Korean War, myself included, as to the correct number of casualties incurred by United States Armed Forces.

Issue after issue of The Graybeards, the official magazine of the Korean War Veterans Association, is replete with erroneous information pertaining to casualties.

Incorrect casualty numbers also have appeared in the American Legion and VFW magazines in the past; however, both of these publications now are careful to present correct data.

The reason why there is so much confusion about Korean War statistics lies squarely with Department of Defense and the Services; for they have not managed to collect all of the information into one officially validated data base.

Nor had DoD, since 1980, provided updates on changes and casualty re-classifications to the National Archives and the public.

A continuing, annoying factor is the reluctance of the Services to reveal the full particulars of their casualties to DoD for publication.

For example, until recently the Army had claimed that it did not have a list of 2,452 Army "Non-Battle" dead which The Army Surgeon General said had died in Korea.

In a letter to a friend of mine dated June 5, 1992, in response to his FOIA request to The Surgeon General for information on Korean War era out-of-theater "Other" deaths and in-theater "Non-Battle" deaths from injuries and diseases, Major General Frederick N. Bussey, MC, Acting TSG, told him this:

"We have conducted a thorough search of our Patient Administration Division Statistician's files and no information germane to your inquiry for that period of time is available. We also contacted Headquarters, U.S. Army Health Services Command, Patient Administration System and Biostatistics Activity (PASBA), Fort Sam Houston, Texas with negative results. Based on the above search, it is our opinion that no records exist that are responsive to your request."

Almost two decades earlier, TSG had published a thorough, comprehensive study of U.S. Army casualty "Hostile" and "Non-Battle" experience in the Korean War between 1950-53 based on Surgeon General records (See Part I, Exhibit 3.).

At the same time, the Department of the Army had on file a listing of all Army casualties on microfiche.

Search For The Truth:

In order to get at the truth, I have been asking a lot of questions of a whole lot of people; and thanks to a number of friends across the country, I've been able to gather quite a lot of interesting information in my files.

I don't expect that I will ever get the complete story, but maybe I'll get close - for I, and my friends, believe that we need to know the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Thus, thanks to their help and encouragement, this work is an honest attempt to sort out, reconcile and generally make some sense out of the myriad of statistics which have been published in the past.

All Sources Welcome:

To do this, I have relied on a number of other sources for data also, including the U.S. Congress, Library of Congress, National Archives, Department of Defense, Department of the Army, The American Battle Monuments Commission, authors, and researchers.

Some of the information I have uncovered is old; some of it is new; but, to my knowledge, the complete data has never been assembled into one place until now.

A gratifying aspect of my research has been the satisfaction I have gotten being able to look up information for Korean War veterans across the country.

Veterans who are involved in gathering, checking names for Korean War memorials or who want details regarding buddies who didn't come home from Korea.

Veterans who have been given the run-around in getting information from their government.

It is my sincere wish that this work will help them to better understand the statistics; however, I can neither confirm nor deny the reliability of any of the information that I have received from the various sources which is included in this booklet - I am only acting as a reporter.

FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

In order to frame this study, I start with the premise that the DoD is held harmless to the extent that over the years they have published only what was reported to them by the Services.

I have to assume that the 1994 Department of Defense numbers, especially, are correct for they have had 40+ years to question and analyze the casualty data from the Services and get it right.

[At the time the tabulations were prepared in the 1950s, the four branches used different standards for identifying the various casualty categories; sometimes, they differed within a Service.

In the Army, for example, the Adjutant General and Surgeon General casualty records differed due to reporting variances; in his study on Army casualties, Frank A. Reister detailed these variances.

In one early report: the Army Adjutant General's report showed 19,585 KIA (of which 251 were killed after capture),; whereas, The Surgeon General's report showed 19,353 KIA by matching serial numbers from AG and TSG records.

In addition, whether a man was listed as "captured" or "missing" largely depended on the interpretation of the person who handled the casualty data.

The Air Force, particularly, insisted on a stronger standard of evidence before concluding that a man had "died while captured or interned" and preferred the category "died while missing" in the interim.

For this reason, the DoD identified the 1954 findings as being "tentative."]

Reliability Of The Data:

I cannot vouch for the contents of any of the data either, or the veracity of any of the circumstances surrounding the descriptions, classifications, or other information with respect to losses and identifications.

It will be necessary for the reader to ask the various agencies of the government directly; their addresses are listed in Appendix III to this booklet.

This study does not purport to have all the answers; it is, finally, a study based on materials presented to me as being true.

Remember, this is one man's analysis.

If any reader has information which will add to, or clarify the understanding of the statistics; or if someone has reliable data that can correct or modify the information I have presented here, I would like to hear from him or her.

In preparing this booklet, at times I have had to repeat the same information in several of the parts; I felt this was necessary in order to better explain the material.

I hope the reader will bear with me as he or she pores over the information.

When your eyes begin to glaze over, take a break - grab a beer - but don't quit.

COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS

Here are several common misconceptions oft repeated by Korean War veterans which this booklet hopes to zero in on; they are outlined below briefly, and more thoroughly explained in the following parts to this booklet:

"54,000 Men Died In Korea:"

One very common misconception is that "54,000" men died in Korea; this simply is not true.

In the first place, according to the ABMC "Non-Hostile" list and other references, a small number of women also gave their lives in service in Korea; and many more worldwide during the Korean War era.

However, in the explanation of the Korean War in-theater statistics, the masculine gender will be used (for the most part) to denote both male and female losses.

According to official 1994 DoD statistics, of 54,268 worldwide deaths during the period of the Korean War, June 25, 1950 to January 31, 1955, a total of 36,913 men died in-theater and 17,355 others died out-of-theater - for a total of 54,268.

The superseded 1980 statistics show the total worldwide figure as 54,246 - the number inscribed on the Washington, D.C. Korean War Veterans Memorial.

"8,000+ Men Are Missing In Action:"

The second most common misconception is that 8,000+ men are "missing" from Korea; hopefully, this study will help to explain that:

(1) there were 8,177 body-not-recovered cases (BNR) listed by the Army's Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii (CILHI); all of the names are memorialized on the marble panels of the Court of Honor at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu.

They men are "missing" in the sense that their bodies (not all MIA, but a mix of KIA, MIA, POW) did not come home from the war, or if remains were recovered they were not identified.

(2) less than 10% of the remains have been recovered since 1954, and hundreds of them have not been identified to date due to the poor condition of the remains.

See Exhibit 8.

(3) today most of the men are believed to be dead or are presumed dead (PFOD) - although, there is the possibility that an undetermined number of them may have been alive after the war, and some of them may still be alive.

In March 1998, researchers discovered that four servicemen believed to be dead were listed in International Red Cross records as POWs an investigation is underway.

Work to recover and identify remains goes on slowly; the Pentagon's POW/MIA Office continually is updating their PMKOR (Personnel Missing-Korea) database.

"In Addition To 8,177 Missing Men, There Were 7,140 POWs:"

While each number in itself has a basis in fact, the portrayal of 8,177 and 7,140 numbers as two distinctly separate casualty categories that can be added together is incorrect.

In 1954, there were 7,129 POWs + 11 men held in a special category; thus the true POW figure was 7,129.

In 1953, a total of 4,428 men were repatriated just prior to the Armistice on July 27, 1953, leaving a total of 2,701 men who were believed to have died while in POW status.

That number has since been reduced to 2,436.

All of the POWs whose bodies were not recovered, or if recovered were not identified, are included in the 8,177 list.

"In Addition To 8,177 Missing Men, There Are 389 POWs Still Alive:"

While it may very well be true that a number of the men on the so-called "389" (now 388) list may still be alive, it is not correct to say that they are missing in addition to the men listed in the 8,177 list.

Simply put, the current list of 388 Body-Not-Recovered cases is included in the larger list of 8,177 BNR names, which in turn is included in the larger list of 33,651 "Hostile" deaths which in turn is included in the larger 1994 DoD DIOR roster of 34,461 validated "Hostile" and "Non-Battle" names.

Put another way, the 389 list is not a list in addition to the 8,177 list, nor is the 8,177 list a roster in addition to the roster 34,461 validated "Hostile" and "Non-Battle" casualties.

The Genesis Of The "944" List:

In an article in The New York Times on August 8, 1953, General James A. Van Fleet, the Commander of the Eighth Army in Korea between April 11, 1951 and February 10, 1953, stated that he believed that a large percentage of the 8,000+ soldiers listed as "missing" were alive.

Van Fleet, like Gen. MacArthur, believed that we could have had a total victory in Korea; however, like MacArthur, he would get no political support.

[Gen. Van Fleet suffered a personal loss when his son, Air Force Captain James A. Van Fleet, Jr., was lost in a bombing raid over North Korea in April 1952.]

Shortly after Van Fleet's article was published, a list of 944 names was drawn up in September 1953 by the United Nations Command after Operation Big Switch and thereafter presented to the Communists for accountability; before the "944" list came into being, it was commonly believed that as many as 954 men may have been alive during and after Operation Big Switch.

The list was not a list of un-repatriated POWs, nor was it a list of Americans who were known to have been left in the custody of the Communists.

More accurately, the list contained a mix of reported POW, KIA, and MIA who were classified as "missing and presumed dead."

The UNC did not know with any certainty if any of the men on the list were still alive; but the overriding presumption was that there was a possibility that a number of the men may have been captured and held as hostages.

As stated previously, the reader must keep in mind that the list of 944 men was just a part of the larger list of 8,000+ men who were un-accounted for at the time; the "944" list included 610 Army; 19 Marine Corps; 312 Air Force; and three Navy personnel.

Just two and a half weeks after Big Switch, General Mark W. Clark, who wore two hats as Commander in Chief, Far East Command and Commander in Chief, UNC, announced that he had furnished the Communists on November 21, 1953 with a revision of the September 9, 1953 UNC original list of un-accounted for UN personnel.

The new list increased the number of U.S. personnel by eight to a total of 952.

By the end of December 1953, the number was revised to 965, by August 1954, the total had been reduced to 526.

The reductions came about because of continual efforts made by the U.S. that produced conclusive evidence of death for 418 men on the original list.

This information is contained in a study prepared by the U.S. Congress, House Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific, "Return of American Prisoners of War Who Have Not Been Accounted for by the Communists (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1957), PP 2-5, and a DoD release in June 1960.

By June 1955, the figure was reduced to 470 then 450 through partial accounting by the Chinese and North Koreans; it subsequently was increased to 452 based on re-examination of intelligence and information from repatriates.

By June 1960, the figure had been reduced to 391.

In response to a question about a "398" list, the Defense Intelligence Agency had this to say on December 8, 1989:

"There is no evidence to suggest that any U.S. personnel were not released from captivity in Korea. The 398 "known to have been left in North Korea after the war" is a misleading statement that unfortunately has gained public acceptance. Many of these men disappeared when their units were overrun by Communist forces, others were air crews believed to have parachuted from their aircraft. There is no evidence that 398 (or any other number) [of] Americans were held in captivity and not released at the end of hostilities."

The "389" List:

By 1992, the list had been reduced to 389. 1./

In 1994, a revised list containing 389 names was presented to the Communists by the UNC for further resolution.

The casualty data for each man on the 389 list is included in Cole's POW/MIA Issues, Volume 3, in narrative form; sources include UNC Military Armistice Command (UNCMAC) and CILHI.

Since 1994, one Marine case has been resolved.

BREAKDOWN OF THE CURRENT LIST OF 388

| <u>STATUS</u> | <u>USA</u> | <u>USN</u> | <u>USMC</u> | <u>USAF</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| POW | 76 | 3 | 4 | 98 | 181 |
| MIA | 112 | 0 | 7 | 88 | 207 |
| ----- | | | | | |
| Totals: | 188 | 3 | 11 | 186 | 388 * |
| ===== | | | | | |

* Now believed to be 235 (unverified).

The Armistice Agreement:

A provision of the armistice agreement stipulated that each side would render to the other side a full accounting of each and every POW whether alive or dead.

However, the accounting has been accomplished largely through the efforts of U.S. Graves Registration Units and the U.S. Intelligence Agencies.

Insofar as it is known, all except 388 of the original list of 944 have been accounted for; all of the men have been presumed dead and are listed on the DoD DIOR roster of 8,177 names which in turn is listed in the DoD roster of 34,461 "Hostile" deaths; the possibility that a number of them may still be alive cannot be foreclosed.

If our government has current information as to live sightings, or HOW, WHERE and under WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES any of them died, it isn't telling.

Reports In The Press:

Recent sensationalized reports in the national press have revisited the claim that "more than 910 American prisoners may have been left behind" in Korea; most of the material has already been published; a great deal of it is contained in Cole's trilogy and Soldiers of Misfortune.

The recent media stories are based primarily on documents obtained from the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library as well as 1953 Congressional subcommittee reports which have been in the public domain for years.

Recent reports in the international press tell of glimpses of middle aged white and black men in prisons and in labor gangs in North Korea, possibly 15; another report claims that Czech Communists used American POWs to test chemical and biological war agents - such claims have drawn little official comment.

With respect to the "910" list, POW transfers to the former Soviet Union and other issues, see:

(1) New York Times, "U.S. Knew in 1953 North Korea Held American P.O.W.'s," by Philip Shenon, September 17, 1996;

(2) U.S. News and World Report, "Korea: An Old War's Dark New Secrets," by Douglas Stanglin and Peter Cary, September 23, 1996;

(3) Time, "Lost Prisoners Of War: Sold Down The River?" September 30, 1996; and

(4) Stars And Stripes, "Ghosts of Korean War Haunt America," by Arthur Spiegelman, October 6, 1996.

Footnote 1./

According to Soldiers of Misfortune (Page 320):

"Two U.S. POWs from Korea were still alive in 1960 after almost a decade of slave labor in the Soviet Union."

The authors noted that the State Department knew who the men were but refused to release their names; it is not known if the men were included in the original list of 944 names or the 1960 list of 391 names.

Parts I through X follow; each part examines a separate piece of the Korean War casualty puzzle.

(This document was released by Congressman Dornan this Summer)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 1987.

Americans Unaccounted for in the Korean War

The U.S. Government has ongoing efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting of Americans missing and unaccounted for while serving their country. In the case of Korea, 8,177 Americans are unaccounted for, including 389 who were listed as prisoners of war (POWs). Discussions with the North Koreans on the subject of unaccounted for personnel are conducted by the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC), which provides updated information to the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers Military Armistice Commission (KPA/CPV MAC) as it surfaces. The UNCMAC acts on behalf of all 16 nations, as well as the Republic of Korea, whose men fought and died in the defense of freedom in Korea.

For the past 34 years, the UNCMAC repeatedly has called upon the KPA/CPV to account for the 2,233 unaccounted for UNC personnel, including the 389 Americans, known to have been under enemy control during the Korean War. Also, from 1955 to 1957 the U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia met in Geneva with Chinese representatives 77 times to discuss the accounting of missing Americans. In August 1982, the UNCMAC specifically requested, for the first time, the repatriation of any UNC remains buried in North Korea, even though the Armistice Agreements called for each side to return the other's war dead.

In keeping with the provisions of the Armistice Agreements, the UNCMAC has returned the remains of CPV soldiers discovered in the Republic of Korea in the years following the war. In May 1987, the UNCMAC attempted to return the remains of 25 North Korean soldiers found in a wartime mass grave, but the KPA refused to accept them even though the KPA had on previous occasions accepted, from the UNCMAC the bodies of post-war North Korean civilians who had drowned and washed ashore in the South.

In August 1986, the UNCMAC turned over to the KPA/CPV MAC a thick file of material regarding the locations of UNC remains. The detailed maps and charts pinpointed the burial sites associated with 13 former POW camps and a POW hospital, identified seven former UNC cemeteries in the North and listed 291 crash sites from which lost UNC airmen had not been recovered. In a spirit of compromise, the UNCMAC on July 30, 1987 formally offered to field a Multi-National Team comprised of representatives from UNC nations to assist the KPA in searching for UNC remains. This humanitarian initiative was rebuffed by the KPA.

- * Other than the 4,439 U.S. POWs returned in 1953 and the 1,868 American remains returned in 1954, there has been little progress, despite U.S. and UNC efforts, on the part of the other side to resolve the cases of Americans still unaccounted for in North Korea. However, the lack of responsiveness thus far by the KPA on this issue will not blunt the determination of the U.S. Government to achieve the fullest possible accounting of Americans missing and unaccounted for as a result of the Korean War.

- * DOD statistics in 1954: 3,597 Big Switch; 149 Little Switch and 692 evadees, escapees and men returned to military control (RMC).

PART I

SELECTED HOSTILE AND NON-BATTLE DEAD

SOURCES

Department of Defense:

(1) Roster of "Selected Korean Conflict Casualties" prepared by DoD's Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, as of October 27, 1994, containing the names of:

(a) 33,652 Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force personnel whose deaths resulted from "Hostile" causes; and,

(b) 810 Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force personnel whose deaths resulted from "Non-Battle" causes; but no Army personnel whose deaths resulted from "Non-Battle" causes are listed.

(2) "Korean Conflict Casualty Summary," dated October 27, 1994.

In October 1995, DoD DIOR amended the list and summary to reflect the deletion of one duplicate entry for the Marine Corps (reducing the "Hostile" death total to 33,651), and a reclassification of a "Hostile" casualty status received from the Air Force (See Exhibit No. 1).

As of June 1996, the revised DoD roster of 34,461 names was available only at DoD DIOR; in a letter dated June 10, 1996, Theodore J. Hull, Archives Specialist, Center for Electronic Records, National Archives, informed me that:

"We are aware that the Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (DIOR) continues to update and revise the Korean Conflict Casualty file database. We hope in the near future to obtain a copy of this updated file to replace the 1980 version already in our custody."

The "1980 version" (now outdated) is called the "Korean Conflict Casualty File (KCCF);" it is the predecessor of the current 1994 roster of "Selected Korean Conflict Casualties" and casualty data base referred to above.

There have been numerous changes due to corrections and re-classifications over the years; the following summary provides a comparison of published casualty changes for "Hostile" deaths (all Services):

SUMMARY COMPARISON OF SELECTED "HOSTILE" CASUALTIES

| <u>"Hostile" Deaths</u> | <u>1954</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1994</u> | <u>Changes</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Killed In Action | 23,300 | 24,242 | 23,835 | + 535 |
| Died Of Wounds | 2,501 | 2,464 | 2,535 | + 34 |
| Died While Missing | 5,127 | 4,521 | 4,845 | - 282 |
| Died While Captured | 2,701 | 2,415 | 2,436 | - 265 |
| | ----- | ----- | ----- | --- |
| Totals: | 33,629 | 33,642 | 33,651 | + 22 |
| | ===== | ===== | ===== | === |

CONTENT OF DOD'S 1994 ROSTER OF SELECTED CASUALTIES

A description of selected fields and codes pertaining to the roster of 34,461 "Selected Korean Conflict Casualties" is contained in Exhibit No. 2.

The COMP (Component) descriptions, insofar as they relate to Army "Hostile" listings, apparently are in error and I have reported the error to DoD DIOR; the correct component codes should be: V = Regular Army (RA prefix); R = Enlisted Reserve (ER prefix); G = National Guard (NG prefix); and Z = Draftees (US prefix).

Army and Air Force Data:

As stated above, no Army "Non-Battle" deaths are listed in the DoD DIOR roster.

According to Frank Reister's Battle Casualties and Medical Statistics; U.S. Army Experience In The Korean War, published by the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1973, the Army experienced 2,452 "Non-Battle" deaths in the Korean Operation (See Exhibit No. 3 for a breakdown of deaths from injuries and diseases).

The 2,452 statistic is acknowledged by DoD DIOR and published in official tables (See Exhibit No. 4, which shows 810 Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force personnel + 2,452 Army personnel = 3,262 "Non-Battle" and "Other" deaths).

Some of the Air Force "Non-Battle" deaths also are not listed in the DoD DIOR roster.

With respect to Air Force casualties, on June 11, 1990, a document identified as being sent by "AFMPC/DPMC, entitled "Korean Conflict: 25 Jun 50 - 27 Jul 53" was released to a friend through former Senator William S. Cohen's office, under a Freedom of Information request.

The list identified 315 deaths attributed to the Korean Operation, some 69.84% of which were due to "aircraft accident," plus 20 deaths not counted as Korean Operation casualties; the 20 deaths related to an aircraft out of Ashiya AB, Japan, 26 Sep 50.

The following pages 31-1 through 31-9 include the names of the 315 Korean Operation deaths; all but 22 names are included in the DoD DIOR roster - they are identified by an "x" placed in front of each name.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST

The roster of "Selected Korean Conflict Casualties" and the "Korean Conflict Casualty Summary" referred to above were obtained by the author from DoD DIOR under letters dated October 27, 1994 and December 21, 1994, respectively, as a result of two requests that I made under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

The October production provided statistics extracted from DoD's 1994 Korean Conflict casualty data base.

The December 1994 letter provided reasons why DoD found it necessary to update the 1980 KCCF; in a cover letter, Roger D. Jorstad, Director, Manpower Management Information Division, DoD DIOR, explained that:

"The record data has been revised in order to correct erroneous data, reexamine casualty status, and to include an accounting of those individuals who died from nonhostile causes for all Services except the Army. Dates of death range from 1950 to 1955. Of the 641 deaths with casualty dates after July 2, 1953, the majority are classified as hostile, died while missing (presumptive finding of death). Most of these deaths were Air Force personnel."

In his October 1994 letter, he explained why the 2,452 Army Non-Battle deaths incurred in-theater, and 17,355 "Other" deaths that were incurred outside of the Korean combat zone, are not included in the current 1994 DoD casualty base:

"The Korean Conflict data base was designed to hold data similar to the official Department of Defense Southeast Asia Casualty data base. Neither data base includes information on worldwide casualties incurred outside of the combat zone. Accordingly, casualty figures attributed to these conflicts, as published [by DoD] are indicative of in-theater deaths only. The casualty data in our present Korean file is coded to indicate non-hostile and hostile in-theater deaths for the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. Differences in numbers and casualty types, between our current file and the [1980] Archives file, resulted from a re-examination and revision of file records as new information was received from the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force casualty offices. Unfortunately, we have been unable to accomplish a similar validation of the Army records. The Army figures, all coded hostile, remain as originally submitted in the 1970s."

In an August 1995 letter to another Korean War veteran, who helped with this project, Director Jorstad advised that:

"...we are not aware of any consolidated, detailed casualty listing from which to validate out-of-theater Korean Conflict casualties."

In a letter to the author, dated October 3, 1995, Director Jorstad advised that:

"To our knowledge, the Army is not currently reconciling Army casualty listings, either held by us or the National Archives, however interest may dictate a concerted effort in the future."

Reister's "non-battle" figure of 2,452, although published, remains to be validated against individual records, if available. Your questions concerning "non-battle" deaths needs to be addressed to the Army. Accounting for or reconstructing every record containing information about individuals who died in a "non-battle" status may be virtually impossible. Entries in our current data base represent the best effort to categorize Korean Conflict casualties and undoubtedly, will change in the future."

In December 1995, I notified Director Jorstad that a microfiche containing the names of 30,073 Army casualties, including Non-Battle deaths, was available at DA.

In a letter dated December 21, 1995, Director Jorstad advised me that:

"Our office will examine the subject source of Army casualty information described in your letter. However, the Army casualty office has responsibility for the reconciliation of casualties and status and for the submission of additions and changes to our office. To date, we are not aware of any action to address a project of this nature, but if initiated our office would certainly support the effort."

WOUNDED IN ACTION

The Surgeon General, Department of the Army, does not have a comprehensive roster of the total of personnel who were wounded in action (WIA); no records were maintained of wounded who were treated in the field and who did not require hospitalization.

For example, one man told me he had been slightly wounded four times, but no records were kept; in each instance he was patched up at an aid station and sent back on the line.

Thus, he was never awarded a Purple Heart.

According to DoD DIOR, neither the current data base nor the 1980 KCCF data base contain any listing of personnel wounded in action; the official accounting is: 105,819 WIA, of which 2,535 died of wounds (DOW).

IMPORTANT NOTICE

It is important to remember that the DoD DIOR data was received by me in October 1994, revised in October 1995.

Changes may have not been made since; undoubtedly, in the future there will be more changes in the mix of the statistics as additional information is received and reported by the Services - the next scheduled publication is due in 1999.

As remains are returned from North Korea, it is very probable that a number of those who now are listed as "Died While Missing" or "Died While POW" will be reclassified as "Killed In Action" or "Died of Wounds."

KOREAN CONFLICT : 25 JUN 50 - 27 JUL 53

NON BATTLE DEATHS

KOREA 1950

| | <u>NAME</u> | <u>DATE</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | -Ashbaker, Orville E. | 4 Nov 50 | Gunshot Wound |
| | -Eastman, Carroll M. | 21 Nov 50 | Gunshot Wound |
| | -Edwards, James E. | 11 Aug 50 | Drowning |
| | -Hill, Philip C. | 23 Aug 50 | Crushed by truck |
| KWP | XLopes, Frank M. | 15 Oct 50 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Lord, Ira E. Jr | 6 Nov 50 | Gunshot wound |
| | -MacArthur, Howard T. | 12 Nov 50 | Vehicle accident |
| | -Myhre, Marvin J. | 23 Aug 50 | Crushed by truck |
| | -Rippin, James A. | 13 Nov 50 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Sousa, Clement R. | 7 Jul 50 | Struck by rocket |
| KWP | XThompson, Morris F. | Unknown | Unknown |
| | -Thrower, James A. | 15 Aug 50 | Gunshot wound |
| KWP | XDanna, Salvatore | 6 Sep 50 | Unknown |
| KWP | XForc, Matthew J. | 28 Jul 50 | Unknown |
| KWP | XHenderson, Reuben B. | 1 Oct 50 | Gunshot wound |
| KWP | XKonarik, Louis | 13 Sep 50 | Aircraft accident |
| | xStanton, Billy D. | 29 Sep 50 | Unknown |
| | xThompson, Tony I. | 13 Sep 50 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Whitneybell, Theron H. | 13 Nov 50 | Aircraft accident |

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Aircraft out of Ashiya AB Japan (26 Sep 50)

Wimbish, John L.
 Wood, Alfred W.
 Besancon, Charles W.
 Brown, Vera M.
 Caffey, William E.
 Cavallo, Louis W.
 Chambliss, Fred G.
 Corley, Eilson T.
 Hermelwell, Glenwood
 Johnson, Horace W. Jr
 Jung, Bruce R.
 McKelvey, Melvin L.
 Sanders, Joe H.
 Selby, Richard H.
 Steele, Foster, Jr
 Vilandre, Robert D.
 Ward, Walter W.
 Watts, L.G.
 Whitmore, Benjamin G.
 Wood, Alfred W.

(NOT COUNTED ON THIS LIST AS KOREAN CONFLICT CASUALTIES)

NON BATTLE DEATHS (KOREA)

1951

| NAME | DOD | CAUSE |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| -Akers, Donald W., Capt | 4 Oct 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Alton, Elmer V. Jr, Sgt | 21 Dec 51 | Suicide |
| -Anderson, George F., 1Lt | 25 Nov 51 | Auto accident |
| -Anderson, Linford R., SSgt | 30 Nov 51 | Drowning |
| -Bakich, Michael A., MSgt | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Baksankas, George A., Capt | 29 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Brodeur, Ronald F., Cpl | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Brown, Donald D., 1Lt | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Capron, Donald V., Sgt | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Carrara, Jack, 2Lt | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Castellano, Mark J., 1Lt | 10 Aug 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Clayton, Raymond L., Cpl | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Creech, Robert R., Cpl | 13 Nov 51 | Parachute jump acc |
| -Day, James A., Cpl | 30 Aug 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Dunn, Jack, SSgt | 17 Feb 51 | Ingestion of alcohol |
| -Edwards, Stacy, SSgt | 19 Jun 51 | Suicide |
| -Findel, Gerald K., Sgt | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Gallo, Angelo B., Cpl | 18 Dec 51 | Auto accident |
| -Gilbert, John M., 1Lt | 3 Jun 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Grablin, Richard A., Capt | 3 Sep 51 | Burns/Acft Acc |
| -Greene, Robert H., Sgt | 17 Apr 51 | Drowning/auto acc |
| -Gunter, Ossie M., Sgt | 27 Jan 51 | Auto accident |
| -Hande, Wallace D., Pfc | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Harper, Lee A., 1Lt | 19 Jun 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Hatfield, Henry F, Jr, Sgt | 29 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Herb, Edward D., SSgt | 29 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Hunter, Francis J., 2Lt | 29 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Jacobs, Carl A., Sgt | 3 Mar 51 | Gunshot Wound |
| -Jones, Ashley G., Capt | 15 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Jones, George, 1Lt | 28 Oct 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Jones, Marion M., 1Lt | 19 Jul 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Kiefling, Donald J., Cpl | 22 Jun 51 | Auto accident |
| -Lang, Richard, Sgt | 1 Oct 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Lien, Ronald L., Cpl | 14 Feb 51 | Burns/quonset hut fire |
| -Lynd, Don O., 2Lt | 20 Nov 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Mack, Fred E. Jr, SSgt | 12 Jul 51 | Accidental gunshot wound |
| -McIntosh, Charles F., Pfc | 24 Sep 51 | Gunshot wound |
| -McNeeley, Albert, Capt | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Miller, Foster C., TSgt | 20 Apr 51 | Coronary occlusion/myocardial infarc |
| -Miller, James H., Sgt | 24 Jun 51 | Laryngitis/hysteria |
| -Miller, John W., 1Lt | 8 Oct 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Morgan, Warren L., 1Lt | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Mortimer, DuWayne C., Pvt | 29 Jun 51 | Drowning |
| -Padgett, Freddie E., Pfc | 5 Jan 51 | Auto accident |
| -Parker, Chester L., Cpl | 24 Apr 51 | Auto accident |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--|
| -Pereira, Richard J., Cpl | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Peterson, Robert D., 2Lt | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Renfrow, Clarence E., SSgt | 29 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Ringer, Donald M., Cpl | 12 Oct 51 | Gunshot wound |
| -Robertson, John A., Pfc | 26 Dec 51 | Acute anterior poliomyelitis |
| -Rush, Malcolm L., 2Lt | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Sandoval, Joe Z., TSgt | 20 Feb 51 | Auto accident |
| -Sloppy, Clifford O., TSgt | 26 Aug 51 | Drowning/acft acc |
| -Spann, John, Cpl | 13 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Sternard, Robert E., 2Lt | 29 Jan 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Taylor, Robert W., Cpl | 25 May 51 | Gunshot wound |
| -Townsend, Albert M., 1Lt | 22 Sep 51 | Gunshot wound |
| -Turman, Herbert C., SSgt | 29 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Vick, Kenneth N., Cpl | 12 Apr 51 | Gunshot wounds |
| KHP X Walker, James S. Jr., 2Lt | 25 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Watson, Rolfe M., TSgt | 29 Sep 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Williams, William E., Sgt | 20 Dec 51 | Auto accident |
| -Willson, Joseph H. Jr., SSgt | 8 Feb 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Witherspoon, Donald E., Sgt | 3 Apr 51 | Sucked into acft air in-take |
| -Womack, William C., 1Lt | 1 Dec 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Woody, George D., Pfc | 1 Jan 51 | Auto accident |
| -Wright, Cecil R., Capt | 23 May 51 | Aircraft accident |
| -Matthews, William J., TSgt | 23 Jul 51 | Injuries received while working on an aircraft |
| WILLIE | | |
| -Wyman, George H., Lt Col | 8 Feb 51 | Aircraft accident |

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NON BATTLE DEATHS

KOREA 1952

| | <u>NAME</u> | <u>DOD</u> | <u>CAUSE</u> |
|-----|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| KWP | XAdams, Robert H. | 31 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| KWP | XAllen, Charles E. Jr | 31 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Angstman, Forrest B. | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Anthony, Roy | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Arrington, Alfred W. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Aschenbrenner, Leroy E. | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| KWP | XAsh, James R. | 26 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Ayers, Merle T. | 12 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Baidy, Eugene | 9 Oct 52 | Auto accident |
| | -Bancker, Robert K. | 16 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Beer, Leroy J. | 14 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| KWP | XBehney, Clyde J. | 2 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Bevilacqua, Vincent J. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Bishop, Billy R. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Bowerman, Robert C. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Breitsprecher, Roy F. | 27 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Brewer, Paul M. Jr | 18 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| KWP | XBristol, Richard G. | 31 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Burns, Francis P. | 29 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Butts, Lemon Jr | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Cannon, Bob P. | 4 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Cartier, Robert O. | 21 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Casserly, Thomas F. III | 1 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Christian, Berthold B. | 10 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Coleman, Chauncey E. | 27 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Condron, Thomas J. | 13 Dec 52 | Jumped from moving aircraft |
| | -Davidson, Thomas L. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Davis, John | 14 Jan 52 | Gunshot wound |
| | -Deeter, Robert A. Jr | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Degeorge, James | 27 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Dell, David P. | 8 Jun 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Dille, John A. Jr | 13 Spr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Dreese, John L. | 12 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Enright, Laurence J. | 25 Apr 52 | Auto accident |
| | -Estep, Othar E. | 6 Mar 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Familia, Charles M. | 19 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Farrell, William H. | 23 Oct 52 | Bomb explosion |
| | -Ficklen, Warren M. | 27 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Fields, Gerald | 11 Dec 52 | Aircraft explosion |
| | -Frase, Gary E. | 21 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Fredericks, Dean E. | 5 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Freeman, George A. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Gainey, Marvin L. | ✓14 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Gammage, Harry C. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Garza, Osbaldo | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Giltner, Robert H. M | ✓15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| -Gliniak, Joseph S. | 21 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Graham, Paul K. | 27 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Graper, Victor B. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Haney, Leroy A. | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Harmon, Norman C. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Harris, Charles A. | 20 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Haugen, Donn H. | 29 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Haugh, Alonzo J. Jr | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Heath, Ralph R. | 12 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| X Hebert, Robert R. | 31 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Helms, Jack R. | 13 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Hewett, Joseph R. | 16 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Hickey, John E. Jr | 28 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Hicks, Paul J. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Hines, Richard E. | 29 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Hodel, Calvin E. | 18 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Honaker, John W. | 14 Mar 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Houston, Raymond B. | 12 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Ingrim, Lloyd W. | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Izuo, Franklin N. | 27 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Plecha, Albert E. | 10 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Cayemberg, Edward C. | 29 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| Thrower, James A. | 15 Aug | Gunshot wound |
| Whitneybell Theron H. | 13 Nov | Aircraft accident |
| -Burgess, Howard P. | 9 Feb 52 | Burns |
| -Hulse, Jackie L. | 27 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Nowicki, Lee P. | 11 Aug 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Jacobs, Michael L. | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Jones, George D. Jr | 12 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Kahanek, Jimmie L. | 12 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Kelley, Frederic S. | 29 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Kemmerer, Robert G. | 22 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Kobey, Donald S. | 6 Mar 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Kyle, Francis L. | 30 Jun 52 | Electric shock |
| -Kyle, James A. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Larson, Duane W. | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Lillard, Gene E. | 27 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Lillie Darwin A. | 22 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Mansholt, Ray W. | 14 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Marstiller, Francis J. | 22 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Mason, Richard | 5 May 52 | Undetermined |
| -May, Albert C. | 29 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -McBride, George W. M | 7 Jul 52 | Gunshot wound |
| -McClure, Virginia M. | 22 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -McCormick, James | 12 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -McElvain, Joseph E. | 7 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -McEvoy, Bernard F. | 10 Sep 52 | Auto accident/ drowning |
| -McGinnis, John C. | 22 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -McGuire, Grover G. | 8 Jul 52 | Gunshot wound |
| -McMurray, William F. | 19 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Meredith, David | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |

See 1950
See 1950

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| KHP | X Metcalfe, William A. | 16 Jan 52 | Parachute accident |
| | -Michel, Richard T. | 12 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Miles, David E. | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Millwood, Monroe M. | 6 Jul 52 | Gunshot wound |
| | -Mitchell, Verdo A. | 2 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Mortensen, John C. | 14 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Moskosky, William C. Sr | 14 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Ness, Ralph D. | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Newell, James C. | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| KHP | -Olson, Leonard S. | 14 May 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | X Pate, William H. | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Perry, Margaret F. | 22 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Post, Dale R. | 2 Mar 52 | Gunshot wound |
| | -Pound, John E. | 22 Feb 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Prunier, Vaughn D. | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Rase, Albert E. Jr | 26 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| KHP | X Reiche, Paul R. | 31 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Rivers, James J. | 29 Oct 52 | Gunshot wound |
| | -Roberts, John L. | 12 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Rose, Gene S. | 23 Oct 52 | Bomb explosion |
| | -Ross, Paul C. | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Ruby, Daniel G. Jr | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Rusk, Richard G.L. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Rutledge, Walter K. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Rutter, Luther L. Jr | 24 Oct 52 | Bomb explosion |
| | -Sanders, Earl J. Jr | 12 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Sandrock, Calvin G. Jr | 29 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Sarkilanti, Melvin E. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Schenck, Robert L. | 14 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Schoonover, Howard D. | 8 Jun 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Schuman, Arthur H. | 31 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Scites, Clifton E. | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Scott, Stanley V. | 6 Mar 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Sherman, Frank F. | 29 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Sherwood, Eugene E. | 1 Jan 52 | Cerebral hemorrhage |
| | -Smith, Thaddeus L. Jr | 14 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Souza, Melvin | 2 Aug 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Spain, Charles O. | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Sprague, George S. | 1 May 52 | Gunshot wound |
| | -Staysick, Stephen | 24 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Stewart, Ronald L. | 22 Dec 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Stewart Wallace D. | 19 Spr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Sullivan, Jack | 26 Mar 52 | Gunshot wound |
| | -Swenson, James E. | 7 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Temples, Amos C. | 12 Sep 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Thomas, Keith D. | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| KHP | X Threlkeld, William E. | 31 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Thurman, John E. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Tillotson, Howard W. | 14 Aug 52 | Asphyxiation |
| | -Tucker, Luke J. Jr | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| | -Tull, Travis L. | 1 Dec 52 | Auto accident |
| | -Ulinski, Valerian | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| -Valentine, James N. | 21 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Vosburgh, Harry G. | 8 Feb 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Ward, Fred A. | 8 Jun 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Warner, Robert H. | 3 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Watson, Clifton N. | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Weesner, Raymond A. | 29 May 52 | Bronchopneumonia |
| -Williams, Merlyn K. | 31 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Williams, Robert A. | 1 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Wimbish, William H. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Windus, William P. Jr | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Wood, Fernie | 23 Jun 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Wood, Milton V. | 30 Aug 52 | Auto accident |
| -Woodruff, Benjamin H. Jr | 29 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Yduate, Manuel J. Jr | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |

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NON BATTLE DEATHS

KOREA 1953

NAMEDODCAUSE

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------------------|
| -Aylward, James F. | 23 Jun 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Barrett, James J. | 3 May 53 | Gunshot wound |
| -Bartholomew, Lindsey S. | 7 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Bauwin, Eugene E. | 13 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Beerwinkle, Albert W. | 11 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Beneke, Walter C. Jr | 1 Jun 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Brown, Cleo A. | 27 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Carter, Grant D. Jr | 23 Jul 53 | Auto accident |
| -Carter, Harry F. | 7 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| 1440 X Colegrove, Russell L. | 23 Jul 53 | Auto accident |
| -Collins, Max H. | 4 May 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Conine, Alva B. | 1 Jan 53 | Aspiration |
| -Davis, Dariel L. | 13 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -DeCosta, Richard A. | 21 May 53 | Auto accident |
| -Dierks, Norman H. | 14 Mar 53 | Hemorrhagic fever |
| -Dinapoli, Michael F. <i>D. Napoli</i> | 17 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| 1440 X Dunn, Robert A. | 5 Jul 53 | Drowning |
| -Elliott, James A. | 21 Apr 53 | Electrocution |
| -Engelbreit, Joseph J. | 21 May 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Evans, Daniel J. Jr | 7 Apr 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Fain, Bill G. | 8 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Francis, Edward R. | 27 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Fury, Daniel G. | 10 Jul 53 | Gunshot wound |
| -Foglietta, Ronald J. | 27 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Ganoung, Ronald A. | 18 May 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Goodman, Richard L. Jr | 21 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Guyer, Garfield W. Jr | 22 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Hall, Harlan P. | 13 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Harrison, Benjamin F. Jr | 5 Mar 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Hodges, Ralph A. | 15 Mar 53 | Bulbar poliomyelitis |
| -Hunt, Allan P. Jr | 30 Mar 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Ingersoll, Gordon R. | 1 Apr 53 | Auto accident |
| -Jackson, Charles P. | 27 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Kazmierczak, Edward | 9 Feb 53 | Gunshot wound |
| -Kienitz, Hugh L. | 21 May 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Knight, Jack A. | 8 Jul 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Krenek, Raymond S. | 7 Apr 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Leyshon, David E. | 23 Jun 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Lindsey, Richard M. | 12 Mar 53 | Heart attack |
| -Lodge, Bradford | 27 Jul 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Lowder, George W. | 19 Mar 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Martinez, Claude D. | 23 Jul 53 | Drowning |
| -Mason, Charles | 17 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Mebane, Wallace A. | 5 Jul 53 | Drowning |
| -Metzger, Earl S. | 6 Jan 53 | Coronary thrombosis |
| -Moore, John C. | 14 Apr 53 | Bomb explosion |
| -Morgan, Arlen J. | 14 Apr 53 | Bomb explosion |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| -Valentine, James N. | 21 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Vosburgh, Harry G. | 8 Feb 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Ward, Fred A. | 8 Jun 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Warner, Robert H. | 3 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Watson, Clifton N. | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Weesner, Raymond A. | 29 May 52 | Bronchopneumonia |
| -Williams, Merlyn K. | 31 Jan 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Williams, Robert A. | 1 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Wimbish, William H. | 16 Oct 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Windus, William P. Jr | 15 Nov 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Wood, Fernie | 23 Jun 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Wood, Milton V. | 30 Aug 52 | Auto accident |
| -Woodruff, Benjamin H. Jr | 29 Apr 52 | Aircraft accident |
| -Yduate, Manuel J. Jr | 22 Jul 52 | Aircraft accident |

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NON BATTLE DEATHS

KOREA 1953

NAMEDODCAUSE

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------------------|
| -Aylward, James F. | 23 Jun 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Barrett, James J. | 3 May 53 | Gunshot wound |
| -Bartholomew, Lindsey S. | 7 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Bauwin, Eugene E. | 13 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Beerwinkle, Albert W. | 11 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Beneke, Walter C. Jr | 1 Jun 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Brown, Cleo A. | 27 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Carter, Grant D. Jr | 23 Jul 53 | Auto accident |
| -Carter, Harry F. | 7 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| 1440 X Colegrove, Russell L. | 23 Jul 53 | Auto accident |
| -Collins, Max H. | 4 May 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Conine, Alva B. | 1 Jan 53 | Aspiration |
| -Davis, Dariel L. | 13 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -DeCosta, Richard A. | 21 May 53 | Auto accident |
| -Dierks, Norman H. | 14 Mar 53 | Hemorrhagic fever |
| -Dinapoli, Michael F. <i>D. Napoli</i> | 17 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| 1440 X Dunn, Robert A. | 5 Jul 53 | Drowning |
| -Elliott, James A. | 21 Apr 53 | Electrocution |
| -Engelbreit, Joseph J. | 21 May 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Evans, Daniel J. Jr | 7 Apr 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Fain, Bill G. | 8 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Francis, Edward R. | 27 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Fury, Daniel G. | 10 Jul 53 | Gunshot wound |
| -Foglietta, Ronald J. | 27 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Ganoung, Ronald A. | 18 May 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Goodman, Richard L. Jr | 21 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Guyer, Garfield W. Jr | 22 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Hall, Harlan P. | 13 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Harrison, Benjamin F. Jr | 5 Mar 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Hodges, Ralph A. | 15 Mar 53 | Bulbar poliomyelitis |
| -Hunt, Allan P. Jr | 30 Mar 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Ingersoll, Gordon R. | 1 Apr 53 | Auto accident |
| -Jackson, Charles P. | 27 Feb 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Kazmierczak, Edward | 9 Feb 53 | Gunshot wound |
| -Kienitz, Hugh L. | 21 May 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Knight, Jack A. | 8 Jul 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Krenek, Raymond S. | 7 Apr 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Leyshon, David E. | 23 Jun 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Lindsey, Richard M. | 12 Mar 53 | Heart attack |
| -Lodge, Bradford | 27 Jul 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Lowder, George W. | 19 Mar 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Martinez, Claude D. | 23 Jul 53 | Drowning |
| -Mason, Charles | 17 Jan 53 | Aircraft accident |
| -Mebane, Wallace A. | 5 Jul 53 | Drowning |
| -Metzger, Earl S. | 6 Jan 53 | Coronary thrombosis |
| -Moore, John C. | 14 Apr 53 | Bomb explosion |
| -Morgan, Arlen J. | 14 Apr 53 | Bomb explosion |

-Moss, John Jr
-Overback, Walter H.

30 Jun 53
15 Jul 53

Drowning
Sucked into intake of
aircraft

-Phy, Ralph I.
-Powell, David A.
-Reed, Raymond C.
KND X Remsnyder, Don R.
-Rhodes, Hugh A.
-Sartain, Elliott B. Jr
-Schneider, Donald C.
-Shipp, Maxwell Jr.
-Stair, Calvert L.
-Steuart, Percy L.
-Sutton, Willard R.
-Tallant, Kenneth P.
-Tarr, Allan M.
-Wilkie, Harold G.
-Woiski, Harold
-Woodruff, Robert S.
-Graham, William W.

27 Jan 53
28 Feb 53
5 Jul 53
21 Mar 53
3 Jul 53
3 Jun 53
3 Jul 53
25 Jan 53
26 Jul 53
17 Jul 53
2 Jul 53
18 May 53
22 Feb 53
24 May 53
4 Jun 53
6 Jan 53
8 Feb 53

Aircraft accident
Gunshot wounds/homicide
Gunshot wounds/homicide
Aircraft accident
Gunshot wound/homicide
Aircraft accident
Gunshot wound/homicide
Aircraft accident
Aircraft accident
Hemorrhagic fever
Myocardial infarction
Aircraft accident
Aircraft accident
Aircraft accident
Undetermined
Aircraft accident
Aircraft accident

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TOT: 315

EXHIBIT 1.

KOREAN CONFLICT CASUALTY SUMMARY

| CASUALTY TYPE | USA | USN | USMC | USAF | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Hostile - Killed in Action | 20,010 | 303 | 3,324 ³³²³ | 199 | 23,836 ²³⁸³⁵ |
| Hostile - Died of Wounds | 1,956 | 27 | 536 | 16 | 2,535 |
| Hostile - Died While Missing | 3,358 | 144 | 384 | 960 ⁹⁵⁹ | 4,846 ⁴⁸⁴⁵ |
| Hostile - Died While POW | 2,385 | 1 | 26 | 23 ²⁴ | 2,435 ²⁴³⁶ |
| Hostile - Total | 27,709 | 475 | 4,270 ⁴²⁶⁹ | 1,198 | 33,652 ³³⁶⁵¹ |
| Non-Battle - Died Immediately | 0 | 0 | 0 | 290 | 290 |
| Non-Battle - Died of Injuries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Non-Battle Death | 0 | 173 | 339 | 1 | 513 |
| Non-Battle - Total | 0 | 173 | 339 | 298 | 810 |
| TOTAL - Hostile / Non-Battle | 27,709 | 648 | 4,609 ⁴⁶⁰⁸ | 1,496 | 34,462 ³⁴⁴⁶¹ |

Source: Korean Conflict Casualty Data Base
Washington Headquarters Services

Prepared by: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports
October 27, 1994

10-3-95 (Rev.)

SELECTED KOREAN CONFLICT CASUALTIES

| SVC | NAME | SERVICE NO | RANK | PG | COMP | D | O | C | TYPE | PL | D | O | B | RACE | SEX | STATE | CITY/COUNTY |
|------|-------------------------|------------|------|----|------|--------|------|----|--------|----|---|----------------|---|------|-----|------------------|-------------|
| A F | AARON GEORGE | A0768396 | CAPT | O3 | V | 510412 | HDWM | KR | 170716 | C | M | NEW YORK | | | | NEW YORK | NEW YORK |
| ARMY | AARON JOHN JR | 44133747 | PVT | E2 | V | 500727 | KIA | KR | 27 | C | M | GEORGIA | | | | OCONEE | |
| ARMY | AARON MARION V | 24753871 | PFC | E3 | V | 510316 | KIA | KR | 32 | C | M | GEORGIA | | | | BIBB | |
| ARMY | AARON WILLIAM E JR | 2002907 | 2LT | O1 | G | 530122 | KIA | KR | 29 | C | M | MISSISSIPPI | | | | COAHOMA | |
| ARMY | AARONS LEONARD E | 17324607 | CPL | E4 | V | 530529 | KIA | KR | 32 | C | M | NORTH DAKOTA | | | | DICKEY | |
| ARMY | AASER MYLO S | 17286264 | PFC | E3 | V | 510606 | KIA | KR | 29 | C | M | NORTH DAKOTA | | | | NELSON | |
| M.C. | ABBAS DIRK ROBERT | 1176074 | SGT | | | 521006 | KIA | KR | 321020 | | | SOUTH DAKOTA | | | | BRITTON | |
| ARMY | ABBATE VINCENT G | 27044190 | PVT | E2 | V | 501129 | KIA | KR | 30 | C | M | MICHIGAN | | | | WAYNE | |
| ARMY | ABBEY AUGUSTUS A | 17235581 | CPL | E4 | V | 501112 | KIA | KR | 29 | N | M | MISSOURI | | | | ST LOUIS CITY | |
| ARMY | ABBEY RICHARD E JR | 16309106 | PFC | E3 | V | 500720 | KIA | KR | 30 | C | M | ILLINOIS | | | | SANGAMON | |
| ARMY | ABBOTT CHARLES L | 17258068 | PVT | E2 | V | 500720 | DPOW | KR | 32 | C | M | IOWA | | | | SCOTT | |
| ARMY | ABBOTT FRANCIS R | 11195224 | PFC | E3 | V | 500908 | KIA | KR | 31 | C | M | MASSACHUSETTS | | | | BERKSHIRE | |
| ARMY | ABBOTT J C | 38723139 | MSGT | E8 | V | 511026 | KIA | KR | 27 | C | M | ARKANSAS | | | | GARLAND | |
| ARMY | ABBOTT JOHN D | 25726212 | CPL | E4 | V | 521130 | KIA | KR | 33 | C | M | ARIZONA | | | | MARICOPA | |
| ARMY | ABBOTT LEROY | 15381689 | PVT | E2 | V | 500817 | KIA | KR | 32 | C | M | KENTUCKY | | | | MUHLENBERG | |
| ARMY | ABBOTT RICHARD F | 11177760 | SFC | E7 | V | 501130 | DPOW | KR | 26 | C | M | VERMONT | | | | WINDHAM | |
| ARMY | ABBOTT WILBUR E | 35545411 | CPL | E4 | R | 510404 | KIA | KR | 23 | C | M | INDIANA | | | | KOSCIUSKO | |
| ARMY | ABDERHALDEN WILLIAM | 51096077 | CPL | E4 | Z | 510830 | KIA | KR | 28 | C | M | MASSACHUSETTS | | | | BERKSHIRE | |
| ARMY | ABDON JAMES | 11185929 | PVT | E2 | R | 510104 | KIA | KR | 29 | C | M | MASSACHUSETTS | | | | SUFFOLK | |
| ARMY | ABEL CHARLES L JR | 18288793 | PVT | E2 | V | 500927 | KIA | KR | * | C | M | OKLAHOMA | | | | MUSKOGEE | |
| ARMY | ABEL DONALD R | 13342922 | PVT | E2 | V | 501104 | HDWM | KR | 33 | C | M | PENNSYLVANIA | | | | CLINTON | |
| ARMY | ABEL JAMES A | 13320038 | PFC | E3 | V | 500720 | KIA | KR | 30 | C | M | VIRGINIA | | | | WASHINGTON | |
| ARMY | ABELE FRANCIS H | 11168680 | SGT | E5 | V | 501105 | KIA | KR | 23 | C | M | CONNECTICUT | | | | NEW HAVEN | |
| ARMY | ABELE ROBERT P | 11195479 | SGT | E5 | V | 501130 | KIA | KR | 25 | C | M | CONNECTICUT | | | | NEW HAVEN | |
| ARMY | ABELES GEORGE E | 19357733 | PVT | E2 | V | 500828 | KIA | KR | 32 | C | M | CALIFORNIA | | | | SAN BERNARDINO | |
| A F | ABERCROMBIE AARON R | A0826346 | 1LT | O2 | V | 501101 | HDWM | KR | 221026 | C | M | ALABAMA | | | | BIRMINGHAM | |
| ARMY | ABERCROMBIE WHERRY | 14328662 | PFC | E3 | V | 500716 | KIA | KR | 25 | C | M | FLORIDA | | | | DUVAL | |
| M.C. | ABERNATHY DAVID HERBERT | 1114742 | PFC | | | 500919 | KIA | KR | 310720 | | | OHIO | | | | COLUMBUS | |
| ARMY | ABLES BILLY R | 54087608 | PVT | E2 | Z | 530619 | KIA | KR | 31 | C | M | ARKANSAS | | | | SALINE | |
| M.C. | ABLES JAMES LATHAM | 050428 | 2LT | | | 510429 | KIA | KR | 260216 | | | TEXAS | | | | CORPUS CHRISTI | |
| ARMY | ABLONDI BRUNO F | 51060469 | CPL | E4 | R | 510602 | KIA | KR | 27 | C | M | NEW YORK | | | | ROCKLAND | |
| ARMY | ABNEY ARTIS JR | 57200742 | SGT | E5 | V | 510328 | KIA | KR | 30 | N | M | PENNSYLVANIA | | | | PHILADELPHIA | |
| A F | ABNEY DONALD LEE | AF15472508 | A2C | E3 | R | 530707 | KIA | KR | 330304 | C | M | KENTUCKY | | | | LOUISVILLE | |
| ARMY | ABNEY HOMER R | 38769454 | CPL | E4 | V | 501130 | DPOW | KR | 26 | C | M | TEXAS | | | | DALLAS | |
| ARMY | ABNEY JACK W | 19335127 | SGT | E5 | V | 521020 | KIA | KR | 20 | C | M | TEXAS | | | | GREGG | |
| ARMY | ABRAHAM NORBERT J | 55030415 | PFC | E3 | Z | 510621 | DOW | KR | 25 | C | M | INDIANA | | | | LAKE | |
| ARMY | ABRAHAMSEN HARALD | 51113057 | PFC | E3 | Z | 521015 | KIA | KR | 30 | C | M | NEW YORK | | | | KINGS | |
| A F | ABRAHAMSON RONALD | 19315688 | PFC | E3 | V | 530516 | KIA | KR | 33 | C | M | MINNESOTA | | | | HENNEPIN | |
| M.C. | ABRAM ALBERT STANLEY | 1212976 | PFC | | | 530111 | KIA | KR | 331026 | | | MICHIGAN | | | | NEW BOSTON | |
| M.C. | ABRELL CHARLES GENE | 1082642 | CPL | | | 510610 | KIA | KR | 310812 | | | INDIANA | | | | TERRE HAUTE | |
| ARMY | ABREU GARCIA ROBER | 50112180 | PVT | E2 | Z | 520718 | KIA | KR | 31 | C | M | PUERTO RICO | | | | PUERTO RICO | |
| ARMY | ABREU MANUEL JR | 12294303 | PFC | E3 | V | 501101 | KIA | KR | 30 | C | M | MASSACHUSETTS | | | | BRISTOL | |
| ARMY | ABSHIRE LESTER W | 13270996 | CPL | E4 | Z | 500809 | KIA | KR | 31 | Z | M | WEST VIRGINIA | | | | BERKELEY | |
| M.C. | ABSHIRE RURIE TYREE JR | 1135580 | PFC | | | 510529 | KIA | KR | 310102 | | | COLORADO | | | | COLORADO SPRINGS | |
| ARMY | ACCARIZZI EDWARD F | 19363908 | PFC | E3 | V | 510410 | DOW | KR | 32 | C | M | CALIFORNIA | | | | ALAMEDA | |
| ARMY | ACEDO VINCENTE G | 10305208 | CPL | E4 | V | 500819 | KIA | KR | 23 | L | M | VIRGIN ISLANDS | | | | VIRGIN ISLANDS | |
| ARMY | ACEVEDO CRUZ NICOL | 30420429 | PFC | E3 | V | 510603 | KIA | KR | 23 | L | M | PUERTO RICO | | | | PUERTO RICO | |
| ARMY | ACEVEDO ISAAC | 29171405 | CPL | E4 | V | 520918 | HDWM | KR | 30 | C | M | PUERTO RICO | | | | PUERTO RICO | |
| ARMY | ACEVEDO LOUIS V | 18252327 | PFC | E3 | V | 500720 | DOW | KR | 30 | C | M | NEW MEXICO | | | | CHAVES | |
| ARMY | ACEVEDO SALVADOR | 18255509 | SGT | E5 | V | 530212 | KIA | KR | 30 | C | M | VIRGIN ISLANDS | | | | VIRGIN ISLANDS | |
| ARMY | ACEVEDO TIRADO JUA | 50112886 | PFC | E3 | Z | 521024 | DOW | KR | 31 | C | M | PUERTO RICO | | | | PUERTO RICO | |
| ARMY | ACEVES HENRY L | 18295731 | CPL | E4 | V | 501127 | DOW | KR | 26 | C | M | TEXAS | | | | DALLAS | |
| ARMY | ACINELLI BILL J | 17283785 | PVT | E2 | V | 510425 | HDWM | KR | 32 | C | M | MISSOURI | | | | ST LOUIS CITY | |
| ARMY | ACITELLI MARION A | 15279690 | PFC | E3 | V | 500720 | KIA | KR | 29 | C | M | OHIO | | | | MAHONING | |
| ARMY | ACKER DELANO H | 13334628 | PVT | E2 | V | 500720 | KIA | KR | 32 | C | M | PENNSYLVANIA | | | | LEHIGH | |

EXHIBIT 2.

EXHIBIT 2a.

DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED FIELDS AND CODES
(KOREAN CONFLICT)

| FIELD | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------|---|
| SERV | Military Service |
| PG | Paygrade |
| COMP | Component <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ R - Regular R V - Reserve G G - National Guard Z Z - Unknown U.S. (draftees) |
| DOC | Date of Casualty/Presumptive Finding of Death - (YY/MM/DD) |
| TYPE | Casualty Type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIA - Killed in Action DOW - Died of Wounds DPOW - Died While Prisoner of War HDWM - Hostile/Died While Missing NBD - Non-battle Death NBDI - Non-battle Death/Died Immediately NBDOW - Non-battle Death/Died of Injuries |
| PL | Place of Casualty |
| DOB | Date of Birth (YY/MM/DD) - All Services except Army (YY) |
| STATE | State Home of Record |
| CITY/COUNTY | City Home of Record - All Services except Army County Home of Record - Army |

EXHIBIT 3.

U.S. DEATHS FROM DISEASE AND NON-BATTLE INJURY IN KOREA [THE "REISTER REPORT"]

The following information is extracted from Battle Casualties and Medical Statistics: U.S. Army Experience In The Korean War by Frank Reister, published by the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1973:

SURGEON GENERAL DATA [June 25, 1950 - July 27, 1953]

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Non-Battle Deaths: | | |
| Injuries | 1,943 (a) | |
| Diseases | 509 (b) | |
| | ---- | |
| Total number of DNBI: | 2,452 | 1./ |
| | ===== | 2./ |
| | | |
| (a) Skull fractures | 276 | |
| Other fractures | 59 | |
| Other head injuries | 355 | |
| Internal injuries | 403 | |
| (chest, abdomen, pelvis) | | |
| Burns | 83 | |
| Lacerated & open wounds | 347 | |
| Poisonings | 84 | |
| All other traumatisms | 336 | |
| Suicides 131 | | |
| Homicides 101 | | |
| Other 104 | | |
| | | |
| (b) Infective & parasitic diseases | 208 | 3./ |
| Neoplastic diseases | 60 | |
| Diseases-nervous system | 18 | |
| Acute respiratory infection | 33 | |
| Diseases-circulatory system | 89 | |
| Diseases-digestive system | 25 | |
| & hernia | | |
| Diseases-urinary & male genital system | 18 | |
| All other diseases | 58 | |

1./ According to Reister, in terms of annual rates per 1,000 average strength, the hospital admission count for "Non-Battle" diseases and injuries was 570 per 1,000 for the complete period of the war.

For purposes of comparison, it is interesting to note that the count for KIA was 30 per 1,000 and 121 per 1,000 for WIA; all rates are below World War II levels.

Reister noted that:

"All of these rates are lower than the corresponding annual rates for the June 1944 - May 1945 period of operations in the European theater during World War II, where rates of 44 killed in action, 152 wounded admissions, and 859 DNBI admissions per 1,000, respectively, occurred."

Deaths occurred before or after admissions to medical treatment facilities; included carded for record only (CRO) cases, as specifically required by appropriate regulations.

CRO cases generally included all non-battle cases which were received "dead on arrival;" certain "Non-Battle" patients with conditions which might possibly result in a claim against the U.S. Government; and all venereal disease cases.

2./ The Army "Non-Battle" deaths are not maintained in the Department of Defense's "Selected Korean Conflict Casualties" roster or data base; since 1954, the Department of the Army has reported 27,709 validated "Hostile" cases and zero validated "Non-Battle" deaths to DoD.

A total of 2,392 Army "Non-Battle" deaths are, however, included in a 1954 microfiche list maintained by the Army; since 1954, a small number of these casualties have been re-classified [See Part II].

3./ This category includes deaths from (a) acute poliomyelitis, (b) infectious encephalitis and (c) epidemic hemorrhagic fever. [See Part VI].

TABLE 2-23

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
PRINCIPAL WARS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATED
U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL SERVING AND CASUALTIES A/**

| WAR/CONFLICT | BRANCH OF SERVICE | NUMBER SERVING | CASUALTIES | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | | | BATTLE DEATHS | OTHER DEATHS | WOUNDS NOT MORTAL B/ |
| WORLD WAR I 1917-1918 | TOTAL | 4,734,991 | 53,402 | 63,114 | 204,002 |
| | ARMY G/ | 4,057,101 | 50,510 | 55,868 | 193,663 |
| | NAVY | 599,051 | 431 | 6,856 | 819 |
| | MARINES | 78,839 | 2,461 | 390 | 9,520 |
| WORLD WAR II 1941-1946 H/ | TOTAL | 16,112,566 | 291,557 | 113,842 | 671,846 |
| | ARMY I/ | 11,260,000 | 234,874 | 83,400 | 565,861 |
| | NAVY J/ | 4,183,466 | 36,950 | 25,664 | 37,778 |
| | MARINES | 669,100 | 19,733 | 4,778 | 68,207 |
| KOREAN CONFLICT 1950-1953 K/ | TOTAL | 5,720,000 | 33,652 | 3,262 | 103,284 |
| | ARMY | 2,834,000 | 27,709 | 2,452 L/ | 77,596 |
| | NAVY | 1,177,000 | 475 | 173 | 1,576 |
| | MARINES | 424,000 | 4,270 | 339 | 23,744 |
| | AIR FORCE | 1,285,000 | 1,198 | 298 | 368 |
| VIETNAM CONFLICT 1964-1973 M/ | TOTAL | 8,744,000 | 47,367 | 10,802 | 153,303 |
| | ARMY | 4,368,000 | 30,915 | 7,275 | 96,802 |
| | NAVY | 1,842,000 | 1,631 | 929 | 4,178 |
| | MARINES | 794,000 | 13,082 | 1,754 | 51,392 |
| | AIR FORCE | 1,740,000 | 1,739 | 844 | 931 |

EXHIBIT 4.

Prepared by: Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information
Operations and Reports

- J. Battle deaths and wounds not mortal include casualties incurred in October 1941 due to hostile action.
- K. Tentative final data based upon information available as of September 30, 1954, at which time 24 persons were still carried as missing in action.
- L. As reported in Battle Casualties and Medical Statistics: U.S. Army Experience in the Korean War by Frank Reister, published by the Surgeon General of Department of the Army in 1973. This figure represents nonbattle admissions in Korea and includes deaths resulting from injuries, suicides, homicides, and disease.
- M. Number serving covers the period August 4, 1964, through January 27, 1973, (date of cease-fire). Wounds not mortal exclude 150,332 persons not requiring hospital care. Known status of casualties is as of September 30, 1993.

PART II

ARMY NON-BATTLE DEAD

SOURCE

Department of the Army: Reference No. 601-07, POW, MIA, Non-Battle Casualties, Korean Operation (all services) Korean War, March 31, 1954; the Army portion of the microfiche set (Fiche Nos. 0001-0018) contains the names of 30,073 dead from all causes (See Exhibit No. 5 for sample page).

Although the title does not mention KIA ("Killed In Action") deaths, they are nevertheless included.

For the purposes of this work, only the "Non-Battle" information was extracted from the 1954 microfiche list.

CONTENT OF NON-BATTLE DATA

Insofar as it can be determined, the 1954 Army microfiche data identifies "Non-Battle" deaths as follows:

(1) 2,389 casualties classified as DNB ("Died, Non-Battle"); since that date, 18 DNB cases have been reclassified as HDWM ("Hostile, Died While Missing"); (2) three cases classified as MNB ("Missing, Non-Battle"); (3) 22 cases classified as FOD ("Finding of Death"); since 1954, three FOD cases have been reclassified as KIA ("Killed In Action"); (4) one case apparently is a duplicate entry.

Thus, it appears that there are 2,392 Army "Non-Battle" dead (DNB, MNB, FOD) identified in the microfiche (See Appendix I to this booklet for a compilation); 60 cases less than the official Army statistic of 2,452 Army "Non-Battle" dead contained in Frank Reister's Battle Casualties and Medical Statistics: U.S. Army Experience In The Korean War, published by the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1973 (See Part I).

EXPLANATION OF COLUMNS IN APPENDIX I

Column 1 indicates the sequence in which a name is contained in a Fiche.

Columns 2, 3 and 4 show Name, Rank and Serial Number.

(1) Prefixes to ASN: RA = Regular Army; RO = Reserve Officer (enlisted man with reserve commission); NG = National Guard; ER = Enlisted Reserve; US = Draftee; O = Officer; W = Warrant Officer; PS = Unknown.

(2) Rank Abbreviations: PV1 = Private (Recruit); PV2 = Private; PFC = Private First Class; CPL = Corporal; SGT = Sergeant; SFC = Sergeant First Class; MSG = Master Sergeant; JWO = Junior Warrant Officer; CWO = Chief Warrant Officer; 2LT = Second Lieutenant; 1LT = First Lieutenant; CPT = Captain; MAJ = Major; LTC = Lieutenant Colonel; COL = Colonel; BG = Brigadier General.

Column 5 shows Casualty Dates; only one date is shown where the casualty date and the reporting date is the same; a second number indicates a later reporting date; the dates are shown as Day-Month-Year; thus 08-06-53 = 8 June 1953.

Column 6 shows Reclassifications from DNB to HDWM (18 in all) and FOD to KIA (three in all).

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST.

The above referenced microfiche data was obtained from the Department of the Army on November 3, 1995 and December 18, 1995, respectively, as a result of concurrent FOIA requests submitted by John C. Everts (deceased), a member of the CPL Allen F. Kivlehan Chapter, Korean War Veterans Association, Staten Island, New York, and the author, a member of Burton-Goode-Sargent Chapter, Maine KWVA.

Upon receipt of the microfiche set, I asked DA for a hard copy printout of the information in the microfiche and offered to pay \$.03 per page for copying; the microfiche consists of 18 sheets, each sheet contains 63 pages of printed material for a total of 1,134 pages.

Robert Dickerson, DA's Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Officer, responded thusly:

"The list exists in microfiche format. The list is not automated. Your desire to obtain a printout is noted; however, resources and equipment are not readily available to reproduce the microfiche set into hard copy. It is my understanding that most public libraries have microfiche viewers that are capable of reproducing hard copy documents from microfiche. I recommend you pursue that alternative since the FOIA provides that Federal agencies are under no obligation to create or compile a record to satisfy a FOIA request. Accordingly, your desire for the Army to recreate an existing record into another format would undoubtedly be denied."

We quickly determined that the cost for production and copying at state libraries would be in the neighborhood of \$100± for just one copy.

And because the microfilm itself was in extremely poor condition, we also discovered rather quickly that several copies of each page had to be made in order to produce the best copy possible; thus at least doubling the estimated cost for just one complete set.

At that point, the I asked Senator William S. Cohen (R-ME) to intercede at the Department of the Army on our behalf; however, his office also was unsuccessful.

Rebuffed, but not outflanked, Sen. Cohen's arranged for the University of Maine's Fogler Library at Orono to produce three copies of the entire microfiche set for us at no cost.

Unfortunately, despite their best efforts, the library staff was unable to produce clearly a large number of pages, due to the extremely poor condition of the microfilm.

So, a request for HELP was published in The Graybeards (March-April 1996) and quickly responded to by KWVA member and microfiche expert Murray Newman of Documentary Reproduction Services, NYC, NY.; thanks to Murray, the number of unreadable pages has been reduced significantly.

I asked DA for an explanation of the casualty code DNB and others; in a letter dated June 27, 1996, I received an explanation (See Exhibit No. 6) under cover of a letter from James S. Jones, Jr., Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel and Logistics, who informed me that:

"This is the most complete information we can provide regarding the microfiche."

However, the DA explanation for DNB as "Missing In Action" did not make sense to me, for I believed that DNB translated to "Died, Non-Battle;" I had solid information on at least a dozen casualties who were coded DNB and each one had died either from injury or disease.

Furthermore, I did not receive an explanation of the other codes (MNB, FOD) which I believed also identified "Non-Battle" casualties.

In a letter dated August 7, 1996, Mr. Jones informed me that:

"There are no provisions which would require Government officials to speculate, evaluate documents or circumstances, or draw conclusions in order to answer questions. Members of the public can gain access to U.S. Government documents under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Under the FOIA, you have been provided copies of the microfiche and explanations of the code meanings. You can evaluate the documents and draw your own conclusions based on information provided."

Thus, in the absence of any further explanation from the Department of the Army, Appendix I to this booklet assumes that all of the names (coded DNB, MNB and FOD) listed in the Army microfiche, that are not included in the Department of Defense's "Selected Korean Conflict Casualties" roster, are in fact Army "Non-Battle" deaths.

NEVER FORGET

I find it distressing that a number of the service associations do not list the "Non-Battle" dead in their honor rolls or casualty lists.

Thus, the combat infantryman who died from enemy fire makes the Roll of Honor; whereas, the combat infantryman who died of hemorrhagic fever does not; nor does the combat engineer who drowned while attempting to save a bridge during flooding.

I believe it is important to remember that most of the individuals who died from disease or injury in Korea, died honorably in the line of duty; and like their comrades-in-arms who had been struck down by lethal enemy fire, they too were casualties of war and no less deserving of recognition.

See Exhibit 7a.

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| CROUSE DONALD F | RA13279422 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROUSE JOHN F | R 13377354 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROUSE PAUL | US52107045 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROW E WILLIAM H | RA14332756 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROW DALE L | RA17277738 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROW DAVID F | RA17277734 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROW WILLIAM L | RA16293822 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROW WILTON L | US53029419 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWDER DONALD C | RA14347139 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWDER LORENZO D | RA12302850 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWDER PAUL E | RA13291603 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWE HARSHALL JR | RA15159523 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWE RICHARD E | RA13269261 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWE SANFORD D | RA15378366 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWE WILLIAM H | O-0948075 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWELL ALLEN B | RA33047074 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWELL DONALD E | US52083018 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWELL LEROY | RA13271257 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWELL WILLARD W | O-1334421 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWELL WILLIAM H | US3950106 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWL JAMES E | RA13333497 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWLEY FRANK T | UL32071812 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWLEY NEIL J | RA11170795 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWLEY WILLIS B | RA14382836 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWLEY RAYMOND F | RA12391541 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWLEY ALLEN P | RA51600057 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| CROWLEY JAMES H | NC25712105 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| DAKIN ROBERT C | RA11170795 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| DALBERG DELFORD H | RA16300000 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |
| DALBERG ALLEN B | RA17314123 | PT2 | 09-09-51 |

EXHIBIT 6.

COPY

CASUALTY CODE DEFINITIONS FOR THE KOREAN OPERATIONS POW,
MIA, NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES MICROFICHE

| <u>Column 1</u> | <u>Column 2</u> | <u>Column 3</u> | <u>Column 4</u> | <u>Column 5</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Name | Rank | Type of Casualty* | Date of Incident | Date of Report |

*Code Meanings:

KIA - Killed in Action
DOD - Missing, Declared Dead
DNB - Missing in Action
DOW - Died of Wounds
DIEH - Captured, Died, Non-Battle

Please note: There is no documentation in our records explaining the meaning of the number appearing beside the Type of Casualty. In addition, the criteria for development of this microfiche roster is not available; therefore, it is unknown why persons coded "Killed in Action" are listed on this microfiche.

Author's Note: As you will see when you get to Appendix I, all of the agencies now openly admit that DNB = Died Non-Battle.

EXHIBIT 7a.

Billy A. Yohner



*Born 19***

*U.S. Army
First Lieutenant
Serial Number O-1178396*

*Non-hostile Air Crash
195**

First Lieutenant Yohner was a veteran of World War II. In Korea, he was a member of Headquarters, 96th Field Artillery Battalion, attached to G-3 Air Section, Headquarters X Corps. He was Killed during a practice alert in Korea. Lieutenant Yohner was awarded the Air Medal with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters.

PART III

"OTHER" DEATHS

SECTION A

THE 1996 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION "NON-HOSTILE" DATA BASE

In early 1996, I received an undated copy of a list of "Non-Hostile Deaths" from the ABMC, through the office of Senator William S. Cohen (R-ME), in reply to a FOIA request.

The list contains 854 names; 806 of which are included in the Department of Defense "Korean Conflict Casualty Summary" of 810 "Non-Hostile" deaths (see Part I).

The 1996 ABMC list also shows city or county and cause of death.

Of the 806, some 302 are coded as "Non-Hostile Air Crash," seven are coded as "Died of Non-Hostile Injuries," and 545 are coded without further explanation as "Non-Hostile Death."

In the October 27, 1994 DoD Summary, a different terminology is used to describe the same deaths; for example, the "Non-Hostile Air Crash" deaths are coded NBDI ("Non-Battle Death - Injury").

The "Non-Hostile" deaths are coded NBD ("Non-Battle Death").

The seven "Died of Non-Hostile Injuries" cases, all Air Force, are coded NBDOW ("Non-Battle, Died of Wounds") - an oxymoron?.

It appears that perhaps three, possibly more, of the listed personnel were female (two Air Force, one Navy).

With respect to the "Non-Hostile Death" entries, 13 names appear in the Department of the Army 1954 microfiche coded as DNB ("Died Non-Battle"), and are contained in Appendix I to this booklet.

In addition, ten of the "Non-Hostile Death" names appear in the post-war DMZ Casualty List included in Part IV of this booklet.

A total of 25 names in the ABMC roster, however, are not included in either the DoD or DA list; they are:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>City/County</u> | <u>Cause of Death</u> |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Dennis F. Adkins | Huntsville | Non-Hostile Death |
| Allen Frisbee Baker | Aurora | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| Francis Arthur Boehle | Indianapolis | Non-Hostile Death |
| Edward Caron | Newport | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| William E. Cicon | Newark | Non-Hostile Death |
| Paul Vincent Daly | Bakersfield | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| Guy Joseph De Angelis | Brownsville | Non-Hostile Death |
| James De George | Baltimore | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| Oliver Powell De Hart Jr. | Muncie | Non-Hostile Death |
| John Adams Dillie, Jr. | Roanoke | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| James Jackson Folks | Inverness | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| Wendall Lynn Johnson | Doniphan | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| Robert E. Kenfield | Norwich | Non-Hostile Death |

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Steven John Kovarik | Johnstown | Non-Hostile Death |
| Kenneth Erskine Lennox | | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| Dewitt C. Leonard | | Non-Hostile Death |
| Anthony Leone, Jr. | Steubenville | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| Milton Luther Miller | Anamoose | Non-Hostile Death |
| Thomas M. Ochar, Jr. | Little Falls | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| Raymond H. Peloquin | Woonsocket | Non-Hostile Death |
| Clifford C. Pye | Watertown | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| Thomas M. Rabb | New York City | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| Michael Cecil Smith | Detroit | Non-Hostile Death |
| William G. Spangle, II | Williamsport | Non-Hostile Air Crash |
| Donald Edwin Winters | Washington | Non-Hostile Death |

SECTION B

THE ABMC KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL PROJECT

Most Korean War veterans would like to see a Wall of Honor added to the Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.; but we know that unless there is a full accounting of the 54,268 men and women who died across the globe during the Korean War era, the prospects of getting such a wall built are slight.

We believed with some certainty that most of the names of the Korean War in-theater dead are available in one form or another in Government files; for us, it was just a matter of digging them up.

We had hope, and we kept writing letters to anyone and everyone seeking information.

So you can imagine our surprise, when we picked up the May-June 1996 issue of The Graybeards, the official publication of the KWVA, and read the published contents of a letter from Robert Stanton, Field Director, Capital Area, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. to J. Norbert Reiner, the KWVA National Service Director, in which he instructed Reiner as follows:

"As you know, the Korean War Veterans Memorial was dedicated on July 27, 1995. This memorial authorized by Public Law 99-572, approved October 28, 1986, was constructed by the American Battle Monuments Commission to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean War. The memorial does not include a list of names as is proposed by your letter. The decision not to list the names was based on the fact that no record exists of those who lost their lives during the war. [emphasis by author] The memorial as built is completed and no further additions are contemplated."

Stanton's letter was in response to a letter written by Reiner to the DOI Secretary on February 10, 1996

Stanton's incredible statement set off a fire storm in Korean War veteran chapters across the country.

On June 24, 1996, I wrote a letter to Director Stanton, along with easy-to-understand statistical information and recommendations.

I argued that the time had come for the Government to stop "dilly-dallying" around and get on with the serious business of constructing a complete list of Korean War era deaths.

I suggested to him that as a minimum the list must include all of the honorable "Hostile," "Non-Battle" and "Other" deaths incurred "under the gun" in all military operations during the period of the Korea War era, regardless of location on the globe.

In a letter dated July 23, 1996, his office advised me that they had referred my letter to General John Herrling at the ABMC.

In the same letter I was advised that the National Park Service is cooperating with the ABMC to construct a data information base at the site of the National Korean War Veterans Memorial.

On August 10, 1996, I wrote a letter to General Herrling further urging him to ensure the inclusion of the 2,452 Army "Non-Battle" deaths in Korea and surrounding waters in the ABMC data base - and to include as many of the 17,355 "Other" worldwide deaths as possible in the data base as well.

On November 13, 1996, I received a letter from Colonel Anthony N. Corea, Colonel, USAF, Director, Operations and Finance, ABMC, who advised me that:

"The Korean War Veterans Memorial database will contain the names of the 33,651 battle deaths, as well as the non-battle deaths of those members of our Armed Forces who died during the Korean War. It will also contain the names of those American servicemen who have been killed in Korea since the war. The roster now contains 37,070 records. As you have pointed out, obtaining the names of the 17,355 other deaths is a nearly impossible task. We will enter those names when furnished to us by next of kin or others if the death occurred during the Korean War."

Colonel Corea further advised me that:

"A roster of 37,070 names is very large and costly. The cost is estimated at approximately \$175.25. The roster consists of approximately 673 pages of which 100 are provided without charge. There is a charge of \$.25 per page thereafter. There is an additional charge of \$30.00 (at \$15.00 per hour for two hours) for the administrative time necessary to extract the information you are seeking."

The ABMC continues to add names to its data base.

As of December 31, 1988, the roster contained 37,277 names, according to an ABMC release.

A printout of each of the 37,277 Americans in the data base is available to the public.

You may obtain a printout of an individual by providing his or her name to: Colonel Anthony Corea, Director of Operations and Finance, American Battle Monuments Commission, Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500, 2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201. Telephone: (703) 696-6897.

SECTION C

THE 1997 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION "NON-HOSTILE" DATA BASE

Under cover of a letter dated January 9, 1997, I received an 18-page roster, containing the names of 658 "Non-Hostile" deaths - mostly Navy, Air Force and Marine personnel.

Only a handful of the Army "Non-Battle" names were included in the roster.

In addition, the roster did not include information about the 302 Air Force "Non-Hostile Air Crash" cases listed in the 1996 ABMC list (SECTION A); the 302 names are listed by DoD in the 1994 casualty data base as "Hostile, Died While Missing."

Upon examining the ABMC material, I discovered that only a handful of the Army "Non-Battle" names were included in that particular roster.

The list shows unit of assignment information; but, it does not have rank, serial number, casualty data, or home town information recorded for any of the entries.

With respect to 21 entries, the last name was omitted.

I decided to compare the 1996 and 1997 ABMC lists with the information set forth in the 1994 DoD roster and the DA microfiche list; here's what I found:

Names Carried Over:

(1) Virtually all of the "Non-Hostile Death" entries contained in the earlier 1996 roster were carried over to the 1997 list without change in casualty designation.

In addition, they are listed in the 1994 DoD roster as NBD "Non-Battle Death."

(2) The names of seven men categorized as "Non-Hostile Injuries" in the earlier roster were carried over to the 1997 list as "Died of Non-Hostile Injuries."

In addition, they are listed in the 1994 DoD as NBDOW "Non-Battle Died of Wounds."

(3) The names of five Navy personnel were not carried over; they are, however, listed as NBD "Non-Battle Death" in the 1994 DoD DIOR roster.

Inasmuch as all of the names in (1), (2) and (3) above are included in the 1994 DoD roster, they will not be repeated here.

New Additions:

(1) Newly included in the list as "Non-Hostile Death" are the names of 13 civilians and six merchant seamen who were casualties of the Korean War; they are:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Status</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| William H. Baker | Civilian |
| Walter S. Eltringham | Civilian |
| John J. Henry | Civilian |
| Dewitt C. Leonard | Civilian |
| Robert L. Mikels | Civilian |
| Rufino Moles | Civilian |
| William R. Moore | Civilian |
| Ray Richards | Civilian |
| Henry L. Perry | Civilian |
| Irving Shaknov | Civilian |
| Dana Shelley | Civilian |
| Harvey J. Spencer | Civilian |
| Horace H. Underwood | Civilian |
| 1440 SMN George W. Miller | USMM |
| x SMN Alfred J. Morales | USMM |
| x MS Espiridion M. Nufable | USMM |
| MS Silvestro Porpora | USMM |
| MS Lemuel A. Thomas | USMM |
| MS Tavita Tivao | USMM |

(2) Also newly added to the 1997 ABMC roster as "Died of Non-Hostile Injuries" are the names of 71 Army personnel.

In addition, they appear in the 1994 DoD roster of "Selected Korean Conflict Casualties" as "Hostile/Died While Missing."

Is this a mistake, or have the deaths been reclassified after 43 years from hostile to non-hostile deaths; if so, why now?

I have asked ABMC for an explanation; if it turns out that re-classifications from HDWM to "Died of Non-Hostile Injuries" are taking place, then I suspect it may have something to do with the ongoing joint remains-recovery project in North Korea.

In any event, I can see why changing General Walton H. Walker, Jr.'s casualty status from HDWM to "Died of Non-Hostile Injuries" would make sense, in that he died in a vehicle accident around Christmas of 1950.

The other 70 names, all Korea deaths, are:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Unit</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1440 ✓ PFC Donald J. Ashley | 82 AAA AW Bn, 2 Div |
| ✓ CPL Clifford J. Barr, Jr. | 99 FA Bn, 1 Cav Div |
| ✓ PFC Leroy Bickers | 35 Inf, 25 Div |
| ✓ PFC Jimmie D. Bingham | 37 FA Bn, 2 Div |
| ✓ CPL Gilbert D. Brinson | 24 Med Bnm, 24 Div |
| ✓ SGT John R. Bush | 180 Inf, 45 Div |
| ✓ PFC Supremo Calves | 27 Inf, 25 Div |
| ✓ SGT Wesley B. Carpenter | 17 Inf, 7 Div |

PFC Dupree Charvis
 PFC Hubert F. Cochran
 PVT Richard K. Cook
 PVT Roy R. Cook
 PFC Donald Leon Davis
 SGT Frederick F. Davis
 PVT Gennaro S. De Angelis
 PVT Floyd W. Donahoo
 PFC Fred A. Dorris
 PFC Dick J. Eliot
 CPL Ova E. Elliott
 PFC Charles W. Faidley
 CPL Paul C. Farmer
 PVT Paul Garcia
 PFC Rosado C. Garcia
 PFC Ernest J. Gordon
 PFC Mitsuoro Goto
 1LT Joseph G. Govan
 PVT James A. Henderson
 PFC Garland R. Higgs
 CPL Donald F. Holdway
 PVT Orville C. Howze
 SGT Joe Edward Johnson
 PFC Clifford L. Jones
 PVT Jackie N. Mann
 CPL Quintin Maravillo
 PFC Gilbert Marquez
 PVT Ovide L. Maurice
 CPL Gilbert W. McKenna
 PVT Loran L. McLaughlin
 PVT Jack D. Moore
 PFC Ramon R. Moreno
 PFC Lewis G. Moxley
 SFC Mike H. Mundy
 PFC Norris Owens
 PFC Roy Melvin Patten
 MSG Oscar P. Peveler
 PVT John M. Phelps
 PFC Robert J. Philippen
 SFC Ray Remorin
 SGT George Riggins
 CPL Wayne Robbins
 PVT Joe Robinson
 SFC Alexander Roessler
 PFC Johnie B. Rutheford
 CPL Carlos R. Salazar
 PVT Manuel Sarate
 PFC John J. Shay, Jr.
 PVT Roy L. Smith
 PVT Wendell E. Smith
 PVT Claude E. Tennant
 PFC Andreas C. Thiel
 PFC William B. Thomas
 SGT Leslie C. Thompson

24 Inf, 25 Div
 5 Cav Regt, 1 Cav Div
 16 Rcn Sqdn, 1 Cav Div
 140 Tnk Bn, 40 Div
 23 Inf, 2 Div
 24 Inf, 25 Div
 140 Tnk Bn, 40 Div
 8 Cav Regt, 1 Cav Div
 2 Repl Co, 2 Div
 388 Cml Smk Gen Co
 15 Inf, 3 Div
 31 Inf, 7 Div
 15 AAA AW Bn, 7 Div
 5 Cav Regt, 1 Cav Div
 65 Inf, 3 Div
 24 Inf, 25 Div
 545 MP Co, 1 Cav Div
 140 Tnk Bn, 40 Div
 9 Inf, 2 Div
 23 Inf, 2 Div
 25 MP Co, 25 Div
 7 Cav Regt, 1 Cav Div
 503 FA Bn, 2 Div
 38 Inf, 2 Div
 29 Regt Cmbt Team
 23 Inf, 2 Div
 224 Inf, 40 Div
 31 Inf, 7 Div
 HHC, 1 Cav Div
 15 Inf, 3 Div
 31 Inf, 7 Div
 552 Sig Constr Bn
 99 FA Bn, 1 Cav Div
 70 Tnk Bn, 24 Div
 180 Inf, 45 Div
 31 Inf, 7 Div
 31 Inf, 7 Div
 159 FA Bn, 25 Div
 38 Inf, 2 Div
 15 QM Co, 1 Cav Div
 140 Tnk Bn, 40 Div
 32 Inf, 7 Div
 37 FA Bn, 2 Div
 21 Inf, 24 Div
 522 Sig Constr Bn
 82 FA Bn, 1 Cav Div
 19 Inf, 24 Div
 19 Inf, 24 Div
 503 FA Bn, 2 Div
 50 AAA AW Bn
 15 Inf, 3 Div
 92 Armd FA Bn, IX Corps
 24 Inf, 25 Div
 38 Inf, 2 Div

CPL Eugene O. Trask
PFC Lloyd R. Warfield, Jr.
PFC William R. Weitman
PFC John R. Williams
SGT Harold F. Wilson
PVT Ralph G. Young
PFC Charles R. Youngblood
PFC Eugene G. Zelkowski

49 FA Bn, 7 Div
15 Inf, 3 Div
9 Inf, 2 Div
999 FA Bn, 3 Div
92 Armd FA Bn, IX Corps
23 Inf, 2 Div
90 FA Bn, 25 Div
19 Inf, 24 Div

(3) Also newly added, with unit and location of death, are the names of seven additional Army personnel, all Korea, as "Non-Hostile Deaths;" they are:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Unit</u> |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| PFC Milo F. Clifton | 23 Inf, 2 Div |
| MSG Ralph Raymond Dunn | 23 Inf, 2 Div |
| CPL Donald Anderson Joyce | 10 Sp Svc Co, 24 Div |
| PVT Charles Bernard Kirk | 840 Engr Constr Bn |
| 1LT Richard Henry Mealor | 3 Div |
| CPL Glen Z. Wallace | 3 Div |
| ✓CAPT John Thomas Wells | U.S. Army |

The seven names also appear in the 1954 DA microfiche identified as "Died Non-Battle," and they are included in Appendix I to this booklet.

Their appearance in the 1997 ABMC List may mean that the Department of the Army is in the process of validating the Army "Non-Battle" deaths; but, at this point, that is just conjecture.

I have asked ABMC for an explanation, and so should you if you recognize any one of the above names.

(4) Also newly added are the names of 15 men who are listed as "Non-Hostile Deaths;" some of whom are not listed in either the 1994 DoD roster or the 1954 DA microfiche:

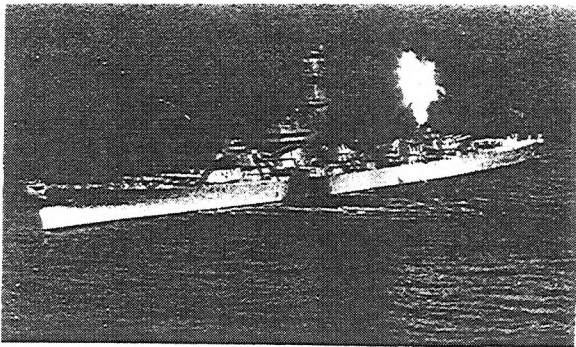
| <u>Name</u> | <u>Unit And Location</u> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| NO LTC Robert Maxwell Barclay | 665 Med Det, Korea CONUS 1956 |
| NO CAPT John Linden Bennett | 509 Bomb Wing, U.S. CONUS 1952 |
| NO CAPT Charles Edward Bonner | U.S. Army, U.S. CONUS 1951 |
| ✓*PFC Edwin A. Bowden | 32 Inf, 2 Div, Korea DMZ 1955 FINDER |
| ✕SGT Jack Rayfull Brown | 21 Inf, 24 Div, Korea |
| ✕CAPT James Eugene Bruce | 97 Bomb Gp, U.S. CONUS 1952 |
| *PFC Rosas Pablo Cruz | 24 Inf, 25 Div, Korea |
| ✕A2C John Joseph Eagan | USAF, Korea DMZ 1954 |
| ✕PVT Guadalupe Ibarra | Wpns Co, 3 Bn, 1M, 1M, Korea DMZ 1954 |
| ✓*CPL Horace M. Maner | 8 Cav Regt, 1 Cav Div, Korea |
| ✓*PVT Jesus C. Martinez | 27 Inf, 25 Div, Korea |
| ✕PVT Donald F. Rineer | H Co, 3 Bn, 7M, 1M, Korea DMZ 1954 |
| ✓*PFC Ronald E. Steele | 31 Inf, 7 Div, Korea |
| ✓*PVT Kieth A. Sweet | 5 Cav Regt, 1 Cav Div, Korea |
| ✕PFC Henry R. Vassallo | HHC, 7M, 1M, Korea DMZ 1953 |

* On DoD list; others not on either DoD or DA list.

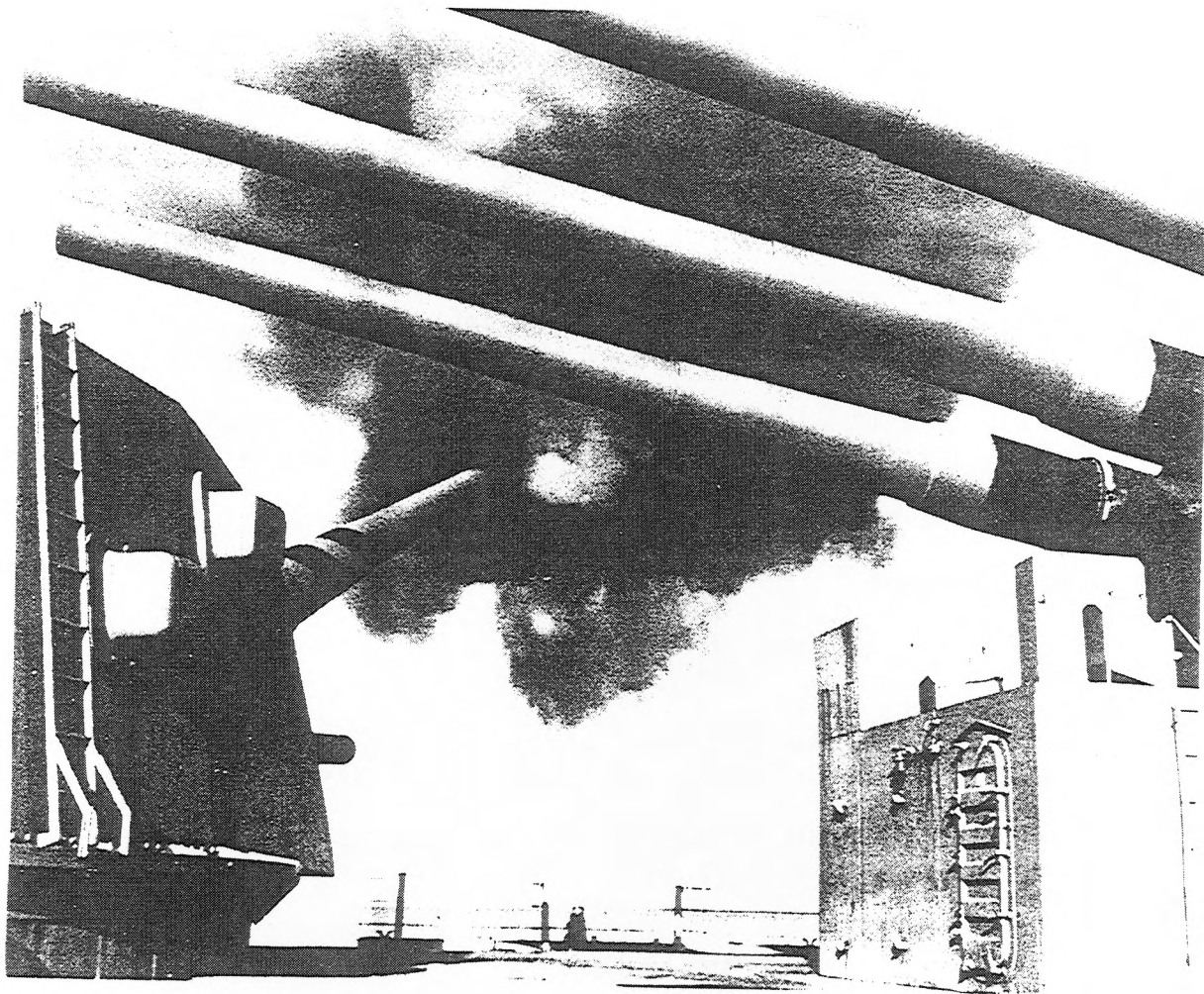


F-84 THUNDERJETS, securely anchored aboard a carrier, en route to Japan for action over Korea

USAF Photo



USS NEW JERSEY FIRING OFF THE EAST COAST OF KOREA. Below is a close-up of the 16-inch guns aboard the ship. Enemy-held east coast is barely visible in background.



USN Photo

COMPARISON

1996 VS. 1997 ABMC "NON-HOSTILE" LISTS

| <u>Category</u> | <u>1996</u> | <u>1997</u> | <u>Also Listed In</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--|
| | <u>No.</u> | <u>Carried Over</u> | |
| "Non-Hostile Air Crash" | 302 | 0 | DoD list as NBDI ("Non-Battle Death, Injuries") |
| "Non-Hostile Death" | 540 | 539 | DoD list as NBD ("Non-Battle Death") |
| "Non-Hostile Death" | 5 | 0 | DoD list as NBD ("Non-Battle Death") |
| "Died, Non-Hostile Injuries" | 7 | 0 | DoD list as NBDOW ("Non-Battle, Died of Wounds") |
| | | <u>Added</u> | |
| "Non-Hostile Death" | 0 | 71 * | DoD list as HDWM ("Hostile, Died While Missing") |
| "Non-Hostile Death" | 0 | 7 ** | DA list as DNB ("Died, Non-Battle") |
| "Non-Hostile Death" | 0 | 15 | Not listed in either DoD or DA lists |
| "Non-Hostile Death" | 0 | 6 | U.S. Merchant Marine |
| "Non-Hostile Death" | 0 | 13 | Civilian |
| | --- | --- | |
| Totals: | 854 | 658 | |
| | === | === | |

* = Possible that the Army is in the process of reclassifying a number of HDWM cases, and that we'll see more in the future.

** = Possible that the DA is in the process of validating heretofore unvalidated Army DNB cases, and that we'll see more in the future.

CONCLUSION

So there you have it - three distinctly different ABMC rosters, surely one must be accurate? Hopefully, the list of 37,277 names comes the closest. The trick in the future will be for the DoD, the Services and the ABMC to get on the same wave length and come up with one totally accurate accounting!

SECTION D

"OTHER" DEATHS NOT ON OFFICIAL LISTS

This section lists the names of Americans who are reported to have died either "in-theater" or "out-of-theater" during the Korean War era, but whose names do not seem to be listed in any of the official Government casualty rosters.

Altogether, some 17,355 personnel died worldwide whose deaths were not attributed to the Korean Operation or simply not recorded; possibly, some of the names listed above and below fall into one or the other category:

IN MEMORY - LEST WE FORGET

The names listed below are included in Charles E. Casey's 1993 book In Memory - Lest We Forget - a monumental work, undertaken out of dedication and love.

His book contains 34,194 names consisting primarily of the listing of 33,629 "Hostile" deaths taken from the Department of Defense's 1980 Korean Conflict Casualty File (superseded).

In addition to the 1980 DoD data base of names, Casey's book contained hundreds of additional names which he gathered from a variety of miscellaneous sources; most of the added names apparently are duplications caused by more than one state reporting the same casualty.

His book, nevertheless, is a valuable information source for cross-referencing and unit of assignment data for a lot of the entries.

In preparing the following list, I have extracted only those names which I could not find in any of the DoD, DA or ABMC lists that I have obtained so far under the Freedom of Information Act or other requests.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>City/County/State</u> | <u>See Below *</u> | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Altenburg, Lavern | | PFC M DOW 21-09-50 | SURVIVED |
| Braden, Roger F., Tucson, AZ | | HN N KIA | SURVIVED |
| Evans, James D., Wabash, IN | | PVT A DOC 22-03-51 | |
| Jones, Edward Kemp, Wabash, IN | | SGT A DOC 14-11-52 | |
| Marmol, John E., OH | | SGT F DOC | |
| Martin, Gerald A | | N DNB 27-09-51 | |
| Mason, Richard, NYC, NY | | A2C F NHC | |
| Nance, Forrest B. | | N DNB 07-08-52 | |
| Perkinson, Robert J. Pleasantville, NY | | CDR N NHC | |
| Ronquillo, Jose R. Glenville, AZ | | PFC | |
| Ryan, George C., Kenton, KY | | LTJG N DNB 15-06-51 | |
| Schallon, Richard W., Cleveland, OH | | SGT A DOC | |
| Schmitt, Edward C., Chicago, IL, | | A KIA 19-08-52 | |
| US55183029 | | | |
| Undersinger, Robert L. Bronxville, NY | | AD3 N NHC | |
| White, Samuel Lee Sylacauga, AL | | LTCM N KIA | MARSHALL ISLANDS 18 SEP 50 |
| Wilson, Lonnie D. | | CPL A KIA 24-12-51 | |

*serial number, rank/rate, branch of service, casualty description, date of casualty, and unit designation, shown if available.

Hostile: KIA = "Killed In Action;" DOW = "Died of Wounds;"
Non-Hostile: DNB = "Died Non-Battle;" DOC = "Died Other
Causes;" NHC = "Non-Hostile Casualty."

Questions about any of the information in the above listing
should be sent to: Charles E. Casey, 4104 S. 32d St., Omaha,
NE 68107-1096.

SOLDIERS OF MISFORTUNE

(1) In Soldiers of Misfortune, 1992, James D. Sanders,
Mark A. Sauter and R. Cort Kirkwood, the authors, named Ltjg.
Robert Reynolds, Lt. John H. Fette and crew member Joe Danens
who, on April 8, 1950, along with the rest of the crew of a
Navy PB4Y-2 Privateer aircraft, failed to return home after
an electronic reconnaissance mission over Soviet territory.

(2) On April 9, 1950, an American B-29 went down in waters
off the coast of the Soviet Union; ten crew members were declared
dead on April 9, 1951.

(3) A Navy P2V-3W Neptune plane (#124283) was shot down
by Soviet Union forces while on a weather reconnaissance mission
in the Sea of Japan on November 6, 1951 with ten crew members
aboard.

The following names, including last known address, were
provided by Patricia Dickinson, 506 Shue Drive, Newark, DE 19713;
she is interested in hearing from anyone who has further
information about her brother Jack Denney Lively, one of the
Neptune crew members.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Last Known Address</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Foster, Paul Riley, AD1 | Fleet P.O., San Francisco, CA |
| Baggett, Samuel Rueben AO1 | Fleet P.O., San Francisco, CA |
| Hodgson, Judd C., Lt(jg) | Dakota, IL |
| Juric, Paul Gus, AL2 | San Bernardino, CA & Newark, OH |
| Meyer, William Samuel, AT2 | Richview, IL |
| Raglin, Erwin Doyle, ADT1 | Fleet P.O., San Francisco, CA |
| Rosenfeld, Sam, Lt(jg) | San Francisco, CA |
| Smith, Donald A., Ens. | Fleet P.O., San Francisco, CA |
| Wigert, Ralph Andrew, Jr. | Oahu, HI |

Ms. Dickinson gave this as the latest information on the
crew of the Neptune:

"A Russian citizen, Mr. Vladimir Trotsenko,
has come forward with information that he
was in hospital #404 in Novosysoyevka, Russia,
during November 1951, with four live American
fliers. He told the Russia/U.S. Joint Com-
mission on POW/MIAs that the Americans wore
medallions around their necks and were inter-
rogated by Soviet officers. (Round dog-tags
were used by the Navy until 1955.) Only one
American was ambulatory; he came to the bars
and said "San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago
and Cleveland."

"(These cities correspond with crewmen on the Neptune.) Mr. Trotsenko was told a fifth American had died and was shown a grave by a hospital employee in a nearby cemetery... To date, U.S. recovery teams have excavated three graves in Novosyoyevka cemetery, but have not confirmed identity of an American."

(4) On June 13, 1952, a B-29 bomber modified for surveillance went down in connection with a reconnaissance of Soviet shipping near the Sakhalin islands; one of the crew members was Major Samuel N. Busch.

(5) On October 7, 1952, a B-29 went down off Russian-held Yuri Island (See "Ring Of Truth" story below).

(6) Also named in the book are the names of Captain Stanley O'Kelly, co-pilot of an RB-50 reconnaissance plane, Lt. Warren Sanderson, and other crew members, who, on July 29, 1953, were shot down over the Sea of Japan by a Soviet MiG 15 some 40 miles off the coast of Siberia.

(7) In 1956, a P4M-1Q electronic warfare plane and its entire crew of 16 men were lost some 32 miles off the Chinese mainland after reporting an attack from a Red Chinese airplane.

(8) Another Air Force RB-50 was lost over the Sea of Japan on September 10, 1956; the Air Force denied the plane was shot down.

According to the authors:

"More than one hundred American lives and twenty U.S. airplanes have been lost in action during similar peacetime reconnaissance operations since 1945."

RING OF TRUTH

In February 1996, Readers Digest ran a story, "Ring of Truth," about a downed Air Force photo navigator, Captain John Robertson Dunham, Easton, MD, who, along with seven other crew members, was shot down while on an RB-29 reconnaissance mission on October 7, 1952 near Yuri Island in the Soviet Far East.

In December 1993, Dunham's Annapolis class ring was returned to his daughter by a former Russian sailor, with a heart and a conscience, who found Dunham's body and personal effects amid floating wreckage from the RB-29 reconnaissance plane; the Russian sailor vowed to someday - somehow - return the ring to Dunham's family and succeeded in making good on his promise.

OTHER SOURCES

(1) Thomas Chilcott, Brighton, MI, provided me with a newspaper clipping dated February 6, 1952 wherein it was reported that crew member Air Force Technical Sergeant Wade McCook, Howell, MI, was reported MIA as of February 1, 1952, after his B-29 was shot down over Korea

Information received from the ABMC in November 1996 reports that McCook officially was carried as MIA and that there was a "Presumed Finding Of Death" (PFOD) on June 2, 1952.

McCook, a B-29 "Flying Fortress" crew member, was stationed on Okinawa; it was thought that the mission, on which he disappeared over the Yalu River in Korea, was probably his second.

(2) Chilcott also provided the following names of Air Force personnel who died while on a B-29 raid launched from Yakota, Japan in August 1952; all were members of the 344th Bomb Squadron, 98th Bomber Wing:

- First Lieutenant Orval Funk [ABMC record showed MIA, PFOF August 1952];

- Staff Sergeant James W. Hathaway [ABMC record showed MIA, PFOF August 1952]; and

- Airman First Class Howard M. Higby [ABMC record showed MIA, PFOF August 1952].

Note: At my request, the ABMC prepared memorial certificates for the following men and sent them to me in a letter dated November 13, 1996; though they were not listed in the 1997 ABMC roster, I assume they have been added:

Henry J. Rittenhouse

Billy A. Yohner

Wade McCook

Orval Funk

James W. Hathaway

Howard M. Higby

(3) According to Chilcott, another Michigan man, Sergeant Donald Parker reportedly died in a hospital in Japan on July 11, 1950 after coming down with poliomyelitis in Korea.

(4) Roland Boucher, Waterville, Maine, gave me the name of Roland Carey, born: Feb 1, 1933, entered service Feb 2, 1951, died July-10-52 in hospital from hepatitis resulting from burns suffered in an ammunition explosion.

(5) C. David Benbow, Statesville, NC, sent me the name of Ronald J. Phair, Detroit, MI, born: July 25, 1931, USA, SGT, ASN 55272620, KIA, 25-03-54; Sgt. Phair was a tank commander, 35th Tank Co, 35th Inf, 25th Inf Div.

Phair was on patrol duty when his tank struck a mine killing the entire crew; his name does not show up in either the DoD or DA rosters (See Exhibit 7b).

(6) I have heard from several sources, that a plane carrying 130 combat personnel on Rest and Relaxation Leave went down near Japan in June 1953; I would like to hear from anyone who has information on that event.

ONLY A TRICKLE

The above information on "Other" deaths provides only a trickle of information, but provides an insight into the knowledge about Korean War deaths that resides with the general public.

The ABMC continues to update its roster.

If you have information, please send it to the applicable Armed Service (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force).

Also send a copy to the Department of Defense and The American Battle Monuments Commission.

A list of agencies are in Appendix III.

POST-ARMISTICE DEATHS

The following list of minefield deaths, which occurred on March 26, 1954, was obtained from C. J. Baumgarner of Hudson, North Carolina:

SGT Jabier Arrufat, 65th Inf, 3d Inf Div, NYC
SGT Jimmie Lee Spivey, 65th Inf, 3d Inf Div,
Atlanta, Georgia
Name unknown (Army doctor)

WOMEN IN SERVICE

During the Korean war, women served in Korea as nurses in MASH units, evacuation hospitals, hospital ships, and in Navy and Air Force air ferry and evacuation units; both in Korea and in support of the Korean Operation, in bases across the Pacific and in the United States.

A number of them died in the line of duty; most of the names do not appear in the DoD casualty data base for the Korean Operation.

When the war broke out in June 1950, the need for nurses in the war zone was immediate and the services responded immediately; but, several tragedies occurred.

Army Major Genevieve Smith was killed in a plane crash enroute to her new assignment as the Chief Nurse for the Korean Theater.

In August 1950, off the California coast, the hospital ship USS Benevolence was rammed by another ship on a trial run and sank within 30 minutes.

Fifteen nurses assigned to the ship ended up in the water hanging on to wooden rafters to keep afloat; eventually they were picked up by an Army tug - one died from shock.

On September 19, 1950, eleven Navy nurses on their way to the U.S. Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan, were killed when their plane crashed off Kwajalein Island in the Pacific.

Lieutenant Wilma Ledbetter
Lieutenant (Jr. Grade) Alice S. Giroux
Ltjg Jeanne E. Clarke
Ltjg Jane L. Eldridge
Ltjg Calla C. Goodwin
Ltjg Constance A. Heege
Ltjg Margaret Grace Kennedy
Ensign Eleanor Beste
Ensign Marie Boatman
Ensign Constance R. Esposito
Ensign May E. Lijegreen
Ensign Edna J. Rundell

One Air Force officer is listed, Captain Vera M. Brown, AF Nurse Corps.

Source: "American Women in Uniform, Veterans Too," Captain Barbara A. Wilson, USAF (Ret.), <http://userpages.aug.com/Captbarb/>

The ABMC lists two Navy enlisted personnel who died from non-hostile causes and two Air Force enlisted personnel who were killed in air crashes (*).

SN Doris Frances Brown
AB3 Kay Sherill Platt
*AN Virginia May McClure
*AN Margaret Fae Perry

During the war, some 540 Army nurses served in Korea; 75% of them served in Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals.

The MASH units followed the combat troops and moved frequently.

Some 50 Navy nurses and almost as many Air Force nurses also served in Korea.

A substantial number of nurses and members of the Women's Army Corps, were stationed in Japan and the Pacific; and, more than 120,000 nurses and servicewomen served in the United States.

Undoubtedly, there were more women who died worldwide during the period of the Korean War; perhaps included in the total of 17,355 (unlisted) worldwide deaths acknowledged by the Department of Defense.

EXHIBIT 7b.

Ronald J. Phair



*Detroit, MI
Born July 25, 1931*

*U.S. Army
Sergeant
Serial Number 55272620*

*Killed in Action
March 25, 1954*

Sergeant Phair was a tank commander with the 35th Tank Company, 35th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. He was on patrol duty when his tank struck a mine, killing the entire crew.

PART IV

SYNOPSIS

The following is a condensed SUMMARY of the material contained in Parts I, II and III:

SOURCES

(1) Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, [See Part I].

(2) Battle Casualties and Medical Statistics: U.S. Army Experience In The Korean War by Frank Reister, published by The Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1973 [See Part I].

(3) Department of the Army, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command [See Part II].

(4) American Battle Monuments Commission [Part III].

| <u>CASUALTY TYPE</u> | <u>SUMMARY OF KOREAN WAR CASUALTIES</u> | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | <u>USA</u> | <u>USN</u> | <u>USMC</u> | <u>USAF</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |

PART I: "HOSTILE"

[Validated]*

KOREAN OPERATION

[Included in DoD's Data Base]

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-----|-------|-----|--------|
| Killed in Action | 20,010 | 303 | 3,323 | 199 | 23,835 |
| Died of Wounds | 1,956 | 27 | 536 | 16 | 2,535 |
| Died While Missing | 3,358 | 144 | 384 | 959 | 4,845 |
| Died While POW | 2,385 | 1 | 26 | 24 | 2,436 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----|-------|-------|--------|
| <u>Total:</u> | 27,709 | 475 | 4,269 | 1,198 | 33,651 |
|---------------|--------|-----|-------|-------|--------|

PART I: "NON-BATTLE"

[Validated]

KOREAN OPERATION

[Included in DoD's Data Base]

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Died Immediately | 0 | 0 | 0 | 290 | 290 |
| Died of Injuries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Other | 0 | 173 | 339 | 1 | 513 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <u>Total:</u> | 0 | 173 | 339 | 298 | 810 |
|---------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-----|-------|-------|--------|------------|
| <u>Total Validated:</u> | 27,709 | 648 | 4,608 | 1,496 | 34,461 | <u>1./</u> |
|-------------------------|--------|-----|-------|-------|--------|------------|

PART II: "NON-BATTLE"

[Unvalidated]

KOREAN OPERATION

[Not Included in DOD's Data Base]

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|---|---|-------|
| Died of Injuries | 1,943 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,943 |
| Died of Diseases | 509 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 509 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|------------|
| <u>Total Unvalidated:</u> | <u>2,452</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>2,452</u> | <u>2./</u> |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|------------|

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-----|-------|-------|--------|
| <u>TOTAL KOREA</u> | 30,161 | 648 | 4,608 | 1,496 | 36,913 |
|--------------------|--------|-----|-------|-------|--------|

PART III: "OTHER"
[Unvalidated]

NOT ATTRIBUTED TO KOREAN OPERATION
[Not Included in DOD's Data Base]

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------------|
| <u>Global Totals:</u> | 6,977 | 3,870 | 922 | 5,586 | 17,355 | |
| | ----- | | | | | |
| <u>TOTAL WORLDWIDE</u> | 37,138 | 4,518 | 5,530 | 7,082 | 54,268 | <u>3./4./</u> |
| | ===== | | | | | |

1./ Includes 8,177 Body-Not-Returned BNR Cases.

2./ A total of 2,392 names have been identified from DA microfiche records; DA has not reported a validated list to DoD.

3./ BREAKOUT:

| | <u>Korea</u> | <u>Korea</u> | <u>Other Than Korea</u> |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Army | 9,429 | 2,452 | 6,977 |
| Navy | 4,043 | 173 | 3,870 |
| Air Force | 5,884 | 298 | 5,586 |
| Marine Corps | 1,261 | 339 | 922 |
| Totals: | 20,617 | 3,262 | 17,355 |
| | ===== | ===== | ===== |

4./ One wonders how many of the 17,355 "Other" deaths were actually attributable to the war in Korea?

The DoD, however, blames the high rate of "Non-Battle" and "Other" deaths on a variety of factors; here is DoD's explanation:

The following is an approximate comparison of just the total "Non-Battle" and "Other" casualty statistics from the Korean War [officially 2,452 Army "Non-Battle" (Korea) + 810 USN, USMC, USAF "Non-Battle" (Korea) + 17,355 "Other" deaths = 20,617 Worldwide] with data maintained in the DoD "Worldwide Casualty System."

The data base contains worldwide record information from fiscal year 1980 (October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980) through October 27, 1994.

DoD statistics:

| <u>Active Duty</u> | | <u>Non-Battle</u> | <u>Deaths Per</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Period Of Time</u> | <u>Strength</u> | <u>Deaths Total</u> | <u>100,000 Per Year</u> |
| June 25, 1950 - | 3,480,117* | 20,617 | 192 |
| July 27, 1953 | | (approx. 37 mos.) | |
| Fiscal Year 1980 | 2,050,627 | 2,389 | 117 |
| Fiscal Year 1993 | 1,705,103 | 1,234 | 72 |

*Derived from the average of June 30, 1951; 1952; and 1953 force levels of 3,249,371, 3,635,912 and 3,555,067 respectively.

Roger D. Jorstad, Director, Manpower Management Information Division, DoD DIOR, explained that:

"As the data above suggests, the non-battle deaths per 100,000 strength per year has improved over time.

"Factors such as better safety awareness and programs, increased training, better educated personnel, more reliable weapon systems, and a leadership commitment to view their personnel as a valued resource have all contributed to a decrease in non-battle deaths and the corresponding death rate per 100,000 strength."

Sounds good, but why would there be almost as many Air Force Non-Hostile or "Other" deaths [5,586] outside of Korea as Hostile and Non-Battle deaths in Korea [5,884 + 298 = 6,182]?

And why so many Navy Non-Hostile or "Other" deaths outside of Korea [3,870] vs. Hostile and Non-Battle deaths in Korea [4,043 + 173 = 4,216]?

Notwithstanding, the ratio of deaths in Korea vs. deaths outside of Korea leaves one to question DoD's claim that all of the 17,355 deaths not attributed to the Korean Operation were due solely to Non-Hostile causes.

OBSERVATIONS

Undoubtedly, our military un-preparedness left something to be desired prior to and during the war and more than likely contributed to somewhat higher casualty rates.

In a speech before the House Armed Services Committee on February 28, 1951, General J. Lawton Collins pointed out the folly of "our habitual peacetime system - or lack of system - when we are suddenly confronted with even a small-scale conflict." See Figure 1.

He called for a Universal Military Service and Training Program to correct "the dreadful experiences of rushing understrength units into action...of long delays in training our citizen soldiers, with the dire necessity in case of emergency, of sending them into combat not fully trained..."

According to VFW magazine (November 1997), in December 1950, 82% of the Army was made up of regulars - mostly enlistees and WW-II "retreads;" however, the units they were assigned to were lacking in training, equipment and strength.

In March 1951 President Harry Truman issued an executive order deferring students from military service who scored at least 70 on an intelligence test; by the spring of 1952, 65% of the 400,000 students tested were deferred.

"Such draft policies," said VFW, "gave preference to what famed newsman Edward R. Murrow called an "intellectual elite."

By the spring of 1952, the ratio was 37% regular and 63% draftee, hastily trained and sent as replacements; the working middle class went, fought, bled, died - and when they came home the "elite" gave them no parades.

On July 27, 1953 an Armistice was signed and few Americans noticed.

Edgar O'Ballance, a British historian wrote, "His conduct in battle was of an exceedingly high standard...despite the negative effects of home front disenchantment on morale, the spirit and cheerfulness of American soldiers remained exceedingly high."

FIGURE 1.

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Washington 25, D. C.

HOLD FOR RELEASE
UNTIL RELEASED BY COMMITTEE
AT APPROXIMATELY 10:00 A.M. (EST)
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1951

NO. 33-51S

LI 5-6700, Ext. 71252

STATEMENT BY
GENERAL J. LAWTON COLLINS, CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY, BEFORE THE
HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
ON UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE AND TRAINING
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1951, AT APPROXIMATELY 10:00 A.M. (EST)

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

The traditional military policy of this country has always been to maintain an active Army of sufficient size to withstand only the initial shock of war until we could mobilize our National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps and as much of the rest of our resources as were required.

This is still our policy, and it is our belief that the proposal of the Department of Defense is not only a means of applying that policy effectively to the threat which our Nation faces in the world today, but it is also the soundest method of improving our ability to adjust to conditions as they may change in the future.

If we are to continue our traditional military policy of placing a large measure of dependence for preparedness for defense upon our National Guard and our Organized Reserve Corps, then we must make it possible for them to achieve the degree of preparedness that modern war requires. I am convinced that they cannot do this without some sound system of universal military service and training.

One of the principal lessons of Korea is that our Regular forces must be kept at full authorized strength backed by a strong National Guard, and a strong Organized Reserve Corps consisting of both units and individuals. These individuals must be trained men, who after a short refresher period of training can effectively fill the ranks of our divisions and other units, whether these units are in action overseas or in training here at home. The utter need for such a system has been clearly and shockingly demonstrated by our experiences in Korea.

Just prior to the opening of our operations in Korea in June, 1950, the Regular Army was 38,000 men under the strength of 630,000 originally authorized by Congress for the fiscal year 1951. We had been struggling for months trying to reach and maintain that strength through volunteer recruiting alone, since we had promised the Congress that we would not use the Selective Service Act except as necessary to fill that gap between authorized strength and the number of men we could obtain through recruiting alone. But despite the fact that we were required by law to accept enlistments for such short terms as one year -- which is a terribly costly and inefficient way of doing business -- we were unable to get sufficient volunteers, and our strength had dropped gradually to 192,000 against an authorization of 630,000.

MORE

We thus started our operations in Korea short in authorized strength by 38,000. But this is by no means the complete picture. As the gentlemen on this Committee know, the strength that Army units, such as divisions, regiments, and battalions, should have in action is fixed by Tables of Organization which are based on our combat experience. Throughout our history, limitations on funds coupled with difficulties in recruiting and other factors have prevented in peacetime the maintenance of our units at the war strength called for by the Tables of Organization. This was true when we entered Korea. The Army as a whole was below T/O&E strength approximately 94,000 men in its combat units and of this over-all shortage General MacArthur's Eighth Army was short 32,000 men.

In both World Wars we had time -- while our Allies were engaged with the enemy -- to bring our units up to full strength before placing them in action. But time was not available for this when we entered Korea. The Republic of Korea forces, which had been organized solely for internal police purposes, were about to be overwhelmed by the Korean Communist Army. This Army had been deliberately organized and equipped by the Communists with the aggressive intent of overthrowing the Republic of Korea which had been established under the aegis of the United Nations.

The American 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions and the 1st Cavalry Division of General MacArthur's Eighth Army had to be rushed into Korea with two-battalion regiments, instead of the authorized three, and with all units greatly understrength.

Here at home we took steps at once to strengthen the Eighth Army. The only trained men immediately available were in our Regular units, which were themselves understrength. We pulled nine battalions of infantry, armor and artillery from these units, and selected individuals from every organization in the Army to obtain trained cadres for six additional battalions. The 2nd Infantry Division was brought up to strength by stripping our remaining units still further and was then dispatched to Korea. The 3rd Infantry Division was similarly strengthened, though we simply could not get it to full strength before it had to sail. We had to take a regiment from Puerto Rico for the third regiment in this division. The 11th Airborne Division was decimated in order to provide General MacArthur a fullstrength Airborne Regimental Combat Team, the 187th Airborne Infantry.

When we got through with this process, there remained in the Regular Army in this country only one division, the 82nd Airborne, in condition to fight. We dared not reduce our last division to impotency, even though the Eighth Army still was desperately in need of men, not only for the original units it had but for the many supporting units needed to round out the Army for field operations.

As you know, the Eighth Army had been engaged in the business of occupation of Japan and, as the over-all strength of the Army fell, it was necessary to eliminate two Corps Headquarters in Japan, with their essential signal and engineer troops. Therefore, these and many other supporting antiaircraft and field artillery battalions, Ordnance, Transportation Corps, and Quartermaster supporting units had to be provided the Eighth Army from the United States.

Provisions for units of this type is made within our National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps. One thousand two hundred twenty-four National Guard and 852 Organized Reserve Corps company-size units were ordered into the active military service. But just like the Regular Army, these units also were short of trained men. The only sources of manpower to fill them up -- since the Regular Army had already been stripped -- were Selective Service and the reservoir of trained men still remaining in our Organized Reserve Corps and National Guard.

Selective Service had not been operative since January 1949 and would have required two or three months before its machinery would be ready in full swing to call up selectees. These men would then require an absolute minimum of 14 weeks of basic training before they would be reasonably competent to fill the ranks of a combat unit. If used to fill up a Guard or Reserve unit, they and the unit would require additional training and hardening before entering combat.

The question has been raised as to why we have not called out men as individuals from the units of the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps to solve the manpower shortages among Regular Army units. The reasons why we have not done so are logical and compelling.

First, in accordance with the oft-expressed desire of the National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps -- a desire which we believe was supported by this Committee and the Congress as a whole -- the Department of the Army had agreed that we would not break up Guard and Reserve units which had not yet been ordered to active duty unless there was no other alternative for securing the needed trained men to fill up the Regular forces and the Guard and Reserve units which had already been ordered up.

Second, levies on Guard and Reserve units would further have reduced the effectiveness of these civilian component units as forces to back up the active Army in the event that the conflict in Korea should be broadened by the Communists into larger scale war. And since the Guard and Reserve units were at low strength -- and Guard units at about 50 per cent, and Reserve units at about 25 per cent -- drawing upon them for individual replacements would virtually have destroyed many of them as units.

The only practicable remaining source of relatively well-trained men was the large group of Reservists not in units. To furnish such men in time of emergency is one of the primary purposes of the Organized Reserve Corps. Fortunately for the country, the Organized Reserve Corps was able to meet the pressing demands. By the end of November, 128,000 reservists had reported for active duty to fill vacancies in units in Korea, or in units destined for Korea, or to provide trainers for new recruits.

Unfortunately, in the initial rush of trying to meet the emergency conditions existing in Korea, there was not much time to give consideration to variations in individual cases of numbers of dependents, or length or nature of service among our reservists. General MacArthur properly made his calls on the Department of the Army for men by categories of specialists in accordance with our standard MOS's (Military Occupational Specialties). In filling these calls we had to order up men based on our records of their military occupational specialties. This resulted in many instances in calling up a man living on one side of the street who had had service overseas during World War II and had acquired one or more children, while another reservist, living on the other side of the same street, who had never been overseas and had no children, was not called. The answer in most cases lay in the fact that the men had different occupational specialties. These inequities are being eliminated as we get time to catch our breath.

The bulk of the Reservists ordered up initially were veterans, many of them married men with dependents, and many held important positions in business or industry which could ill afford to lose them. This was inescapable because, though we have always had a dire need for trained men in the initial phases of war, we had failed to provide a system of universal military service and training such as the bill proposed by the Department of Defense. Such a system, if it had been in effect since the last war, would have provided the necessary pool of trained young men who had not already served their country in action, and who had not yet acquired large numbers of dependents.

Meanwhile, in order to replace the Regular Army troops sent to Korea, as well as to meet the imperative need of strengthening our military position in the light of world conditions, we have started the activation of two new Regular Army divisions and have ordered six National Guard Divisions and three Regimental Combat Teams into the active military service. Fortunately our Guard units have fine cadres of officers and noncommissioned officers who had experience during the last war. But many of their men are relatively newly-recruited and need tough and intensive training before being ready for combat. Guard units have been mustering about 50 per cent strength and must be filled with men from Selective Service. Since we had no reservoir of trained men available; and our Replacement Training Centers were fully occupied trying to meet General MacArthur's requirements, it has been necessary for these Guard units to take on the added task of training their own fillers from Selective Service.

Actually we have never been able to fully catch up with General MacArthur's essential requirements. We are being forced this month to levy on practically all our units in the active military service in the United States for several thousand men to bring the combat units of the Eighth Army up to nearly full strength. Hereafter, we hope and expect that the output of trained selective service men from our Replacement Training Centers will be adequate to meet requirements without further levies on troop units.

The proposal of the Department of Defense for Universal Military Service and Training would solve many of the problems that I have been discussing, for not only would UMST bring up the strength of the active Army, but it would also increase the strength and readiness of these civilian component units for the time when we may need them. If the Guard and Reserve units could be brought up to 75 to 85 per cent strength with pre-trained men, then these units could be called up and put into fighting condition in a very much shorter time than at present. At the same time we would be establishing a large reserve of young men not in units who would be available, after a very short refresher course of training, to fill out the ranks of the units called to active duty.

I have shown in some detail the actual working of our habitual peacetime system -- or lack of system -- when we are suddenly confronted with even a small-scale conflict, in order to bring into cold, hard light our glaring deficiencies. It is my considered judgment that the dreadful experiences of rushing understrength units into action; of early emergency calls for combat veterans with family responsibilities; of long delays in training our citizen soldiers, with the dire necessity in case of emergency, of sending them into combat not fully trained -- all of these stark deficiencies can be corrected, if an effective Universal Military Service and Training Program is not only passed but kept in operation for some years to come.

The bill, as drafted by the Department of Defense, would provide sufficient manpower to meet the requirements of the Army segment of the 3,462,000 man Armed Forces, which is the strength established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to meet current strategic requirements. And the term of service of 27 months provided by the bill would also insure an adequate training level and readiness posture. The UMST program, when fully implemented, would preclude a repetition of the conditions I have just described, when we were forced to strip our active Army units in the United States in order to rush sorely needed reinforcements to General MacArthur.

Under this program, as men leave active service, they would join our Guard and Reserve units and, in addition, provide a reservoir of trained men to fill and keep filled those units if called to service.

I have been discussing our manpower problems primarily as the fighting in Korea has affected the Army because our needs there are, at the moment, most important. However, there are conditions elsewhere in the world that make urgent the need for a greater readiness on the part of the Army.

We were fortunate, in the two world wars of the past, in having a cushion of time in which we were able to mobilize and train our Army. However, today we do not have this cushion of time. For, in Western Europe, Army troops are already stationed on the front lines of democracy in position to assist our friends to withstand the initial attack of an aggressor. And even in the United States, Army antiaircraft units must have a higher degree of preparedness effectively to perform their part in the defense of our Nation from a possible aerial attack.

If the world situation improves, then of course the need for large active forces will be reduced. However, an effective Universal Military Service and Training program would also decrease the need for large active forces, because the readiness of the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps would be substantially increased. We estimate that with an effective Universal Military Service and Training program, the Guard and Reserve units would require substantially less than the 7-9 months training now required.

Congress has taken steps to support, and we hope will continue to support, our program for modernization of the equipment of the Army. All that we lack now is a sound manpower system.

Such a system will require some sacrifice, but it is time we face up to these problems.

For the mobilization of a modern Army is a difficult and complex procedure. No longer is it simply the calling up of men and marching them off to training camps. Highly complicated equipment must be produced before men should be called up to use it, and conversion of industry must be accomplished before equipment can be produced. The lead-time on Army equipment today in many cases is longer than the time that it takes to train men. And this means that general mobilization should consist of a careful synchronization of the production of equipment and the training of men.

Although the modernization of the Army's equipment remains, in my judgment, the Army's Number 1 problem, yet the finest equipment in the world is literally worthless without technicians trained as soldiers -- hardened, seasoned, and highly skilled in its maintenance and operation. We cannot expect too much of machines.

alone. Once the soldier is trained to his weapon, he becomes part of one of the highly-developed combat teams of a modern Army division. Whether one of these divisions fights well or poorly depends on the training and leadership of its smaller component combat teams of infantry, artillery and armor.

These battle teams are the most difficult, the most complicated of all teams to create. They must be capable of operating on unfamiliar ground, in darkness as well as daylight, amid incredible confusion, danger, hardship, and discouragement. The leadership of such teams is of the utmost importance; it requires judgment, intelligence, courage, and resourcefulness. The sergeant leading his squad, the lieutenant leading his platoon, and the captain leading his company into combat carry one of the heaviest and most critical responsibilities of the Armed Services. Their abilities, their strengths, their weaknesses directly affect the lives of the men in their care. That is why we in the Army must have equal claim with the other services on the best of the Nation's manhood.

Even though we can provide our foot soldier with the best weapons, he must have the training and conditioning that will enable him not only to withstand the physical and mental strains of battle, but he must have the training required to operate modern equipment. There is virtually no counterpart in civilian life today which gives him this training. He must, therefore, receive it by taking time from his civilian pursuits -- it would be unfair to him to expect him to go into modern battle without it.

These are my basic reasons for supporting the Department of Defense program for Universal Military Service and Training. If adopted, it will tremendously enhance the security of the United States.

-6-

END

Reproduced in the Office, Chief of
Legislative Liaison
March 2, 1951

FIGURE 2.

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

KOREAN HIGHLIGHTS FOR 27 July 1953

WEATHER Broken to overcast low clouds and scattered thunderstorms and rain showers north of parallel 39. Visibility 6 miles lowering to 1-3 miles in showers. Battle area temperature ranged between 85 and 74.

GROUND Ground activity for the period ending 271800 in Korea consisted mainly of exchanges of mortar and artillery fire. 38,936 rounds of enemy mortar and artillery fire fell within friendly lines. There were no probes reported for the period. The central and eastern sectors of the front reported 28 patrol contacts.

NAVY Naval aircraft flew a total of 412 sorties, 376 from the carriers of TF 77 and 30 from TG 95.1. 6 PatRon missions were reported. Naval surface units continued their offshore bombardment and blockade. A delayed report for 26th listed 635 sorties from the east coast carriers.

AIR Aircraft under FEAF control flew 1,384 sorties of which 965 were combat. Of these 185 were armed reconnaissance, 376 counter air and 404 close support (102-I US; 97-IX; 16-X; 74-I ROK; 27-II ROK; 86-III ROK). The FEAF bomber command flew 3 sorties, leaflet and reconnaissance. In the air, 12 MIG-15's were observed but no engagements reported. Later 2 F-86's engaged 1 IL-12 and claimed to have destroyed it. No friendly damage. Fighter bombers attacked North Korean airfields during the period, 8 at Namsi, 26 at Chunggangjin, 26 at Kanggye and 13 at Ongjin airfield.

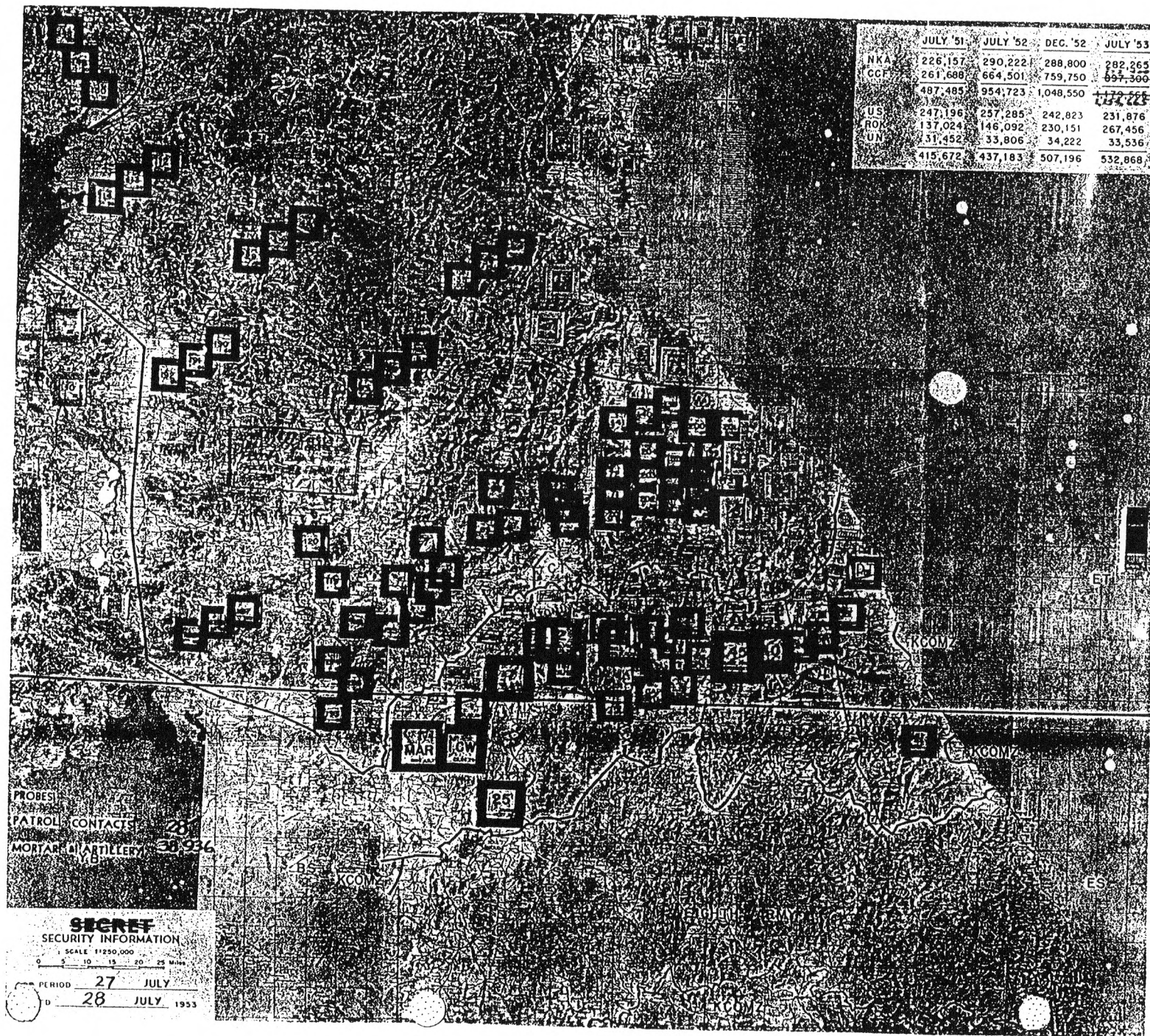
VEHICLE SIGHTINGS: Evaluated night vehicle sightings for 26-27 July: Total 565, 400 southbound.

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

-6-

DECLASSIFIED
Authority ND 943011
By _____, NARA, Date _____

FIGURE 2a.



PART V

DEATHS CAUSED BY HOSTILE ACTION - DEMILITARIZED ZONE (DMZ), AND OFFSHORE KOREA AFTER JANUARY 31, 1955

BACKGROUND: POST-ARMISTICE DEATHS [BETWEEN JULY 27, 1953 AND JANUARY 31, 1955]

The Korean War, officially styled as the Korean Conflict raged in Korea from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953, the date of the signing of an armistice between the United Nations Command (UNC) and the military forces of the North Korean Peoples Army (NKPA) and the Chinese Communist Forces (CCF).

The truce in Korea still is in effect; the military representatives of both sides continue to meet periodically to discuss alleged violations of the long-standing period of relative peace in that troubled land.

Although a truce was in effect, through January 31, 1955, another 641 Americans, mostly Air Force, would die from "Hostile" and "Non-Battle" actions on the ground and in the air in Korea.

As mentioned elsewhere in this booklet, their names are included in the "Selected Korean Conflict Casualties" and data base maintained by the DoD DIOR (See Part I); the list is available to the public under the Freedom of Information Act.

The list is current as of October 27, 1994 (as amended) and supersedes all previous DoD lists.

According to Roger D. Jorstad, Director, Manpower Management Information Division, DoD DIOR:

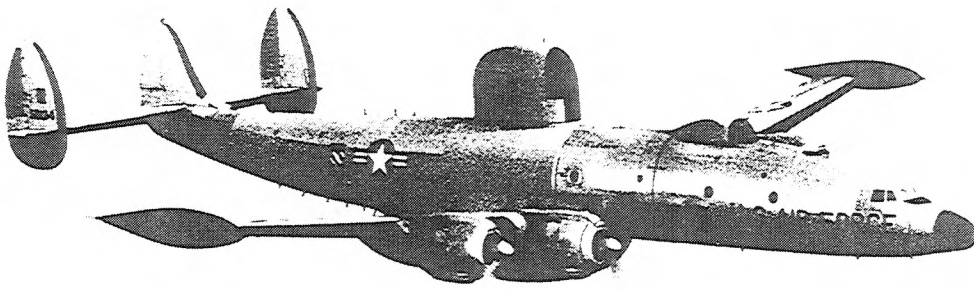
"The record data has been revised in order to correct erroneous data, reexamine casualty status, and to include an accounting of those individuals who died from nonhostile causes for all Services except the Army. Dates of death range from 1950 to 1955. Of the 641 deaths with casualty dates after July 27, 1953, the majority are classified as hostile, died while missing (presumptive finding of death). Most of these deaths were Air Force personnel."

The "Non-Battle" deaths listed in the DoD data base pertain only to USN, USMC and USAF personnel; with respect to any post-Armistice Army "Non-Battle" casualties (July 27, 1953 - January 31, 1955), please refer to Part II of this booklet.

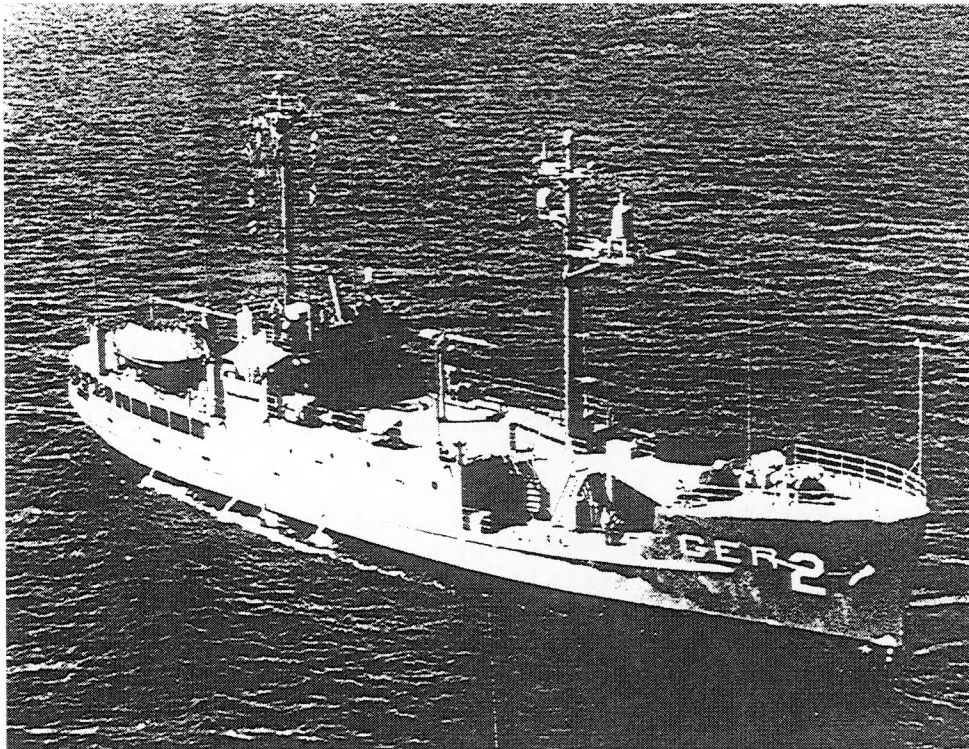
AN ENDURING OUTRAGE

Although the shooting war officially ended on January 31, 1955; from February 1, 1955 to date, another 98 men would die in Korea as a result of "Hostile" and combat-related actions.

According to researcher Tom Murray, Kingman, AZ, "...another 814 American soldiers died from non-hostile causes in Korea from 1961 to the present." They too must be remembered.



EC-121 Aircraft



USS pueblo

National Archives

SOURCES: (1) Headquarters, Eight U.S. Army, June 1996;
 Eight U.S. Army Staff Historian's Office, November 1970;
 (2) Naval Military Personnel Command, 1996;
 (3) VFW Magazine, "Fighting Brush Fires on Korea's DMZ,"
 August 1996;
 (4) C. David Benbow, author, Statesville, N.C.; and
 (5) Tom Murray, Jr, 3375 N. Fairfax St. #66, Kingman,
 Arizona, has compiled a list of deaths in Korea for the years
 1966 - 1969; most of the deaths occurred in or around the DMZ.

POST-WAR "HOSTILE" DEATHS [AFTER JANUARY 31, 1955]

According to Headquarters, Eight U.S. Army, Korea, June
 26, 1996, 60 USFK servicemen died as a result of post-war North
 Korean "Hostile" actions between August 17, 1955 and December
 17, 1994.

In addition, according to VFW Magazine, August 1996 and
 the Naval Military Personnel Command, 30 Navy personnel and
 one marine were shot down in an EC-121 aircraft on April 15,
 1969 over the Sea of Japan; and, one seaman was killed in the
USS Pueblo incident off the coast of Korea in January 1968.

| <u>Name/Serial Number</u> | <u>Rank/Rate</u> | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Date</u> (day-month-year) |
|---|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Anderson, DeLynn E. | LTC | 6146 AFAG | 20-04-61 |
| 2. Anderson, James L. 51664279 | SGT | USASG JSA | 14-04-68 |
| 3. Anderson, Thomas L. | SFC | 2ID | 06-12-79 |
| 4. Arcemont, Terry G. 18641199 | SSG | 2ID | 07-10-67 |
| 5. Ashford, Leonard 51976565 | SP4 | 23 Inf, 2ID | 16-07-67 |
| 6. Balderman, Louis F. | ADR2 | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 7. Ballinger, Robert M. | CDR | UNCAAD USN * | 20-11-74 |
| 8. Barrett, Mark T. | 1LT | USASG JSA | 18-08-76 |
| 9. Bass, Joseph A. | SSG | 32 Inf, 7ID | 18-08-68 |
| 10. Benton, Johnny W. 53407162 | PFC | 23 Inf, 2ID | 02-11-66 |
| 11. Bisbee, Robert R. 67010504 | PVT | 31 Inf, 7ID | 21-04-68 |
| 12. Bonifas, Arthur G. | MAJ | USASG JSA | 18-08-76 |
| 13. Boudreaux, Philip 18274522 | SFC | 31 Inf, 7ID | 10-08-67 |
| 14. Boyd, Tommy D. 54563615 | PFC | 23 Inf, 2ID | 16-07-67 |
| 15. Brown, Charles W. | CPT | Eight USA | 17-08-55 |
| 16. Burrell, Robert W. 55842617 | PFC | 23 Inf, 2ID | 02-11-66 |
| 17. Capp, Raymond Jr. [Name is spelled Kapp in the 1996 USFK roster] | PFC | 1CD * | 19-08-63 |
| 18. Cayer, Joseph E., Jr. | SP4 | 2ID | 27-09-68 |
| 19. Chartier, Stephen C. | AT1 | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 20. Colgin, Bernie J. | AT1 | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 21. Connors, Ballard F., Jr. | ADR1 | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------------|----------|
| 22. Cook, Billy J. 55845325 | SP4 | 23 Inf, 2ID | 22-08-67 |
| 23. Corp, Philip N. | SGT | 38 Inf, 2ID | 29-08-67 |
| 24. Czaplicki, Donald J. 51772548 | PFC | 21 Inf, 7ID | 10-08-67 |
| 25. Dessart, Charles T. III | PFC | 9 Cav, 1CD | 29-07-63 |
| 26. Dillingham, Jimmy E. | 2LT | 1CD * | 08-10-62 |
| 27. DuCharme, Gary R. | CT3 | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 28. Dzema, John N. | LT | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 29. Fischer, Morris L. 19887215 | PVT | 23 Inf, 2ID | 02-11-66 |
| 30. Gibbs, John L. 51643644 | PFC | 23 Inf, 2ID | 16-07-67 |
| 31. Gleason, Dennis B. | LT | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 32. Graham, Gene K. | ATN3 | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 33. Greiner, LaVerne A. | AEC | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 34. Grimes, William E. | PFC | 7ID | 18-10-69 |
| 35. Grissinger, James R. | SSG | 7ID | 18-10-69 |
| 36. Hasty, Leslie L. 54437073 | PVT | 23 Inf, 2ID | 02-11-66 |
| 37. Haynes, Robert C. | SGT | 17 Avn Gp | 14-07-77 |
| 38. Hensley, James 16826833 | SGT | 23 Inf, 2ID | 02-11-66 |
| 39. Hilemon, David W. | CW2 | 17 Avn Bde | 17-12-94 |

[Hilemon was the last U.S. serviceman to die as a result of "Hostile" action in Korea; he was killed when his helicopter went down over North Korea. His body was returned on December 22, 1994.]

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------------------|----------|
| 40. Hodges, Duane D. | SN | <u>USS Pueblo</u> | 01-68 |
| 41. Holmdahl, Jan S. | SP4 | 7ID | 20-07-68 |
| 42. Hopkins, Jerry L. 56712593 | SGT | 32 Inf, 7ID | 18-08-68 |
| 43. Horrigan, Dennis J. | ATR2 | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 44. Johnson, James A. | SP4 | 1CD | 20-11-62 |
| 45. Johnson, Richard M. 5234632 | 1LT | 2ID * | 10-07-68 |
| 46. Kincaid, Richard H. | ATN2 | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 47. Larion, George F. | CPL | 30 Art, 7ID | 30-07-63 |
| 48. Lindsey, Calvin Lee | PFC | 23 Inf, 2ID ** | 15-03-69 |
| 49. Lund, Paul G. 56957468 | PFC | 38 Inf, 2ID | 29-08-67 |
| 50. Lynch, Hugh M. | SSGT | EC-121 USMC | 15-04-69 |
| 51. Martin, Paul W. 54378275 | SGT | 23 Inf, 2ID | 24-01-68 |
| 52. McKee, Edgar A., Jr. 12965001 | PFC | 38 Inf, 2ID | 29-08-67 |
| 53. McNamara, Marshall H. | ADRC | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 54. McNeil, Timothy H. | ATR2 | EC-121 USN | |
| 55. Miles, Joseph A. | CW2 | 17 Avn Gp | 14-07-77 |
| 56. Miller, John A. | CT3 | EC-121 USN | 15-04-69 |
| 57. Mojica, Salvator T. 18852832 | PVT | 72 Arm, 2ID | 26-01-68 |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|-----|----------|
| 58. Morris, Jack L. | SP4 | 7ID | 18-10-69 |
| 59. Mueller, Carl R. | SP4 23 Inf, | 2ID | 22-05-67 |
| 60. Nassani, Stephen A. | SP4 | 2ID | 05-10-68 |
| 61. Overstreet, James H. | LCDR EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 62. Perrottet, Peter P. | LT EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 63. Peterson, Terrance A. | PFC 38 Inf, | 2ID | 05-08-68 |
| 64. Potts, John H. | CT1 EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 65. Prindle, Richard T. | AMS3 EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 66. Randall, Frederick A. | CTC EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 67. Reynolds, Ernest D. (Awarded Silver Star) | PVT 23 Inf, | 2ID | 02-11-66 |
| 68. Reynolds, Michael B. | PFC | 2ID | 27-09-68 |
| 69. Ribar, Joseph R. | LTJG EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 70. Rimer, Richard J. | PFC 15 Art, | 1CD | 03-10-62 |
| 71. Rivers, Curtis, Jr. | PFC 76 Eng Bn | | 28-08-67 |
| 72. Roach, James L. | AT1 EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 73. Rymarczuk, Michael (See Exhibit 7c) | SP4 23 Inf, | 2ID | 30-07-68 |
| 74. Seiler, David A. 55849986 | PVT 9 Cav, | 1CD | 29-07-63 |
| 75. Singer, John H. | LT EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 76. Skaggs, Jerry D. 11702875 | PFC 31 Inf, | 7ID | 10-08-67 |
| 77. Smith, Baron J. | PVT 23 Inf, | 2ID | 22-05-67 |
| 78. Smith, Richard E. | CTC EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 79. Sundby, Philip D. | CT3 EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 80. Sweeney, Richard E. | AT1 EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 81. Sykora, Robert J. | LTJG EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 82. Taylor, Charles E. Jr. | SP4 | 7ID | 18-10-69 |
| 83. Taylor, Robert F. | LT EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 84. Tesmer, Stephen J. | CT2 EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 85. Turner, David L. | PFC 38 Inf, | 2ID | 23-10-68 |
| 86. Tyler, Press Jr. | SP4 23 Inf, | 2ID | 12-02-67 |
| 87. Vogel, Michael E. 16870518 | SP4 76 Eng Bn | | 28-08-67 |
| 88. Weeks, James L. | 2LT | 2ID | 20-07-68 |
| 89. Wells, Ronald | SGT 17 Avn Gp | | 14-07-77 |
| 90. Wilkerson, Norman E. | LTJG EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 91. Willis, David M. | ATN3 EC-121 | USN | 15-04-69 |
| 92. Wood, Larry M. 54813991 | SP4 USASG | JSA | 14-04-68 |

LEGEND: AFAG = Air Force Advisory Group; USASG = U.S. Army Support Group; JSA = Joint Security Area; UNCAAD = United Nations Command Armistice Affairs Division; Bn = Battalion; Gp = Group; Bde = Brigade; 1CD = First Cavalry Division; 2ID = Second Infantry Division; 7ID = 7th Infantry Division; Inf = Infantry; Art = Artillery; Avn = Aviation; Arm = Armor; Eng = Engineer; Cav = Cavalry; EC-121 = Type of Aircraft; USA = U.S. Army; USN = U.S. Navy; USMC = U.S. Marine Corps; USFK = U.S. Forces, Korea.

* Although listed as a "Hostile" death by Eight U.S. Army in June 1996, a compilation published by the Eight Army's Historian's Office in 1970 indicates that the deaths previously were determined to be accidental; whereas,

- Ballinger was killed in an explosion when a tunnel was discovered in the southern portion of the DMZ;
- Capp was killed when his group became disoriented and opened fire;
- Dillingham stepped on a flare and mistakenly was killed by a ROK patrol;
- Johnson was killed while on patrol by another American patrol when the two patrols mistook each other for NKPA infiltration teams;

** Shortly after Lindsey's death in a firefight, a U.S. Army helicopter carrying soldiers wounded in the same firefight crashed and burned resulting in six deaths.

At the time, the deaths were reported as accidental casualties; killed in the crash were:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------|----------|
| Kern, Peter M. | SP4 | 23 Inf 7ID | 15-03-69 |
| McKinney, George T. | SSG | 23 Inf 7ID | 15-03-69 |
| Park, Benjamin, Jr. (doctor) | CPT | 121 Evac Hosp | 15-03-69 |
| Rothwell, James C. (pilot) | MAJ | 377 Med Co | 15-03-69 |
| Stoller, Edwin L. (crew) | SP4 | 377 Med Co | 15-03-69 |
| Zanchi, Carroll C. (crew) | SP5 | 377 Med Co | 15-03-69 |

McKinney's casualty status is unclear; of the six, his name also is carried as a "Hostile" casualty on the 1996 Eight Army roster.

POST-KOREAN WAR WOUNDED IN ACTION

After January 31, 1955, a total of 132 men were reported as wounded in action.

FULL RECOGNITION IS LONG OVERDUE

No medal was awarded for post-war service in Korea after the war through September 30, 1966.

And it is unlikely that the government will ever do the right thing! Even though 14% of the post war deaths occurred between January 1955 and March 1966.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars lobbied for some 10 years to award the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal to personnel who served in Korea during that period of time to no avail - the major reason why the VFW changed its bylaws to admit all Korea service veterans.

The Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal was authorized between the period October 1, 1966 and June 30, 1974.

Although Hostile Fire pay became effective on April 1, 1968, the Combat Infantry Badge was authorized only to those who served and met the criteria for the award after January 4, 1969.

Six of the post-war deaths occurred between June 1974 and December 1994.



Michael Rymarczuk



*Philadelphia, PA
Born 19**

*U.S. Army
Specialist Fourth Class
Serial Number*

*Killed in Action
July 30, 1968*

*Specialist Fourth Class Rymarczuk was assigned to Company C,
3rd Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry
Division. He was killed by North Korean infiltrators in the
DMZ during a night ambush on July 30, 1968.
For his leadership and valor, specialist Fourth Class
Rymarczuk was awarded the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.*

PART VI

HEMORRHAGIC FEVER

SOURCE: THE FRANK REISTER REPORT

According to the "Reister Report," which covered only a three-year period, 50 Army hemorrhagic fever (HF) patients died while admitted to the 8228th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH)/48th Surgical Hospital in Korea.

Other sources indicate that a number of deaths may have occurred in other MASH and Army evacuation hospitals; as well as in a variety of other UN medical facilities operating in Korea, Japan and elsewhere during the Korean War.

An unknown number of deaths occurred prior to hospitalization; thus, are not included in the report.

SOURCE: THE HO WANG LEE REPORT

It may surprise the reader to know that altogether there were almost 3,000 cases of HF among U.S. forces in Korea between 1951 and 1983, with a fatality rate of 6%.

Additionally, another 9,000 Korean soldiers and civilians contacted HF - with a similarly high mortality rate.

That startling revelation is contained in a paper presented by Ho Wang Lee, a noted epidemiologist, entitled "New Implications Of Hemorrhagic Fever With Renal Syndrome (HFRS)" at the First International Symposium of Public Health convened in Hawaii in March 1983.

According to the report, there were 2,422 U.S. cases of HF in Korea between 1951 and 1954 and 503 cases between 1955 and 1983.

Beginning in June of 1951, U.S. troops in large numbers suddenly fell ill with high fever, renal and other failures, diffuse hemorrhages and sometimes fatal shock.

At that time, the virus was widely described as hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) because of an high incidence of death from renal failure - even though over 60% of all HF cases involved pulmonary and other symptoms which resulted in mild to moderate flu-like symptoms characterized by fever, headache, pain in the back and abdomen and a flushed face.

Strangely, reporting of HF among South Korean soldiers did not occur until 1956; between then and 1983 there were 4,810 cases with a fatality rate of 6%.

Between 1951 - 1954, the report noted that only 19 Korean civilians had the disease; whereas, 4,117 Koreans came down with HF between 1964 and 1983 - at an 8% mortality rate.

Altogether in Korea, there were about 12,000 American and Korean cases through 1983; as late as 1986, newspaper clippings indicate that another 14 cases occurred among U.S. Marines in Okinawa.

Altogether, there were about 800 American and Korean deaths.

The precise breakdown of American deaths from HF during and since the Korean War is uncertain.

Since 1983, Japan and Korea each have reported about 10 cases per year.

THE 8228TH MOBILE ARMY SURGICAL HOSPITAL

According to the "Reister" report, the hospital was organized to treat HF patients exclusively; it operated between April 6, 1952 and June 30, 1953.

On July 1, 1953, it was renamed the 48th Surgical Hospital and operated until June 30, 1955 when it closed.

Several individuals who served with the unit in Korea, or were patients there, confirmed that the hospital primarily treated HF cases; the biggest problem encountered by the medical staff was renal shutdown.

Patients who exhibited routine medical problems were transferred to other hospitals after initial treatment.

The larger function of the hospital was to conduct research on hemorrhagic fever and hepatitis, to include autopsies.

The unit treated mostly Koreans and Americans; but, a small number of Turks, British, Canadians and other UN soldiers also were admitted.

219TH MEDICAL DETACHMENT (PMS)

In an article in the May-June 1996 issue of The Graybeards, entitled "The 219th Medical Detachment (PMS) and Hemorrhagic Fever," Henry Augustine reported that malaria and HF were the main areas of concern, but that Korea was a land of many other diseases - encephalitis, leprosy, plague, tuberculosis, dysentery, helminthic infestations and polio, to name the chronic ones.

He said that the unit, a preventive medicine survey outfit of some 11 men, operated under the administrative aegis of the 25th Station Hospital in Taegu.

Much of their efforts, he said, involved trapping mice and rats which were then chloroformed, put in plastic bags, frozen so that the parasites would then leave and die.

At that time, they were mounted on slides, identified, and survey records completed; then the rodents were shipped to John Hopkins University or other labs for additional study.

Augustine reported that some 28 - 30 years later he

"...came across an article in a weekly newspaper (he couldn't remember the name or when he saw it) that said that hemorrhagic fever in Korea was caused by 'coughing' rats."

OTHER STUDIES

Other than the "Reister" study, it is not known if a comprehensive breakdown of HF cases exists in published form anywhere; including admissions, releases and deaths which occurred throughout the U.S. (or UN) hospital system operating in Korea, Japan, U.S. etc.

One source that possibly could be of historical interest if it were available is "Proceedings, Study Group on Acute Renal Failure (U.S. Army Surgical Research Unit, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, October 14-16, 1957)



ARMY NURSE OFF DUTY

Signal Corps Photo

However, all of the study remains unpublished data according to John P. Merrill, an HF researcher and author.

No public figures appear to be available on the experience with hemorrhagic fever among the North Korean or Chinese armies, or civilians - if indeed any were kept.

JAPANESE 731 REGIMENT

In the fall of 1951 a joint U.S.-Japanese medical team visited South Korea just after the outbreak of HF occurred there.

The Japanese members of the team had considerable experience in experimenting with hemorrhagic fever and respiratory diseases in Manchuria during the second World War.

In an article which appeared in the Journal of Pediatrics in June 1962, Dr. Daniel Carleton Gajdusek, who was on the staff of the Army Medical Service Graduate School at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., wrote that both Russia and Japan fielded medical research teams in the Far East between 1936 and 1942.

He said that Russia operated to the north of the Amur River, Japan to the south; both teams used human "volunteers" for bio-medical experimentation.

Gajdusek said that the teams worked independently of each other; both established infectious and probably virus etiology, and conducted extensive clinical and epidemiologic studies.

A number of reports have noted that the Japanese used mostly Asian subjects and some Allied and U.S. POWs held by the Japanese in Manchuria during WW II; the Russians also reportedly used humans in their experiments, including mental patients.

The gory details of the extensive Japanese testing of chemical and biological warfare agents in the Far East during WW II, hidden from the world until recently, now have been made public and have been written about in Military and other publications.

It is now a matter of general publication that after World War II General Douglas MacArthur cut a deal with Lt. Gen. Ishii Shiro, the former CO of the 731 Regiment, which conducted the experiments.

Ishii and his staff were spared prosecution for committed war crimes in exchange for information about Japanese biological experimentation.

Both Ishii and Kitano Masaji were employed as consultants during the Korean War, and more recently in September 1962 in Colorado.

Over the years, in interviews with a number of historical researchers, men assigned to the notoriously evil Japanese research unit in Manchuria have admitted that they cultivated more than a dozen pathogens, including typhoid, cholera, plague and others, and used them to infect prisoners or spray villagers in occupied areas.

Several of the men testified that doctors studied the progress of the disease, then concluded by dissecting prisoners without anesthetic while they were still alive.

At least 3,000 people are believed to have been victims.

Gavin Daws, in Prisoners of the Japanese, writes that Unit 731 in Manchuria operated a compound numbering 150 buildings.

He said that both whites and Asians were used as guinea pigs; they were called maruta, meaning logs of wood.

The Japanese also experimented with hemorrhagic viruses; according to Daws:

"Others were cut up alive to see what happened in successive stages of hemorrhagic fever. Others had their blood siphoned off and replaced with horse blood."

In the February 1996 issue of The American Legion, Cliff Kincaid in his "Washington Watch" wrote that VA Secretary Jesse Brown, some 50 years later, has led a behind-the-scenes attempt to get special compensation for U.S. victims who survived the inhuman medical experimentation.

EVIL RESEARCH SAVED LIVES

Although the Japanese researchers employed a deadly mix of science and evil in Manchuria, due to the questionable MacArthur-Ishii deal, the U.S. was able to learn what the Japanese knew about hemorrhagic fever and that knowledge saved lives in Korea.

In the beginning months of the HF outbreak in Korea, there was little knowledge as how to treat the disease.

But thanks to the availability in nearby Japan of living Japanese medical personnel who had been assigned to the 731st during WW II, and a great deal of literature, American doctors were able to study the results of that barbaric and reprehensible research in detail.

In the process, they were able to develop effective therapy to combat the various sub-strains of the disease.

U.S. RESEARCH

According to Dr. Gajdusek, investigative work similar to some of the work done by the Japanese and Russians in the Far East had been conducted by the 8228th MASH in Korea.

He said that "American efforts, more extensive than earlier Russian and Japanese attempts, likewise failed to establish the disease in any of the wide range of experimental hosts, including tissue cultures of human cells."

He did not explain the extent of the experiments.

It is interesting to note, that although West Germany was not listed as a participant in the Korean War, there was a German medical unit in Korea that operated under the auspices of the World Health Organization of the United Nations.

The unit worked independently of U.S., British and other medical organizations; it handled hemorrhagic fever cases, performed autopsies and conducted research.

In January 1956, a report of 18 such autopsies was featured in an article by W.D. Germer in the German Medical Journal; the findings of death due to hemorrhagic fever pointed mostly to renal causes, a few pulmonary and other causes.

"HANTAVIRUS" IN THE UNITED STATES

Before 1992, there were several deaths from hemorrhagic fever in the U.S. of military personnel who had returned home from Korea during the incubation period of their disease.

Then in 1992, an outbreak of a new strain of fever described as "hantavirus," a sub-strain of the HF virus, occurred at the juncture where Utah, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico meet in the U.S.

Purportedly, the dung of the "deermouse" was the suspected reservoir for the disease in that outbreak.

How the dung came to harbor the virus was not explained.

There was some panic, due to the deadly and gruesome nature of HF which can cause severe pulmonary infection, or intensive bleeding and shock, resulting in death - but the epidemic was short-lived.

Deaths from similar diseases over the past decade in the U.S. so far has resulted in the deaths of at least 43 people.

According to a recent report on the News Wire Service, July 3, 1996, the death of an Illinois resident, due to confirmed Hantaviral infection (a.k.a. Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS)) occurred in a Madison, Wisconsin hospital.

HF FOLLOW-UP TESTING

Some 45 years after the first case of HF in Korea, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of the Department of Health and Human Services has issued a call for proposals to do a records-based follow-up on 1550 veterans who survived "Korean Hemorrhagic Fever," one of the sub-strains of HF in Korea.

According to an article written by Michael Strynick in the May-June 1996 issue of The Graybeards, The Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences, has agreed to collaborate with investigators at the University of Minnesota School of Public Health in doing the research.

The research will be conducted as soon as the CDC funds the project.

Veterans who were hospitalized with "Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever," "Songo Fever," or "Korean Hemorrhagic Fever" between January 1951 and August 1953 are strongly advised to contact the Institute Of Medicine National Academy of Science, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20418.

HEMORRHAGIC VIRUSES: A LONG HISTORY

History tells us that a number of such viruses have been around for a long, long time - perhaps as long as a thousand years as suggested by descriptions of similar viruses in old Chinese medicine journals.

Before Korea, epidemics occurred in in western Europe and in the vast land masses of China and territories of the former USSR and west to Finland and Scandinavia - mostly in times of war - variously called:

- "Trench Fever" (3,855 British troops, France, and an unknown, but large-scale, number of German troops, WW I);

- Crimean, Omsk, Bukovian, Uzbekistan, Alma-Ata, Kazakh, Yaroslavl, Tula (915 cases) and Churilov hemorrhagic fevers, 1930-50, USSR;

- "Far Eastern Nephroso-Nephritis" or "Epidemic Hemorrhagic Nephroso-Nephritis" (1,200 Soviet troops, Far East, WW II);

- "Nephropathia Epidemica" (10,000 German troops, Lapland WW II);

- "Feldnephritis" or "Epidemic Nephritis" (6,000 German troops, Yugoslavia, WW II); [Hopefully, our troops in the Balkans will not encounter such an occurrence]

- "Songo Fever" or "Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever" (12,600 Japanese soldiers, Manchuria, China, WW II - with a 20% mortality rate); the Japanese also named local fever outbreaks in China after the Chinese towns, areas, etc. in which they occurred.

Some other hemorrhagic diseases are "Junin" in Argentina and "Machupo" in Bolivia.

In recent years, outbreaks of the "Ebola" virus, a more deadly form of HF, have occurred in Africa.

REISTER REVISITED:

At one point in doing this study, I revisited Reister's book for additional clues as to the HF deaths and noted that on a worldwide basis there were 2,410 U.S. Army deaths due to disease alone.

Inasmuch as there were 509 cases of infectious and parasitic diseases in Korea, as noted above, then there had to be 1,901 cases in other parts of the world - leading up to the questions, where and what kinds of diseases were they?

Little Progress Reported in Fight On Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever

There has been a decline of frostbite cases among Army troops in Korea this year, but little progress has been made so far in combatting epidemic hemorrhagic fever there, Maj. Gen. O. E. Armstrong said yesterday.

The Army Surgeon General told a news conference that 6½ per cent of the 1,000 cases of the fever among United Nations troops, excluding South Koreans, have proved fatal. There are few cases among South Koreans, he said.

The disease, first encountered by the Japanese in Manchuria in 1938, is believed to be transmitted by mites, which live on rats. It begins with a fever, redness of the eyes and finally kidney hemorrhages.

Now a medical team, headed by Dr. Joseph Swadel of Walter Reed Army Medical Research School, will leave next month to be on hand for any new outbreaks.

But the progress in combatting cold weather injuries has been more encouraging. So far this year there have been some 700 cases of frostbite, compared with 4,400 last year, Gen. Armstrong said.

The general, who only last week returned from a trip to Korea during which he covered the whole

battle front by jeep, reported greater precautions to eliminate frostbite. Reprimands are handed out to victims who contract frostbite through negligence, he said.

Asked about neuropsychiatric cases in the battle area, Gen. Armstrong reported there was an average of 54.1 cases per 1,000 men annually. But out of every 100, roughly 65 recover without leaving the front-line area and only five ever have to be brought back to the United States for treatment.

The objective, the general said, was to treat such cases as far forward as possible.

There have been 8,000 cases of malaria among troops who have been rotated back to this country, he said, but the United States Public Health Service does not think this presents a menace, because the mosquitoes that transmit it are under control.

Malaria in Korea itself is being kept down, and Gen. Armstrong reported that primaquin is being used successfully among suppressed cases, which developed among the returned soldiers.

PART VII

AN ANALYSIS OF THE LIST OF 8,140 BODY-NOT-RECOVERED (BNR) CASES ATTRIBUTED TO THE KOREAN WAR (1950 - 1955)

SOURCES

A./ THE COLE TRILOGY: From October 1991 to April 1993, the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Department of Defense, sponsored a study which focused on U.S. POW/MIA issues from the Korean War; the research was conducted in the National Defense Research Institute, RAND's federally funded research and development center sponsored by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff.

The research and study for the trilogy was conducted by Paul M. Cole and a team of RAND researchers and others.

In 1994, RAND published the results of the study in three volumes; POW/MIA Issues:

- Volume 1, The Korean War addresses issues relating to American Prisoners of War (POW) who and U.S. servicemen who were declared or presumed to be Missing in Action (MIA) following the Korean War; men who were not repatriated and whose bodies were not recovered, or if recovered were not identified - including men who may have been transferred to the Soviet Union [8,177 Body-Not-Recovered (BNR) cases in 1954; 8,140 in 1994 and 8,135 in 1996].

- Volume 2, World War II And The Early Cold War examines the plight of American POWs who were held in Soviet custody in World War II; early Cold War incidents; and recovery and accounting efforts and issues.

- Volume III contains appendices, maps and lists which complement the material in Volumes I and II.

B./ THE CILHI MAPPER DATA BASE: In a letter dated June 22, 1995, Charles W. Henley, Director, External Affairs, Defense POW/MIA Office, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. advised me that Cole used the CILHI Mapper data base of 8,140 Body-Not-Returned (BNR) cases as a starting point for much of the calculations in his work; CILHI is the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Henley said CILHI continues to research archival sources of Korean War casualty and POW/MIA statistics to improve the data base.

The data base continues to be revised and should not be considered as a final authoritative source of BNR statistics; since the publication of Cole's study, five identifications have been made reducing the BNR count to 8,135.

He cited a fire in 1973 at the National Personnel Records Center at St. Louis, Missouri and a 1990 fire in D.C. which destroyed the American Battle Monuments Commission's (ABMC) historical record of the "8,177" list as two events which has made the task of researching data more difficult.

Henley said:

"We hope to resolve this issue as soon as possible, but currently have no deadline in sight."

No explanation was offered, however, as to why the total information had not been retrieved by CILHI and researched thoroughly prior to the fires in 1973 and 1990.

According to Military, November 1996:

"The VA now says they have found 10 million duplicate records of those destroyed in the fire of 1973. If you are one of those who was told your records were burned, contact VA at National Personnel Records, GSA, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132."

C./ COURT OF HONOR

In a letter dated March 7, 1995, William E. Ryan, Jr., Colonel, ADA, Director of Operations and Finance, The American Battle Monuments Commission, Washington, D.C., informed me that the names of 8,182 members of the Armed Forces, who lost their lives and whose remains were not recovered, are memorialized on the marble panels of the "Court of Honor" in the Honolulu Memorial at the National Cemetery of the Pacific, Hawaii.

Included are 8,177 men listed as Missing in Action, lost or buried at sea or whose remains are un-identifiable; and, the crew of a United States Navy loss not directly related to the Korean War - except for the time period.

D./ THE "SELECTED KOREAN CONFLICT CASUALTIES" ROSTER AND "KOREAN CONFLICT CASUALTY SUMMARY:"

See PART I of this study.

SCOPE OF THIS ANALYSIS

This analysis examines the relationship of the information contained in references A through D above, in conjunction with a number of other documents from a variety of different sources.

THE TRULY MISSING

Cole's Volume 1 report concluded that the total number of BNR cases from the Korean War stood at 8,140 in 1994; see Exhibit 8 for subsequent changes.

Of that total, 5,945 cases had been confirmed or verified by eye-witness testimony or documented by U.S. forces in Korea - leaving 2,195 officially un-confirmed and un-documented cases of men who indeed can truthfully be referred to as the "truly missing."

They are believed to include:

(1) 2,107 men listed as MIA; an unknown number of whom may have been transported to the former USSR, and

(2) 88 Air Force MIA for whom some existing collateral documentation supports the belief that they may have been in fact transferred from Korea to the former Soviet Union:

- See Paul M. Cole, POW/MIA Issues: Volume 1, The Korean War, 1994, Pages xv. and 182.

- Also see Working Papers, "The Transfer Of U.S. Korean War POWs To The Soviet Union," prepared by the Joint Commission Support Branch, Research and Analysis Division, DPMO, Department of Defense (DPMO) (DoD's "POW/MIA Office"), August 26, 1993, which study complements the information contained in Cole's study published by RAND in 1994.

BREAKDOWN OF THE 8,140 BNR CASES: 1./
[UNIVERSE OF POW-BNR AND MIA-BNR (INCLUDING KIA-BNR
AND SOME PCK-BNR ("POST CAPTURE KILLED") CASES)]

A./ Prisoner Of War Body-Not-Recovered (POW-BNR) Cases

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Confirmed/Documented POW-BNR Cases | 2,119 | <u>2./</u> ===== |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|

B./ Missing in Action (MIA-BNR) Cases (to include Killed In Action (KIA-BNR) And Some Post Capture Killed (PCK-BNR) Cases

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Confirmed U.S. Graves In North Korea | 2,096 | <u>3./</u> |
| Deaths Not Confirmed/Documented | 2,107 | <u>4./</u> |
| | ----- | |
| | 4,203 | ===== |

| | | |
|---|----|------------|
| USSR (Air Force) - not confirmed/documentated | 51 | |
| USSR (Air Force) - some existing evidence | 37 | |
| | -- | |
| | 88 | <u>5./</u> |
| | == | |

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Documented Deaths During Forced Marches In North Korea | 959 | |
| Burials Linked To Aircraft Crashes | 412 | |
| Lost At Sea (All services) | 293 | |
| Post-War Identifications (CILHI) | 13 | |
| Cases Outside Of Korea (Eg: Japan /Between Japan & Korea) | 53 | |
| | --- | |
| | 1,730 | ===== |

| | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|
| Total Cases: | 6,021 | ===== |
|--------------|-------|-------|

C./ Recapitulation: 2,119 POW-BNR Cases + 6,021 MIA-BNR Cases [2,096 + 2,107 + 88 + 1,730] = Total 8,140 BNR or "unaccounted For" Cases.

The total 6,021 MIA-BNR cases include a small number of KIA-BNR and PCK-BNR cases; over 50% of the cases have an incident date.

FOOTNOTES

1./ 8,140 Body-Not-Returned Cases: In 1954, the list of BNR cases totaled 8,177 (all categories, MIA, POW, KIA (including PCK-KIA)); according to the Cole/RAND study, a total of 37 cases were "resolved" independently of "Operation Glory" reducing the number to 8,140, not recovered from the Korean War (See Cole, Volume, page 23).

At the end of "Operation Glory" in 1954, the DoD stated that the remains of 4,023 United Nations Command personnel, including 1,868 Americans were returned by the Communists; including, according to Cole (Pg 247), a total of 556 remains returned to U.S. control from Pyoktong (Communist Prison Camp No. 5) between September 1 and October 12, 1954).

Of the Americans returned, 1,020 were identified and 848 were unidentified and declared unknown casualties.

Over the years, an additional 11 Americans were added to the list bringing the total up to 859; the 11 are believed by some to be Navy air personnel who were shot down during the "Cold War," who were known to be detained in Siberia, but who never returned home.

See Cole, Volume 1, Page 73.

The 859 unidentified remains are buried in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific.

Unfortunately, the DoD DIOR "Korean Conflict Casualty Summary" does not explain the casualty categories of the 859 (now 854) unidentified remains.

According to Cole, the 859 (now 854) deaths were attributed to KIA, MIA and POW.

Until DoD/CILHI releases more information, the true make-up of the list will not be known to the public at large.

Because the remains are considered to be un-identifiable, they remain in the BNR list which in 1994 stood at 8,140 cases, according to the Cole/RAND study.

According to an article written by Donald M. Cush, "One Man's Long Journey Back To Korea," in the May-June 1996 issue of The Graybeards, KWVA, an undisclosed number of remains were transferred from the United Nations Cemetery in Pusan to Hawaii to the Punch Bowl.

Whether the remains from Pusan were included in the original 859 is unclear.

According to a Korean cemetery official, only 29 Americans were interred in the Pusan cemetery, purportedly at their own request; a cemetery official told Cush that, "The few Americans which remain had requested to be interned (sic) in Korea."

According to a recent visitor to the cemetery, only three Americans are now interred.

According to DoD, since 1994, a number of remains have been recovered and identified; see Exhibit 8.

In a letter dated December 1, 1994, John F. Manning, Assistant Chief, Mortuary Affairs and Casualty Support Division, Department of the Army, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command, Alexandria, Virginia, 22331-0482, advised me that:

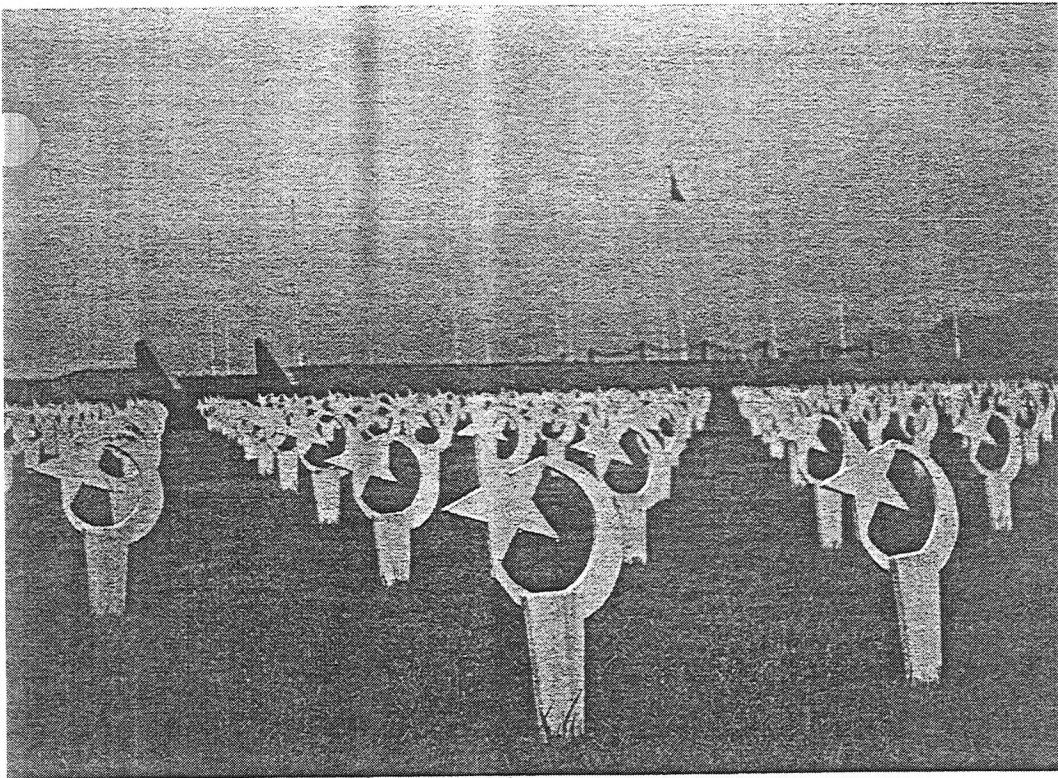
"In May 1990, for the first time since 1994, the Korean People's Army (KPA) released remains, alleged to be those of Americans who died in the Korean War, to United Nations Command officials in Panmunjom. A total of 208 coffins containing remains have been released since that time, incremental, in 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994. "Thirty-eight of these remains were returned with name associations by the KPA. The remains have been taken to the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii, for identification processing. Four of these remains have been identified to date...Due to the condition and comingling of the remains, the lack of recovery information, and the lack of antemortem records and X-rays, a considerable amount of time will be required before many of these remains are identified."

In a letter dated January 6, 1995, James W. Wold, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (POW/MIA Affairs), Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, 2400 Defense Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301-2400 informed me that:

"Since 1990 the North Koreans have returned to the United States 208 coffins containing the probable remains of American servicemen. The inclusion of more than one set of remains per coffin, as a result of comingling, has complicated our ability to determine the total number of repatriated remains. To date four identifications have been made. The remains of United States Army Sergeant Frank Morales of Puerto Rico were identified in early 1994, followed by the most recent identification of Captain George Aaron, of New York, New York; First Lieutenant Elmer T. Bullock, of Concord, New Hampshire; and Master Sergeant Robert W. Jones of Dekalb, Texas; three United States airmen."

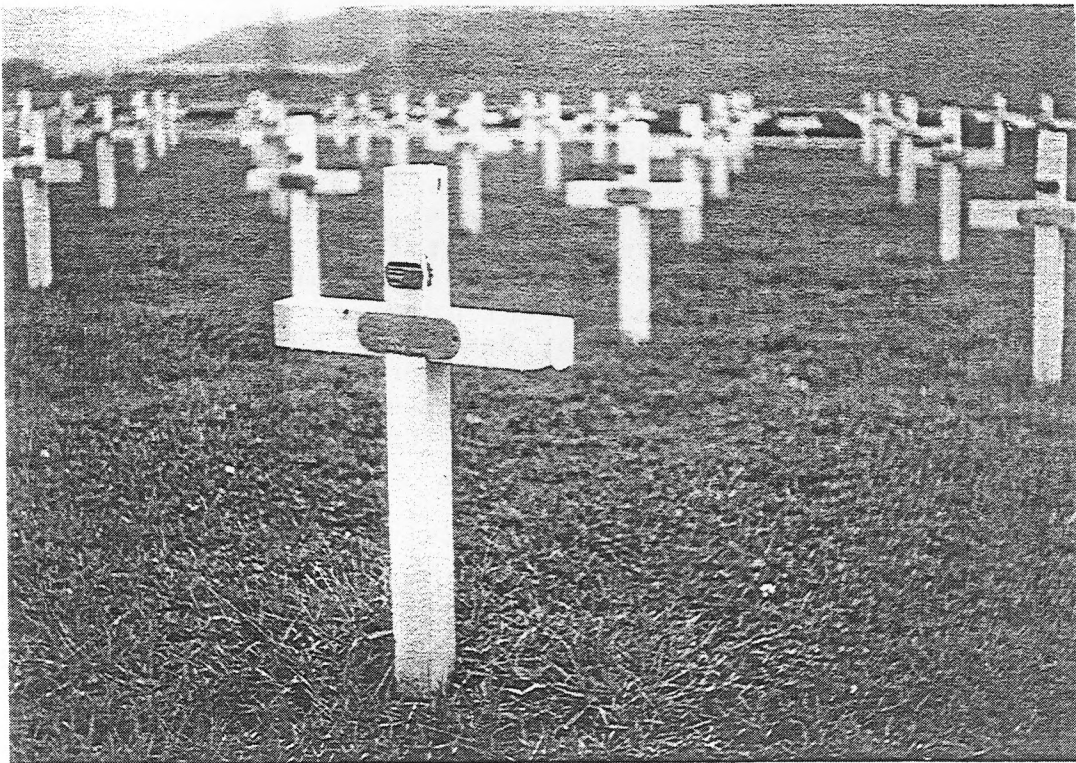
Based on the above information, Cole's analysis logically is amended as follows: 2,119 POW-BNR Cases + 6,016 MIA-BNR Cases = Total 8,135 BNR - leaving 854 unidentified remains. See Exhibit 8 for a recapitulation of the above BNR identifications.

The following is a comparison of the Dole/RAND study and Department of Defense casualty figures (PART I) with respect to remains returned and remains not returned:

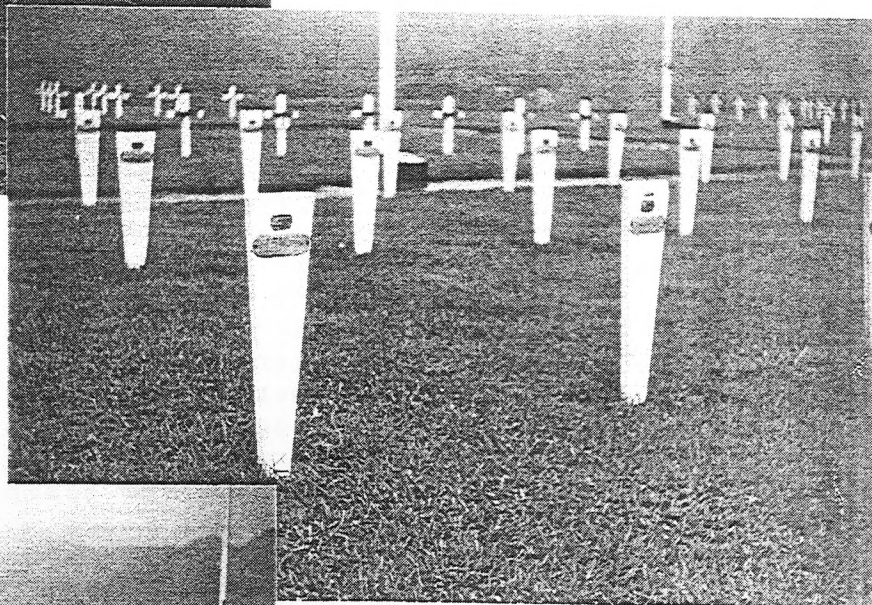


United
Nations
Military
Cemetery
Pusan

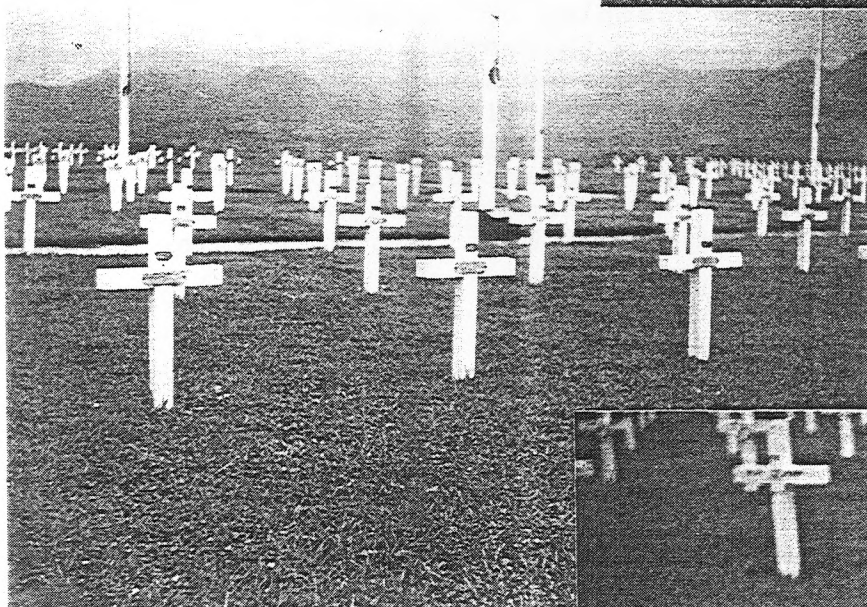
Moslems from Turkey



Christians from Ethiopia



Buddhists from Siam



*Three Unknown Americans.
The only American dead
left in the cemetery.*



Canadian

| <u>Validated</u> (DoD DIOR | <u>Deaths</u> - 1994) | <u>"Missing" Remains</u> (Cole Study) | <u>Recovered Remains</u> (Deduced) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| DOW | 2,535 | | 2,535 |
| DPOW | 2,436 | 2,119 | 317 |
| KIA | 23,835* | | |
| DWM | 4,845* | 6,016 | 22,664 |
| DNB | 810 | | 810 |
| Totals: | 34,461 | 8,135 | 26,326 |
| | ===== | ===== | ===== |

* includes 6,016 KIA/DWM ("missing") and 22,664 KIA/DWM presumed recovered.

Since 1996, additional remains have been recovered, further reducing the 8,135 figure; see Exhibit 8.

Whether or not the information gleaned from CILHI data by Paul M. Cole, and subsequent recoveries, is true and correct is open to question.

The Stars And Stripes, 8-14 April 1996 had this to say:

"There will never be a 'fullest possible accounting' for American service members missing from the Vietnam War.

"There can never be such an accounting, because there is no one who can be trusted to make such an accounting.

"The government agencies charged with the job have made such a hash of it - sometimes through honest error but also through outright falsehood - that no one seriously interested in the issue can ever trust them again."

The editorial gave numerous examples of "scientific fraud" perpetuated by CILHI over the years with respect to the identification of remains from the Vietnam War.

According to Stars And Stripes, "The final nail in the coffin may have been the case of Mateo Sabog.

"One year ago, the United States government through its high-tech sophisticated Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii (CILHI) identified the remains of Mateo Sabog, missing since 1970, and buried them with full honors.

"Last month, Sgt. Sabog, now 73, walked into a Social Security office in Georgia and filed for benefits."

2./ Korean War POW Deaths: In 1953, as many as 2,730 POW deaths were reported by repatriated prisoners; over the years, the number of POW deaths has been modified based on a continuing program of re-examination of data.

By 1954, official reports of POW deaths ranged from 2,660 to 2,701 (7,129 POWs - 4,428 men who were repatriated in 1953).

A report dated November 4, 1954, prepared by the Office of Secretary of Defense, Progress Reports and Statistics indicated that a total of 2,701 POW had "Died while captured or interned;" the official total of 7,129 captured POW did not include 11 men held in "special" status [some 1954 reports show 7,140 as the POW total].

The 4,428 men repatriated in 1953, consisted of 149 returned in Operation Little Switch; 3,597 returned in Operation Big Switch; plus 682 escapees, evadees and others released after capture and returned to military control by the Communists.

Branch of service totals were: 3,973 Army; 224 Air Force; and 200 Marine Corps; and 31 Navy.

In 1980, the official number of POW deaths was changed to 2,415; and as of October 27, 1994 the total stood at 2,436.

These data suggest that at least since November 4, 1954 a total of 265 DWC cases have been reclassified from DWC to KIA or DOW (2,701 - 2,436).

See "Summary Comparison Of Selected "Hostile" Casualties" in PART I of this booklet.

HEAVY POW DEATH TOLL IN 1950-1951 One interim estimate, by the DA, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, dated September 30, 1954, serves as a terrible reminder of the heavy death toll of POWs during the early months of the war: the report shows a total of 6,654 men captured between June 50 and July 53, of which 2,660 died during that period of time for a 39.98% death rate:

| | <u>Captured</u> | <u>Died</u> | <u>%</u> |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| Jun - Oct 50 | 1,037 | 575 | 55.45 |
| Nov - Feb 51 | 4,139 | 1,896 | 45.80 |
| Mar - Jun 51 | 975 | 165 | 16.92 |
| | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1st Year: | 6,151 | 2,636 | 39.62 |
| Jul - Apr 52 | 234 | 15 | 6.40 |
| May - Mar 53 | 130 | 9 | 6.93 |
| Apr - Jul 53 | 139 | - | - |
| | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 1950 - 1953: | 6,654 | 2,660 | 39.98 |
| | ===== | ===== | ===== |

Considering the 1994 (current) DoD statistics, the ratio of men who were POWs (7,129) to deaths (2,436) is 34%; a vivid testimony to the cruelty and barbarism of their Communist captors when you compare the ratios with other recent wars: Vietnam (12%) and World War II (10.8%).

3./ Known Graves: According to Cole/RAND, there are 2,508 known graves in North Korea (2,096 + 412; see above chart).

Of these, 1,520 are in United Nations Command temporary cemeteries and 576 are in isolated burial sites (Army 217, USAF 4, branch/ nationality unknown 108, and 247 identified from Army Quartermaster data).

See Cole, Volume 1, Page xvi.

4./ MIA Deaths Not Confirmed: It is possible that hundreds, possibly as many as 1,000 - 2,000, of the 2,107 un-documented/ un-confirmed MIA deaths, noted in the above analysis, may have been transported to prisons in the former Soviet Union (according to a DoD DPMO ("POW/MIA Office") Study; based on testimony and data provided by Lt. Col. Philip Corso and Journalist Zygmunt Nagorski.

Corso told a Senate investigations committee in 1992 that a high-level Soviet defector confirmed to him the transfer of hundreds of American POWs to Siberia in rail cars during the war.

But that President Eisenhower chose not to force the issue on the grounds that a confrontation might escalate into all-out war; an unlikely story - the real reason more than likely had to do with cost-benefit analysis.

In 1996, a document dealing with the smuggling of U.S. POWs to Siberia, dated January 31, 1955, stamped "Secret" has surfaced from the White House files of President Dwight D. Eisenhower naming the Soviet official as saying that "U.S. and other U.N. POWs were being held in Siberia."

Also see Cole, Volume 3, page 102; Corso's testimony regarding two train loads of U.S. POWs, 450 per train, with "ample evidence" of a third train - for a total of 1,200.

Also see Soldiers of Misfortune, Page 162, by James D. Sanders, Mark A. Sauter, and R. Cort Kirkwood, 1992.

Also see John M.G. Brown, "Our Unknown POWs," The American Legion Magazine, September 1995, who said that 1,200 - 2,000 POWs may have been transferred to the former USSR.

[Brown served as a POW/MIA expert for the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs. He is the author of Moscow Bound: Policy, Politics and the POW/MIA Dilemma.]

In May 1996, an article with a Washington dateline appeared in the press indicating that the "Remains of as many as 4,000 of the more than 8,100 U.S. servicemen un-accounted for from the Korean War could be recovered in field searches that may begin in North Korea before year's end, a Pentagon official said Friday." By September, the joint effort had been put on hold. (see Part IX). Inasmuch as 2,096 deaths/burials have been confirmed in North Korea, the 4,000 number is suspect.

Unless the number includes the 2,107 unconfirmed /undocumented cases.

In February 1998, Robert Burns, an Associated Press writer, reported that the Army has declassified a series of eight "secret" reports written at different intervals during the Korean War by Army intelligence officers attempting to track POW movements.

The intelligence summaries, each entitled "UN Prisoners of War Camps and Conditions in Korea, Manchuria and China," led to the conclusion that American servicemen were shuttled through a clandestine network of prison camps in Manchuria and China during the war, with Manchuria being used as a collecting area.

So-called "peace" camps were established in Beijing, Dandong and Shanghai; other camps were located in Harbin and Tsingtao (now Qingdao).

One of the reports indicated that the POWs who were not sent to China for political indoctrination were sent to mines and labor camps in Manchuria; an August 1952 report said that the largest of this type of camp as of May 1952 was at Chungchun in the Manchurian region of northeastern China: "2,000 POWs here; they will not be exchanged."

[Contradiction: Currently living in the U.S. is a Marine ex-POW who escaped from the Manchurian coal mines; he said that the Soviets on occasion bought POWs from the CCF for labor in Siberia.]

5./ Russians Confronted Over POWs: On September 27, 1993, the Houston Post, reported that the U.S. government confronted Moscow, allegedly for the first time, with evidence that hundreds of U.S. Korean War POWs were secretly moved to the former Soviet Union.

The "evidence" is spelled out in a report, dated August 26, 1993, prepared by the Joint Commission Support Branch, Research and Analysis Division, DPMO, DoD - the "POW/MIA Office" - entitled "The transfer of U.S. Korean War POWs To The Soviet Union."

A copy was given to the Russians at a meeting in Moscow early in September 1993; but, according to the Houston Post "the Clinton administration has refused to release it."

Notwithstanding, a copy of the report was obtained by the Associated Press; I got a copy from Congresswoman Olympia J. Snowe (R-ME).

Part of the "evidence" is a list of 37 airmen (35 pilots and two enlisted men) missing from the Korean War whom the U.S. believes may have been captured and sent to the USSR.

See Appendix II to this booklet for the list.

Also see Cole, Volume 1, pages 161 and 166.

EXHIBIT 8.

RECAP OF RAND/COLE STUDY OF BODY-NOT-RETURNED (BNR) CASES

| | | KOREAN OPERATION (Cols. 2. - 5.) | | | | OTHER (Col.6.) | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| <u>1.</u> | <u>2.</u> | <u>3.</u> | <u>4.</u> | <u>5.</u> | <u>6.</u> | | |
| <u>BNR</u> | <u>Bodies</u> <u>Not</u> | <u>Bodies</u> | <u>Cases</u> | <u>Cases</u> <u>Not</u> | <u>Cases</u> <u>Not</u> | | |
| <u>Cases</u> | <u>Returned</u> | <u>Returned</u> | <u>Resolved</u> | <u>Resolved</u> | <u>Resolved</u> | | |
| 8,182 | <u>1./</u> | | | | | | |
| - 5 | <u>2./</u> | | | | | | |
| ---- | | | | | | | |
| 8,177 | <u>3./</u> | | | | | | |
| - 37 | <u>4./</u> | | | | | | |
| ---- | | | | | | | |
| | | <u>"Operation Glory" (Cols. 3.,4.,5.)</u> | | | | | |
| 8,140 | <u>5./</u> | 6,272 | 1,868 <u>6./</u> | 1,020 <u>6./</u> | 848 <u>6./</u> | 11 | <u>7./</u> |
| - 5 | <u>8./</u> | | | 5 | | | |
| ----- | | 6,272 | 1,868 | 1,025 | 843 <u>9./</u> | 11 | <u>9./</u> |
| 8,135 | <u>10./</u> | | | | | | |
| ===== | | | | | | | |

EXPLANATIONS:

1./ The ABMC lists 8,182 BNR cases.

2./, Five of the 8,182 BNR cases were not related to the Korean Operation.

3./ Thus, in 1954, the BNR count was 8,177 cases.

4./ Unrelated to "Operation Glory," 37 cases were resolved.

5./ That reduced the BNR total to 8,140; this constitutes the CILHI Mapper Data Base (and it is the total arrived at by the Cole/RAND Study published in 1994 for the Korean Operation).

Of the total of 8,140 cases [2,119 POW(BNR) cases and 6,021 MIA/KIA(BNR) cases], some 5,945 were witnessed/documented cases; however, 2,195 cases were not documented/witnessed and an unknown number of the 2,195 - "The Truly Forgotten" - were believed to be transferred to the USSR, estimated to be anywhere from 50 to 1,200.

6./ In "Operation Glory" in 1954, the remains of 1,868 Americans were returned, 1,020 were identified/resolved and 848 were not identified or resolved; the condition of the remains was deplorable.

7./ Over the years, an additional 11 Americans were added to the roster of those whose remains have been recovered but not identified; the 11 men may be Navy personnel shot down during the "Cold War" known to alive and detained in Siberia, who never returned.

8./ Since 1990, 208 coffins have been returned containing probable remains; four identifications were made in 1994/95; a fifth ID was made in 1996.

The condition of these remains also were deplorable, and there were stories in the press that remains were co-mingled and no one was sure if all the remains were American or for that matter all human.

9./ Thus, the cases not resolved from just the Korean Operation now stand at 843. [843 + 11 = 854 total cases Korea & Other]

10./ At the end of 1996, the total BNR count was 8,135.

In February 1998, the Air Force Casualty Office discovered information in the National Records Center in St. Louis, MO, which confirmed that the remains of four USAF personnel listed as KIA-BNR were in fact recovered; thus, the BNR count was effectively reduced to 8,131.

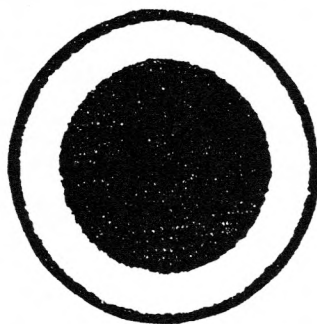
In 1998, an identification of a soldier was made stemming out of joint U.S.-DPRK recovery operations in North Korea in 1996, further reducing the BNR count to 8,130 (see Part IX for information).

The forensic identification of the soldier was made by the U.S. Army's Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii, using dental records.

On the opposite page are the shoulder patches of the major units of the United States ground forces who fought in Korea in 1950. The 11th Airborne Division patch is shown because men from that division made up the 187th RCT. The 1st Marine Division is no longer authorized a shoulder patch; the one shown was worn by members of the 1st Marine Division during World War II.



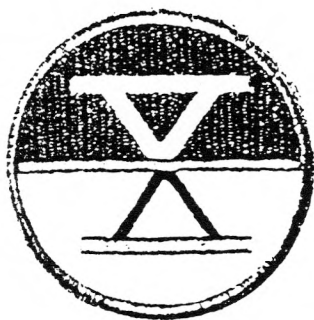
EIGHTH ARMY



I CORPS



IX CORPS



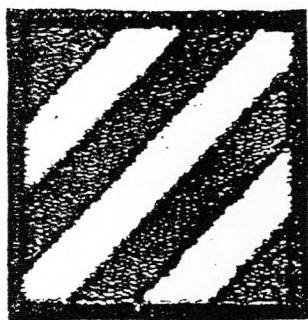
X CORPS



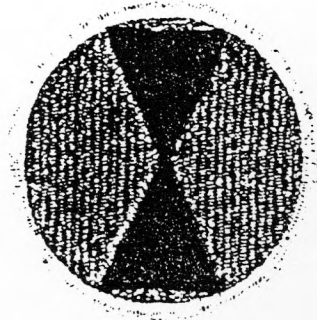
1st CAVALRY DIVISION



2d INFANTRY DIVISION



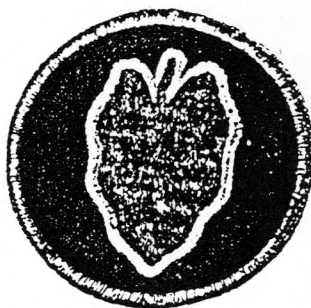
3d INFANTRY DIVISION



7th INFANTRY DIVISION



11th AIRBORNE DIVISION



24th INFANTRY DIVISION



25th INFANTRY DIVISION



1st MARINE DIVISION

PART VIII

THE SAD SPECTACLE OF AMERICANS BLAMING AMERICANS

A large number of Americans are against sending U.S. troops to foreign lands under the aegis of the United Nations to intervene in international disputes.

But if our troops are committed, as patriotic Americans we will support them 100%, even though we do not support the policy.

Should significant hostilities break out during one of these missions and prisoners are taken, it is our hope that we will do everything in our power to rescue them.

Not aid and abet the enemy, as some Americans did in the 1950s during the Korean War, by callously blaming our POWs for their own misfortunes and dehumanizing them in the process - while they were in captivity and when they returned home.

CCF AND NKPA ATROCITIES

According to the Department of Defense, a total of 2,436 POWs, died in Korea in the brutal Communist prison camps and their environs; most of the deaths resulted from murder, disease, starvation, maltreatment, and medical experimentation (the so-called "monkey gland" experiments in the so-called "sick houses"), etc.

In 1957, a Senate committee gathered evidence that showed:

"The treatment given American prisoners in Communist prisoner-of-war camps was a sequel to the brutalities and indignities suffered by the prisoners on death marches. The prisoners at these camps were survivors of marches and were necessarily in poor physical condition. The deliberate plan of savage and barbaric handling of these men was a continuation of the policy which existed on all the marches and violated virtually every provision of the Geneva Convention of 1929. They were denied adequate nourishment, water, clothing, and shelter. Not only were they denied medical care but they were also subjected to experimental monkey-gland operations. Housing conditions were horrible, resulting in widespread disease."

In a five-month period ending in the spring of 1951, some 1,600 POWs died in Camp 5 and several of the smaller surrounding camps situated on the Yalu River, according to eye-witnesses.

Hundreds of others died in other camps; no major effort was staged by the United States to rescue them.

Another 4,845 Americans were listed as missing in action, many of whom may have died in enemy hands.

Many of them were written off in 1953 despite credible evidence that some of them were still alive; perhaps as many as 700 - 1,200 may have been spirited off to the USSR.

Altogether, by the end of 1995, the remains of at least 8,135 American fighting men officially have not been recovered; if any of them have been recovered, they have not been officially identified.

In 1954, the total stood at 8,177, thus it is apparent that not much progress has been made over the past 40+ years to recover or identify remains.

Most of the men who wound up in the Communist camps fought valiantly on the field of battle before being captured.

But once cut off and abandoned along the frozen Yalu they had no hope of rescue; 67 tried to escape in vain.

At the end of 1953, 149 POWs were repatriated during Operation Little Switch, later 3,597 were repatriated in Operation Big Switch; within a year, all remaining MIAs were written off as dead.

In January 1996, the Pentagon confirmed that four U.S. deserters were still alive in North Korea but dismissed as "totally false" accounts in the South Korean press that some U.S. POWs were alive there.

In the 24-30 June 1996 issue of The Stars and Stripes, writer John Herrara reported that 10 to 15 U.S. soldiers may still be alive and held in North Korea, according to another Pentagon report.

The two-page report, leaked to the press by Rep. Robert Dornan, R-California, summarizes the conclusions of In Sung Lee, an analyst at the Pentagon's POW/MIA office; the Pentagon, however, said that the memo was a draft report that does not reflect the official position of the office or the Department of Defense.

It would be interesting to know how the men were carried on official casualty lists - if at all.

CZECH ATROCITIES

As time passes, more information on Communist cruelty to our POWs comes to light; on June 21, 1996, AP military writer Robert Burns reported that "up to several dozen" Americans and other UN prisoners taken prisoner in the Korean War may have been used as "laboratory specimens" in drug tests run by Soviet and Czech doctors and then executed to preclude public exposure of the testing.

According to a formerly secret U.S. government report dated April 27, 1992, source unnamed, Air Force intelligence officials first learned of the alleged testing program in 1990; the information may not have been shared with Congress.

Copies of the report were made public in June 1996 by Rep. Robert Dornan, R-California in a hearing that focused on POW/MIA issues.

The drug experiments allegedly were done at a Czech-built hospital in North Korea during the period of the three-year war.

In a note attached to the report, Lt. Gen. James R. Clapper, Jr., then director of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency, revealed the details of the program.

He wrote that:

"The purpose of the program was to develop comprehensive interrogation techniques involving medical, psychological and drug-induced behavior modification."

Although the AP report did not identify the source of the information, it said that Gen. Clapper had described the source of the information as reliable.

Speaking of the source, Gen. Clapper said:

"The source was well placed in that he personally saw progress reports on the work in North Korea that were forwarded to top leadership in the Czech Central Committee and Ministry of Defense."

It would be interesting to know how their deaths were reported in official casualty reports also.

KOREAN WAR POWS HELD TO STRICTER STANDARD

There are a number of myths about the Korean War POW experience which need to be addressed, but for the purpose of this part, only the charge of "cooperation" by the POWs with their captors will be discussed.

American POWs in Korea were held to much stricter standards by their fellow Americans than their World War II fathers and older brothers who died in the prison camps in that war - and they were severely criticized for the slightest infraction of rules.

During World War II in Germany, it was commonplace for Americans who were captured by the Germans to cooperate with them in order make life easier for themselves.

In some of the Stalags, Germans and Americans cooperated quite freely and even put on Christmas shows together.

Trading between the captors and the captives was winked at; Red Cross parcels were given up for privileges.

In some instances, lasting friendships were developed between the enemies.

The two sides got along quite well and there were no instances of Germans killing Americans in a systematic and brutal way in the prison camps.

Although POWs in other wars were regarded differently, in Korea, no slack was given to American G.I.s who were forced, upon threat of certain death, to cooperate with the enemy.

The POWs behaved no differently than U.S. and allied POWs during the war in the Pacific in such places as Bataan, Corregidor, Singapore and Mukden, China, where the murderous Unit 731 operated.

The perfidious slander of our POWs came mostly from an alarming number of Americans who seemingly were sympathetic to or duped by the Communist propaganda apparatus and who were too willing to believe the worst about their fellow Americans.

Others, who had never been POWs themselves, honestly believed that Americans under no circumstances should ever cooperate with the enemy even in the face of certain death.

The harsher standards dictated that even passive "cooperation" with the enemy was deemed to be traitorous "collaboration;" sadly, too many Americans peddled that line and in the process slandered everyone unfortunate enough to get captured by the Communists.

That rigid mind set led to the establishment of a new Code Conduct; although the 1955 code had beneficial aspects, it should be noted that it was, nevertheless, scrapped in 1977 as unrealistic and unworkable - so much for good intentions!

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

History tells us that the slander of our Korean War POWs had its roots in Cold-War Communist propaganda in an attempt to discredit Americans as weak and decadent while at the same time portraying Communists as strong and invincible.

The propaganda also served as a means to exonerate the Chinese Communists from their despicable propaganda-driven behavior in Korea by shifting blame from themselves onto American POWs for the POWs own suffering and deaths in their brutal prison camps - places reminiscent of Stalin's death camps in the Siberian Gulag system.

If one takes the time to look, there is an abundance of evidence to refute the Communist lies.

Making it difficult to believe in 1995 that some people still are willing to parrot long-discredited misrepresentations about American POW behavior during the Korean War.

AMERICANS WILLING TO BLAME AMERICANS

During and after the Korean War, there seemed to be a willingness, almost eagerness on the part of some Americans, including members of the media, government officials, and others to blame the Korean War POWs for the misdeeds and misfortunes of a few miscreants in order to paint them all with the same wide brush.

And, they seemed too ready and anxious to exonerate the Communists for their savage and brutal behavior toward our comrades-in-arms and to blame the POWs for their own deaths at the hands of their captors.

Deaths which actually were caused by inhuman and barbaric treatment, disease, murder and medical experimentation in prison "sick houses."

PRISON CAMP 5, PYOKTONG, NORTH KOREA

Don Snyder, an author, who researched conditions at Camp 5 from National Archives documents, described the prison as a "miniature holocaust."

He found, curiously, that Camp 5 had been built by the Communists before the Korean War started in anticipation of receiving American prisoners of war; a camp ready and waiting for its victims.

He said that upon arrival prisoners:

"Were packed tightly into dozens of floorless mud-and-stick huts. Packed so tightly they slept like sardines, no one able to stretch out his legs. It was an arctic place, with little sunlight and no warmth. At night the rats burrowed between their bodies to keep alive. The prisoners' cries for food and water were ignored. There was no medicine to kill their pain. At night they prayed for the wind to howl hard enough to drown out the sounds of men vomiting and weeping. Below the sound of the wind there were death rattles to awaken them. The Chinese were in charge of this subjugation, carrying out a program of systematic torture and torment that went on day and night. Prisoners were thrown into holes in the ground too shallow and narrow for them to lie down or stand up in; for days they were kept there, crouching and calling out. They were kept in cages and stabbed with sharpened sticks by the passing guards. As a form of entertainment for their captors, they were tied with ropes and strung up on wooden beams in such a way that when they moved involuntarily they would die by hanging themselves. There were prisoners with their eyes gouged out of their skulls and others with limbs missing. Twice a day they were given a meal, but here, too, it consisted of cracked corn like chicken feed. They were covered with lice. There was pneumonia and beriberi and dysentery. Men had dysentery so bad that their bowels moved every half hour for months. Every night there were more horrors, and in the morning more men to bury, their bodies already gnawed upon by the rats. Those wounded prisoners who had made it this far submitted to the Korean 'sickhouses,' hoping for refuge. Instead, they were used as guinea pigs for indescribable medical experiments."

Between the fall of 1950 and the spring of 1951, anywhere from 1,600 to 2,000 American fighting men, who had the misfortune to fall into Communist hands, died under such circumstances.

THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE STUDIES

After the Korean War, two primary POW studies were conducted, an Army-sponsored study at George Washington University and an Air Force study at Maxwell Air Force Base.

Both efforts were terminated before they were completed without comprehensive reports being compiled by the study groups.

Out of these studies emerged a recommendation from The Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Defense on Prisoners of War (1955) which formulated the new Code of Conduct rules.

A code which did not stand up under the test of time.

In lieu of a report, The Defense Advisory Committee published a pamphlet which contained only summary information and almost no documentation.

It must be assumed that whatever was not in the pamphlet, including individual dossiers, was for the most part held in secret; the reason why, perhaps, there never was an official public report.

Thus, the whole truth was never told to the American people; and thousands of Americans servicemen were smeared in the process.

And a slanderous myth was allowed to continue into perpetuity by our government and the U.S. Army, whose uniform, even though reduced to rags, the POWs so proudly wore until the time of their untimely deaths.

Most of whom were in there late teens or early 20s.

Thousands of whom were murdered or died from causes arising out of malnutrition or disease.

Men who were not around after the Korean War to defend themselves against the malicious slander of their fellow Americans - for dead men tell no tales!

One of whom was Robert Englehart, Infantryman, Company C, 19th Infantry, 24th Infantry Division - captured by the Chinese in November 1950; he died of pellagra, a horrible disease, in May 1951.

A boyhood friend, who followed me to Korea only to be murdered there after several months of intense combat.

Listen to what Life magazine, December 1950, had to say about the 19th Infantry Regiment after receiving a Christmas card from them:

"The card was from Korea, and it was late in arriving. On the outside was the regimental shield and identification pictured above. A simple legend inside conveyed 'best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year--From the Officers and Men of the Nineteenth Infantry.' In reply, we cannot very well wish the officers and men of the 19th Regiment a happy 1951, for we know they are not going to have a happy year. Not a happy start of the year, anyhow. They are going to have more fighting, and killing and dying for their country. And they are going to have it without much thanks from their country or notice in the press. Theirs is the kind of Regular Army outfit which gets the mean jobs, and little else besides.

"Just a so-so outfit with a home-spun sort of fellow (Colonel Ned Moore of Guthrie Center, Iowa) for a commander. The 19th has been getting mean jobs since the first week of the war, and not many of the men and officers who first went into battle are left now. No, there isn't much to say about or to the 19th Regiment. Except this, from the heart--God bless you and keep you. Others may win the laurels. You win the wars."

My boyhood pal, Bobby Englehart, spent his Christmas along the Yalu River in a brutal Communist prison camp; he didn't win the war or get any laurels.

To those Americans who blame Americans, just another forgotten soldier in a forgotten war.

In 1992, Steve Otto, a journalist with the Tampa Tribune wrote:

"Korea, a war that most of us today would not know about except for the MASH TV series."

Otto may not know or remember, but Englehart and too many others who gave their all for their country - sons of Massachusetts - are remembered by his fellow Korean War veterans; his name is engraved on the beautiful Massachusetts Korean War Memorial located at the Boston Navy Yard.

TREACHERY IN HIGH PLACES

A lot of young Americans, like PFC Englehart, who was captured on November 4, 1950 by Chinese troops - who at the time were reconnoitering in North Korea in an intelligence capacity - may have survived the war if it had not been for the treachery and deceit of traitors operating in London, Washington and in the United Nations.

On his deathbed, Donald Maclean, the KGB spy who headed the American desk of the British Foreign Office, admitted that the highlight of his nefarious career came when he passed on President Harry Truman's secret orders to General MacArthur to limit the Korean War to the Korean peninsula - an act which doomed hundreds of U.S. soldiers, like Englehart, to captivity and brutal death.

Norm Jeffers in an article in the September 1993 issue of The Graybeards" pointed out that:

"Before the traitor to Britain revealed Truman's secret orders to MacArthur, Mao Zedong had adamantly refused the Kremlin's request that China enter the war, because he feared that American forces would invade China.

"However, with information supplied by the KGB spy, Stalin convinced Mao that U.S. forces were ordered by Truman to fight only in Korea. On November 26, 1950, ten days before Truman 'muzzled' MacArthur by Presidential Order, some 300,000 Chinese 'volunteers' swarmed across the border."

The UN's military staff, headed up by the Communist Constantine Zinchenko during the Korean War, also had access to orders going from the Pentagon to General MacArthur, and passed them on to the Communist enemy before he got them.

[Under a secret agreement made in 1948 by U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, a Communist would always fill the second most important UN post, that of Under or "Assistant Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs.]

In 1953, Army Secretary Robert Stevens considered it "utter nonsense" that such treachery occurred.

According to Jeffers, the practice of passing on battle plans to the enemy by the UN Military Secretariat before UN field commanders got them, was affirmed in a report of the Committee of the Judiciary of the 84th Congress, titled "The Korean War and Related Matters."

THE GENESIS OF THE MYTH

The genesis of the Korean War POW myth that two-thirds of American POWs had cooperated or collaborated - in the sense that even passive behavior was dishonorable or treasonous - started with Eugene Kinkead, a former editor and writer for The New Yorker magazine, in a book he wrote in 1959 entitled In Every War But One.

To the un-knowlegeable, the book is a damning portrayal of POW disloyalty and treason; however, the careful student of history knows otherwise.

For when you read and study the large amount of rebuttal evidence written by responsible scholars and historians, such as by Albert D. Biderman in his March To Calumny (1979), you begin to see that the so-called "evidence" portrayed by Kinkead in his book is extremely flawed in its accuracy and presentation.

By his own admission, Kinkead said he wrote his book in large part based on conversations with Army officials; much of it is anecdotal - merely bits and pieces of random, unrecorded conversation.

A careful reading of Kinkead's book brings one to believe that Kinkead used the information to fashion a story to agree with beliefs that he may already have held on Americans and American society in general - in short, Kinkead may have been predisposed based on his own personal value system to think the worst of his fellow Americans.

It is likely that he may have found it very easy to believe and accept negative images based on his beliefs rather than images based on real events.

WITTING AND UNWITTING DUPES

In the 1950s, many well-meaning liberals and conservatives may have wittingly or unwittingly played into the hands of Communists by accepting Communist propaganda in order to bolster and prove their own political propaganda.

While liberals were decrying American society, conservatives may have been too willing to believe the Communist propaganda that passive cooperation by our POWs in captivity somehow reflected an alarming weakness in the American national character, as well as social rot and decay.

They may have been too willing to blame Americans to prove that they were not "soft on communism."

Caught between a rock and a hard place were the POWs.

What the dupes perhaps did not know (some of them) was that the Communists had set them up.

The World Peace Council was formed in 1949; just three months before the North Koreans attacked South Korea on June 25, 1950.

The WPC organized the World Peace Appeal (known as the "Stockholm Petition against the Korean War") which launched the most extensive campaign of psychological warfare ever conducted on a world-wide scale for the purpose of screening the Communist attack.

The Communists also had their supporters in the United States.

According to the Congressional Record, April 21, 1971:

"The outbreak of war in Korea in 1950 caused a predictable knee-jerk reaction among the world's communists. As strongly as they had supported the military effort against Hitler and fascism, they opposed any military effort against communist expansion in Korea. In the United States the communists launched a major propaganda offensive designed to aid the communists in Korea, China and the U.S.S.R. by attempting to discredit the United States before the rest of the world as a nation guilty of the foulest war crimes, including alleged germ warfare against innocent Koreans."

In the post-truce period after 1953, the Communist propaganda machine continued to work globally.

KINKEAD'S CREDENTIALS WERE QUESTIONABLE

Kinkead said that he based his book on the five-year investigation and study by the Army of POW behavior in the prison camps, as well as on a number of interviews with individuals involved in the Army's POW study.

But Kinkead's "investigation" of the Army's investigation was a very curious undertaking indeed, mainly because the Army study itself had never been published, nor had it ever been interpreted for the American public!

In the preface to his book, Kinkead admitted that the so-called Army Study lay:

"Buried in bits and pieces around the military landscape - in the voluminous and now retired prisoner files, in official briefings, in reports before various committees, in diverse memoranda gathering dust these days [1959] in forgotten cabinets ...and in the minds of the men who composed its now disbanded research groups and who are presently scattered in new assignments across the country and the world."

In short, nowhere.

Whether Kinkead was qualified at all to conduct such a study into such matters was highly questionable when one considers that he had no military background or special qualifications in sociology or psychology.

Although a writer and editor of the liberal New Yorker, his favorite field of study, self-admittedly, was natural science.

One book that he wrote, Spider, Egg and Microcosm (1950), highlighted the studies of three scientists in the fields of arachnology, embryology and microbiology.

Why would someone with no military savvy, want to, and be allowed to, re-interpret the Army Study - especially when the Army itself could have published its own study - is highly suspect and open wide to conjecture.

Whatever the Army's reasons, Kinkead was allowed to pick and choose as he could on a catch-as-catch-can basis the bits and pieces of information for his book from available records and so-called "interviews" with Army officials.

Along the way, he asked several psychologists to help him write the book, to explain the "psychological" dimensions of POW behavior, but much to their credit they turned him down cold.

FRIENDS IN HIGH PLACES

In 1954, he got official permission to begin his "investigation" from Earl Johnson, the Under Secretary of the Army.

When it was published, the Kinkead tract, rife with distorted depictions and interpretations about the events in Korea, over-simplifications, out-of-context quotations and suspect illustrations, offered a damaging and negative portrayal of the POW events in Korea.

One of those distortions was that two-thirds of the POWs had in some way seriously cooperated or "collaborated" with the enemy.

To advance this outrageous charge, Kinkead relied on a not-to-well-thought-out statement by a high Army official on POW cooperation - purportedly given to him in an unrecorded meeting at which no notes were taken.

According to Kinkead, Hugh M. Milton II, the Assistant Secretary of the Army said:

"If we use as a standard the committing of some perhaps understandable act of 'technical' collaboration, such as broadcasting Christmas greetings to relatives at home, the percentage might run as high as thirty per cent."

Yes, Virginia, Milton was talking about POWs sending Christmas messages home!

The 30% figure is the one that got the most publicity in the press then and continues to be oft-quoted to this day by Americans willing to blame other Americans.

Even excluding such technical collaboration, Milton said that:

"One man in every seven, or more than thirteen per cent, was guilty of serious collaboration - writing disloyal tracts, say, or agreeing to spy or organize for the Communists after the war."

As to the 13%, he was, of course, talking only about the POWs who had been repatriated, interviewed and charged by the Army; he was not referring to the 2,436 men who died in the prison camps under inhumane and barbaric circumstances - who could not, of course, testify on their own behalf.

Dead men tell no tales!

What was the "serious collaboration" all about?

The Army decided to investigate.

In 1955 the Department of Defense published information which gave a breakdown of the 13% figure as follows:

| <u>Service</u> | <u>Total</u> <u>Repatriated</u> | <u>Number</u> <u>"Required</u> <u>Further</u> <u>Investigation"</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Army | 3,973 | 426 | 11% |
| Air Force | 224 | 87 | 39 |
| Marine Corps | 200 | 52 | 26 |
| Navy | 31 | 0 | - |
| | ----- | --- | -- |
| All Services * | 4,428 | 565 | 13% |
| | ===== | === | == |

* includes Little Switch 149; Big Switch 3,597 plus others "returned to military control."

For some reason, the Army was intent on prosecuting its POWs; whereas the other services refused to do so - much to their credit; the investigation, though, would prove that Kinkead's charges were greatly exaggerated.

Why then would the Army choose to take such a hard line?

Was it because the top brass was embarrassed about the conduct of the war and their inability to rescue their own?

And so decided to save their careers and capitalize on the misfortunes of the POWs whose history they could not change?

Perhaps there were darker reasons; one can only surmise.

As part of the their campaign, the Army apparently utilized the services of an Army psychiatrist named Colonel William E. Mayer, M.D., who traveled around the country giving speeches at hundreds of liberal colleges to the sons and daughters of the privileged elite who never would have to worry about gracing the hilly, barren countryside of places like Korea.

[While the truly "best and the brightest" serve, fight, bleed and die in America's wars, the sons of the elite are safely and comfortably ensconced in liberal institutions of "higher" learning where their skulls get filled full of liberal mush.]

A tape-recorded speech by Mayer was disseminated to thousands of active and reserve military units and government organizations and media throughout the country which painted the POWs in a bad light; in the opinion of many, a disgraceful display of America-bashing.

Mayer used selective examples gleaned from his own experiences in interrogating returning POWs, to "prove" his points; the tape hammered away at scurrilous themes which later were echoed by Kinkead in his book.

SCURRILOUS THEMES GOT MORE PRESS THAN THE REBUTTALS

It is interesting to note that few scholars of the Korean War gave credence to Kinkead's writings; yet, only a few important rebuttals were printed; namely, The Reporter (1959); New York Times (1959); Army, Navy and Air Force Register (1960); and Encounter (1960).

The most scholarly book, in my opinion, written to date on the issue is Albert D. Biderman's March To Calumny (1959), which thoroughly discredits the works of Kinkead, Mayer and other Americans who chose, for whatever reasons, to believe the worst about our American fighting men.

Sadly, the phenomena of Americans blaming Americans persists to some extent today.

THE RECORD, HOWEVER, STANDS ON ITS OWN

Worldwide, - and on the home front during the Korean War - the Communist propaganda blitz, stemming out of the Stockholm "Peace" conferences, lead a lot of gullible people to believe that the POWs who died under brutal circumstances in the prison camps were somehow responsible for their own deaths.

And too many people also were willing to believe the worst about those who survived.

But what are the facts?

The record shows that of 4,428 repatriated POWs in 1953, some 565 or 13% of them were investigated on charges of misconduct, including "collaboration;" many of them were hounded by the CIA and the FBI.

But the record also shows that the investigations exonerated most of the men so charged, resulting in only a small number of men who indeed were found guilty of egregious crimes and sentenced for their crimes.

With respect to the ARMY, some 425 men were investigated; 82 were selected for courts martial; of those only 14 went to trial and 11 were convicted; the rest were cleared - by strictly legal criteria, only 10 out of over 4,000 men were proved guilty of collaboration.

Subsequently, other agencies which conducted independent investigations also came to similar conclusions.

In 1954, the Foreign Claims Commission paid claims in full for 7,626 claims filed on behalf of POWs, alive or dead, presuming all POWs had been inhumanely treated - despite a finding in their investigation that not more than 57 men out of 7,600-odd who had been captured had been active or passive "collaborators" in one sense or another.

Chairman W. Gillilland came down squarely on the side of the POWs.

THE ARMY PSCHIATRIC SURVEY

Paul M. Cole, who completed a study of POW/MIA issues for RAND/Pentagon in 1994, noted that the Army psychiatric survey of all POWs repatriated in the Little Switch (147) and Big Switch (3,596) prisoner exchanges in Korea in 1953 indicated that 82.1% of the men returned were in "good mental health and morale."

Only 17.90% suffered from psychoses (0.9%), psycho-neuroses (7.2%), character behaviors (5.9%), mental deficiency (0.8%), personality disorders (3.0%), and other (.01%) - except for the character cases, salvageable.

Not a bad report when you consider that the prisoners were not exactly checked into comfortable country clubs along the scenic Yalu River where they received excellent educational and psychological training from their Chinese and North Korean benefactors - in between sunny bouts of golf.

But was the report biased in an attempt to minimize the horrors and cruelty of prison life as both sides led up to the Armistice?

Perhaps.

Or did the report reflect the reality, that the POWs who were lucky enough to be repatriated before the so-called "Peace" talks began, fared far better than the POWs who were captured in the early months of the war?

GHOSTS OF THE KOREAN WAR HAUNT AMERICA

Because the Army failed to produce an official accounting of the POW experience in Korea and make it available to the public; and because it chose to destroy most of its records, we'll probably never know the full story.

Thomas Dittmer, Tribune, Kansas, who was held for 32 months by the Koreans and Chinese, had this to say in response to a letter on casualties I placed in the March-April 1995 issue of the KWVA magazine:

"The Koreans and Chinese were always looking for any list of the DWC (Died While Captive) that anyone may have, and those who were found to have a list were severely punished. I don't know of anyone getting out with any list. What did interest me is that after we were returned to the U.S. Army control we were individually interrogated by Army intelligence personnel. I can't speak for everyone who was released but the questions I was asked were only if I had seen any large concentration of enemy troops or supply dumps. Not one question about if we knew of any one who died in prison camp or on the long march north to the Yalu River. Every one has buddies that died, if more that one person had named some one, that person would have been confirmed to be dead."

BRAINWASHING

At the time of the truce in July 1953, 21 Americans refused to be repatriated; this was widely (and often falsely) played up in the press, and soon a gullible American public was scared in to believing that the Communists were somehow successfully "brainwashing" our POWs.

Hollywood capitalized on the brainwashing idea by making movies like The Manchurian Candidate which only reinforced public fears on the subject.

In 1956, the Department of Defense issued the following statement which should have put the story to rest once and for all, but it was not widely disseminated and so the fiction has persisted down through the years.

"Several celebrated cases of authentic 'brainwashing' have been reported during the last decade in Communist Europe and recently [i.e., 1956] in China. However, it is obvious that such time-consuming, conditioning process could not be employed against any sizable group, such as a prisoner of war group, because of the excessive time and personnel required.

In Korea, American prisoners of war were subjected to group indoctrination, not 'brainwashing'...The exhaustive efforts of several Government agencies failed to reveal even one conclusively documented case of the actual 'brainwashing' of an American prisoner of war in Korea."

GERM WARFARE

In November 1998, Mike Feinsilber, an Associated Press writer, reported that 12 documents retrieved from the Presidential Archive in Moscow by Cold War historians Milton Leitenberg and Kathryn Weathersby show conclusively that the Soviets lied about U.S. germ warfare in Korea during the height of the Korean War.

Lieterberg is a biological warfare specialist at the University of Maryland; Ms. Weathersby is a historian who specializes in the Soviets' role in the Korean War.

The Communists charged that U.S. warplanes dropped disease-bearing insects over the battlefields using 448 aircraft on 68 missions to spread plague, anthrax, cholera, encephalitis and meningitis.

Twenty-five American POWs were forced to sign "confessions."

The claims were instigated by Chinese advisors at a time when North Korean soldiers were dying of cholera in large numbers.

According to the researchers, the allegations were fully supported by Josef Stalin and Mao Tse Tung.

The charges were given credibility in a 669-page report issued by the late Joseph Needham, a British biochemist and avowed Marxist, who headed a Communist-backed "International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts Concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China."

The researchers' documents show that North Koreans facing execution were infected with plague to make the case; in addition, two regions of infection were simulated.

After Stalin's death in 1953, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution that said,

"The Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were misled. The spread in the press of information about the use by the Americans of bacteriological weapons in Korea was based on false information. The accusations against the Americans were fictitious."

The statements made by American POWs were renounced when the prisoners were repatriated.

ARE ANY POW/MIA STILL ALIVE?

In January 1996, the Pentagon confirmed that four U.S. deserters - one who wanted to return to the U.S. - were still alive in North Korea, but dismissed as "totally false" accounts in the South Korean press that some U.S. POWs were alive there.

In the 24-30 June 1996 issue of The Stars and Stripes, writer John Herrera reported that, according to a Pentagon report, 10 to 15 U.S. soldiers may still be alive and held in North Korea.

The two-page report, leaked to the press by Rep. Robert Dornan, R-California, summarizes the conclusions of In Sung Lee, an analyst at the Pentagon's POW/MIA Office; the Pentagon, however, said that the memo was a draft report that does not reflect the official position of the office or the Department of Defense.

Lee's report cited several sightings of Caucasians in their 50s working in the fields in collective farms under the scrutiny of North Korean security guards.

Of course, they could be immigrant prisoners from other countries, or possibly Americans from the Vietnam War.

If American servicemen are still alive today, it would be interesting to see how they are carried on official casualty lists - if at all.

WAR CRIMES

The ordeal that our POWs suffered in the brutal, godless Communist prison camps along the Yalu is now well known; what is less known is the apparent intentional policy of the Communists from the very beginning of the war to treat American prisoners of war savagely.

In the first few months, the Communists perpetrated a number of war crimes against captured American soldiers on the battlefield or on the way to the prison camps in North Korea - the following are just a few of those stories.

Massacre at Hill 303

That atrocity featured a mass killing and wounding of 41 prisoners of war, all members of the 5th Cavalry Regiment, who had their hands tied behind their backs at the time the shootings occurred. See Exhibit 11.

In August 1950, 31 platoon members of Company H, 5th Cavalry were defending a position near Hill 303, located a few miles northeast of Waegwan and east of the Naktong River, when the North Koreans began to infiltrate the lines.

The platoon leader asked for reinforcements and was told that 60 South Korean soldiers were on the way to join them; soon afterwards, a large number of Koreans appeared from a nearby apple orchard, the G.I.'s assumed they were the reinforcements.

Not until the Koreans were almost on top of their positions did the Americans realize their mistake; the "reinforcements" were heavily armed North Korean troops which outnumbered them about 10 to 1.

A small number of others, from other platoons, similarly were taken.

The Reds marched the Americans to a nearby cemetery where they were kept under heavy guard, the next morning the North Koreans tied their wrists behind their backs; a few resisted and were clubbed to death.

The next day, the Communists tried to escape across the nearby Naktong River but were beaten off when U.S. mortar fire began to drop nearby.

On the following day, U.S. troops began to advance up the slope of Hill 303.

Before they retreated, the North Koreans walked up and down the line of trussed prisoners shooting them as they went.

According to TIME, August 28, 1950, when General Douglas MacArthur heard of the murders, he issued a stern warning to North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung.

The warning was widely broadcast by radio and leaflets were dropped over enemy lines.

"These crimes are not only against the victims themselves but against humanity as well," he said.

"I shall hold you and your commanders criminally accountable under the rules and precedents of war."

MacArthur would not be able to carry out his promises; in less than a year he would be sacked by President Harry Truman for "insubordination."

There would be other atrocities in the months ahead, but the leaders at the top would go unpunished.

Death March

On August 3, 1996, at a reunion of former American Korean War POWs in Chicago, the Army awarded Wayne "Johnnie" Johnson, Lima, Ohio, the Silver Star, in a long-delayed salute to his courage and ingenuity while a prisoner of war in North Korea for nearly 38 months.

A member of Company L, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, Johnson was captured in July 1950 near Chochiwon, South Korea.

During four harsh summers and three brutal winters in captivity, Johnson, then an 18-year-old Private First Class, managed to secretly record the deaths of some 500 captives held with him who died of starvation, exposure to freezing weather and murder.

Although he knew that if he got caught, it could mean instant death or torture, throughout his long period of captivity Johnson secretly recorded each occurrence on scraps of paper as he went along, using stolen ink and a makeshift pen to make copies.

The first 100 or so deaths that he recorded occurred during a nine-day death march in November 1950 ending at the Yalu River; ironically, the first to die were men who were killed by an American fighter pilot who unknowingly strafed a building containing some of the POWs.

Along the way, others would inform him of eye-witness accounts of deaths, putting themselves at risk too.

The Death March survivors call themselves the "Tiger Group;" after the North Korean colonel who led the death march and whom the prisoners called "Tiger."

Wilbert R. "Shorty" Estabrook, Oakland, Maine, Company B, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, founded the group in 1970.

Johnson remembers a particularly horrifying experience which took place on the morning of November 1; according to Johnson, the colonel "...halted the procession.

"He climbed atop a dirt mound and ordered 1st Lt Cordus Thornton of Dallas to join him.

"The colonel wanted to show the prisoners the price they would pay if they straggled and slowed up the march.

"He put his pistol to (Thornton's) head and shot him. It splattered his skull and brains on us right there in the front row. That stays with you for a long time."

The log that Johnson maintained contained only essential facts - name, rank, unit, date of death and hometown.

"William Griffith, F,34, 11-1-50, Pittsburgh, Pa."

"Leonard Provost, P,21, 2-14-51, Santa Clara, N.Y."

The letter "F" meant PFC, the letter "P" meant Private; the number 34 was the 34th Infantry Regiment, 21 was the 21st Infantry Regiment.

About a year and a half later after he was captured, a guard in the prison camp found his list and he was severely punished; but Johnson had made a second copy and had it hidden away - and he kept on recording.

In August 1953, the Red Cross gave the POWs, who were in the process of being repatriated, a bag of toiletries that included a metal tube of tooth paste.

Johnson washed out the toothpaste, rolled up his list and inserted it in the tube; soon he was on his way home with the evidence.

Strangely enough, Johnson said he shared his information with Army interrogators at a debriefing, but according to the AP story, "...some of the information fell through the cracks and was not passed to victims' families."

In addition to the military deaths, the names of 24 civilians are recorded on Johnson's list - including one Roman Catholic bishop (USA), three Roman Catholic sisters (2 Belgium, 1 France), six Roman Catholic priests (5 France, 1 Ireland), one Anglican nun (Ireland) and one Anglican priest (Britain).

The full import of Johnson's list came to light in 1995 when retired Command Sergeant Major Timothy F. Casey brought the fact of Johnson's list to the attention of the authorities.

Then, Sergeant Victoria Bingham, an Army researcher who dealt with Korean War POWs, met with Johnson at a reunion of former prisoners of war in California.

Thanks to them, Johnson's list now is being used to cross-check information contained in the Defense POW-MIA database.

Robert Burns, the Associated Press writer who ran the feature story, had this to say,

"That his (Johnson's) deed went officially unrewarded for more than four decades is an example of how thoroughly the United States tried to forget a war that took more than 54,000 American lives (worldwide) and ended in an unsatisfying stalemate."
[Parenthetical information inserted.]

A copy of Johnson's list is included in Exhibit 9; a printed version of the list can be viewed on the Internet at Korean War Project at <http://www.koreanwar.org>.

Into The Tunnel

That is the title 8 of Rudy Tomedi's book, No Bugles, No Drums, an oral history of the Korean War; the chapter details the ordeals of PFC Lloyd Kreider, a medic with the 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, who was taken prisoner in early August.

Between July 2 and July 23, the division was decimated in a series of delaying actions at Osan, Cho'nan, Choch'iwon, the Kum River and Taejon; the 34th Infantry was particularly hard hit, enough so that by the end of August the 34th Infantry Regiment would be deactivated.

Kreider, in a group of about one thousand men, was marched north; at the time of the Inchon landing, he was in Seoul.

After a series of initial defeats, a renewed American Army was on the move - the NKPA was thoroughly defeated.

Out of the original 1,000 or so men in Kreider's group, only about 700 survived the march to Seoul, the rest were murdered along the way - some were used for bayonet practice.

For a short time in September 1950 there was hope, General MacArthur's war summary reported that some 300 - 400 POWs were liberated in Seoul; the story proved to be false when an AP field dispatch reported that Army units in Seoul found a list of prisoners but no prisoners.

Leg two of the death march to the North Korean capital of Pyongyang was just as bad; men were shot or bayoneted for the slightest infraction along the way.

By the time the group reached the North Korean capital, only about 350 men remained; then they were put on a train and on October 20 they pulled into a tunnel near Sunchon.

In the middle of the tunnel, the train stopped and the shooting and bayoneting began.

The 187th Airborne RCT made an airborne assault on Sunchon - Sukchon on the same day in an attempt to cut off about 30,000 fleeing North Koreans and hopefully rescue the prisoners.

Although the 187th managed to capture 3,818 NKPA troops, no US prisoners were recovered.

Somehow, PFC Kreider managed to survive; he got help from a friendly Korean family who turned him over to the South Korean Army which in turn escorted him to the 187th Airborne.

Enter The Dragon

In November 1950, after a series of probes and ambushes above the Ch'ong'chon River, the Chinese Communist Forces entered the fray in force - committing about a half million men along a wide front aimed at driving the UN out of North Korea.

With the exception of reports of CCF brutality along the northeast front in early December, little has been written about atrocities by the Chinese forces. See Exhibit 10.

POSTSCRIPT

In Korea, our POWs had a cruel enemy to deal with and those who made it home were shabbily treated by their government and shamefully ignored by an apathetic public - including, sadly inexplicably, a large percentage of the GI's who had fought in World War II.

Throughout the period of the 1950s, there was a lot of misinformation/disinformation put out to the public by a sorry lot of Americans, both on the right and the left of the political spectrum, who, for ideological reasons, found it easy to scapegoat their fellow Americans.

In my opinion, they were the real collaborators whether they realized it or not.

It's even sadder to note that some still think that way today.

The ghosts of the Korean War continue to haunt America!

SOLDIER KEPT NAMES OF FELLOW POWS WHO DIED IN KOREA

WASHINGTON Through four harsh summers and three brutal winters in North Korea. The "Tiger Group" of American POWs wasted away. Some froze. Some starved. Some were executed. In all, about 500 of the original 758 captives died. Secretly, almost miraculously, one survivor recorded each loss. He is Wayne Johnson, an 18-year-old private first class, six days at the war front, when North Koreans captured him and hundreds of other soldiers of the Army's 24th Infantry Division in July 1950 near Chochiwon, South Korea.

EXHIBIT 9

Sunday Morning, December 3, 1950.

Page Thirty-three

US Wounded Were Burned By China Reds

GI's Scream in Pain;
Others Were Run Over,
Lucky Survivors Relate

NORTHEAST FRONT, Korea, Dec. 2 (UP)—Survivors of a Communist ambush said today that fanatical Chinese burned wounded American prisoners alive and danced around the flames "like wild Indians" while the G.I.s screamed in pain.

Other men of the U. S. 7th Infantry Division said the Chinese threw some wounded soldiers onto a highway and ran over them with halftracks, bayoneted others in the face and machinegunned their flag of truce when they tried to surrender.

The 7th Division men made a bloody retreat down the east side of Chosin reservoir in northeast Korea to Hagaru at the southern tip. From there, U. S. Marines and Air Force pilots in probably the greatest mercy flight in history flew 1,000 casualties to rear area hospitals.

One of the three survivors with whom I talked was Pfc. Benjamin Butler, 19, of Browns, Ill., of the 32nd Regiment. He said his group of trucks was attacked about midnight after it ran into a roadblock in the snow covered hills.

"When some of our guys tried to surrender the Chinese bayoneted them in the faces," he said. "Others waved a flag trying to surrender and the Chinese opened up on them with submachine guns."

"After my ammunition was gone I played dead in a truck. If a man was shot in the leg they would shoot him again and again and kill him. They took most of the men's clothes and guns..."

"They threw about 10 or more into a truck, some naked, some still alive, threw blankets and gasoline over them and set them afire. This bunch took off and then we dragged some of them out of the fire."

Butler said while he was playing dead in a truck a Chinese climbed in and stomped on his face—which showed the bruises.

The other survivors with whom I talked were Pfc. Doyle Logan, 19, of Smithers, West Va., and Pfc. Jackie Brooks, 18, of Richmond, Va. Both of the 31st Regiment.

The soldiers, interviewed separately, said the Chinese brutality was not reserved for the Americans but that they also bayoneted their own wounded.

Brooks said he was riding as guard on a truck loaded with litter patients.

"We had fought through three roadblocks," he said. "Some trucks made it and some didn't. Just after midnight the trucks ahead of us were shot up and blocked the road. The Chinks started down out of the hills blowing trumpets and whistles."

"They came right alongside the trucks and we could see them pretty well in the moonlight."

"Most of them had Thompson sub machineguns. A few had 30 caliber carbines with bayonets. The guy in the next truck had a .50 caliber machinegun and I had an M1 rifle. They killed the machinegunner with a grenade. I got down in the truck body and fired back at them. I stayed there till almost dawn."

"They poured gasoline over the truckloads of wounded men and set them afire. I actually saw them do it to four trucks. There must have been about 40 men in each one. Some of them had already been killed by bullets."

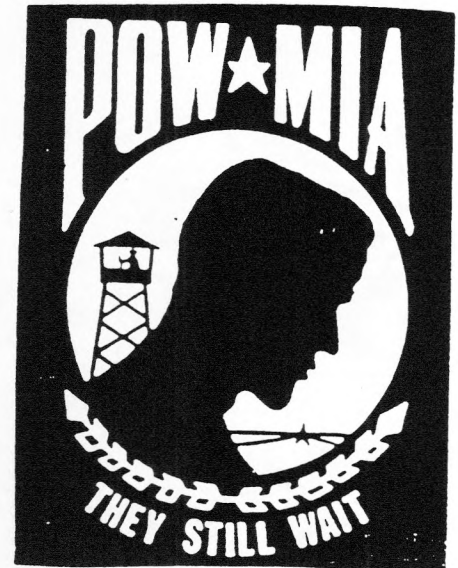
"A few were able to get out of the trucks, but there were still a lot of them on the trucks."

"I could hear the men on the trucks screaming 'help me.' I couldn't do anything. I was out of ammunition by then and there were Chinese between me and the nearest truck."

"They would pour gas on a truck and set it afire and run around it yelling like a bunch of wild Indians. I could see their faces in the light from the flames and they were all grinning and laughing."

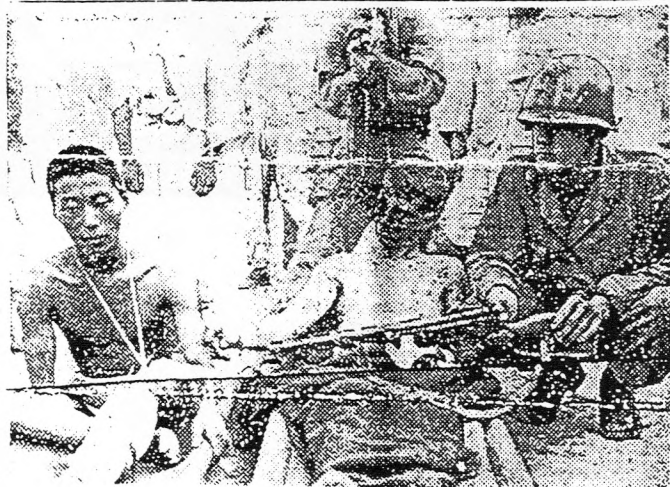
"They turned over one truckload of wounded men and ran over several of them with halftracks."

"I stayed in the truck until they pitched in a grenade and started to pour gas on it. Just as they set it afire I made a run for it. There were a lot of slugs falling all around me but I had a lot of luck and got away."



....LEST WE FORGET!

Barbarity on Hill 303



SHOT IN THE BACK!—Last rites for American soldiers who were victims of barbarous execution by North Koreans Reds are administered by Chaplain (Capt.) A. M. Knier, Kiel, Wis. (top photo). They are part of a group of 36 American GIs found dead on Hill 303 near Waegwan, most of them shot in the back with their hands tied behind them. In second picture, an 18-year-old GI (center), who escaped death by falling into a ravine when he was hit in the leg and pretending to be dead, points to a North Korean whom he claimed was the lieutenant who gave the execution order. The young fighter smeared blood from his leg wound on his face and was left for dead. An MP (right) holds a Russian-made "burp" gun used in the executions. Yanks (third picture) examine helmets and other possessions of some of the atrocity victims brutally murdered by North Koreans. (Acme Photos by Stanley Tretick)



7 More Yank GIs Found Murdered By North Koreans

By FRANK EMERY
WITH THE 1ST CAV. DIV.
IN KOREA (INS)—The bodies of seven more murdered American soldiers were found Friday near two disabled tanks beside a battle-scarred Korean roadway.

PFC Robert Mauro of Revere, Mass., driver of a jeep-ambulance, said, "Their faces were blacked as if gasoline had been thrown on them and set afire."

One of the seven dead Americans, he said, had "a hole in his leg."

THE DISCOVERY raised to 39 the number of known atrocity deaths charged to North Korean Communists in the past three days.

Three of five Americans who escaped from a mass execution positively identified two North Korean prisoners as the murderers of 32 of their fellow GIs.

The three Americans, one of them a wounded red-haired GI

stretchers in a field hospital tent.

THE NORTH KOREANS were Lt. Kim Kwong Taek and Pvt. Chon Pyong Tak. Kim has a broken leg and Chon an arm wound.

They were pointed out by Cpl. James Rudd of Salyersville, Ky.; Cpl. Robert Day, Jr. of El Paso, Tex., and by the wounded GI who raised a bandaged hand and said:

"I am positive they are the ones."

The seven bodies found Friday were lying near the tanks which were knocked out Wednesday in the battle for strategic Hill 303 near Waegwan, 12 miles northwest of Taegu.

Officers at the front reported to General Headquarters that the seven definitely had been executed as had the 32 others.

They were members of the two tank crews consisting of 10 men. One of the tank crew-

Note: Further details may be found in Letter, "Report and Investigation of War Crime, (Preliminary)," Hq 1st Cavalry Division (Infantry), APO 201, Korea, 23 August 1950.

PART IX

POW/MIA ISSUES

RECOVERY NEGOTIATIONS GRIND ON.

Some 45+ years after the signing of the Korean War Armistice on July 27, 1953, there has been little progress on POW/MIA issues between the UN Command and the American Embassy with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea).

In January 1996, James W. Wold, Deputy Associate Secretary of Defense for POW/MIA affairs, told the Associated Press that if the Communist government in North Korea would be more "cooperative," the remains of as many as 1,000 to 3,500 U.S. servicemen who died in Korea could be recovered and brought home in the near future.

Wold quickly explained that the range of recoveries was realistic "for planning purposes" only.

That is understandable, for it is highly unlikely that the North Koreans will fully "cooperate" about anything; in addition, no one - probably not even the North Koreans themselves - know for sure where all of the remains are buried.

In May 1996, Wold predicted that an intensified search would be jointly conducted by the U.S. and North Korea in 1997 to recover up to 4,000 remains.

EXPECTATIONS PROVE TO BE OVER-OPTIMISTIC.

Wold's high expectations turned out to be wishful thinking.

According to March 1993 CILHI data (See Paul M. Cole's POW/MIA Issues, Volume 1, The Korean War, 1994, Pg. 279), there are 5,908 probable remains sites inside North Korea (2,122 POW-BNR + 3,298 MIA-BNR and PCK-BNR + 488 undetermined BNR cases), 73% of total.

Plus, 2,232 sites outside of North Korea (84 DMZ + 1,607 South Korea + 53 other locations + 488 undetermined BNR cases), 27% of total.

Plus, 13 post-war BNR sites.

Recap: 5,908 + 2,232 = 8,140 Korean Operation; plus the 13 post-war BNR cases.

It is interesting to note, that the CILHI data shows all of the losses to have occurred in either North or South Korea (with a small number attributed to offshore and Japan).

[Important Note: The breakout of information in the burial analysis deals only with probable burial sites; it differs from the breakout of information in PART VII of this study which deals with data pertaining to other topics of interest, and to some extent is speculative (note that both breakouts = 8,140 however.)]

Cole was not asked by DoD (See Cole, Pg. xvii) to suggest a recovery strategy for the 2,232 + 13 BNR cases outside of North Korea (South Korea, offshore and Japan); he explained:

"The central elements of this strategy derive from the requirement to retrieve additional identification media from North Korea."

Of the 5,908 probable sites, there are 2,508 known graves in North Korea (See Cole, Pg. xvi).

The graves mostly contain the remains of battle dead (2,096 MIA-BNR, KIA-BNR and PCK-BNR + 412 burial sites linked to aircraft crashes).

Some 1,520 of those remains were buried in United Nations temporary cemeteries which later were overrun by Chinese troops after their entry into the war; another 576 were buried in isolated sites.

It is not clear if the North Koreans recovered those sites intact after the Chinese withdrawal from Korea.

Thus, information about 3,400 burial sites in all casualty categories appears to be unknown (5,908 - 2,508 = 3,400).

Unless the Communists know something about the location of remains that we don't!

And are all the sites in fact located in North and South Korea? And why so many un-recovered remains in South Korea?

POW BURIALS:

According to DoD DIOR data (See PART I of this study), there were a total of 2,436 POW deaths (of which 2,122 were BNR cases in North Korea); little is known, however, about the whereabouts of those grave sites.

According to Cole, three areas around Camp 5 (Pg. 244) were used as burial grounds for POWs who died in captivity:

Site 1 on a slope near the Yalu River contained approximately 1,500 bodies;

Site 2 contained an unknown number of remains; and

Site 3 contained a small number of remains.

Cole reported that 556 remains were returned to U.S. control from Camp #5 in 1954 in "Operation Glory" (See Cole, Pg. 247); however, as previously noted in this study, none of the 556 have been identified by CILHI to date due to the incredibly poor condition of the remains.

According to the POWs themselves:

(1) One POW reported that over 2,000 POWs were buried in unmarked graves at the Pyoktong prison camp and other camps; one POW reported that as many of the 1,600 bodies were buried or re-interred across the Yalu River in Manchuria, using Turkish and other POW labor.

(2) One POW, who had been held for 32 months, remembers that in the summer of 1951, a small number of Turkish POWs were taken out of his camp and didn't return until the fall; they told stories of having to burn the bodies of POWs that died during the winter.

History tells us that those areas, on both sides of the river, have been subject to massive flooding over the years; thus, it is not likely that too many of the remains would be recoverable today.

NO ANGEL OF MERCY IN KOREA

The U.S. government would not have the problem it has today, if, in the early 1950s, someone had carried out a rescue mission to get the POWs out of the brutal Communist prison camps.

In Korea, there was no Colonel Edward H. Lahti to come to their rescue.

On February 23, 1945, according to his autobiography, Memoirs Of An Angel, 1966, Col. Lahti, Commanding Officer of the 511th Parachute Infantry Regiment (the "Angels"), 11th Airborne Division, led his troops on a daring rescue mission that succeeded in saving the lives of 2,200 POWs who had been earmarked for slaughter by the Japanese in a Philippines prison camp.

In a textbook operation, one battalion went behind enemy lines across Laguna del Baie in amphibian craft; a second unit created a diversion to distract and block the nearby Japanese Tiger Division; and a third unit consisting of a company of paratroopers dropped onto the Los Banos Concentration camp itself, 20 miles behind enemy lines; all of the POWs were rescued and all of the Japanese guards were killed.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Here in the U.S., the idea of paying cash for remains continues to be a political hot potato - but the negotiations continue.

- APRIL 1995: While on a state visit to Japan, President Bill Clinton decided to give North Korea \$2 million in food aid through UN organizations.

According to Sen. Frank Murkowski (R-AK), a member of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, the announcement regarding food aid did not mention U.S. interests in the MIA issue.

In addition, the agreed-upon framework between the U.S. and the North Korea committed the U.S. to give North Korea free oil and to supply them with two highly-advanced light-water reactors.

A total package to exceed \$5 billion; \$4 billion alone for the reactors and some \$500 million for the oil - plus potential future aid for a grid system to distribute the power.

At the time, Sen. Murkowski said that North Korea simply did not have the transmission capability to handle the new reactors, so the U.S. could be expected to be asked for another billion dollars so that the power could be distributed throughout the countryside.

The framework envisioned that the U.S. would lift its trade restrictions and normalize relations - regardless, evidently, of any movement on the MIA issue.

In addition, South Korea and the U.S. agreed not to conduct an annual "Team Spirit" training exercise held in South Korea, to encourage North Korea to live up to the agreement they signed in 1994 to continue not to develop their nuclear weapons program.

- JANUARY 1996: In January 1996, Deputy Associate Secretary of Defense Wold, as head of the U.S. delegation, met with the North Koreans for more negotiations at a meeting held in Hawaii.

He told the Associated Press that North Korea demanded additional payments totaling \$4 million for 162 sets of remains it returned in 1993 - 1994.

Which remains were part of the total of 208 sets recovered since 1990 - evidently the U.S. caved in.

At the time, according to the AP, Wold refused to specify the settlement amount, somewhere between \$1 - \$4 million, although the two sides reportedly agreed to settle for \$2 million.

Like the Vietnamese, the North Koreans have insisted all along that the U.S. should pay heavily for U.S. remains; and they view reparations as a sign of U.S. "gratitude" or "appreciation."

In the past, the U.S. government has said that it is willing to pay a reasonable amount to North Korea for compensation for recovering and returning known remains from the Korean War - that and nothing more.

Yet, according to earlier AP reports, between 1990 and 1992 the U.S. paid \$897,300 for the return of just 46 remains.

- MAY 1996: On May 9, 1996, U.S. and North Korean officials met secretly in New York, according to the Pentagon, and formed an "agreement."

One startling piece of information to come out of the May talks was the revelation that the Pentagon had identified four military defectors living in North Korea, but it had no evidence if the defectors were prisoners.

The United States agreed to pay North Korea \$2 million for its past "help" in recovering remains; previously North Korea had demanded \$4 million.

According to South Korea's Yonhap news agency, on May 20, 1996, the U.S. handed more than \$2 million to North Korea through the U.S.-led United Nations Command.

A lone officer of the UNC handed over the money to a NKPA officer at Panmunjom.

Also, in May 1996, the Associated Press reported that serious work on the recovery of "4,000" remains in North Korea would start in 1997.

- JUNE 1996: A "technical" meeting, which discussed joint recovery operations involving six to ten U.S. military and civilian experts, was held at an undisclosed site.

As a result of the meeting, 10-member teams of U.S. "experts" were scheduled to visit North Korea - one team to locate the crash site of an F-80C fighter jet near the Chinese border.

The other team to search for the wreckage of a B-29 bomber carrying 13 men (of whom four bailed out, three were returned to U.S. custody, the fate of the fourth man remains unknown).

- JULY 1996: On July 29, 1996 North Korea returned unidentified remains believed to be those of a missing U.S. pilot; the remains were "found" as the result of a joint U.S. - North Korean search - albeit some 20 minutes away by car from the crash site of the U.S. Air Force F-80C fighter, 60 miles north of Pyongyang.

The first joint exhumation operation of U.S. Korean War dead also began in July 1996

- 1996/1997: Between July 1996 and December 1997, the remains of seven U.S. servicemen were repatriated through Panmunjom.

Five joint search operations for U. S. remains were scheduled for 1998.

- 1998: In May 1998, two sets of remains were returned across the DMZ.

On July 24, three sets of remains of U.S. soldiers, believed to be soldiers of the 24th Infantry Regiment who died in battles in 1952, were handed over to the UN Command at Panmunjom; they were found in Kujang County near the Chinese border.

In the fall of 1998, as a result of the fifth joint operation in North Korea in 1998, remains believed to be those of nine Americans missing in North Korea were recovered and repatriated at Panmunjom; the dig was the ninth overall since recoveries began in 1996.

In addition to the above results, there have been additional recoveries.

Despite Deputy Associate Secretary of Defense Wold's earlier optimism, since July 1996 the joint operations have recovered what are believed to be the remains of only 27 soldiers.

One set of remains was identified as that of Army Corporal Lawrence LeBeouef of Covington, LA, who was a member of the 8th Cav Regt, 1st Cav Div.

Prior to the joint recovery operations in North Korea in 1996, the North Koreans returned 208 coffins containing the probable remains of American servicemen, but only five identifications were made.

The identification of Corporal LeBeouef was number six.

The Clinton Administration agreed to pay North Korea \$672,000 to conduct the five searches in 1998 which consisted of five 25-day digs between April and fall of the year.

That amount brings to approximately \$1 million the amount paid to the North Korea Communist regime over the past two years for "fuel and services."

At last report, the Communists regime has demanded \$20 million.

THE FRENCH EXPERIENCE

Prior to the American involvement in Vietnam, France fought a war there and lost large numbers of men; after that conflict, the Vietnamese demanded heavy payment for the return of French remains.

Initially, the French balked but eventually they caved in to Vietnamese demands for cash for bones.

According to Bill Bell, in "True Lies: Inside The POW/MIA Cover-Up," written for The American Legion magazine, March 1995, between 1954 and 1986 approximately \$10 million per year was forked over to the Vietnamese by the French government.

Because they did not want to deal with the POW/MIA problem at home as a political issue.

In the end, the French paid a total of about \$320 million, and in 1986 they recovered 24,000 remains.

American policy also tends to favor settling the Vietnam question quickly; but, the government is painfully aware that it has a domestic problem involving the families of the POWs and MIAs.

On the one hand, the U.S. appears to be predisposed to continue to move slowly on the POW/MIA issue and at once make it appear that the U.S. is getting sincere cooperation from the Vietnamese.

As of November 24, 1998, according to the POW/MIA Office, 2,076 Americans are still missing and unaccounted for from the Vietnam War, including 468 at sea or over water losses.

The breakdown: Vietnam - 1,549 (North 43%, South 57%); Laos - 444; Cambodia - 75; Chinese territorial waters - 8.

At the same time, the U.S. is rushing to do trade and conduct business with Vietnam in every way that it can.

The Clinton Administration insists that Vietnam is "fully cooperating in good faith."

Not too long ago, the United States granted diplomatic recognition to Vietnam; recognition was followed by a report in the press that the U.S. had arranged for a \$265 million "loan" to Communist Vietnam through the World Bank - there have been few public details pertaining to the specifics of that deal.

In November 1998, Ford Motor Company flew the Vietnam flag over its corporate headquarters.

COLD WAR RECOVERIES

According to the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIA, the remains of 18 servicemen shot down during the Cold War have been recovered and identified; an addition 120 cases are still unaccounted for.

SOUTH KOREANS STAY JITTERY

The one thing that South Korea fears the most is the removal of some 37,000 American troops stationed there as a "trip wire" force to discourage a second North Korean military adventure.

Continual, sporadic violations of the 1953 truce agreement by the North drive home the potential for danger (See PART V).

As late as April 7, 1996, between 150 and 180 North Korean soldiers entered the Demilitarized Zone between South and North Korea, placed mortars and aimed machine guns at the South.

The incursion was staged in blatant violation of armistice provisions which allows each side to have just 35 soldiers in the zone at any time, armed only with side arms.

Tensions rose and South Korea put its 650,000-strong military on alert; but, the PKA soldiers stayed only for several hours and left without incident.

Later in the year, a small submarine carrying Communist agents came ashore in South Korea; they were discovered and several soldiers on both sides were killed in bloody shoot-outs.

In late 1996, the North Koreans apologized - the very first apology from them for any number of violations since the armistice was signed.

In the meantime, the standoff, interrupted by sporadic skirmishes, continues while North Korea is building nuclear reactors and developing missile systems.

WORST CASE SCENARIO

Rumor has it that at a propitious time, the stage is set for a severe "crisis" in the North Korean economy; South Korea and Japan are making contingency plans for a collapse of the North Korean government which will set off a mass migration of North Korean refugees.

Of late Japan has been conducting naval operations in the waters between Japan and Korea; China is in on the deal and will not interfere.

U.S. and other UN troops may be used to "stabilize" the countryside during the period of the crisis; gradually, the North and South will be re-unified over a period of 5 - 10 years.

For now, the "crisis" is just in the rumor stage.

But, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt once said:

"In politics, nothing happens by accident.
If it happens, you can bet it was planned
that way."

PART X

SECRET WARS

OUR FIRST "NO-WIN" WAR

It was not Korea!

After World War II, there was one notable place where Americans served, fought, bled, died prior to and during the Korean Operation period June 25, 1950 to January 31, 1955 that has received scant attention by historians; that place was Trieste.

The Americans who died there also must be remembered as must all Americans who gave their lives in America's other secret wars around the globe.

In December 1995, Mike Harden, a columnist at The Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch wrote an interesting article on that "conflict;" the article was distributed by the Scripps Howard News Service.

Harden said that in 1945, U.S. and British troops were sent to Trieste, an Adriatic seaport, on what is now the Italian-Slovenian border, to protect it until the UN could appoint a governor of what came to be known as the Free Territory of Trieste.

Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito tried to grab the area from the Italians after World War II.

U.S. troops served there until the end of 1954, including a 5,000-man force called the 351st Regiment.

According to Harden, the mission regularly brought American forces face to face with hostile Yugoslavian troops in the rugged Julian Alps terrain.

They manned outposts and walked patrol along what became known as the Morgan Line - U.S. troops on one side of the line, Yugoslav troops on the other.

The first soldier killed was on Christmas Eve, 1945; reportedly, that earned him the tragic distinction of being the first American Cold War fatality; U.S. troops often were the casualties when Italian and Yugoslav partisans engaged in street fighting in the city.

At one point, Tito massed 65,000 troops along the line; Americans continued to encounter ambushes, kidnappings, sniper attacks and bombings.

On one occasion, a U.S. troop transport plane was shot down.

Things got so rough in Trieste that when the Army offered members of its 351st Regiment the opportunity to leave the Yugoslavian front and fight in Korea, 1,000 men jumped at the chance!

Finally, a 1954 agreement established a joint Yugoslav-Italian administration to manage the Free Territory of Trieste.

Although Americans served, fought, bled, died in Trieste between 1945 and 1954 under the aegis of the State Department the U.S. has never recognized their contributions.

None of men who were killed or wounded ever got the Combat Infantry Badge or the Purple Heart.

No military campaign or theater ribbon was ever awarded by the U.S. or the United Nations; reliable statistics on how many died in Trieste are hard to come by - but this is what Col. David H. Hackworth, who served there, told me.

"Marty, reckon the total KIAs and WIAs from (19)45 - (19)54 were less than 200. No medals. TRUST vets have tried, but so far failed. Great tight outfit. Iron discipline. Swung many a 16# sledge for the First Sgt. from 6 to 10 breaking rocks behind the messhall. Hack."

Whether or not the deaths are included in the 17,355 "Other" un-validated worldwide deaths [Army 6,977] is unknown.

ASIAN WARS

According to John Prados in Presidents' Secret Wars, prior to the onset of the Korean War in 1950, the CIA had been involved in covert operations in China for a number of years.

After hostilities in Korea began, the CIA increased its intelligence operations in China and undertook new ones in North Korea; and in the following years, it would be involved in secret operations throughout Asia for a variety of political reasons.

Initially, the CIA set up an Office of Special Operations in Yokosuka, Japan; other than its agency-operated Civil Air Transport based in Taiwan, the agency had to rely on Far East Command resources for its paramilitary operations.

Shortly thereafter, a CIA base was established at Atsugi AFB in Japan, and an island off Korea in Pusan Bay was hastily converted into a training base to train Koreans for clandestine missions in North Korea.

Under FECOM, the U.S. Navy operated the Horace A. Bass, a ship equipped with four landing craft capable of carrying 160 U.S. and UK navy and marine reconnaissance and demolition experts organized into a Special Operations Group; in addition, the SOG had the use of a submarine transport which also could carry up to 160 men.

Generally, the military SOG ran the sea transports while CIA's CAT operated 40 aircraft.

One of the first successful missions was Operation Stole, a joint effort with Chiang Kai-shek, to prevent Indian "medical aid" from being transshipped through British Hong Kong into Communist China.

Writing in The Graybeards in September 1993, Norm Jeffers, informed us that after Seoul had been captured for the third time by American troops, the 5th Air Force moved from Tokyo and relocated near Seoul; at that time, a secret psychological warfare operation went into effect. Jeffers remembers:

"When I was assigned there, my primary mission was the continuation of airdropping guerrillas into North Korea and China via parachute from Air Force C-46 Commandos. Other missions were saturating the front lines with millions of leaflets, island resupply, harassing the enemy and other diversified missions."

Beginning in February 1951, the CIA ran Operation Paper in support of an unsuccessful "mini-invasion" of China by nationalist guerrillas based in north Burma.

The force was supported by CAT who flew in weapons, supplies and personnel from bases in Thailand and Okinawa; while all this was going on, the CIA was busy building up Thai paramilitary forces.

In late 1951, the CIA was busy ferrying nationalist soldiers from Taiwan to Thailand and Burma.

By early 1952, the agency had bases in Japan, Korea and Saipan island in the Pacific where it trained hundreds of Chinese troops and formed them into "strike teams" that engaged in covert operations on mainland.

At one point in 1952, OPC strength in the area had increased to about 6,000 personnel.

In the summer of 1952, a second mini-invasion of China took place, that also was unsuccessful.

While the CIA was reconnoitering the Chinese mainland, the military was conducting intelligence and sabotage missions along the North Korea coast.

As the SOG effort grew, so did the military command structure; eventually, the 8240th Army Unit was formed, consisting of four groups - one air transport section with its own C-46s and C-47s, and three field sections.

The largest group, Wolfpack, at one time fielded 6,800 ROK troops and 12 Americans organized into eight battalions; a second group, Leopard, at one point reported a strength of 5,000 men.

In one 6-day operation in November 1952, FECOM reported that units of the 8240th had inflicted 1,382 casualties on the enemy.

In 1952, a separate program of aid to guerrillas in Manchuria was being carried out.

Other exotic locales where American civilian and military personnel served, fought, bled, died during the period of the Korean War include the Philippines, Indonesia, Central America, Taiwan, French Indo-China and Tibet.

The exact number of military personnel who died in clandestine operations in our Asian wars is unknown; whether or not the deaths are included in the 17,355 "Other" deaths also is unknown.

FERRET OPERATIONS

In the 1950s, the U.S. Air Force was active in the air over the Communist countries in Europe and the USSR; in The Graybeards article, Jeffers wrote:

"According to the recent release of tens of thousands of secret files in the national archives, there were over 15,000 secret spy missions flown world wide against Communism in the 50s.

"It began in 1949 after the Soviets tested an atomic bomb, some 100 bomber/cargo-type aircraft were used on the so-called ferret missions, even the loss of 24 Americans with 31 aircraft shot down and 138 air-crew members unaccounted for, were kept secret."

Jeffers said that almost all of his missions, combat or otherwise, were classified or had restrictions - even the transporting of body bags from Korea to Japan was conducted in secret.

He said that in all of his flying throughout Korea, Japan and Formosa [now Taiwan], he never saw or heard of a news writer.

Had Jeffers been an infantryman captured in November or early December 1950 in North Korea, he would have had the chance to meet one.

In late November 1950, the CCF launched a massive attack against American forces at Kunu-ri; although the 2d Infantry Division's 23d Infantry Regiment had escaped the worst of the Chinese trap on November 30, the division's other regiments, the 9th and 38th, had been nearly annihilated.

A large number of prisoners were taken.

Earlier in the month, at Unsan, the First Cavalry Division's Eight Cavalry Regiment came under massive attack by the CCF and hundreds of prisoners were taken; to the west, POWs were taken from the 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division.

According to David Polk in Korean War: Ex-Prisoners Of War, hundreds of POWs received their first taste of indoctrination at a temporary prison camp, dubbed "Death Valley" by the POWs, in the form of a lecture delivered by Wilfred Burchett, an Australian correspondent, who worked for the French Communist newspaper Le Soir.

Burchett told the POWs that the UN forces were thoroughly defeated at Pusan and were being driven into the sea.

While British troops fought alongside Americans in Korea, other Brits would also would create mistrust.

According to Jeffers, Brits in high diplomatic places in Washington and London were spying for the Russians and passing on American battle plans to the Communists through the UN.

In the early days of the war, Reggie Thompson of the London Daily Telegraph and Louis Heron of the London Times, in the opinion of many, wrote disparagingly of the American G.I. - at the very time the Eighth Army was mopping up what was left of the defunct North Korean Army and at a time when it was driving North to Pyongyang.

A real shocker appeared in the February 1997 issue of Military; author Robert Harper, had this to say:

"Brigadier Basil A. Coad, commanding general of British forces in Korea in 1950, has a unique distinction: he is the only British commander, this century, known to have failed to go to the aid of American soldiers when ordered.

"In 1989 with the publication of Roy E. Appleman's book, Disaster In Korea, it finally became possible to document that failure. Brigadier Coad's decision to circumvent an attack order from the IX Corps commander resulted in the needless loss of hundreds of American lives and the near-destruction of the 2d Infantry Division on 30 November 1950."

Despite the alleged actions of a few, undoubtedly inspired by political motivations, the American and the Commonwealth forces at the troop level worked wonderfully well.

FOXHOLE BUDDIES

In the January 1997 issue of Military, W.H. Brockinton, an ex-Marine, tells the interesting story of an incident in the fall of 1945 in China which resulted in uniting Chinese Nationalist, Japanese and U.S. Marines into a an organized defense force in anticipation of an attack by the Reds.

After World War II, the First Marine Division was assigned the mission of disarming and repatriating the Japanese forces in North China; Company I of the 5th Regiment was deployed to guard an airfield in the vicinity of Peiping.

Their defensive perimeter was tied in with a Chinese Nationalist battalion; just after the disarmament process had taken place, word came down from Regiment that Communist forces intended to attack and take over the airfield.

It was necessary to rearm the Japanese troops and integrate them with the Chines and the Marines; former enemies found themselves occupying the same foxholes.

But the attack did not materialize; once again, the Japanese were disarmed and this time sent home to Japan.

The Chinese and the Marines would meet once again:

"After my arrival in North China I had determined in my own mind that the mission of the 1st Marine Division was more than just to disarm and repatriate the Japanese forces in North China. I felt that the larger mission of the 1st Marine Division and elements of the 6th Marine Division dispatched to North China was to keep apart the Communist forces and those of Chiang-Kai-Shek until our State Department decided to allow the Chinese mainland to be taken over by the Communists. When that happened, hordes of Chinese Communists crossed the Yalu River into North Korea to engage elements of the 1st Marine Division in the Chosin Reservoir campaign."

PART XI

IN A NUTSHELL

Finally, we come to the end; the statistical journey has been tedious.

This is what we have found to date.

DEAD AND WOUNDED

- 54,268 WORLDWIDE DEATHS BETWEEN JUNE 25, 1950 AND JANUARY 31, 1955.

ALTHOUGH AN ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED ON JULY 27, 1953, OFFICIALLY THE WAR HAS NOT ENDED.

- 36,913 ACKNOWLEDGED DEATHS IN KOREA & SURROUNDING WATERS BOTH "HOSTILE & "NON-BATTLE," INCLUDING 641 POST-ARMISTICE DEATHS, MOSTLY AIR FORCE.

ONLY 34,641 OF THE DEATHS HAVE BEEN VALIDATED.

THE "HOSTILE" DEATHS INCLUDE 8,177 BODY-NOT-RETURNED CASES, A MIX OF KIA, MIA AND POW, OF WHICH 47 REMAINS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED BY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (CILHI) AND DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE [AS OF JANUARY 31, 1999].

OFFICIAL LISTS ARE MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE VARIOUS SERVICES.

- 17,355 "OTHER" DEATHS WORLDWIDE, INCLUDING "HOSTILE" AND "NON-HOSTILE" DEATHS - UNDOUBTEDLY, A NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE "OTHER" CATEGORY WERE DEATHS NOT ATTRIBUTED TO THE KOREAN OPERATION OR RECORDED IN OFFICIAL CASUALTY LISTS FOR KOREA.

THE REMAINDER OCCURRED AT OTHER GLOBAL LOCATIONS.

THE FIGURE 17,355 IS A "HISTORICAL" ONE ACCORDING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

THE DOD HAS STATED THERE IS NO LIST AVAILABLE FOR THE "OTHER" CATEGORY OF DEATHS OR WOUNDED IN ACTION.

- 103,284 HOSPITALIZED WOUNDED IN ACTION IN KOREA WHO SURVIVED THEIR WOUNDS; SOME OF THE MEN LISTED IN THAT TOTAL ARE LISTED MORE THAN ONCE.

UNDOUBTEDLY THERE WERE OTHER WOUNDED WHO WERE HOSPITALIZED IN KOREA, JAPAN AND OTHER LOCATIONS, WHOSE WOUNDS WERE NOT RECORDED OR ATTRIBUTED TO THE KOREAN OPERATION.

NO RECORDS WERE KEPT FOR NON-HOSPITALIZED WOUNDED.

- 98 "HOSTILE" OR "HOSTILE-RELATED" DEATHS IN KOREA AND SURROUNDING WATERS BETWEEN 1955 AND 1995 [DEMILITARIZED ZONE; USS PUEBLO INCIDENT; NAVY EC-121 SHOOTDOWN; ARMY HELICOPTER SHOOTDOWN].

- 131 WOUNDED IN ACTION IN THE DMZ SINCE JANUARY 31, 1955, INSOFAR AS IT IS KNOWN.

RIGHT TO KNOW

Along with hundreds of other Korean War veterans, my quest for the truth will go on; please join with me in digging out the information.

When you get new data, please share it with your Korean War buddies, and make sure that you get it disseminated in print.

On July 16, 1998, Associated Press writer John Diamond wrote that the Central Intelligence Agency plans to release new information on clandestine operations in Cuba, Guatemala, Congo, Laos, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Tibet, France, Italy, Iran and North Korea during the period of the Korean War; gather and save any information you may see on this.

In Appendix III to this booklet you will find a list of addresses; write to these folks, but do it in a gentlemanly or lady-like fashion and push to get the statistics - and more importantly the truth.

At times it is exasperatingly difficult to deal with our bureaucrats in Washington; keep on top of them though - and don't give up if you find yourself in a Catch-22 situation or if you've just been fed a large dose of Bovine Snacks.

In the October-December issue of The Graybeards, the official magazine of the Korean War Veterans Association, Richard Coate had this to say:

"One of the basic tenets of our "open society" is the public's right to know. To purposely withhold such information is not only counter to the democratic principles of a free society, it is a betrayal of a most sacred trust to the young men who were abandoned for political expediency."



FIGURE 3.

THE KOREAN WAR HONOR ROLL

Please Check:

☐ Photo Enclosed (Prefer 3X5 or larger. Uniform not required)

☐ Correction

☐ Additional Data

Casualty:

Last Name _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____

Date of Birth ____/____/____ Home Town _____ State _____ Rank _____
Mo Day Year

Branch of service (Circle) Army Navy Marine Corps Air Force

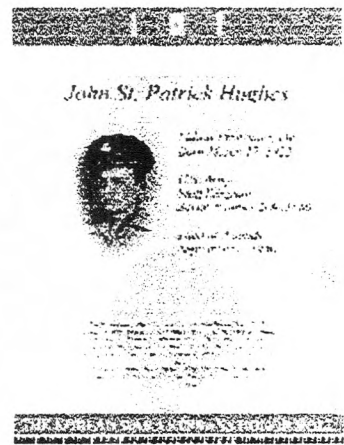
Serial Number (if known) _____

Date of Death/Disappearance ____/____/____
Mo Day Year

Place of Death/Disappearance _____

Deceased Unit _____

Awards _____



Award Abbreviations: MH - Medal of Honor, DSC - Distinguished Service Cross, DFC - Distinguished Flying Cross - SS, Silver Star - BS, Bronze Star CR - Commendation Ribbon, AM - Air Medal, PH - Purple Heart

EXAMPLE

Circumstances surrounding the death (If desired) _____

Submitted by: (Address)

Mail to:

Colonel Frederick C. Badger
American Battle Monuments Commission
Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500
2300 Clarendon Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22201
(703) 696-6897

EPILOGUE

Today, the world keeps a watchful eye on North Korea and those who once again would plunge the Korea into chaos and ruin for the same geo-political reasons as existed in the 1950s.

Some 43 years after the bitterly-fought Korean War, the United States maintains 37,000 troops in Korea as part of a "sacred promise" to defend South Korea.

Too much blood was spilled in Korea in the 1950s, and too many young men, and a small number of women, died in "The Land Of The Morning Calm," to ever allow war to raise its ugly head there again - regardless of the source of any future threats.

And we must be VIGILANT to ensure that our politicians do everything in their power to honor the commitment we made to the South Korean people, in terms of blood and sacrifice, so many years ago to defend them from Communism.

Most of all, we must NEVER FORGET those who died in the Korean War to uphold that sacred commitment!

The Korean War veteran can take great individual PRIDE in the fact that the military victory that he or she helped to achieve in the 1950s, enabled the South Korean people to escape the yoke of Communist tyranny and oppression, unlike their countrymen in the North.

Your sacrifices provided a shining example of courage for freedom-loving peoples everywhere!

Looking back, one may ask in if the Korean War was worth the expenditure of so many lives and broken bodies?

For those who believe in FREEDOM and LIBERTY, the obvious answer is "Yes," for the reasons mentioned above - and they agree with John Toland, who concluded in his book In Mortal Combat that "those who fought and died in that war did not fight and die in vain."

Hell does freeze over; it froze over in Korea in the 1950s - but, none of us want to see Americans involved there in another political war ever again.

If America's sons and daughters are sent off to fight the Communists in Korea in the future; hopefully it will be for the for the right reasons and, hopefully, it will be a total victory.

Thanks to Korean War veterans everywhere, South Korea today is a modern, progressive industrial nation that enjoys high standards of social and economic development; a nation that looks forward to an enlightened unification of the Korean peninsula - one which will free the people of North Korea from the shackles of Communism going into the next century.

Success does not come without problems, however.

If a peaceful and amenable re-unification and reintegration of the North and South under a democratic market regime does not occur soon, South Korea faces the possibility of another conflict with its Communist adversary in the north.

In the meantime, the current rapid industrialization of China poses a real economic threat to South Korea's developing industrial capacity and overseas markets.

Furthermore, to the detriment of South Korea's industrial base, there are signs that Japan and Russia are taking real steps to take economic advantage of North Korea's un-realized untapped labor force.

Thus, the need for an enlightened re-unification is urgent; unless the North and the South close in political and economic union, the future seems uncertain.

The game can be played out peacefully if the will exists.

Although North Korea's future may develop along democratic lines in the future, the country today, under Communism, remains an economic and political basket case.

The government and people of North Korea are living in a time frame of 50 years ago, and some of the scenes that recently have been witnessed in the North have been compared to a pre-1940 feudal monarchy; food shortages abound and starvation stalks the land.

Incredibly, there still are forces within the world body who are divided on the issue of whether Korea should be re-unified under free market Capitalism or militant Communism.

And for some, war still is not out of the question.

Of late, there have been armed transgressions into the DMZ and other hostile advances by the North.

To complicate matters, North Korea is making overtures to several countries to help them with their nuclear programs.

Hopefully, the ruling elite of North Korea, and their backers, are aware of the fact that they have no chance anymore of winning a war in Korea because of the realities of the current international situation.

Today, the technological and military preparedness of the U.S. and South Korea is vastly different that it was in the 1950s - and much more deadly.

Unless, of course, it is not used and South Korea is allowed to fall.

Cooler heads must prevail, though, for the re-convergence of the two countries into a unified country by peaceful means is a must.

For the truly enlightened, one of the world's last vestiges of the Cold War must be discarded as the nations of the world move into the 21st Century!

The role that the United States is playing, and will play in the future to meet North Korea's needs, will prove to be of paramount importance in charting the course of Korean history.

Preferably, both Koreas need to regard economic interaction with each other as an investment in a prosperous and secure future, and reconcile their adversarial differences

In the final analysis, re-unification will not be possible unless there is a joint effort to enter into serious discussions on a rational political and economic program of reintegration.

One based on a system of labor division based on Capitalist, not Communist, market principles.

FIGURE 4.

Headquarters, 1st Marines,
1st Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force,
c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California

14 June 1951

REGIMENTAL MEMO:

: Operations of this regiment since June 1

NUMBER 40-51:

1. The Regimental Commander wishes to express to all hands of the regiment and to attached and supporting elements, his boundless admiration and heartfelt congratulations for their conduct of the operations of the past two weeks.

2. The missions you have been called upon to accomplish during that period have been very difficult. Added to the rugged terrain has been a dogged and fanatic resistance from a competent, resourceful and heavily-armed enemy estimated to have been, at the very least, three regiments in strength. You have attacked him in his prepared positions in very rugged terrain and you have never been stopped. Even considerable losses have not turned you from your objectives, nor shaken your morale. And the losses you have inflicted on the enemy have been tremendous. You have counted many hundreds of dead in the various positions taken in spite of the enemy's propensity for burying his own dead, so that is most probably only a small part of his casualties. His wounded will probably die, ours won't.

3. In accomplishing this you have demonstrated professional skill of the highest order. You have used ground and cover with consummate skill, as I have personally observed; you have used your organic supporting arms very intelligently; you have used your attached supporting arms, including air, tanks and artillery, to their maximum potential; you have used patience, common sense, and good judgement in regulating the speed of your advances; and, when time was of the essence, you have used sheer guts and determination to close with the enemy and destroy or rout him with grenades, bayonets, clubbed rifles and even with bare hands on at least one occasion.

4. I have never in my life been so proud as I am to be permitted to command this regiment. I have been here less than a month to date, so can take no credit for your professional ability. That was taught to you and learned by you through bitter experience long ago. I have served in infantry with the 5th Marines as an enlisted man in the First World War, and as a junior officer in the Nicaraguan Campaign. I have supported a lot of infantry regiments while I was an artilleryman before and during the Second World War. It is my carefully considered opinion that this is the best regiment of infantry that I have ever seen. I am glad to be allowed to join your club.

5. A lot of comrades, officers and men, have died or been injured in this "police action". I fear that more, very probably, will be before it is over. But you are making traditions of valor and professional skill that will rank alongside of, or outrank, the achievements of Marines of the First World War, the Second World War and all our minor campaigns. And I urge you all to believe, whether or not you are, or have been, religiously inclined, that in this struggle for decency among men, we are fighting on the side of the Lord. The Communists who oppose us are fighting to deny His existence.

FIGURE 4.

REGIMENTAL MEMO NUMBER 40-51 Cont'd

6. There are those, of course, who hardly can be called friends of the Marine Corps. The well earned fame of our Division has become such a by word at home and abroad that some people would like nothing better than to see us drop the ball just once. As long as you carry on the way you have done the past nine months, particularly the last two weeks, they never will.

7. This memorandum is written to tell you how one old Marine, who isn't about to fade away as long as he can serve with men like you, feels about you young Marines.

3. I think you are grand. Thank you for all your most gallant and effective work.

W. S. Brown

W. S. BROWN
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Commanding

AN EXTRA VALUE

"AN EXTRA VALUE THAT COMES FROM THE LISTING OF THE NAMES OF OUR BUDDIES IS THAT MEMORIES OF LONG AGO RETURN. SOMETIMES IT AROUSES IN OUR MINDS OTHERS WHOM WE MAY HAVE TEMPORARILY FORGOTTEN. BEING SEPARATED IN TIME AND PLACE IS VERY DIFFERENT FROM BEING SEPARATED IN HEART AND MIND. THE REMEMBRANCE OF COMRADES OF THE PAST OUGHT TO GENERATE THOUGHTS FOR THEIR GOOD. IF THEY HAVE DIED IT IS EASY TO THINK A PRAYER FOR THEIR ETERNAL REST, IF THEY STILL LIVE A PRAYER THAT THEY MAY REMAIN WELL AND PROSPEROUS. A LOT OF THOUGHTS CAN OCCUR IN A FEW SECONDS. KEEP YOUR BUDDIES/COMRADES IN YOUR HEART AND MIND ALWAYS. NEVER FORGET THEM. IF WE FORGET, WHO WILL REMEMBER THEM OR US."

Rev. George M. Rinkowski
Eight U.S. Cavalry Regiment Association
SABER November-December 1996

"ONE MORE HILL"



Company F, 9th Infantry

Signal Corps Photo

APPENDIX I

NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER

ARMY NON-BATTLE DEATHS, KOREA

Korean War veterans and groups who are seeking names to put on memorials now have another reference source to help them with their very important work.

SOURCE REFERENCE

The information contained in the enclosed roster of Army Non-Battle Deaths in the Korean War, 1950 through 1954, was obtained from the Department of the Army under the Freedom of Information Act, release of this information being in the public interest.

The data was released in microfiche form and reproduced to hard copy by the requester at the suggestion of the Department of the Army.

The names were extracted from DA Microfiche Reference No. 601-07, POW, MIA, Non-Battle Casualties, Korean Operation (all services) Korean War, March 31, 1954; the Army portion of the microfiche set (Fiche Nos. 0001-0018) contains the names of 30,073 dead from all causes.

Although the title does not mention KIA ("Killed In Action") deaths, they are nevertheless included; however, only the "Non-Battle" information was extracted by the requester from the 1954 microfiche (see attached).

The Department of the Army has advised that it does not maintain a validated hard copy printout of the information that is available to the public.

CONTENT OF NON-BATTLE DATA

Insofar as it can be determined, the 1954 Army microfiche data identifies "Non-Battle" deaths as follows:

- (1) 2,389 casualties classified as DNB ("Died, Non-Battle"); since that date, 18 DNB cases have been reclassified as HDWM ("Hostile, Died While Missing");
- (2) three cases classified as MNB ("Missing, Non-Battle");
- (3) 22 cases classified as FOD ("Finding of Death"); since 1954, three FOD cases have been reclassified as KIA ("Killed In Action");
- (4) one entry apparently is a duplication.

Thus, it appears that there are 2,392 Army "Non-Battle" deaths (DNB, MNB, FOD) identified in the microfiche; 60 cases less than the official Army statistic of 2,452 Army "Non-Battle" dead contained in Frank Reister's Battle Casualties and Medical Statistics: U.S. Army Experience In The Korean War, published by the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1973.

Insofar as it is known, none of the names listed in the DA microfiche appear in any of the official Department of Defense rosters which are in the public domain, nor are they contained in official rosters maintained by the National Archives; a list, however, does exist at The American Battle Monuments Commission.

Appendix I is the list I made up; it is referenced to the DA microfiche and contains notations made by the ABMC data base officer.

EXPLANATION OF COLUMNS IN THE APPENDIX I LIST

Column 1: indicates the sequence in which a name is contained in a particular Fiche.

Columns 2, 3 and 4: Name, Rank and Serial Number as shown on the microfilm.

(1) Prefixes to ASN: RA = Regular Army; RO = Reserve Officer (enlisted man with reserve commission);

NG = National Guard; ER = Enlisted Reserve; US = Draftee; O = Officer; W = Warrant Officer; PS = Unknown.

(2) Rank Abbreviations: PV1 = Private (Recruit); PV2 = Private; PFC = Private First Class; CPL = Corporal; SGT = Sergeant; SFC - Sergeant First Class; MSG = Master Sergeant; JWO = Junior Warrant Officer; CWO = Chief Warrant Officer; 2LT = Second Lieutenant; 1LT = First Lieutenant; CPT = Captain; MAJ = Major; LTC = Lieutenant Colonel; COL = Colonel; BG = Brigadier General.

Column 5: Casualty Dates. Only one date is shown where the casualty date and the reporting date is the same, a second entry indicates a later reporting date; the dates are shown as Day-Month-Year, thus 08-06-53 = 8 June 1953.

Column 6: Apparent Reclassifications. From DNB to HDWM (18 in all); from FOD to KIA (three in all).

DISCLAIMER

In the absence of a properly validated Department of the Army roster, the following list represents a good-faith interpretation of the data contained in the microfiche; particularly with respect to the casualty codes designated as DNB, MNB and FOD.

I was unable to secure from DA the meaning of certain number codes appearing next to the casualty designations KIA, DOD, MIA, DNB, MNB, FOD (see Pgs. 42 & 43).

Due to the extremely poor condition of the microfiche (See Pg. 42), some of the letters and numbers were not 100% readable and so in transcription were sometimes identified in error.

[The ABMC also noted codes or besides some of the names, but gave no explanation of them; several names have been identified as "MIA" by ABMC for unexplained reasons. See Part III for further discussion of ABMC rosters.]

Because the information contained in the following list has never been validated by the Department of the Army, and is not currently contained in the Department of Defense 1994 "Selected Korean Conflict Casualties" data base, it should not to be considered a complete, official DA list.

Unfortunately, the DA data does not contain home town or unit of assignment information; you will have to write DA for this, some of the information may be on file with the ABMC.

On February 12, 1997, I asked the DA for such information; they informed me in a letter dated February 20, 1997 that I would have to pay a fee of \$900,000 (NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) to pay for the research.

3.

INFORMATION ON MICROFICHE

Maybe you'll hit it lucky! For further information on Army "Non-Battle" casualties, please contact: Department of the Army, Total Army Personnel Command, Attn: TAPC-ALP (FOIA), 200 Stovall Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331-0405.

INFORMATION AT ABMC

For your information, in February 1997, The American Battle Monuments Commission installed a \$500,000 "Interactive Computer System" at the Korean War Veterans Memorial, Washington, D.C. which is available to the public.

On February 28, 1997, I sent a copy of my list to the ABMC for whatever action they wished to take to ensure that the names are included in their data base.

On June 12, 1997, I received a response from ABMC (through former U.S. Congresswomen Susan Molinari, 13th District, NY) informing me that the ABMC has been able to add 200 names to the data base which they did not previously have.

In addition, ABMC's Col. Frederick C. Badger, the data base project officer, graciously updated my Army "Non-Battle" roster to fill in most of the missing or erroneous information.

As of December 31, 1998, according to an ABMC release, the complete ABMC data base contains over 37,277 names; it includes the Korean War "Hostile" and "Non-battle" deaths, a number of civilian and merchant seamen deaths, the post-war Korea deaths to date and a number of deaths which occurred during the Korean War era in locations other than Korea.

For further information, please contact The American Battle Monuments Commission, Attn: Col. Anthony N. Corea, Director, Operations & Finance, Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500, 2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201.

Colonel Corea has been most responsive and sensitive to the concerns of Korean War veterans and their families in gathering information for The Korean War Honor Roll; both he and Colonel Badger have earned our heartfelt thanks.

Regrettably, as verified by both of these officers, a complete roster of the 17,355 other military personnel, some of whom died in support of or because of the Korean Operation and some who died in connection with Cold War operations, is not available to ABMC. 1./

However, as these names are provided to the Commission by families and friends, we are told that they are being added to the ABMC database.

MARTIN J. O'BRIEN
December 31, 1998

1./ Why is not clear! According to the Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii (CILHI), the ABMC maintains a "Book of the Military Dead." Furthermore, Individual Deceased Personnel Files (IDPF/293), mortuary files, are maintained by the Department of the Army and National Archives. See Page 182-1.



Established by Congress 1923

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314-0001

June 5, 1997

The Honorable Susan Molinari
Member, U.S. House of Representatives
14 New Dorp Lane
Staten Island, NY 10306

Dear Ms. Molinari:

The Department of the Army, Office of Legislative Affairs has referred your letter of April 22, 1997 on behalf of Mr. Martin J. O'Brien, to this Commission for reply.

Information about this Commission, the services we provide and the American military cemeteries and memorials under our care may be found in the enclosed pamphlet and World War II commemorative booklet.

The Korean War Memorial Honor Roll database, which is an integral part of the Memorial, is in the process of being compiled. At this time, the database contains the names of approximately 37,000 men and women of the United States military who died during the Korean War. Regrettably, a roster of the approximately 17,000 other military personnel who died world wide during the war is not available through Department of Defense channels. However, as these names are provided to this Commission, they are being added to the database.

Enclosed for forwarding to Mr. O'Brien, is a copy of the roster which he compiled and provided to us. From Mr. O'Brien's roster, we have been able to include in the database approximately 200 names which we did not previously have. Colonel Badger, the database project officer, has made some handwritten notes on the roster which will be of assistance to Mr. O'Brien.

Please convey to Mr. O'Brien, our appreciation of the extensive labor and dedication he has made to ensure that those who have made the supreme sacrifice so that others may live in freedom are honored.

If we may be of other service to you or your constituents at any time, please let us know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Corea', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Anthony N. Corea
Colonel, USAF
Director, Operations and Finance

LIST OF ARMY NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES

Fiche 0001

| | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------|-----|----------|--------------|
| 1. | Abercrombie, Charli | US53131147 | PV2 | 08-06-53 | |
| 2. | Abernethy, William | RA19341096 | PFC | 16-10-51 | |
| 3. | -Absner, Robert F. | RA06988138 | SFC | 27-12-53 | |
| 4. | Adam, Leroy H. | US52276937 | PFC | 08-11-53 | |
| 5. | Adam, Robert C. | 0-1083602 | 2LT | 26-08-53 | |
| 6. | Adams, Clifford D. (L) | RA16262038 | CPL | 27-09-51 | |
| 7. | Adams, Francis V. | RA33564601 | CPL | 16-08-50 | |
| 8. | Adams, Garnett L. Jr. | RA13305534 | CPL | 01-03-52 | |
| 9. | Adams, John H. | RA19347795 | PFC | 04-03-52 | |
| 10. | Adams, Oliver | US52201887 | PV2 | 13-06-53 | |
| 11. | Adams, Rufus | RA34018442 | PV2 | 02-11-51 | |
| 12. | Addcox, Robert E. | US55205093 | PV2 | 08-10-53 | |
| 13. | Adkins, James H. | RA15309527 | CPL | 15-12-51 | |
| 14. | Adler, Maxwell | ER57109109 | PFC | 30-03-51 | |
| 15. | Aguayo, Manuel N. | US55066017 | PFC | 05-04-52 | |
| 16. | Aguayo-Perez, Jose | U550117342 | PV2 | 12-11-52 | |
| 17. | -Ahern, Raymond F. | US52239575 | PFC | 15-12-53 | |
| 18. | Ahles, Howard J. | ER16267426 | PFC | 24-02-51 | |
| 19. | Aiksnoras, John P. | RA31185713 | PFC | 27-05-51 | |
| 20. | Alderham, Marvin B. | RA13231472 | CPL | 01-04-52 | |
| 21. | Alexander, Alfred L. | RA07080332 | CPL | 10-03-51 | |
| 22. | Alexander, Billy B. | RA18390983 | CPL | 02-07-52 | |
| 23. | Alexander, Joseph S. | RA13371345 | PV2 | 03-08-52 | |
| 24. | Alford, Larry E. | RA13387718 | PV2 | 31-12-51 | |
| 25. | Allen, Charles S. | 0-0289048 | LTC | 26-09-52 | |
| 26. | Allen, William | RA15263343 | PFC | 12-01-51 | |
| 27. | Alley, James L. | RA38687803 | CPL | 17-04-53 | |
| 28. | Allmaras, Jacob W. | ER55012723 | CPL | 13-05-51 | A-3 |
| | | | | 13-05-53 | |
| 29. | Altieri, Louis D. | NG32001052 | SGT | 07-08-51 | |
| 30. | Alvarado, John | US54026142 | PFC | 23-02-52 | |
| 31. | Alvarez, Higinio | RA18401004 | PFC | 26-02-52 | |
| 32. | Alvis, Anthony P. | US53069620 | PFC | 23-06-52 | |
| 33. | Amato, Joseph D. | US51025601 | CPL | 22-01-52 | |
| 34. | Ambriz, Hubert J. | RA16229181 | CPL | 02-10-50 | |
| 35. | Amezcuca, Robert B. | US56144158 | PFC | 06-09-51 | |
| 36. | Anderson, Robert E. | RA14263179 | MSG | 19-11-52 | |
| 37. | Andrews, Joseph | RA18302373 | PFC | 26-10-50 | |
| 38. | Andy, William D. | RA16306804 | PFC | 21-10-52 | |
| 39. | AnKrom, OKey M. | 0-0962060 | 1LT | 09-11-51 | AnKrom, OKey |
| 40. | Apmann, Arthur M. Jr. | 0-0062398 | 1LT | 23-08-51 | |
| 41. | Arellano, Ernest | NG28118500 | CPL | 05-04-52 | A-1 |
| 42. | Armada, Henry | US56062132 | PFC | 08-01-52 | |
| 43. | Armentrout, Richard | US52155180 | PFC | 03-02-53 | |
| 44. | Armstrong, James Jr. | US55315763 | CPL | 14-03-54 | |
| 45. | Arndt, Elmer L. | ER56026274 | PFC | 22-06-51 | |
| 46. | Arrington, James F. | RA44166030 | CPL | 29-04-53 | |
| 47. | Artha a, Francisco | RA18345360 | CPL | 03-02-51 | |
| 48. | Aschenbrenner, Alex | US57500442 | CPL | 10-08-51 | |
| 49. | Ashely, Leonard M. | US51213158 | PV2 | 15-03-54 | |

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| | | | | |
|------|---|------------|-----|----------|
| 50. | Atkinson, George J. | RA16346445 | PV1 | 23-02-53 |
| 51. | Atwater, Bennie A. | RA24755992 | PFC | 30-01-54 |
| 52. | Atwood, Clyde B. | RA33218618 | SGT | 18-01-51 |
| 53. | Auger, Alfred H. | W-2101095 | CWO | 14-11-52 |
| 54. | Ayala-Ferrer, Enriq | RA30432121 | PFC | 24-05-51 |
| 55. | Ayers, George F. | ER19381190 | PFC | 22-05-53 |
| 56. | Babicz, Alfred R. | RA15261348 | PFC | 24-08-51 |
| 57. | Bailey, Edward J. | RA13285147 | SGT | 28-07-53 |
| 58. | Bailey, William C. | RA19350559 | PV2 | 02-11-50 |
| 59. | Baird, Charles W. | RA17261363 | PFC | 04-08-50 |
| 60. | Baker, Gates L. Ganes | RA15355243 | PV2 | 17-02-51 |
| 61. | Baker, Gaston R. | RA14312965 | SGT | 05-10-50 |
| 62. | Baker, June M. | US55081471 | PV2 | 03-11-52 |
| 63. | Baker, Leroy L. | US53009850 | CPL | 24-10-52 |
| 64. | Baker, Melvin E. | RA15427076 | PFC | 13-08-51 |
| 65. | Baker, Richard M. | US56144989 | PFC | 27-04-52 |
| 66. | Baker, Samuel D. | US52155857 | PV2 | 11-02-52 |
| 67. | Baker, Thomas L. | RA11200226 | CPL | 05-02-51 |
| 68. | Baldock, John | US51210848 | PV2 | 04-08-53 |
| 69. | Baldwin, William C. | ER43032085 | CPL | 20-04-51 |
| 70. | Ballard, George F. | RA12369424 | PFC | 22-02-52 |
| 71. | Baloch, Richard C. | US52105252 | CPL | 24-08-52 |
| 72. | Bangert, Gerald O. | RA55009271 | PFC | 01-10-50 |
| 73. | Bangs, Lloyd M. | RA18320574 | CPL | 11-09-51 |
| 74. | Banks, Calvin E. | US52043098 | PFC | 29-05-51 |
| 75. | Bankston, Albert | NG38727576 | CPL | 01-08-51 |
| 76. | Banner, Coy S. | US51063960 | PFC | 19-11-51 |
| 77. | Barber, Lodean A. Jr. | RA32688658 | PFC | 13-05-52 |
| 78. | Barbosa, Velez, Dieg | US50106708 | CPL | 21-07-52 |
| 79. | Bargas, Joe E. | US55376869 | PV2 | 18-11-53 |
| 80. | Barker, Robert W. | RA20953343 | SGT | 13-06-51 |
| 81. | Barker, William C. G. | US53088220 | PFC | 21-12-52 |
| 82. | Barker, William R. | RA16334650 | MSG | 05-06-52 |
| 83. | Barnes, Donald L. | RA17211700 | SGT | 13-09-50 |
| 84. | Barnes, Ellis | RA44154280 | PFC | 07-06-53 |
| 85. | Barnes, Glenn E. | US52226102 | CPL | 04-08-53 |
| 86. | Barnes, Samuel | US55171948 | PFC | 14-09-52 |
| 87. | Barnes, William F. | RA05218605 | SGT | 26-02-51 |
| 88. | Barrett, Howard J. | O-0060496 | CPT | 21-12-53 |
| 89. | Baron, Albert J. | RA42136830 | MSG | 16-12-53 |
| 90. | Barr, Charles E. | RA15427825 | PFC | 28-09-52 |
| 91. | Barringer, Charles | NG23446876 | CPL | 12-03-53 |
| 92. | Barry, Eugene C. | US51243925 | PFC | 05-08-52 |
| 93. | Barry, Richard J. | RA11220629 | PV2 | 28-09-51 |
| 94. | Bartley, Lynn E. | US52104507 | PFC | 04-08-52 |
| 95. | Barton, James J. | US52227138 | PFC | 09-01-54 |
| 96. | Barton, John L. | RA17271184 | CPL | 30-06-51 |
| 97. | Bartueck, John P. | US51058378 | SGT | 16-06-52 |
| 98. | Barwick, Horace J. | RA14289873 | SGT | 05-09-50 |
| 99. | Basquin, Gerald D. | RA13291043 | PFC | 26-10-51 |
| 100. | Bass, Philip J. | RA13165415 | PV2 | 03-06-51 |
| 101. | Bateman, Clyde H. | RA38016761 | SFC | 29-06-52 |
| 102. | Battle, Mike Jr. | RA14394788 | PFC | 16-11-51 |

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HDWM A-3

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| | | 3. | | |
| 103. | Bauer, Gerald W. | RA16315159 | PFC | 15-12-51 |
| 104. | Bauer, Willie | US55163691 | PFC | 13-11-51 |
| 105. | Baughan, Richard R. | US52048511 | PFC | 02-08-51 |
| 106. | Baxter, Douglas | US52095768 | PV2 | 21-09-51 |
| 107. | Beach, Archie C. Jr. | RA14286770 | PFC | 16-12-50 |
| 108. | Beachy, Robert J. | US52093562 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 109. | Beall, Judson H. | RA15272507 | PFC | 21-09-50 |
| 110. | Beason, Gerald C. | US55077268 | PV2 | 26-07-51 |
| 111. | Beck, Lewis O. | US55057699 | PFC | 28-12-51 |
| 112. | Becker, Melvin <i>M.P.</i> | US56055532 | PFC | 22-11-51 |
| 113. | Becker, Richard R. | RA36670199 | SFC | 13-01-52 |
| 114. | Becker, Robert C. | US52177734 | CPL | 21-08-53 |
| 115. | Becker, Russell R. | US51124476 | PV2 | 04-05-52 |
| 116. | Becton, Arthur E. | US55160640 | CPL | 18-08-52 |
| 117. | Beggs, Gerald L. | US55205884 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 118. | Begley, Julius | US52174899 | PFC | 11-08-53 |
| 119. | Beiler, Josiah S. Jr. | RA13450446 | PFC | 15-07-53 |

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|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| 1. | Beliveau, Robert E. | RA11222646 | SGT | 21-03-53 |
| 2. | Bell, Ralph | RA35581124 | SFC | 06-12-51 |
| 3. | Bell, William E. | RA13275053 | CPL | 03-03-51 |
| 4. | Bell, William Jr. | US52013917 | CPL | 28-07-53 |
| 5. | Bellavigna, Alfred | US51160202 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 6. <i>Benedino</i> | Benedino, Joseph A. | US55197055 | PFC | 01-10-52 |
| 7. | Benjamin, Nathaniel | US52192924 | PV2 | 30-07-53 |
| 8. | Bennett, Harry M. | RA13323603 | PFC | 04-08-51 |
| 9. | Bennett, John B. <i>R</i> | RA33240466 | SGT | 07-11-51 |
| 10. | Bennett, Percy L. | US54020758 | SGT | 24-12-51 |
| 11. | Bennett, Stanley K. | US55089987 | CPL | 11-08-52 |
| 12. | Benoit, Lionel V. | RA11244600 | PFC | 27-10-53 |
| 13. | Bentz, Harold G. | RA38198131 | SGT | 04-12-50 |
| 14. <i>Beres</i> | Berge, Alfred M. | RA12249736 | PFC | 18-11-51 |
| 15. | Berger, Francis C. | US55143702 | SGT | 14-11-52 |
| 16. | Berger, Lloyd M. | NG27762252 | PFC | 07-02-52 |
| 17. | Berqueist, Harold E. | US55185797 | PFC | 12-04-52 |
| 18. | Berra, Joseph S. | W-2149975 | JWO | 16-11-52 |
| 19. | Berrios, Gilberto A. | US50104420 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 20. | Bethea, Horace | RA14249694 | PFC | 21-05-51 |
| 21. | Betts, James R. | US52174178 | SGT | 29-09-53 |
| 22. | Betz, Clifford A. | RA18393752 | PFC | 07-10-52 |
| 23. | Bever, Dean H. | RA14345332 | PFC | 26-08-51 |
| 24. | Bezares, Romero Eme | ER30445382 | PFC | 16-03-51 |
| 25. | Bickell, Glenn W. | US56078884 | CPL | 10-12-52 |
| 26. | Bickers, Leroy | US51172893 | PFC | 02-06-53 |
| 27. | Bigger, Charles L. | US55098275 | PV2 | 21-08-51 |
| 28. <i>Bigness</i> | Biggs, Edgar D. | US55026465 | PV2 | 23-04-51 |
| 29. | <i>Bigness</i> Eugene J. | US51045319 | PFC | 28-02-52 |
| 30. | Bills, Marion D. | RA06263617 | SGT | 09-07-51 |
| 31. <i>Bionaz</i> | Bing, George L. | RA13345010 | PV2 | 12-12-50 |
| 32. | <i>Bionaz</i> James E. | RA17354755 | PV2 | 03-03-53 |
| 33. | Bizzaro, Dominic F. | RA31286173 | SFC | 20-07-51 |
| 34. | Blackburn, Harold E. | US52177847 | PV2 | 02-04-53 |

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Bionaz

| | | | | | | |
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| | 35. | Blackley, Vinnie ^{er} E. | RA19304760 | PV2 | 17-08-52 | Vinner |
| | 36. | Blackwell, Thomas L. | US55069847 | PV2 | 25-11-51 | |
| Blakeney | 37. | Blakeney, Richard J. | US53102885 | CPL | 18-03-53 | Blakeney |
| | 38. | Blakeslee, Gerald E. | RA33436751 | CPL | 03-09-51 | |
| | 39. | Bland, ^{NWC} | US53185318 | PV2 | 21-05-52 | |
| | 40. | Blankschen, Douglas | RA06903657 | SFC | 10-10-50 | |
| | 41. | Blasiolo, Joseph | US52105035 | PFC | 15-07-52 | |
| | 42. | Bleen, Jerry C. | RA32488125 | PV2 | 01-09-51 | |
| Blount | 43. | Bloom, Frederick J. | RA21299257 | PFC | 23-10-52 | |
| | 44. | <u>Blount</u> Evans G. | US55203038 | PV2 | 10-09-52 | Blount |
| | 45. | Blue, Emerson R. | RA13264827 | PFC | 30-09-52 | |
| | 46. | Blythe, Milton | RA15424087 | CPL | 22-08-51 | |
| | 47. | <u>Boatwright</u> Y, Hoyt B. | RA34843623 | PV2 | 28-10-51 | Boatwright |
| | 48. | Bodily, Melvin J. | RA19281785 | CPL | 17-02-52 | |
| | 49. | Bogart, Clayton LL Jr. | RA16281555 | PFC | 20-12-50 | A-3 |
| Martin | 50. | Bogart, <u>Martin</u> Jr. | RA16265938 | CPL | 15-01-51 | Martin |
| Boisseau | 51. | Boisseau, Elmer M. | US55256873 | PFC | 06-07-53 | Boisseau |
| Boitnoitt | 52. | <u>Boitnoitt</u> th, Charlie | RA11303636 | PFC | 13-04-51 | Boitnoitt |
| | 53. | Bollinger, Charles | RA06894172 | MSG | 31-07-53 | |
| Bochner | 54. | Bolognani, Richard | US51039498 | CPL | 18-08-52 | |
| | 55. | Boomer, George W. | W-0906630 | JWO | 29-12-50 | Bocher |
| | 56. | Borden, Donald L. | RA12371977 | PFC | 27-04-53 | |
| | 57. | Borders, Charles H. | RA44201750 | SGT | 25-04-53 | |
| | 58. | Borg, Emanuel | US51116204 | PV2 | 08-05-52 | |
| Boring | 59. | Boffing, Paul E. | US52111628 | CPL | 19-05-52 | Boring |
| Borla | 60. | Borla th Joseph | RA00649761 | SFC | 08-03-51 | Borla |
| | 61. | Bost, Charles <u>P</u> | US52008097 | CPL | 23-06-52 | |
| | 62. | Bott, Henry | RA17280625 | CPL | 14-03-52 | |
| | 63. | Bouldin, Earl C. | US53008354 | PFC | 10-04-52 | |
| Rout | 64. | Bourland, A. D. | US54046580 | CPL | 16-03-52 | |
| | 65. | <u>RR</u> <u>Rout</u> , Emanuel ^{LL} | RA36945714 | SGT | 10-06-51 | -Rout |
| | 66. | Bowden, Edwin A. | US51011862 | PFC | 06-11-52 | HDWM B-2 |
| | 67. | Bowen, Ben <u>R</u> | US55249736 | CPL | 14-07-53 | |
| | 68. | Bowen, Richard | RA13295549 | PFC | 26-01-51 | |
| | 69. | Boyd, Richard A. | RA19411906 | PFC | 15-02-52 | |
| | 70. | Boyle, Albert | ER42130541 | PFC | 20-06-51 | |
| | 71. | Bradford, Reginald | RA18317450 | SGT | 27-07-53 | |
| | 72. | Bradly, Wallace B. | US51149937 | PFC | 11-04-53 | |
| | 73. | <u>Branch</u> , <u>Nathan</u> , L.Jr. | RA36942134 | CPL | 02-07-52 | Branch, Nathan |
| | 74. | Brandt, Walter J. | US55167882 | CPL | 18-08-52 | |
| | 75. | Brannon, James E. Jr. | RA15432753 | PV2 | 06-08-51 | |
| | 76. | Bratton, Robert A. | RA35768798 | SFC | 28-01-51 | |
| | 77. | Breaker, Ferman T. | US51069636 | CPL | 08-08-52 | |
| | 78. | Brech, Raymond J. | RA19402916 | CPL | 20-11-52 | |
| | 79. | Breckenridge, Ervin | RA19391457 | PFC | 08-09-52 | |
| | 80. | Brent, Sterling M. | RA57440178 | PFC | 17-04-51 | |
| | 81. | Brew, Henry E. | RA18280445 | SGT | 24-10-51 | |
| | 82. | Bridger, James R. | RA30687622 | PFC | 04-07-52 | |
| | 83. | Brighan, Leslie | RA57400393 | PFC | 15-09-50 | |
| | 84. | Brinksmeyer, Alfons | RA16296791 | CPL | 08-11-50 | |
| | 85. | Britton, James L. | US54039671 | PFC | 07-04-52 | |
| | 86. | Brock, Lee D. | O-2032986 | 1LT | 20-12-50 | |
| | 87. | Broers, Carl H. | RA17023508 | CPL | 21-05-51 | |

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| | | 5. | | |
| 88. | Brooks, Charles H. | RA14197936 | CPL | 14-12-50 |
| 89. | Brooks, James E. | US52053172 | CPL | 18-08-52 |
| 90. | Brooks, Lloyd K. | RA52025758 | PFC | 16-02-53 |
| 91. | Brousseau, Edward A. | RA12116312 | CPL | 03-10-50 |
| 92. | Brown, Almo | US53160873 | PV2 | 17-09-53 |
| 93. | Brown, Delmar H. | US55148094 | CPL | 13-07-52 |
| 94. | Brown, Donald | RA14198272 | PFC | 04-12-53 |
| 95. | Brown, Edward L. | RA16310573 | CPL | 31-10-50 |
| 96. | Brown, Frederick O. | RA17215909 | CPL | 27-07-52 |
| 97. | Brown, Jacob Jr. | US54006318 | PFC | 30-10-51 |
| 98. | Brown, James B. | US53031977 | SGT | 14-05-52 |
| 99. | Brown, James D. | US56145005 | PV2 | 20-09-51 |
| 100. | Brown, James H. | RA35526093 | CPL | 13-07-51 |
| 101. | Brown, Jimmie L. | US51097813 | CPL | 28-05-52 |
| 102. | Brown, Joe L. | RA13416811 | PFC | 13-08-52 |
| 103. | Brown, Leroy L. | RA11038848 | CPL | 01-05-51 |
| 104. | Brown, McKinley | RA13299729 | PFC | 07-03-51 |
| 105. | Brown, Morris E. | US56078082 | CPL | 05-04-52 |
| 106. | Brown, Otto V. | RA18341256 | CPL | 28-07-53 |
| 107. | Brown, Ralph G. | 0-0872740 | CPT | 03-01-53 |
| 108. | Brown, Ralph J. | US52189819 | PV2 | 05-05-53 A-3 |
| 109. | Brown, Rufus Jr. | RA14312792 | PV2 | 09-06-52 |
| 110. | Brown, Wallace | US53092960 | PV2 | 29-07-52 |
| 111. | Brown, Warren R. Jr. | RA13143606 | SGT | 10-06-52 |
| 112. | Brown, William R. | US55324564 | PFC | 09-11-53 |
| 113. | Brown, William R. | US53072674 | PV2 | 03-09-51 |
| 114. | Brown, Willie | US55286223 | PFC | 16-07-53 |
| 115. | Browne, Earl A. | RA133582 9 | PFC | 03-05-51 |
| 116. | Browning, Robert R. | RA17247594 | PFC | 20-09-53 |
| 117. | Bruce, Donald D. | RA19337599 | PFC | 01-10-50 |
| 118. | Brudy, Donald G. | RA13300021 | SGT | 07-08-51 A-3 |
| 119. | Bruinsma, Arthur | US55102530 | PFC | 27-06-52 |
| 120. | Bruner, Herbert S. | RA13291835 | CPL | 05-07-51 |
| 121. | Bruster, John L. | US18210204 | PV2 | 01-08-51 |
| 122. | Bruton, Thad Jr. | RA14326509 | PFC | 17-07-50 |
| 123. | Bryan, John P. | RA07080034 | SGT | 02-06-51 |
| 124. | Bryant, Morris N. | RA34588508 | MSG | 05-08-52 |
| 125. | Bubalo, Mirko | US55041610 | CPL | 24-04-52 |
| 126. | Bucher, Weldon E. | US55329775 | PFC | 16-12-53 |
| 127. | Buckley, George J. | 0-0058132 | 1LT | 16-12-50 |
| 128. | Budny, John T. | US55023489 | PFC | 06-06-51 |
| 129. | Buffalano, Charles | RA42205406 | CPL | 27-09-50 |

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|----|---------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| 1. | Bullard, Jeral H. | US55119359 | CPL | 18-01-52 |
| 2. | Bullens, Hearl E. | US53119925 | PFC | 16-12-53 |
| 3. | Buller, Floyd D. | RA16343457 | PV2 | 18-12-52 |
| 4. | Bulman, Morgan L. | 0-2006486 | 1LT | 16-05-51 |
| 5. | Bunch, Arthur | RA16246592 | PFC | 10-04-52 |
| 6. | Buntenbach, Donald | US55161109 | PV2 | 18-02-52 |
| 7. | Bunyard, Carroll E. | RA18304572 | PFC | 05-12-51 |
| 8. | Burch, Isaac W. | RA36210312 | CPL | 06-12-51 |
| 9. | Burden, Charlie Jr. | US55137144 | PV2 | 24-06-53 |

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|-----|----------------------|------------|-----|----------|-----------|
| | | 6. | | | |
| 10. | Burford, Jack R. | RA13337943 | CPL | 17-01-53 | |
| 11. | Burford, William | US14211960 | PV2 | 14-02-53 | |
| 12. | Burgess, Burton E. | RA39418673 | PFC | 03-09-50 | A-3 |
| | | | | 17-01-53 | HDWM |
| 13. | Burgess, Charles E. | RA20454469 | SGT | 07-07-51 | |
| 14. | Burgess, John A. | US52092952 | PFC | 27-11-51 | |
| 15. | Burgin, Joseph Jr. | RA17275228 | PV2 | 29-07-51 | |
| 16. | Burk, Donald L. | RA13272749 | CPL | 23-11-52 | |
| 17. | Burke, Arlynn C. | RA17259788 | PFC | 23-07-50 | |
| 18. | Burkhardt, Carl J. | US55032535 | CPL | 09-04-52 | |
| 19. | Burnet, Ernest | RA11175027 | PFC | 15-08-51 | |
| 20. | Burnett, Fount V. | RA16313335 | PV2 | 12-12-50 | |
| 21. | Burns, Lester F. | US51180805 | SGT | 16-01-54 | |
| 22. | Burrell, Melvin J. | RA37409666 | PFC | 28-06-53 | |
| 23. | Burris, Samuel S. | RA37527673 | PV2 | 02-12-53 | |
| 24. | Burton, Eddie | RA34092926 | PV2 | 17-01-53 | |
| 25. | Burton, Melvin D. | RA16225851 | SGT | 02-04-51 | |
| 26. | Burton, Ray | RA15413216 | PV2 | 05-10-50 | |
| 27. | Burton, Samuel L. | RA11233872 | PFC | 16-05-52 | |
| 28. | Bush, John F. Jr. | US56148261 | CPL | 19-11-51 | |
| 29. | Bush, John R. | NG25718191 | SGT | 01-05-52 | B-2 |
| | | | | 28-06-52 | HDWM |
| 30. | Bush, Leon R. | RA15294914 | PV2 | 13-04-51 | |
| 31. | Bushrod, William C. | RA16398044 | PFC | 07-05-53 | |
| 32. | Bussian, Ervin J. | RA16384298 | PFC | 19-01-53 | Bussian |
| 33. | Buterakos, Lewis A. | RA15419827 | PFC | 20-01-53 | Buterakos |
| 34. | Butler, Howard A. | US55027517 | CPL | 03-07-52 | |
| 35. | Butler, Joseph W. | RA34532296 | PV2 | 21-01-52 | |
| 36. | Bynum, Joseph | US32043707 | PV2 | 17-06-51 | |
| 37. | Byrd, Hubert F. | RA17235989 | CPL | 17-12-50 | |
| 38. | Byrd, Wendell F. | O-0415729 | CPT | 27-10-51 | |
| 39. | Byrne, Thomas J. | ER57155208 | PFC | 02-06-51 | |
| 40. | Cackowski, Charles | W-2141214 | JWO | 01-10-50 | |
| 41. | Cain, Robert K. Jr. | O-1931981 | 2LT | 12-01-54 | |
| 42. | Calaman, Joe J. | RA33979462 | SFC | 12-10-50 | Calaman |
| 43. | Calaustro, Antonio | US50002451 | CPL | 14-11-52 | |
| 44. | Caldwell, Theartis | US55246242 | PV2 | 30-08-52 | Theartis |
| 45. | Callahan, James D. | US51077850 | PV2 | 20-02-52 | |
| 46. | Calloway, Robert G. | US55329134 | PV2 | 12-01-54 | |
| 47. | Calves, Supremo F. | RA10300058 | PFC | 19-09-50 | B-2 |
| | | | | 23-01-51 | HDWM |
| 48. | Cammack, Fred C. Jr. | US56098544 | CPL | 21-08-53 | |
| 49. | Cammarota, Philip D. | RA13282917 | PFC | 27-09-50 | |
| 50. | Campbell, Alvin B. | US53014056 | PFC | 05-01-52 | |
| 51. | Campbell, Joseph N. | RA18315737 | SGT | 13-09-50 | |
| 52. | Campbell, Omar P. | RA33657028 | PFC | 04-07-51 | |
| 53. | Campbell, Warren R. | RA12337593 | PV2 | 27-10-52 | |
| 54. | Campisi, Leonard R. | US56140577 | CPL | 12-10-52 | |
| 55. | Campos, Blas | US54078786 | CPL | 07-01-54 | |
| 56. | Canavan, John P. | US55165355 | PFC | 29-05-52 | |
| 57. | Cannon, Donald R. | US55162641 | PFC | 16-08-52 | |
| 58. | Cantor, Milton | RA15487354 | PFC | 29-05-52 | |
| 59. | Cantu, Raymond D. | US54066165 | CPL | 01-07-52 | |

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|------|-----------------------|------------|-----|----------|-----------|
| 60. | Canty, John | US55106976 | PFC | 26-08-51 | |
| 61. | Cardenas, Edward C. | RA19360624 | CPL | 07-07-51 | |
| 62. | Carder, Clyde D. | RA13276737 | PV2 | 27-07-50 | |
| 63. | Carder, Leland A. | RA19377618 | SGT | 24-10-52 | |
| 64. | Cardone, Joseph H.M. | ER42249302 | PV2 | 02-04-51 | |
| 65. | Carey, Gale G | RA18159743 | SGT | 09-06-53 | |
| 66. | Carey, Stanley E. Jr. | RA13163749 | PFC | 16-08-50 | |
| 67. | Cargin, Brice C. | RA12300502 | PFC | 14-01-51 | |
| 68. | Carosella, Carmen A. | US52098783 | PFC | 21-03-52 | A-1 |
| 69. | Carothers, Charles | NG21925143 | CPL | 09-09-51 | Carothers |
| 70. | Carpenter, Douglas | RA12352141 | PV2 | 20-09-51 | |
| 71. | Carr, Aorise W. | US55210202 | PFC | 16-09-52 | Aorise |
| 72. | Carr, Isaac Jr. | RA34032825 | PV2 | 13-11-53 | |
| 73. | Carr, William H. | RA24538729 | PFC | 22-05-51 | |
| 74. | Carrasco, Jose U. | US54055160 | PV2 | 29-04-52 | |
| 75. | Carrington, James A. | RA33226337 | CPL | 31-10-51 | |
| 76. | Carter, Albert | US53093528 | CPL | 03-12-52 | |
| 77. | Carter, Leo | RA14471374 | PV2 | 15-07-53 | |
| 78. | Carter, Owen M. | RA14331442 | SGT | 08-07-52 | |
| 79. | Cary, Charles C. | RA17357903 | PV2 | 02-01-53 | |
| 80. | Casey, Hugh B. | O-0056763 | MAJ | 11-01-52 | |
| 81. | Castle, Clifford C. | US55071987 | PFC | 07-07-52 | |
| 82. | Castro, Hector L. | RA12362590 | PV2 | 26-10-51 | |
| 83. | Caughey, William J. | US55096061 | PFC | 12-06-52 | |
| 84. | Cavender, John J. | RA06938755 | SFC | 02-02-53 | |
| 85. | Cayan, Donald C. | US55271239 | CPL | 18-04-53 | |
| 86. | Chalfant, Dale E. | US53077045 | PFC | 05-01-52 | |
| 87. | Chambers, Henry L. | RA14069544 | CPL | 08-12-52 | |
| 88. | Champagne, John T. | US55274316 | PFC | 16-07-53 | |
| 89. | Chandler, Herbert W. | RA14432807 | PV2 | 07-10-52 | |
| 90. | Chastain, R. E. | O-1173184 | 1LT | 26-04-51 | |
| 91. | Chatman, Louis | RA38224023 | PFC | 03-04-51 | |
| 92. | Chavez, Ralph C.G. | RA19397273 | PFC | 04-05-53 | |
| 93. | Cheatum, Robert E. | US55049676 | PFC | 29-12-51 | |
| 94. | Cherconis, Albert J. | US52177405 | CPL | 18-03-53 | |
| 95. | Chojnacki, Clemens | RA16327152 | CPL | 09-02-52 | |
| 96. | Chrisjohn, Cyril M. | RA16363546 | PFC | 17-08-52 | |
| 97. | Christensen, Earl A. | RA19112698 | MSG | 24-08-50 | |
| 98. | Christianson, Leonard | RA20751526 | SFC | 17-07-51 | Leonard |
| 99. | Christina, Rosario | RA11167079 | CPL | 20-03-51 | |
| 100. | Churchill, John W. | RA19379655 | SGT | 14-03-52 | |
| 101. | Ciaramitaro, Vincent | US51064047 | PV2 | 27-07-51 | |
| 102. | Cicon, William E. | US52211476 | PFC | 16-06-53 | |
| 103. | Cicur, John T. Jr. | O-1176576 | CPT | 27-06-52 | John |
| 104. | Clancy, Edwin L. | RA16318429 | PV2 | 15-08-51 | |
| 105. | Clark, Andrew | RA12325510 | PFC | 12-12-50 | |
| 106. | Clark, Jewell | US54024664 | PFC | 03-01-52 | |
| 107. | Clark, Walter L. | RA13220760 | CPL | 22-04-51 | |
| 108. | Clark, Willilam E. | US55158511 | CPL | 14-11-52 | |
| 109. | Clay, George T. | RA13331364 | CPL | 22-12-50 | |
| 110. | Clayton, Theodore C. | RA06903389 | MSG | 13-07-50 | |
| 111. | Clements, Robert D. | RA33778702 | SGT | 01-02-53 | |
| 112. | Clemmons, Teddy V. | RA18174031 | SGT | 25-12-50 | |

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| | | 8. | | | |
| 113. | Clemmons, Fred C. | RA17245519 | PFC | 07-02-51 | |
| 114. | Clifton, Milo F. | RA15484865 | PFC | 28-07-53 | B-2 |
| 115. | Clough, Charles <u>H.W.</u> | RA11193304 | PV2 | 18-08-50 | |
| 116. | Coachman, James Jr. | US55180768 | PV1 | 14-10-52 | |
| 117. | Cochran, Coonfield | RA17262998 | PFC | 04-06-53 | |
| 118. | Cochran, Hubert F. | US55028073 | PFC | 07-10-51 | B2 |
| | | | | 21-10-51 | HDWM |
| 119. | Cockrell, Elmer M. | RA17248354 | PFC | 03-08-50 | |
| 120. | Cohen, Bernard | US14086132 | PFC | 08-02-52 | |
| 121. | Cohen, Norman | RA12421112 | PV2 | 04-06-53 | |
| 122. | Cohenour, Richard W. | RA19323465 | PV2 | 11-02-52 | |
| 123. | Cointment, James R. | US54000235 | PV2 | 24-07-51 | ✓ |
| 124. | Coleman, Alfred L. | RA46059003 | PFC | 25-08-51 | |
| 125. | Coleman, Elmer L. | US53133531 | PV2 | 05-05-53 | MIA A-3 |
| 126. | Coleman, Lawrence <u>C.Q.</u> | US51092079 | SGT | 15-08-52 | |
| 127. | Coleman, Robert | RA19315568 | SGT | 19-11-52 | |
| 128. | Collier, Toland J. | US53026753 | PFC | 29-11-51 | |
| 129. | Collins, James R. | RA13309062 | CPL | 05-08-51 | |

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|-----|-----------------------------|------------|-----|----------|----------------------|
| 1. | Collins, William E. | RA17243234 | PV2 | 13-12-50 | |
| 2. | Combs, Horace <u>CG</u> Jr. | US55050671 | PFC | 21-11-51 | |
| 3. | Compton, Johnny H. | RA14331977 | PFC | 15-06-51 | |
| 4. | <u>Concepcion-Esquillo</u> | US50110141 | PFC | 14-11-52 | Concepciones, Quilin |
| 5. | Conder, Boyd E. | US56060348 | CPL | 26-03-52 | |
| 6. | Core, Harvel <u>DL</u> | RA44045109 | MSG | 02-01-51 | |
| 7. | Conica, Marvin G. | RA17332805 | PV2 | 12-05-52 | |
| 8. | Conklin, Paul F. | O-1292308 | MAJ | 20-06-53 | |
| 9. | Connolly, Patrick E. | RA11215427 | CPL | 14-11-52 | |
| 10. | Conroy, Joseph <u>X.P.</u> | O-0966816 | 1LT | 06-03-51 | |
| 11. | Cook, Alfred | RA 3299418 | SGT | 22-08-51 | |
| 12. | Cook, Paul K. | RA15463370 | PV2 | 02-05-52 | |
| 13. | Cooke, Glen L. | RA19063036 | CPL | 10-11-50 | |
| 14. | Cooke, Jackson | US53127512 | PV2 | 27-04-53 | |
| 15. | Cooper, David L. | US55345671 | PV2 | 05-12-53 | |
| 16. | Cooper, Melvin <u>X.C.</u> | RA33752208 | CPL | 11-05-53 | |
| 17. | Cope, Walter <u>CG</u> | O-1596890 | CPT | 11-08-52 | |
| 18. | Copeland, William B. | RA13300932 | PFC | 15-01-51 | A-1 |
| 19. | Coppola, Vincent A. | RA12335304 | PFC | 08-05-52 | |
| 20. | Coriova, Joe D. | RA37717976 | PFC | 08-09-50 | |
| 21. | Corkle, Marvin R. | RA15465211 | PV2 | 03-10-52 | |
| 22. | Corman, Martin N. Jr. | NG26356590 | CPL | 20-01-53 | |
| 23. | Corries, Henry Jr. | US52376092 | PV2 | 24-07-53 | |
| 24. | Corrette, Francis D. | RA11256490 | PFC | 30-06-53 | |
| 25. | Corsen, Harold G. | RA13311449 | PFC | 19-11-50 | |
| 26. | Cosby, Folton | RA35686350 | SFC | 15-08-50 | MIA -A-3 |
| 27. | Cosme-Almeztica Ro | US50106143 | PV2 | 19-10-51 | |
| 28. | Cosaboom, Charles <u>W.</u> | RA51018900 | CPL | 07-02-53 | |
| 29. | Costa, John Jr. | RA10102922 | CPL | 11-09-50 | |
| 30. | Costello, James E. | NG26331341 | SGT | 07-01-53 | |
| 31. | Costlor, Rupert J. | O-0465916 | CPT | 18-02-52 | |
| 32. | Coston, John Jr. | RA15269151 | PV1 | 02-09-51 | |
| 33. | Costroff, Joseph J. | US52184015 | PFC | 23-02-53 | A-1 |

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|-----|--------------------------|------------|-----|-----------------------|--------|
| 34. | Couch, George E. | RA53070560 | PV2 | 15-02-54 | |
| 35. | Coulam, Delbert | RA19423634 | PFC | 14-11-52 | |
| 36. | Courchaine, John H. | US51081561 | PFC | 15-12-51 | |
| 37. | Cousins, Calvin C. | US56088738 | PFC | 20-07-52 | |
| 38. | Cowan, Don A. | NG24570479 | CPL | 28-04-51 | Don |
| 39. | Cowden, Bruce P. | RA12300306 | CPL | 12-12-50 | |
| 40. | Cowen, Reginald L. | O-0911515 | CPT | 11-01-53 | |
| 41. | Cox, Charles | US53066494 | PFC | 01-03-54 | |
| 42. | Cox, Edward | RA13271216 | CPL | 11-06-52 | |
| 43. | Crabtree, Paul C. | US52058160 | PFC | 15-10-52 | |
| 44. | Crabtree, Porter F. | RA19306155 | PFC | 01-05-51 | |
| 45. | Craft, Howard D. | RA44052107 | SGT | 10-10-50 | |
| 46. | Craft, Noah W. | RA18293832 | CPL | 08-05-51 | |
| 47. | Crawford, Bobby G. | RA13357650 | PFC | 27-11-51 | |
| 48. | Crawford, McKinley | US53075675 | PV2 | 05-03-52 | |
| 49. | Creamer, Thomas A. Jr. | US52191329 | PV2 | 23-01-53 | |
| 50. | Creamer, Wallace | RA14419287 | PFC | 27- 05 -52 | |
| 51. | Credo, Ciriacu | PS10336321 | PFC | 10-02-51 | * |
| 52. | Creech, Clayton F. | RA10268884 | PFC | 12-07-51 | |
| 53. | Creighton, George E. | US22795322 | PV2 | 15-12-53 | |
| 54. | Cressey, Allen R. | US52177631 | PV2 | 18-08-52 | |
| 55. | Crockett, Johnny Sr. | RA38051925 | PV1 | 28-04-53 | |
| 56. | Cron, Eugene | RA15380385 | PFC | 16-12-50 | MIA-A3 |
| 57. | Crosby, Cecil | US53123498 | PV2 | 29-04-53 | |
| 58. | Crowder, Paul E. | RA13291803 | CPL | 20-06-51 | |
| 59. | Crowell, Willard W. | O-1334421 | 1LT | 30-04-52 | |
| 60. | Crowley, Willie B. | RA14382836 | PFC | 18-10-51 | |
| 61. | Croxford, Allen P. | RA54600057 | SGT | 02-02-54 | |
| 62. | Cruse, James V. | RA15442707 | PV2 | 11-08-53 | |
| 63. | Cruz-Guzman, Felix | US50107445 | PV2 | 19-07-52 | |
| 64. | Cruz-Rosas, Pablo | US50112208 | PFC | 25-11-52 | B2 |
| | | | | 24-12-53 | HDWM |
| 65. | Cudger, David L. Jr. | RA14209516 | PFC | 16-04-51 | |
| 66. | Culmer, Freddie L. | US53122166 | PFC | 05-07-53 | ✓ |
| 67. | Culp, James R. | US53041897 | CPL | 07-01-52 | A-1 |
| 68. | Cumbo, Lawrence C. | US55237094 | SGT | 20-05-53 | |
| 69. | Curran, William K. Jr. | RA51075743 | SGT | 06-07-53 | |
| 70. | Curry, Derril G. | US55279174 | CPL | 24-10-53 | |
| 71. | Curtis, Lloyd L. | RA42224504 | CPL | 23-05-51 | |
| 72. | Cusimano, Jerome E. | RA12362742 | PV2 | 03-11-52 | |
| 73. | Cuthbert, George E. | US52209166 | PV2 | 29-04-53 | |
| 74. | Cutrecht, Carl D. | US55258735 | CPL | 26-12-53 | |
| 75. | Cutsavage, Frank A. | RA33949632 | SFC | 31-01-54 | |
| 76. | Cutts, Charles W. | ER55007891 | PFC | 10-05-51 | |
| 77. | Cwikla, Edward C. | RA33786482 | PFC | 14-02-51 | |
| 78. | Dabney, Willie L. | US54050039 | PFC | 23-10-53 | |
| 79. | Dabrowski, Chester | US51053292 | PFC | 14-11-51 | |
| 80. | Dachnke, Frederick | US51131684 | PFC | 21-01-53 | |
| 81. | Daigle, Richard C. | US54094714 | PV2 | 05-05-53 | MIA-A3 |
| 82. | Daigle, Wilbert P. | RA38743097 | PFC | 20-12-50 | |
| 83. | Dallison, Arthur | RA13414125 | PV2 | 29-03-52 | |
| 84. | Dalola, John R. Jr. | US51195972 | PFC | 03-09-53 | |
| 85. | Dalton, Thomas W. | RA31445644 | SGT | 05-04-51 | |

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|------|--------------------------------|------------|-----|----------|-----------|
| 86. | Dancik, John | RA33085009 | PFC | 30-11-50 | Dancik |
| 87. | Daniels, Charles <u>G.C.</u> | RA19431729 | PFC | 03-07-53 | |
| 88. | Daniels, James R. | RA38609020 | PFC | 07-03-51 | |
| 89. | Danilson, Ralph E. | US55213513 | PFC | 17-08-52 | |
| 90. | <u>Dark</u> Dark, William D.L. | RA34861109 | CPL | 30-12-50 | Dark |
| 91. | Davenport, Jimmy J. | RA16225131 | PFC | 06-01-52 | |
| 92. | Davenport, Marvin J. | US53039973 | CPL | 10-10-52 | |
| 93. | Daves, Vanderbilt | RA42264372 | PV2 | 24-12-50 | |
| 94. | Davidoski, Joseph | RA32716576 | SGT | 25-04-51 | |
| 95. | Davis, Iverson | US56056181 | PFC | 25-12-51 | |
| 96. | Davis, Robert L. | RA15225638 | PV2 | 04-04-51 | |
| 97. | Davis, Samuel L. | RA14365981 | PFC | 03-04-52 | |
| 98. | Davis, William E. | RA43004539 | CPL | 05-11-50 | |
| 99. | Davis, William T. | O-0252696 | LTC | 04-10-51 | |
| 100. | Davis, Willie D. | US54092955 | PV2 | 09-07-53 | |
| 101. | Day, Raymond | RA54094775 | CPL | 28-02-54 | |
| 102. | Day, Robert J. | US55106335 | PFC | 26-02-52 | |
| 103. | Day, Wayne N. | NG24496056 | PFC | 07-03-53 | |
| 104. | Day, William A. | RA15283412 | PFC | 19-12-51 | |
| 105. | De Blasi, Charles A. | US51209112 | PV2 | 11-03-53 | |
| 106. | De Cukeleire, Paul | US56140127 | PV2 | 17-08-51 | |
| 107. | De Fina, Anthony P. | US52263696 | PFC | 06-12-53 | |
| 108. | De Grant, Gilbert L. | US55057897 | PFC | 09-02-52 | |
| 109. | De Groat, Roland E. | US51166145 | SGT | 28-09-53 | |
| 110. | De John, William R. | RA33943005 | SFC | 13-06-51 | |
| 111. | De Long, Guy <u>N.W.</u> Jr. | ER13311480 | CPL | 01-10-51 | |
| 112. | De <u>Pellio</u> , Angelo, Jr. | US55252948 | PV2 | 01-12-52 | Politi |
| 113. | De Roule, James D. | W-2005379 | JWO | 19-04-52 | |
| 114. | De Vault, William C. | RA15265522 | CPL | 29-07-50 | |
| 115. | Dean, Bobby L. | RA17338028 | PV2 | 31-03-53 | |
| 116. | Dean, Earl | RA18351124 | PV2 | 02-10-50 | |
| 117. | Dean, Robert | RA14368572 | PFC | 18-07-53 | |
| 118. | Dean, Tulon V. | RA34411640 | SGT | 30-11-50 | |
| 119. | Deceukeleire, Paul | US56140127 | PV2 | 17-08-51 | ** |
| 120. | Decker, Clayton E. | RA33612535 | PFC | 22-09-52 | |
| 121. | Decker, Hobart | RA35098620 | PFC | 20-12-50 | MIA - A-3 |
| 122. | Deeter, Edward W. Jr. | RA13395131 | SGT | 12-01-53 | |
| 123. | Del Pizzo, Joseph A. | US51161784 | PV2 | 30-08-52 | |
| 124. | Delaney, Francisco | US56148261 | CPL | 03-12-51 | |
| 125. | Delano, Francis <u>W.N.</u> | RA11178548 | PFC | 19-07-51 | |
| 126. | Delgado, Pablo E. | US56077975 | PV2 | 25-05-52 | Delgado |
| 127. | Dellinger, Dana A. | RA35040154 | SFC | 09-05-51 | |
| 128. | Deloney, Charlie E. | RA19295271 | PV2 | 08-01-53 | ✓ |
| 129. | Delphin, Clifford A. | US56149515 | PFC | 13-11-51 | |
| 130. | Delu, Emil W. | O-0025097 | LTC | 15-01-53 | |
| 131. | Delude, Felix L. | RA11176966 | CPL | 12-01-51 | |
| 132. | Denard, Willie L. | RA14280177 | PV2 | 27-04-51 | |
| 133. | Denner, Richard W. | O-2206826 | 1LT | 15-08-52 | |
| 134. | Dennis, Jerry L. | US55150506 | PV2 | 06-03-52 | |
| 135. | Dennison, Russell L. | RA15450001 | PFC | 09-11-51 | |
| 136. | DePetro, Robert P. | RA11249697 | PV2 | 16-02-53 | |
| 137. | Derringer, Earnest | RA13330700 | PV2 | 19-09-50 | |
| 138. | Dettling, Donald J. | RA16369990 | PV2 | 12-12-52 | |

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Delgado

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| 139. | Dettmering, Harry B. | US53056671 | PFC | 05-01-52 | Dettmering |
| 140. | Dibattista, Gene A. | US52104877 | CPL | 22-12-52 | |

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|-----|-----------------------|------------|-----|----------|--|
| 1. | Dillard, Robert E. | RA16263342 | PFC | 05-11-50 | |
| 2. | Dinan, Charles H.W. | RA13307229 | PFC | 02-11-50 | |
| 3. | Dittbenner, Robert | RA18306228 | SGT | 28-02-51 | |
| | | | | 28-03-51 | |
| 4. | Dittenhafer, Clyde | RA13352218 | PFC | 23-05-51 | |
| 5. | Dixon, Robert E. | US52142340 | PV2 | 03-01-52 | |
| 6. | Dixon, Willie H. | RA14315247 | PFC | 28-06-51 | |
| 7. | Dobbins, Raymond A. | US53077076 | CPL | 29-03-52 | |
| 8. | Dobbins, Robert J. | RA17261694 | PFC | 05-05-51 | |
| 9. | Dodson, George W. | RA13317773 | SGT | 21-05-51 | |
| 10. | Dol_a, Donald D. | US52177670 | PV2 | 01-02-53 | |
| 11. | Donahoo, Floyd W. | US52107240 | PV2 | 02-11-51 | |
| | | | | 25-11-51 | |
| 12. | Donlow, Wardell | RA38731071 | SFC | 18-11-53 | |
| 13. | Donoghoe, Denis J. | US55199680 | PV2 | 30-11-52 | |
| 14. | Donovan, Maurice P. | RA15424626 | PV2 | 28-04-51 | |
| 15. | Doran, Edward J. | ER56037045 | PFC | 05-05-51 | |
| 16. | Dorrien, Hugh C. Jr. | O-0442207 | CPT | 29-08-53 | |
| 17. | Dorris, Fred A. | RA14319289 | PFC | 09-09-50 | |
| 18. | Doss, Herman C. | RA13292076 | CPL | 10-09-50 | |
| 19. | Dougherty, Donald P. | RA56077421 | PV2 | 23-07-52 | |
| 20. | Douglas, Donald A. | US51042269 | PFC | 05-12-52 | |
| 21. | Douglas, Robert | RA15270924 | PV2 | 27-01-51 | |
| 22. | Doukas, Sam | RA12391845 | PV2 | 02-02-54 | |
| 23. | Dowleyne, Alvin | RA12319700 | PV1 | 28-06-51 | |
| 24. | Dowling, Richard L. | US52069146 | CPL | 27-11-51 | |
| 25. | Downs, Robert I., Jr. | US51135960 | PV2 | 25-12-52 | |
| 26. | Downs, William R. | US52165664 | CPL | 18-10-52 | |
| 27. | Doyle, John J. | US55278409 | PFC | 11-08-53 | |
| 28. | Drabant, Andrew G. | RA12293061 | PV2 | 13-12-50 | |
| 29. | Draqoo, Robert V. | US56110418 | SGT | 30-08-52 | |
| 30. | Drake, Willie J. | RA53062987 | CPL | 04-08-53 | |
| 31. | Drenth, James L. | US55102326 | SGT | 25-06-52 | |
| 32. | Drinner, Donald D. | US56064937 | CPL | 14-11-52 | |
| 33. | Driscoll, Charles D. | US56112587 | PFC | 12-07-52 | |
| 34. | Drummond, Woodrow W. | RA36500167 | SGT | 07-09-53 | |
| 35. | Du Boise, Stevie J. | NC18288365 | SGT | 03-03-52 | |
| 36. | Duffer, Russell C. | RA34371319 | SGT | 20-04-53 | |
| 37. | Duffy, Thomas J. | RA39159009 | CPL | 16-11-50 | |
| 38. | Dugger, Fred | US53037816 | PFC | 09-12-51 | |
| 39. | Dukes, Robert L. Jr. | RA17284274 | PFC | 06-10-51 | |
| 40. | Duncan, Robert R. | US51187850 | SGT | 09-02-54 | |
| 41. | Dunham, Robert B. | O-0028721 | CPT | 30-08-52 | |
| 42. | Dunkle, Harold L. | RA37728267 | PV2 | 14-01-51 | |
| 43. | Dunn, Ralph A.R. | RA13469720 | PV2 | 28-07-53 | |
| 44. | Dunnaway, Kenneth L. | RA17275269 | PFC | 29-08-51 | |
| 45. | Duran, Joshua R. | RA19359968 | PFC | 12-10-50 | |
| 46. | Dureiko, Leon | RA15283566 | PFC | 04-12-50 | |
| 47. | Durham, William T. | RA34744845 | CPL | 11-05-51 | |

DOLEED (Kwp)
(UNABLE TO ENTER)
B2
HDWM

HDWM B2

Drabant
Dragoo

B2

A3

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| | | 12. | | |
| 48. | Durrett, Gerald O. | US54003006 | SGT | 16-06-51 |
| 49. | Dvorak, Milton F. | US55123800 | CPL | 21-07-52 |
| 50. | Dwyer, Arthur | RA06137915 | SGT | 24-06-52 |
| 51. | Dymert, Marlin A. | RA31402667 | PV2 | 31-07-50 |
| 52. | Dzinkowski, Albert | RA11111676 | MSG | 14-11-52 |
| 53. | Earhart, Paul | RA33835085 | PV2 | 08-06-51 |
| 54. | Eberly, Austin S. | US55303095 | CPL | 23-01-54 |
| 55. | Eckerdt, Albert | US55224981 | PFC | 24-10-52 |
| 56. | Eckhardt, Theodore | US56119457 | PV2 | 26-06-53 |
| 57. | Eddy, Homer R. | O-1012839 | CPT | 15-01-51 |
| 58. | Edmonds, James Jr. | US55166842 | CPL | 01-05-52 |
| 59. | Edney, Walter L. | US56201872 | PV2 | 09-09-53 |
| 60. | Edwards, Dwight W. | RA24785136 | CPL | 07-02-53 |
| 61. | Edwards, John L. | US52023122 | PV2 | 01-05-51 |
| 62. | Egan, Thomas (S.E.) | RA16356890 | PV2 | 07-09-51 |
| 63. | Eikmer, Lewis C. | RA38218455 | CPL | 07-07-51 |
| 64. | Ekset, Eyvind A. Eyvind | US51139972 | PV2 | 28-01-53 |
| 65. | Elkins, George D. | RA14376900 | PFC | 23-03-53 |
| 66. | Elliott, Bill | RA35475494 | SGT | 17-11-50 |
| 67. | Elliott, Ova E. | RA17351113 | CPL | 15-06-53 |
| | | | | 08-07-53 |
| 68. | Elliot, Richard S. | RA20938349 | PV1 | 19-06-51 |
| 69. | Ellis, Chester L. | RA10352931 | PV2 | 30-04-52 |
| 70. | Ellis, David F. | RA21262660 | CPL | 16-11-53 |
| 71. | Ellis, Donald R. | RA19302953 | PV2 | 30-09-50 |
| 72. | Ellis, James R. | RA13419392 | PV2 | 20-06-52 |
| 73. | Ellis, Martin R. | RA14239576 | CPL | 23-08-50 |
| 74. | Ely, Boris A. | RA13376516 | PV2 | 08-07-52 |
| 75. | Emerson, Philip | RA11021585 | CPL | 13-06-51 |
| 76. | Enderson, Raymond A. | US55140624 | PFC | 29-06-52 |
| 77. | Engelhardt, James N. | RA18391218 | PFC | 02-07-52 |
| 78. | English, Robert B. | RA14329576 | PFC | 24-03-52 |
| 79. | Erb, Homer A. | US52217723 | PV2 | 16-07-53 |
| 80. | Ervin, Charles G. | RA13378647 | PV2 | 15-06-52 |
| 81. | Erwin, Joseph L. | US56108542 | PV2 | 17-05-53 |
| 82. | Escobar (E) Erasmo Erasmo | US54017025 | CPL | 22-07-52 |
| 83. | Eskin (E) Martin S. Eskin | US55183922 | PFC | 25-08-52 |
| 84. | Espinoza, Jose E. | RA38168647 | PFC | 24-04-51 |
| 85. | Estes, Felix J. | US55103608 | CPL | 04-02-52 |
| 86. | Estes, Raymond E. | US51130692 | PFC | 26-10-52 |
| 87. | Esteves-Rivera, Ang | US50110981 | PV2 | 15-07-52 |
| 88. | Evans, Charles H. | RA13425372 | PV2 | 16-01-53 |
| 89. | Evans, James L. | RA15415929 | PV2 | 06-12-50 |
| 90. | Evans, Johnny (D.B.) | US54053772 | PV2 | 16-04-52 |
| 91. | Evans, Robert L. | RA07081141 | MSG | 09-10-50 |
| 92. | Everett, Charles W. | US52258217 | PV2 | 15-07-53 |
| 93. | Fair, Robert C. | RA15496328 | PFC | 08-11-53 |
| 94. | Fairfield, Alfred L. | RA16277934 | PV2 | 23-09-51 |
| 95. | Farnham, Philip C. | W-2148408 | JWO | 15-03-52 |
| 96. | Faulkner, Alfred (B.) | US52051092 | CPL | 05-01-52 |
| 97. | Fay, Frank (E.G.) | RA11200489 | SGT | 25-05-51 |
| 98. | Felder, Harmon C. | RA14314241 | CPL | 16-09-50 |
| 99. | Felix, Miguel A. V. | RA57011863 | PFC | 03-02-51 |

Dymert, Marlin A



Ekset, Eyvind
A3

B2
HDWM



Erasmo

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|------|-------------------------|------------|-----|------------------|
| | | 13. | | |
| 100. | Felix-Rodriguez P. | US50114640 | PFC | 28-04-53 |
| 101. | Felker, Earl W. | RA24886326 | PFC | 30-04-51 |
| 102. | Fellbaum, Lloyd N. | O-0332610 | LTC | 07-01-54 |
| 103. | Fenwick, Nelson E. | O-0789964 | 1LT | 28-08-52 Fenwick |
| 104. | Fernald, Clifford M. | US28227900 | PFC | 12-12-53 |
| 105. | Ferrara, Charles J. | NG21774466 | PFC | 02-02-54 |
| 106. | Ferzazoli, Henry A. | RA12119057 | PV2 | 09-09-51 |
| 107. | Ferzetti, Nicholas | ER13282502 | PFC | 14-03-51 |
| 108. | Fibich, Chester P. | US52152438 | CPL | 05-11-52 |
| 109. | Field, Paul E. | US56060544 | PFC | 08-02-52 |
| 110. | Fifer, David | RA34610763 | SFC | 14-02-54 |
| 111. | Figel, Ronald A. | RA19440954 | PFC | 23-10-53 |
| 112. | Figueroa, Luis | US51233554 | PV2 | 18-02-54 |
| 113. | Filbin, Robert T. | US55065820 | CPL | 01-10-51 |
| 114. | Findley, Richard O. | US55149805 | CPL | 28-09-52 |
| 115. | Finnila, Wilho O. Wilho | US55037299 | CPL | 17-04-52 |
| 116. | Fischer, Frank O. | O-0420305 | MAJ | 14-02-54 |
| 117. | Fischer, George J. | RA12320698 | PFC | 16-01-51 |
| 118. | Fisher, John N.W. | RA20318738 | SGT | 11-07-53 A2 |
| 119. | Fisher, Pervis | US53037168 | PV2 | 26-08-51 |
| 120. | Fitzgerald, Major W. | US52100703 | PFC | 25-12-51 |
| 121. | Fitzpatrick, Thelbe | RA18408290 | CPL | 26-03-53 |
| 122. | Fixico, Billy J. | RA25741177 | PFC | 09-06-53 |
| 123. | Flaherty, John W. | O-1336780 | 1LT | 13-02-52 |
| 124. | Fletcher, Clyde W. | O-1873341 | 2LT | 18-08-52 |
| 125. | Flores, John A. | RA33409271 | PFC | 17-05-51 |
| 126. | Flory, James A. | US55158927 | CPL | 14-11-52 |

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|-----|----------------------|------------|-----|----------|--------|
| 1. | Floyd, Cecil R. | RA18292766 | PFC | 04-12-52 | ✓ |
| 2. | Flynn, Patrick J. | US51107220 | CPL | 08-02-52 | |
| 3. | Fogt, Lloyd O. | US52165394 | PFC | 14-11-52 | |
| 4. | Foote, Frank E. Jr. | RA13266743 | PFC | 25-02-51 | |
| 5. | Forbes, John H.M. | US52196038 | PV2 | 04-08-53 | |
| 6. | Ford, Maurice E. | O-1826592 | 2LT | 03-06-53 | |
| 7. | Foreman, Earl | US51194944 | PFC | 21-01-54 | |
| 8. | Foreman, William J. | US56053446 | PFC | 12-03-52 | |
| 9. | Forman, Kenneth R. | RA17254287 | CPL | 17-10-50 | |
| 10. | Fortis, Juan C. | US52075968 | PV2 | 01-03-52 | |
| 11. | Fossett, Bernice C. | RA44105000 | SFC | 17-01-54 | |
| 12. | Foster, Benny D.G. | RA18260064 | PFC | 09-02-53 | |
| 13. | Foster, Robert E. | US51154119 | PV2 | 06-01-53 | Fastie |
| 14. | Fox, Frank W. | RA12202941 | SGT | 02-09-51 | |
| 15. | Fraenkel, Peter M.K. | US51095824 | PV2 | 12-09-51 | |
| 16. | Frank, Elmer N. | ER38024246 | SGT | 23-05-51 | |
| 17. | Franklin, Julius C. | RA37733699 | CPL | 11-12-50 | |
| 18. | Frazier, Edward H.M. | US56097574 | CPL | 13-04-53 | |
| 19. | Frazier, Alan L. | RA38463312 | PV2 | 10-08-50 | Elam |
| 20. | Freeman, Jean | RA14372124 | SFC | 14-11-51 | |
| 21. | Freeman, John N. | RA14398560 | CPL | 28-07-53 | B2 |
| 22. | French, David R. | US55325448 | PV2 | 31-01-54 | |
| 23. | Friske, Herman R. | RA16300076 | PFC | 11-05-52 | |
| 24. | Frymark, Clement D. | W-2143526 | JWO | 10-01-53 | |

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|-----|---------------------------------|------------|-----|----------|-----------|
| 25. | Funkhouser, Wayne L. | US55140453 | PFC | 17-03-52 | |
| 26. | Furr, Robert E. | US55067290 | PFC | 07-08-52 | |
| 27. | Fussell, Norman | US54033257 | PFC | 14-05-52 | |
| 28. | Futch, James T. | RA16402375 | PV2 | 19-11-52 | |
| 29. | Gabriel, Murphy J. | RA1830346 | PV2 | 24-02-51 | |
| 30. | Gage, Martin <u>H.</u> | RA12358213 | PFC | 10-03-52 | |
| 31. | Gagnon, Jesse <u>B.</u> | US55134755 | PFC | 22-03-52 | Jesse B. |
| 32. | Gainer, Robert C. | RA19245056 | CPL | 26-06-51 | Billie H. |
| 33. | Gale, Orville J. | RA11187976 | PFC | 27-09-50 | |
| 34. | Gales, Robert D. | US56062599 | PV2 | 02-12-53 | |
| 35. | Galivan, William J. | US51117756 | SGT | 13-01-53 | |
| 36. | Galvin, <u>Peter</u> | US51005446 | PFC | 27-09-52 | |
| 37. | Gamache, Ames J. | RA16281065 | PFC | 28-04-51 | Ames |
| 38. | Gamble, Hence | RA15376736 | PFC | 19-09-50 | |
| 39. | Gamble, Lawrence C. | US54048915 | PFC | 07-01-53 | |
| 40. | Gambol, Selestino | RA39096599 | CPL | 12-01-51 | |
| 41. | Gambrell, William | US52159412 | PV2 | 15-04-52 | |
| 42. | Gantt, William W. | RA14282245 | CPL | 28-06-51 | |
| 43. | Gapinski, Robert C. | RA16297758 | CPL | 01-12-51 | |
| 44. | Garcia, Alfonso H. | US56135596 | SGT | 08-12-53 | |
| 45. | Garcia, Edward L. | RA17083856 | PFC | 27-11-50 | |
| 46. | Garcia, Orlando | RA18253189 | PV2 | 10-12-52 | |
| 47. | Garcia, Paul | US58148953 | PV2 | 26-10-51 | B2 |
| 48. | Garcia, Tony | RA17329950 | PFC | 29-09-52 | |
| 49. | Garcia-Rosado, Cand | US50108396 | PFC | 25-09-52 | |
| | | | | 10-12-52 | HDWM B2 |
| 50. | Garder, Morton L. | RA12320082 | PFC | 19-03-52 | |
| 51. | Gardiner, Murvee D. | RA12343411 | PFC | 06-06-51 | |
| 52. | Gardner, Henry L. | RA15260330 | CPL | 03-07-51 | |
| 53. | Gardner, Tennie | RA11164983 | SGT | 30-10-50 | |
| 54. | Garner, Theo L. Jr. | US53031945 | PFC | 16-03-52 | |
| 55. | Garnett, Stanley C. | US56080339 | PV1 | 30-07-52 | |
| 56. | Garrett, Lee M. | US52233515 | PV2 | 08-10-53 | |
| 57. | Garrett, Nathaniel | RA36128863 | CPL | 07-01-51 | |
| 58. | Garrison, Otis <u>D.L.</u> | O-0060293 | 1LT | 31-08-51 | |
| 59. | Garvey, Stanley F. | RA31060624 | PV2 | 10-09-53 | |
| 60. | Gary, George E. | RA57319108 | PFC | 22-07-52 | |
| 61. | Garza-Gonzalo, T. Jr. | US55387329 | PV2 | 08-01-54 | |
| 62. | Gatchell, James E. | RA15457119 | PFC | 15-08-52 | |
| 63. | Gates, Doyt K. | RA19387443 | PFC | 09-02-52 | |
| 64. | Gaudet, Bernard J. | RA31079962 | CPL | 06-10-53 | |
| 65. | Gaun, James C. | RA13340752 | PV2 | 23-10-50 | |
| 66. | Geasia , Anthony Jr. | RA18275815 | SGT | 05-10-52 | Gebbia |
| 67. | Gehrke, Gilbert R. | US55240695 | CPL | 13-05-53 | |
| 68. | Geis, Ronald J. | RA17330810 | PFC | 23-06-53 | |
| 69. | Geiszler, Christoph | RA17352624 | PFC | 12-06-52 | |
| 70. | George, Hogal M. | US51062340 | PV2 | 15-05-51 | |
| 71. | George, Thomas C. | US51040403 | PV2 | 10-06-52 | |
| 72. | Geraghty, James J. | RA11239453 | PV2 | 17-07-52 | |
| 73. | Gervais, Reginald E. | US56071883 | CPL | 29-05-52 | |
| 74. | Gettings, Charles E. | US52158799 | PV2 | 29-07-52 | |
| 75. | Gfroerer, Frank | US56064156 | CPL | 14-11-52 | |
| 76. | Gherghescu, George | US55180801 | PFC | 27-04-52 | |

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|------|--------------------------|------------|-----|---------------------|
| | | 15. | | |
| 77. | Giacopelli, Joseph | US55166873 | PV2 | 14-04-52 |
| 78. | Gibbons, Carl R. | RA16289251 | PFC | 01-08-51 A3 |
| 79. | Gibbons, James | RA06707798 | PFC | 10-09-52 |
| 80. | Gibbs, Clifford L. | RA18347169 | PV2 | 27-12-50 |
| 81. | Gibson, Carl A. | RA15422145 | CPL | 01-02-53 |
| 82. | Giglio, Thomas E. | US51114537 | CPL | 14-11-52 |
| 83. | Gilbert, Charles M. | US53079746 | CPL | 06-08-52 |
| 84. | Gilbert, Sylvester | RA13271815 | PV2 | 15-01-51 |
| 85. | Gilchrist, George E. | RA18306802 | PV2 | 11-04-51 |
| 86. | Gillespie, Rubin W. | RA37131361 | SGT | 20-07-52 |
| 87. | Gilley, Edward L. | RA17073044 | PFC | 06-03-51 |
| 88. | Gilliand, William M. Jr. | RA14294158 | PV2 | 07-07-53 |
| 89. | Ging, Wayne E. | US55219346 | PV2 | 11-07-52 |
| 90. | Glasper, Morris | US53023748 | PFC | 03-09-51 |
| 91. | Glass, Herman | RA13092077 | PFC | 03-12-51 |
| 92. | Glauder, Harold S. | W-2142447 | JWO | 15-03-52 |
| 93. | Glavina, Joseph M. | US51205351 | PV1 | 16-05-53 |
| 94. | Glover, Alfonso L. | RA13275619 | PV2 | 26-09-50 |
| 95. | Glover, Clell C. | US56096139 | PFC | 31-12-53 |
| 96. | Goddard, Jack M. | US54060833 | PFC | 06-02-53 |
| 97. | Godfrey, Edgar A. R. | RA34833183 | SGT | 18-05-50 |
| 98. | Godwin, Aubrey | RA14264862 | CPL | 20-12-50 A3 |
| 99. | Goldston, Leroy Jr. | RA34852377 | CPL | 15-09-51 |
| 100. | Golston, Benjamin J. | US51198133 | PFC | 26-07-53 |
| 101. | Gonsouland, Henry P. | RA30121666 | SGT | 02-10-52 Gonsouland |
| 102. | Gonzales, Roosevelt | US55080048 | PV2 | 12-11-52 |
| 103. | Goodbread, Mowrey C. | US51045564 | PFC | 22-07-51 |
| 104. | Gooding, Luther O. | ER12289489 | PFC | 06-10-52 |
| 105. | Goodlive, John S. Jr. | US52059210 | PV2 | 08-08-51 |
| 106. | Gordon, David C. | RA14121358 | SGT | 01-02-51 |
| 107. | Goshorn, Earl D. | US55125276 | PV2 | 13-10-51 |
| 108. | Goss, Theodore L. | US53099711 | CPL | 18-08-52 |
| 109. | Gower, Jimmie T. | US55358607 | PFC | 05-12-53 |
| 110. | Graczyk, Frederick | US55186743 | PFC | 06-01-53 |
| 111. | Graf, Alton E. | US55142631 | PV2 | 18-08-52 A3 |
| 112. | Gragg, James H. | US53099316 | CPL | 01-02-53 |
| 113. | Graham, William L. | RA15199314 | SGT | 23-01-51 |
| 114. | Grant, Duffie C. | RA13167121 | SGT | 07-08-51 |
| 115. | Grant, Wilbur M. | RA13380988 | PV2 | 22-08-53 |
| 116. | Grecco, Anthony P. | US51093771 | PV2 | 30-11-51 |
| 117. | Green, Al Jr. | US54067976 | PV2 | 13-05-52 |
| 118. | Green, Albert B. | RA13347122 | PFC | 29-04-51 |
| 119. | Green, Benny L. | RA16265356 | PV2 | 03-07-52 |
| 120. | Green, James E. | US53144515 | PV1 | 28-08-53 |
| 121. | Green, Lowell Jr. | RA14355769 | PV2 | 06-09-51 |
| 122. | Green, Rastus E. | US53057034 | PV2 | 26-06-51 |
| 123. | Greene, A. C. | US53030257 | PFC | 01-08-52 |

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|----|--------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| 1. | Greene, Earl | RA15423349 | PFC | 16-11-51 |
| 2. | Greene, Richard D. | US55168831 | PV2 | 23-04-53 |
| 3. | Greer, Lester R. | US55149547 | PV2 | 08-11-51 |
| 4. | Gregg, Frank | RA14355756 | CPL | 21-01-52 |

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|-----|--|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 5. | Gregg, William T. | RA15435692 | CPL | 10-12-51 |
| 6. | Grendell, Eugene W. | RA31480937 | PFC | 08-08-52 |
| 7. | Greybuffalo, Henry | US55193810 | CPL | 17-01-53 |
| 8. | Grider, Jack T. | O-0945872 | 1LT | 11-01-52 |
| 9. | Gridley, John | NG06870784 | MSG | 13-08-52 |
| 10. | Griffith, Jacob T. | RA06896677 | SGT | 25-12-52 |
| 11. | Grimsley, Everett | RA36533826 | CPL | 23-08-50 |
| 12. | Grodneveld, Arnold | US55262270 | PFC | 05-08-53 |
| 13. | Groll, George R. | US52008362 | PFC | 21-11-51 |
| 14. | Groom, Marvin L. | US55055188 | SGT | 20-01-52 |
| 15. | Grooms, Billy S. | RA19424099 | PFC | 13-01-53 |
| 16. | Groot, John J. | US51029017 | PV2 | 27-10-51 |
| 17. | Grow, Kenneth <u>M.H.</u> | RA17217117 | PFC | 30-05-51 |
| 18. | Grunow, Alexander T. | RA15208862 | SFC | 29-04-52 |
| 19. | Grykiewicz, Frank S. | US13311642 | CPL | 05-01-53 |
| 20. | Gurule, Alejandro | US58054566 | PFC | 31-07-51 |
| 21. | Gusek, Richard J. | US55356288 | PV2 | 11-11-53 |
| 22. | Hagerty, Raymond W. | RA19328360 | PFC | 15-08-50 |
| 23. | Hagino, Hiroshi | US50002365 | CPL | 17-05-52 |
| 24. | Hagler, Bennis R. Jr. <u>Bernie</u> | US53005225 | PV2 | 30-07-52 30-07-51 |
| 25. | Hahn, Edwin E. | US55093344 | PFC | 24-06-52 |
| 26. | Hair, William T. Jr. | NG25425914 | CPL | 24-02-51 |
| 27. | Halcum, John <u>Y.T.</u> | RA38353481 | SGT | 11-05-52 |
| 28. | Hale, Alfred B. | RA06227390 | SFC | 10-06-51 |
| 29. | Hall, Allen L. | RA14731792 | CPL | 20-04-51 |
| 30. | Hall, Darnel <u>G.G.</u> | US54057236 | PFC | 02-11-52 |
| 31. | Hall, George A. | US52142425 | SGT | 02-09-52 |
| 32. | Hall, Harry R. | US55029940 | PV2 | 16-05-51 |
| 33. | Hall, Willie | RA14364317 | PFC | 20-01-53 |
| 34. | Hallam, Alfred J. | US55269867 | CPL | 06-12-53 |
| 35. | Halloran, Robert E. | US51020530 | PV2 | 06-09-51 |
| 36. | Hambrick, Shelly D. | US34094636 | PFC | 08-07-53 |
| 37. | Hamilton, Donald E. | US55029803 | PV2 | 14-05-51 |
| 38. | Hamilton, George B. | O-0042737 | LTC | 18-04-53 |
| 39. | Hamilton, Robert S. | O-0885519 | MAJ | 39-03-53 |
| 40. | Hamlin, Fred | US52131363 | PV2 | 08-02-53 |
| 41. | Hammer, Carl A. | RA13366331 | SGT | 27-07-53 |
| 42. | Hammock, Tommie | US53074932 | PV2 | 27-09-51 |
| 43. | Hammond, Donald J. | RA16317916 | PFC | 04-06-51 |
| 44. | Hammond, Roger W. Jr. | US55117704 | PV2 | 14-09-52 |
| 45. | Hampton, Alfred | US51205473 | PFC | 30-10-53 |
| 46. | Hampton, Charlie D. | RA52116390 | PFC | 28-09-52 |
| 47. | Hampton, Emile Jr. | US54095124 | PV2 | 05-06-53 |
| 48. | Hancock, Charles L. | RA32072110 | MSG | 15-08-51 |
| 49. | Hanlon, John W. | US55159021 | CPL | 14-11-52 |
| 50. | Hann <u>W.</u> William T. | US52183868 | CPL | 23-05-53 |
| 51. | Hansard, John <u>M.W.</u> | RA19416398 | PV2 | 27-07-52 |
| 52. | Hansen, Olaf R. | W-2146060 | JWO | 15-03-52 |
| 53. | Hansen, Oscar E. Jr. | O-0383671 | CPT | 22-07-52 |
| 54. | Hansen, Wayne C. | US55208906 | PFC | 09-07-53 |
| 55. | Hanson, Leroy <u>R.</u> | US55034604 | CPL | 16-05-52 |
| 56. | Haralson, William D. | O-1206481 | MAJ | 26-01-52 |

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30-3-53

| | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|------------|-----|-----------|------------|
| 57. | Hardgrave, Howell W. | RA19411872 | PFC | 28-06-53 | |
| 58. | Hardimon, Horace | US53004056 | CPL | 13-10-51 | Hardimon ✓ |
| 59. | Harding, Richard D. | O-0056562 | 1LT | 10-02-52 | |
| 60. | Hardman, Clifford F. | RA24785748 | SGT | 02-03-52 | |
| 61. | Hardwick, Kenneth L. | RA21930472 | PV2 | 12-11-50 | |
| 62. | Harges, Tommie Jr. | US55264578 | PV1 | 27-07-53 | |
| 63. | Hargrove, Obie E. | US52032708 | PV2 | 12-02-51 | |
| 64. | Harkenreader, Edwar | US51202940 | PFC | 19-02-54 | |
| 65. | Harmon, Avery E. | US53124803 | PFC | 28-04-52 | |
| 66. | Harned, Charles K. | US53015595 | PFC | 24-04-52 | |
| 67. | Harpe, James L. | RA14318552 | PFC | 06-09-50 | |
| 68. | Harper, Mitchell Jr. | US56148370 | PFC | 20-04-52 | |
| 69. | Harrell, William M. | W-2149349 | JWO | 12-04-53 | |
| 70. | Harrington, Russell | RA06564413 | MSG | 17-03-51 | |
| 71. | Harris, Albert N. | US58103625 | PFC | 26-10-52 | |
| 72. | Harris, Arnold | US52022593 | PFC | 31-08-51 | |
| 73. | Harris, Clarence J. | US55030404 | PV2 | 01-05-51 | |
| 74. | Harris, Elijah | US26355962 | PV2 | 16-12-53 | |
| 75. | Harris, Isadore | RA11204080 | PFC | 17-10-51 | |
| 76. | Harris, Lyle B. | W-2147988 | JWO | 11-06-51 | |
| 77. | Harris, Montgomery | US52196692 | PFC | 14-07-53 | |
| 78. | Harris, Richard E. | O-2002771 | 2LT | 04-06-52 | |
| 79. | Harrison, Charles | US51172765 | PV2 | 28-05-53 | |
| 80. | Harrison, Fred | US56148064 | CPL | 12-02-53 | |
| 81. | Harrison, Marshall | RA13320174 | CPL | 12-08-50 | |
| 82. | Hartley, Virgil M. | US52345132 | PV2 | 08-03-54 | |
| 83. | Hartshorn, Arthur L. | NG28115029 | CPL | 02-05-52 | |
| 84. | Hartwick, Gerald L. | US55271831 | PFC | 29-04-53 | |
| 85. | Hartzler, James (James) | RA13237698 | SGT | 20-08-50 | A3 |
| 86. | Hartzold, Edward J. | US55184406 | PV2 | 17-05-52 | |
| 87. | Harvey, Arthur E. | US55026134 | PFC | 23-06-51 | |
| 88. | Haslbeck, Donald | US52191205 | PFC | 04-02-54 | |
| | | | MNB | No report | |
| 89. | Haslet, Charles T. | US55050161 | PFC | 26-07-51 | |
| 90. | Hastings, Thomas J. | US53039545 | PFC | 31-12-51 | |
| 91. | Hatley, Robert C. | RA39468889 | PFC | 23-06-53 | |
| 92. | Hauer, Carl F. Jr. | US53084841 | PFC | 20-05-52 | |
| 93. | Haugen, Arnold E. | ER37470106 | CPL | 07-03-51 | |
| 94. | Hayes, John J. | RA12031869 | PFC | 25-02-51 | |
| 95. | Hayes, Roland | RA18023349 | SFC | 12-04-51 | |
| 96. | Haynes, Robert L. | US55420420 | PV2 | 12-11-53 | |
| 97. | Hays, Ray E. | RA33496578 | SGT | 01-06-52 | |
| 98. | Hayslett, James B. | RA13329761 | PV2 | 04-11-50 | |
| 99. | Heard, Marvin (N.W.) | ER38338455 | CPL | 22-04-51 | |
| 100. | Heath, Robert E. | US51048103 | PFC | 27-09-51 | |
| 101. | Heathcock, Edsel | RA17306484 | PV2 | 04-12-51 | |
| 102. | Heavey, John J. Jr. | RA42102227 | CPL | 07-08-51 | |
| 103. | Heffron, James H. | O-2202856 | 1LT | 30-07-52 | |
| 104. | Heitkamp, Donald R. | RA17258855 | PFC | 10-10-51 | |
| 105. | Held, Delmer F. | US55171212 | PFC | 18-09-52 | |
| 106. | Helmes, Edward A. | US51018354 | CPL | 01-06-52 | |
| 107. | Helt, Donald C. | US55180709 | PFC | 23-05-52 | |
| 108. | Helton, John W. Jr. | RA17375780 | PV2 | 21-01-54 | |

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|------|----------------------|------------|-----|-------------------|
| | | 18. | | |
| 109. | Hemenway, Robert W. | O-1043103 | CPT | 25-06-53 |
| 110. | Hemphill, Charles J. | RA33083342 | MSG | 06-12-50 AI (WCK) |
| 111. | Hemskey, William | RA16316002 | CPL | 15-04-51 |
| 112. | Henderson, Albert W. | RA19354433 | PV2 | 21-09-52 |
| 113. | Henderson, Harold | RA39695711 | CPL | 17-04-51 |
| 114. | Henderson, James A. | US51030083 | PV2 | 29-08-51 B2 |
| | | | | 19-11-51 HDWM |
| 115. | Henderson, Lester V. | RA13366580 | CPL | 14-07-53 |
| 116. | Hendricks, Paul E. | RA10102503 | SFC | 11-06-51 |
| 117. | Hendrickson, Albert | ER55006128 | PFC | 11-12-50 |
| 118. | Hennington, James K. | NG24895874 | CPL | 03-03-52 |
| 119. | Henry, Augustus | US44183002 | PFC | 06-08-51 |
| 120. | Henson, Charles R. | US54059719 | PFC | 03-06-53 |
| 121. | Henson, Collie | US53121436 | PV2 | 29-03-53 |
| 122. | Herbert, Valentine | US55105872 | CPL | 23-02-52 |
| 123. | Hernandez, Carlos M. | US51062063 | PV2 | 16-01-52 |
| 124. | Hernandez, Guillermo | US54039081 | PFC | 13-07-52 |
| 125. | Hernandez, Robert P. | US54032706 | PV2 | 14-04-52 |
| 126. | Herrera, Guilberto | RA19330280 | PFC | 24-02-51 |
| 127. | Herrera, Lorenzo | RA18354675 | PFC | 15-03-52 |
| 128. | Herrold, Richard L. | RA13394906 | CPL | 19-03-53 |
| 129. | Hessig, Eugene H. | RA23029018 | SGT | 29-10-53 |
| 130. | Hettenbach, Laverne | US55116149 | PV2 | 21-08-51 |
| 131. | Heuer, William F. | RA17291240 | PFC | 23-05-52 |
| 132. | Hibbard, Earl S.J. | RA33553344 | SGT | 04-08-51 |
| 133. | Hickey, James L. | RA20524514 | SGT | 13-04-53 |
| 134. | Hickman, Emery M. | O-0381997 | LTC | 21-07-52 |
| 135. | Hicks, John E. | RA06847295 | PV2 | 19-01-51 |
| 136. | Higgins, Elijah T. | RA34632870 | SGT | 25-03-51 |
| 137. | Higgins, Paul D. | RA15297433 | PV1 | 12-09-52 |
| 138. | Higgins, Walter N. | O-0057695 | 1LT | 21-01-51 |
| 139. | Hilbert, Willard F. | RA17194173 | CPL | 19-10-50 |
| 140. | Hill, George E. | O-1332604 | 1LT | 11-06-52 |
| 141. | Hill, George H.W. | RA34605856 | SGT | 21-08-51 |
| 142. | Hill, James O. | US53073939 | CPL | 02-12-52 |

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|-----|-----------------------|------------|-----|------------------|
| 1. | Hill, Richard D. | RA19316337 | PFC | 23-03-51 |
| 2. | Hill, Robert Jr. | US55065382 | PV2 | 03-10-52 |
| 3. | Hillard, Joseph F. | RA33055020 | SGT | 06-02-51 |
| 4. | Hills, Hunter | RA13405898 | PFC | 22-06-53 |
| 5. | Hillsman, Faine L. L. | RA34521839 | PV2 | 22-08-53 |
| 6. | Hinkson, David | US51189882 | CPL | 24-11-53 Hinkson |
| 7. | Hinnant, Charles E. | RA13467988 | PV2 | 07-03-54 |
| 8. | Hinton, Lee P.R. | RA18267010 | PV2 | 07-01-51 |
| 9. | Hochstetler, Bruce | RA15426136 | PFC | 17-08-51 |
| 10. | Hodge, Tommie L. | RA13318068 | PV2 | 24-01-51 |
| 11. | Hoey, Robert E. | US52363539 | PV2 | 10-10-53 |
| 12. | Hoffman, Patrick N. | RA16292767 | CPL | 14-01-51 |
| 13. | Hofmann, Kurt | RA12307316 | SGT | 23-01-51 |
| 14. | Hogert, Frederick W. | RA16268987 | PV2 | 06-12-51 |
| 15. | Holden, Richard W. | US22867243 | PFC | 06-12-53 |
| 16. | Holland, Arthur J. | RA07024316 | MSG | 14-11-52 |

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|-----|--------------------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| | | 19. | | |
| 17. | Holland, Bill J. | 0-1030891 | CPT | 15-10-50 |
| 18. | Hollar, Owen | RA14310428 | CPL | 25-04-52 |
| 19. | Hollenbeck, Richard | W-0903268 | CWO | 15-03-52 |
| 20. | Holleran, Roy K. | RA06809438 | SGT | 08-01-54 |
| 21. | Holley, Frank R. | RA07000515 | MSG | 18-11-53 |
| 22. | Holley, Richard R. | RA16338107 | PV2 | 17-06-51 |
| 23. | Hollinger, Curtis | US53_63737 | PFC | 25-12-52 |
| 24. | Hollis, Monroe J. | RA14022848 | SGT | 17-01-53 |
| 25. | Holloway, Arthur W. | RA12300911 | PV2 | 18-01-51 |
| 26. | Holly, Clifford A. | US55216153 | PFC | 02-07-53 |
| 27. | Holmes, Edward E. | RA16338134 | SGT | 04-03-53 |
| 28. | Holmes, Lawson | RA15439107 | PFC | 07-10-51 |
| 29. | Holmes, Washington | RA33524022 | SFC | 24-01-54 |
| 30. | Homan, James W. | ER14277912 | SGT | 09-08-51 |
| 31. | Honixfelt, Jack | RA12302080 | PV2 | 06-11-50 |
| 32. | Hooks, Leo H. | RA18307911 | PFC | 20-11-51 |
| 33. | Hooper, Robert <i>M.M.</i> Jr. | US53012463 | PFC | 22-08-51 |
| 34. | Hoover, Robert G. | RA34345137 | MSG | 25-10-52 |
| 35. | Hopkins, Albert | RA35648863 | CPL | 06-11-50 |
| 36. | Hopper, William P. | US52160165 | PV2 | 25-07-52 |
| 37. | Hopson, Charles W. | RA14034007 | CPL | 29-08-51 |
| 38. | Horne, Arvel C. Jr. | US52044420 | CPL | 27-06-52 |
| 39. | Horne, Robert J. | RA13393113 | PV2 | 19-01-53 |
| 40. | Horning, Floyd J. | RA16402360 | PFC | 22-01-53 |
| 41. | Hoskins, Clyde R. | RA16308090 | PFC | 23-05-51 |
| 42. | Hotte, Thomas A. L. | RA12118242 | PFC | 05-05-51 |
| 43. | Houston, Rufus | RA14247816 | CPL | 09-07-53 |
| 44. | Howard, James A. Jr. | RA18298777 | PV1 | 01-07-53 |
| 45. | Howard, Raymond <i>Jr.</i> | RA37518495 | MSG | 20-03-51 |
| 46. | Howe, Robert L. | US55054461 | CPL | 07-12-51 |
| 47. | Howell, Dale R. | RA16336922 | SGT | 14-01-52 |
| 48. | Howell, Ruel L. | RA44168512 | SGT | 05-07-52 |
| 49. | Howerton, Wayne E. | US55238675 | PFC | 22-12-52 |
| 50. | Howze, Orville C. | RA14329837 | PV2 | 07-09-50 |
| | | | | 14-09-50 |
| 51. | Hrnciar, Milan | US55195637 | PFC | 02-09-52 |
| 52. | Hufendick, Alfred A. | US55158625 | CPL | 20-04-53 |
| 53. | Huff, Eugene | US52118813 | PV2 | 15-11-53 |
| 54. | Hughes, Barney W. Jr. | 0-1306102 | CPT | 02-10-50 |
| 55. | Hughes, Bruce J. | RA13434956 | PFC | 03-07-53 |
| 56. | Hughes, Gerard | RA12369426 | PFC | 04-02-53 |
| 57. | Hughes, Kenneth W. | 0-0028666 | CPT | 01-08-51 |
| 58. | Hughes, Russell | RA14467411 | CPL | 08-12-53 |
| 59. | Hull, Charles O. | RA16268857 | PV2 | 26-03-51 |
| 60. | Humboldt, Ralph M. | W-2147533 | JWO | 16-12-51 |
| 61. | Humphus, Sam | 0-0473082 | MAJ | 15-04-51 |
| 62. | Humphrey, Wilfred H. | RA51038324 | PFC | 24-05-53 |
| 63. | Hunt, Dallas W. | RA16332431 | CPL | 06-09-51 |
| 64. | Hunt, Sidney C. | W-2120951 | JWO | 28-08-51 |
| 65. | Hunter, George Jr. | RA38476870 | CPL | 29-06-52 |
| 66. | Hunter, Henry <i>W.H.</i> | RA39136936 | PV1 | 11-06-51 |
| 67. | Hunter, Mackabee Jr. | RA28231588 | PFC | 09-10-50 |
| 68. | Hupel, Robert L. | US55065176 | PFC | 26-10-51 |

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Humphus

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|------|------------------------------|------------|-----|-----------------------|
| | | 20. | | |
| 69. | Hurd, Joseph A. | O-1298543 | CPT | 05-06-53 |
| 70. | Hurdle, Warren O. | US51018674 | PFC | 08-07-51 |
| 71. | Hurst, Billy J. | RA14328617 | PFC | 18-06-51 |
| 72. | Hurst, Charles W. | RA17278646 | PFC | 05-07-51 |
| 73. | Hushelpeck, Donald | RA13163186 | PFC | 06-08-50 |
| 74. | Huston, Louis B. | RA37207582 | SGT | 29-06-51 |
| 75. | Hutchens, Harold E. | RA16262952 | PV2 | 22-03-53 |
| 76. | Hutchinson, Ross E. | RA19063067 | SFC | 02-09-50 |
| 77. | Hutson, Clyde C. | RA13351737 | PFC | 25-03-51 |
| 78. | Huttner, Daniel H. | RA16243367 | SGT | 05-01-52 |
| 79. | Hyde, James <u>N. H.</u> | RA06967161 | SGT | 30-12-51 |
| 80. | Ihly, Steven R. | NG29001150 | CPL | 19-04-51 |
| 81. | Irby, Billy M. | RA18322352 | PV2 | 07-08-50 |
| 82. | Irizarry, Francisco | US50115767 | PFC | 20-03-53 |
| 83. | Irwin, Robert W. | US52116839 | SGT | 14-11-52 |
| 84. | Jackson, John T. | US55060602 | PV2 | 24-07-51 |
| 85. | Jackson, Lamar <u>J. Jr.</u> | US53099614 | PV2 | 27-05-52 |
| 86. | Jackson, Leroy A. | RA14266788 | PV2 | 01-01-51 |
| 87. | Jackson, Milton K. | US55157859 | PV2 | 27-05-52 |
| 88. | Jackson, Wilburn | RA16277788 | PV2 | 08-02-51 |
| 89. | Jackson, William Jr. | RA17284157 | PV2 | 28-07-51 |
| 90. | James, Johnnie L. | US53051079 | PV2 | 25-12-51 |
| 91. | James, William B. | O-1633306 | 1LT | 22-06-52 |
| 92. | <u>James</u> , Roy W. | NG28128001 | CPL | 08-03-52 <i>Janes</i> |
| 93. | Janosky, Earl A. | RA16264554 | CPL | 19-09-50 |
| 94. | Jansky, John A. | US52167564 | PV2 | 30-08-52 |
| 95. | Jansma, Henry | US55239969 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 96. | Jarrell, Ronald <u>L.</u> | RA13318871 | CPL | 31-05-51 |
| 97. | Jarrett, Ben R. | US53077813 | PFC | 15-11-51 |
| 98. | Jarrett, Jesse L. Sr. | RA34439374 | PFC | 22-04-51 |
| 99. | Jasper, Earl | US52157864 | PFC | 07-06-53 |
| 100. | Jayne, Jack L. | US56111738 | PFC | 29-07-52 |
| 101. | Jeffers, John D. | RA15484743 | PV1 | 10-09-53 |
| 102. | Jenkins, Carl C. | US52005392 | PV2 | 19-07-51 |
| 103. | Jenkins, Johnnie A. | US52200898 | PFC | 02-07-53 |
| 104. | Jenkins, Richard E. | US53101772 | PFC | 11-12-52 |
| 105. | Jennings, Haskill G. | ER18331815 | PFC | 21-06-51 |
| 106. | Jennings, Robert L. | RA38434021 | CPL | 09-02-51 |
| 107. | Jessie, James | US5106710 | PFC | 07-09-51 |
| 108. | Johnke, Lester H. | US55280449 | CPL | 18-11-53 |
| 109. | Johnson, Albert S. | RA06370700 | SGT | 18-06-51 |
| 110. | Johnson, Arnold | RA36965148 | CPL | 30-10-50 |
| 111. | Johnson, Ben | US55129309 | PV2 | 15-11-51 |
| 112. | Johnson, Benjamin <u>Jr.</u> | US52051940 | PFC | 07-07-52 |
| 113. | Johnson, Cecil L. | US54009751 | CPL | 08-06-52 |
| 114. | Johnson, Charles W. | RA15226132 | CPL | 26-01-52 |
| 115. | Johnson, Charles R. | RA06667387 | PV2 | 15-07-51 |
| 116. | Johnson, Donald R. | US52056574 | CPL | 05-11-51 |
| 117. | Johnson, Duke | RA15422767 | SFC | 16-07-53 |
| 118. | Johnson, Edward L. | US56051517 | CPL | 28-05-52 |
| 119. | Johnson, Elex B. | RA15483230 | SGT | 29-11-53 |
| 120. | Johnson, Frederick | RA37669931 | MSG | 02-05-53 |
| 121. | Johnson, Granville | US55025023 | CPL | 24-06-52 |

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|------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 21. | | |
| 122. | Johnson, Henry | RA18302543 | PV2 14-03-51 |
| 123. | Johnson, Jack W. | RA27927254 | PFC 11-10-52 |
| 124. | Johnson, James | US53076656 | PFC 01-01-52 |
| 125. | Johnson, James G. | US52236310 | PFC 10-11-53 |
| 126. | Johnson, Jerry Jr. | US53140571 | PV2 01-08-53 |
| 127. | Johnson, John M. | US55229273 | PFC 03-06-53 |
| 128. | Johnson, Merlyn P. | US55077493 | PFC 09-10-52 |
| 129. | Johnson, Norman C. | RA14313540 | PV2 18-01-52 |
| 130. | Johnson, Robert | RA17218599 | PFC 14-05-51 |
| 131. | Johnson, Robert D. | US54053587 | PV2 20-01-52 |
| 132. | Johnson, Robert H. | RA14076733 | SFC 03-12-51 |
| 133. | Johnson, Robert L. | RA53085266 | PFC 22-09-52 |
| 134. | Johnson, Roger | US55155293 | PFC 23-05-52 |
| 135. | Johnson, Roosevelt | US57025440 | PFC 11-11-51 |
| 136. | Johnson, Ross | RA18339274 | SGT 28-01-51 |
| 137. | Johnson, Samuel N. | RA34057128 | PFC 01-02-54 |
| 138. | Johnson, Sidney L. | RA14435147 | PV2 07-10-52 |
| 139. | Johnson, Theodore R. | O-0241429 | LTC 14-11-51 |
| 140. | Johnson, Wallace L. | RA15428658 | PV2 24-05-51 |
| 141. | Johnson, Walter F. | US54062191 | PFC 15-06-52 |
| 142. | Johnson, Willie P. | RA14350103 | PFC 13-08-51 |
| 143. | Johnston, Gerald N. | US56119408 | PV2 19-08-52 |
| 144. | Joines, Arnold J. Jr. | US24980633 | CPL 20-10-53 |
| 145. | Jones, Clarence J. | US54000922 | PFC 21-07-53 |
| 146. | Jones, Clyde A. Jr. | RA17226259 | CPL 04-11-51 |
| 147. | Jones, Floyd Jr. | US52063037 | PFC 05-01-52 |
| 148. | Jones, Gus J. | RA35522991 | CPL 09-04-51 |
| 149. | Jones, Herbert C. | RA06659113 | MSG 23-01-53 |
| 150. | Jones, Jesse Jr. | US53039424 | PV2 21-09-51 |
| 151. | Jones, John B. | US55420510 | PV2 15-02-54 |
| 152. | Jones, Joseph | US53105761 | PV2 10-12-52 |
| 153. | Jones, Joseph W. | RA13162258 | CPL 18-06-51 |

POW(AH) died 31-01-51

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THIS WORK CONSTITUTES THE BEST READING OF SEVERAL MICROFICHE PRODUCTIONS. DUE TO THE EXTREMELY POOR CONDITION OF THE MICROFILM, IT WAS DIFFICULT, SOMETIMES IMPOSSIBLE, TO INTERPRET SOME OF THE LETTERS AND NUMBERS FROM THE PRINTED COPIES: THUS, MISTAKES MAY HAVE DURING THE COMPILATION.

Please send any corrections or additions to: Martin J. O'Brien, 11 Meadow Rd., #202, Augusta, Maine 04330

Note: The handwritten notations beside names were made by Col. Frederick C. Badger, data base project officer, ABMC, in June 1997. Much thanks!

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| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------|-----|----------|---------|
| 1. | Jones, Lawrence A. | RA13035866 | PFC | 19-06-51 | |
| 2. | Jones, Lewis J. | RA14333442 | PV2 | 22-06-51 | |
| 3. | Jones, Lorenzo | RA12296845 | PFC | 12-05-51 | |
| 4. | Jones, Milard F. | RA18027891 | PV2 | 16-04-52 | |
| 5. | Jones, Milton M. | RA13275149 | PFC | 27-10-50 | |
| 6. | Jones, Richard K. | US55189825 | PFC | 29-06-52 | |
| 7. | Jones, Samuel W. | US52192535 | PV2 | 09-09-53 | |
| 8. | Jones, Timothy | RA19400822 | PFC | 16-01-52 | |
| 9. | Jones, Wilbur <u>R.</u> | RA34415817 | CPL | 21-06-51 | |
| 10. | Jordan, Franklin | RA13432515 | PFC | 18-12-53 | |
| 11. | Joresks, William M. | US52229639 | CPL | 30-07-53 | Joreski |
| 12. | Joslyn, Herbert R. | US51046577 | SGT | 21-08-52 | |
| 13. | Joyce, Donald A. | RA19295458 | CPL | 05-10-51 | |
| 14. | Joyce, George F. | RA12327172 | PFC | 05-05-52 | |
| 15. | Judd, William A. | RA33228350 | CPL | 17-03-51 | |
| 16. | Kadlec, Frank | RA06826402 | SFC | 07-11-53 | |
| 17. | Kahrmann, Leland R. | RA11204804 | PFC | 23-06-51 | |
| 18. | Kalal, William D. | RA17349231 | SGT | 10-11-53 | |
| 19. | Kaldahl, Arthur <u>N.W.</u> | US52022244 | PFC | 18-04-52 | |
| 20. | Karch, Paul E. | RA17330540 | PFC | 08-11-51 | |
| 21. | Katerman, John L. | US52182010 | PV2 | 04-07-52 | A1 |
| 22. | Kato, Frank | US54057392 | PV2 | 01-07-53 | |
| 23. | Kay, George R. | RA13164788 | MSG | 03-12-52 | |
| 24. | Keane, John P. | US52248380 | PFC | 11-03-54 | |
| 25. | Keating, Charles H. | US52156638 | PFC | 26-02-52 | |
| 26. | Kee, Wayne V. | NG25252016 | CPL | 13-04-51 | |
| 27. | Keeling, Kenneth L. | US52152647 | PV2 | 15-04-52 | |
| 28. | Keely, James W. | W-2149984 | JWO | 26-01-53 | |
| 29. | Keenan, James F. | O-0360245 | MAJ | 03-03-52 | A1 |
| 30. | Keeth, Carl Jr. | US53114921 | PV2 | 30-12-52 | |
| 31. | Keith, Seebe J. Seebe | RA14413253 | PV2 | 17-05-53 | |
| 32. | Keller, Albert | RA13345629 | PFC | 01-06-51 | |
| 33. | Kelley, Bernard B. | RA32427170 | CPL | 09-12-51 | |
| 34. | Kelley, Robert <u>D.E.</u> | RA11192957 | PV2 | 11-01-51 | |
| 35. | Kellis, Burlin V. | US52218498 | PV2 | 28-07-53 | |
| 36. | Kellner, Leo H. | US17196388 | PV2 | 29-01-51 | |
| 37. | Kelly, Roger J. | O-0059400 | 2LT | 28-09-50 | |
| 38. | Kelly, William F. | RA11203480 | PFC | 06-05-51 | |
| 39. | Kemp, Raymond L. Jr. | US52231596 | PV2 | 29-07-53 | |
| 40. | Kemper, Elvis M. | RA14346229 | PV2 | 07-03-51 | |
| 41. | Kendell, Lindsey | RA38686403 | PFC | 10-03-52 | |
| 42. | Kennedy, Charles K. | RA15272798 | PFC | 31-01-51 | |
| 43. | Kennedy, John N. | O-0050425 | CPT | 19-12-50 | |
| 44. | Kenny, Kenneth I. | ER52013510 | PFC | 18-03-51 | |
| 45. | Kensel, Robert K. | O-2103750 | 1LT | 16-08-53 | |
| 46. | Kent, Billie F. | US53130849 | CPL | 21-06-53 | |
| 47. | Kent, Ernest R. | US21001526 | PFC | 29-06-52 | |
| 48. | Kent, J. Van | RA14313947 | SGT | 02-03-52 | |
| 49. | Kesler, Lester M. | US53036583 | SGT | 18-08-52 | |
| 50. | Ketelhohn, Lawrence | RA16395014 | PFC | 30-05-53 | |
| 51. | Kidd, Ralph | RA35638673 | MSG | 28-12-50 | |
| 52. | Kiger, Calvin L. | RA16254143 | CPL | 10-03-51 | |

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| | 23. | | |
| 53. | Kilroy, Frank R. | US55263999 | PV2 15-05-53 |
| 54. | Kimbro, Herbert L. | US52186150 | PFC 04-03-53 |
| 55. | Kincaid, James M. | US52057094 | CPL 08-10-51 |
| 56. | Kincel, Anthony A. | RA13288430 | PFC 06-01-51 |
| 57. | King, Eddie | RA12294076 | PV2 04-10-50 |
| 58. | King, Melvin B. | O-0380103 | MAJ 19-11-52 |
| 59. | King, Richard H. | US52229080 | CPL 02-07-53 |
| 60. | King, Samuel L. Jr. | RA06839207 | MSG 21-01-51 |
| 61. | King, Theodus G. | US54099212 | PV2 10-08-53 A3 |
| | | | MNB No Report |
| 62. | King, Tom | RA38137656 | SGT 22-08-51 |
| 63. | King, Vernon L. | ER35973943 | CPL 10-06-51 |
| 64. | King, Woodrow W. | RA53034341 | CPL 20-05-53 |
| 65. | Kinnaly, Bernard A. | RA11235980 | PV2 30-11-52 |
| 66. | Kirby, Jack D. | US52093268 | PFC 30-04-52 |
| 67. | Kirby, Lamar | RA15415455 | PFC 19-06-51 |
| 68. | Kirby, Sterling R. | RA11199899 | PV2 31-08-52 |
| 69. | Kirchner, Gerald F. | US51056342 | PV2 29-11-51 |
| 70. | Kirk, Charles B. | US52234748 | PV2 04-06-53 |
| 71. | Kirtz, Edward | US53079060 | PFC 14-04-52 |
| 72. | Kirwin, Richard P. | NG25726167 | CPL 10-04-52 |
| 73. | Kise, Glenn A. | RA13394821 | PFC 05-09-52 |
| 74. | Kitchings, Tracey | US52136219 | PFC 03-04-53 |
| 75. | Kittell, Anthony L. | RA19294508 | PV2 11-08-51 |
| 76. | Kizer, Amos E. | RA17235040 | CPL 05-07-51 |
| 77. | Klaussner, George C. | US51105291 | PFC 27-09-52 |
| 78. | Klebbe, Julius R. | US55162830 | PV2 01-11-52 |
| 79. | Kleinschmidt, Glen | NG27346203 | PFC 18-11-51 |
| 80. | Kleopfer, Howard V. | RA17233046 | PFC 04-10-50 |
| 81. | Kling, Leroy F. | RA13394531 | PV2 09-04-53 |
| 82. | Klymn, William J. | RA32803417 | SGT 20-05-53 |
| 83. | Knight, Donald E. | US55176799 | PFC 06-05-53 A3 |
| 84. | Knighton, Ernest S. | RA06385375 | MSG 07-01-53 |
| 85. | Knox, Alexander S. | RA06267409 | MSG 06-11-50 |
| 86. | Knox, Andrew | RA14316754 | PFC 10-02-51 |
| 87. | Kobermann, John J. | O-1899389 | CPT 16-10-53 |
| 88. | Koehler, Robert E. | US55102805 | PFC 14-11-52 |
| 89. | Kohl, John G. | ER16227589 | SFC 06-04-51 |
| 90. | Kohl ^W ey, Richard J. | O-1888931 | 2LT 24-10-53 Kohlwey |
| 91. | Kolp, George A. | RA13037835 | PFC 02-09-50 |
| 92. | Komendek, Joseph C. | RA19336944 | PFC 19-10-51 |
| 93. | Kontos, Jim | US55232650 | PFC 19-12-52 |
| 94. | Krelowski, Zdzislaw | US55106720 | PV2 28-07-51 Krelowsky |
| 95. | Krey, Henry A. | US12392945 | PV2 18-08-52 |
| 96. | Kroen, Paul E. | RA15279674 | CPL 28-06-51 |
| 97. | Kuhn, Bernard W. | ER12264509 | PFC 11-01-51 |
| 98. | Kuizinas, Vito P. | US55166896 | PV2 11-05-52 |
| 99. | Kumpula, James W. | RA16339636 | PV2 04-08-51 |
| 100. | Kurpyta, Walter H. | US52085904 | PFC 05-07-52 |
| 101. | Kutz, Verlyn E. | US55046783 | PFC 26-05-52 |
| 102. | La Borde, Robert E. | RA45000647 | SFC 03-03-52 A1 |
| 103. | La Jeunesse, Walter | RA17300660 | PV2 01-09-51 |
| 104. | Lackey, Frederick C. | US55225283 | PV2 05-02-53 |

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| | 24. | | | |
| 105. | Lackey, George L. | RA14364461 | PV2 | 02-06-51 |
| 106. | Ladue, Laurence K. | O-0015750 | BG | 23-05-51 |
| 107. | Lamarrosa, Eugenio | ER06737040 | SGT | 21-11-51 |
| 108. | Land, Maurice E. | US55178632 | PV2 | 26-02-52 |
| 109. | Landecker, Donald A. | RA17251280 | CPL | 13-10-51 Landecker |
| 110. | Landry, John M. | US54044807 | PV2 | 22-11-51 |
| 111. | Lane, Morris H. | US55053245 | PV2 | 05-06-51 |
| 112. | Lang, Leo D. | US55024014 | CPL | 09-08-51 |
| 113. | Lang, Robert A. | US55229535 | PV2 | 05-03-53 |
| 114. | Langston, Lamar M. | RA14318426 | CPL | 30-03-51 |
| 115. | Lankford, Frederick | US55148498 | PFC | 19-07-52 |
| 116. | Lansky, Theodore R. | RA15264816 | PFC | 04-03-51 |
| 117. | Lanze, Anthony J. Jr. | RA31507299 | SFC | 29-07-52 |
| 118. | Larkins, Augustine | RA13380335 | PFC | 27-01-52 |
| 119. | Larson, Jack C. | ER16221661 | CPL | 02-06-51 |
| 120. | Lawless, Leon B. | RA43002578 | PFC | 17-09-50 |
| 121. | Lawrence, Derenfru | RA13389060 | PFC | 26-05-53 |
| 122. | Lawrence, Irvin G. | RA16299222 | PFC | 24-10-50 A3 |
| 123. | Lawrence, Ray L. | US56061992 | SGT | 07-07-53 |
| 124. | Lawson, James A. | US55049341 | CPL | 06-05-52 |
| 125. | Lawson, Venson | RA13320000 | CPL | 17-12-50 A3 |

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|-----|---------------------------|------------|-----|--------------------|
| 1. | Leclair, Rene R. | RA11189560 | SGT | 11-06-51 |
| 2. | Ledbetter, Harvey L. | RA17226756 | CPL | 11-09-51 |
| 3. | Lee, Frank E. | US53197165 | PV2 | 16-10-53 |
| 4. | Lee, Jesse J. | RA36753116 | SGT | 02-08-53 |
| 5. | Lee, Raymond E. | RA14145912 | PFC | 23-11-50 |
| 6. | Leemans, William | RA00746917 | PV2 | 23-04-53 |
| 7. | Lefrancois, Laurenc | RA11195108 | PV2 | 23-08-50 |
| 8. | Leftwich, Dalton | RA45035992 | SGT | 21-06-52 |
| 9. | Legall, John A. | US51102785 | CPL | 03-11-52 |
| 10. | Lehto, Donald <u>N.H.</u> | RA17272885 | PFC | 01-10-50 |
| 11. | Leistikow, Arnold C. | RA17294430 | PFC | 21-03-52 Leistikow |
| 12. | Lemanske, True Jr. | RA17226604 | CPL | 20-12-50 |
| 13. | Lemons, George L. | RA17211925 | PV2 | 13-08-50 |
| 14. | Lenske, Leonard E. | RA16279686 | PV2 | 12-08-51 |
| 15. | Lentz, Robert F. | US56116050 | PFC | 01-09-53 |
| 16. | Lenzy, Eli Jr. | RA38057755 | CPL | 03-03-53 |
| 17. | Leon, Andy C. | RA30850725 | SFC | 19-08-53 |
| 18. | Leonard, Gary <u>H.M.</u> | US55178722 | PV2 | 31-03-52 |
| 19. | Lester, Louis W. | O-0955633 | 1LT | 16-03-52 |
| 20. | Letinich, Ewald A. | US55059926 | PFC | 24-02-52 |
| 21. | Letts, Leon Jr. | RA12373419 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 22. | Lewis, Charles T. | US53120374 | PV2 | 07-05-53 |
| 23. | Lewis, Clifford P. | US35287859 | PV2 | 14-11-53 |
| 24. | Lewis, Earl | NG25323640 | SGT | 23-10-51 |
| 25. | Lewis, James J. Jr. | US53074634 | PFC | 29-11-51 |
| 26. | Lewis, Joe D. Jr. | ER14300697 | SGT | 27-12-52 |
| 27. | Lewis, Lawrence S. | RA17231124 | PFC | 14-08-53 |
| 28. | Lewis, Lucius | US53093166 | PFC | 30-04-53 |
| 29. | Liebrenz, Viri M. | US55282408 | PV2 | 10-07-53 |
| 30. | Lightle, Richard T. | US57511528 | PFC | 16-09-50 |

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| | 25. | | |
| 31. | Linden, Preston J. | RA18375966 | PFC 15-09-51 |
| 32. | Linder, Clifford | US53137088 | PV2 21-08-53 |
| 33. | Linker, Albert G. | RA06811770 | CPL 07-10-53 |
| 34. | Linton, Paul M. | O-1558502 | CPT 11-12-53 |
| 35. | List, William R. | RA13263371 | SGT 23-05-51 |
| 36. | Litwinowicz, Edmund | US55209933 | PFC 16-08-52 |
| 37. | Livermore, Walter S. | RA11203453 | PFC 10-08-51 |
| 38. | Livingston, Clifford | RA17250021 | PFC 05-12-50 |
| 39. | Lizotte, Donald D. | RA19460106 | PFC 03-07-53 |
| 40. | Llewellyn, Clifford | RA34185878 | PV2 07-07-51 |
| 41. | Lloyd, Harold A. | RA39733005 | SFC 09-11-53 |
| 42. | Lochmann, Arthur H. | US55296615 | PFC 03-09-53 |
| 43. | Locklin, John H. | US54066992 | CPL 15-12-51 |
| 44. | Lofton, Alvin | RA14328306 | CPL 05-12-50 |
| 45. | Long, Charles E. | RA16377493 | CPL 09-08-52 |
| 46. | Long, Leroy W. | RA13311976 | CPL 22-01-51 |
| 47. | Longo, Joseph | US55186597 | PFC 10-07-52 |
| 48. | Longwell, Thomas A. | RA13342741 | CPL 25-08-51 |
| 49. | Lopez, Mike Z. | US56109308 | PFC 27-10-53 |
| 50. | Lopez, Raul T. | US55264571 | PFC 24-06-53 |
| 51. | Lopez-Oguendo, Orla | US50115700 | PV2 15-10-52 |
| 52. | Lord, Eric R. | RA12318326 | PFC 31-07-52 |
| 53. | Lorenzen, Wayne E. | ER57505041 | PFC 01-06-51 |
| 54. | Louden, Clarence Jr. | US52158969 | PV2 07-09-52 |
| 55. | Lovett, James T. | RA13288160 | PFC 29-10-52 |
| 56. | Lowe, Bert C. | RA14301904 | PV2 24-05-51 |
| 57. | Lowe, Philip | US55238499 | PV2 08-02-53 |
| 58. | Lowe, Ralph E. | RA14015057 | CPL 09-03-51 |
| 59. | Lowe, Roy | US52043813 | PFC 10-11-51 |
| 60. | Lucas, David L. | RA13459415 | PV2 20-05-53 |
| 61. | Lucio, Vincent | RA38713084 | SGT 21-07-51 |
| 62. | Luke, Henry N. C. | RA10106447 | CPL 24-07-53 |
| 63. | Lunsford, Lloyd B. | RA17252099 | PFC 20-12-50 |
| 64. | Lybarger, Harold E. | US55275969 | CPL 05-09-53 |
| 65. | Lynch, James J. | US55291261 | PV2 19-05-53 |
| 66. | Lysachy, Joseph W. | RA11168213 | CPL 06-12-50 |
| 67. | Maass, Kermit A. | RA18008275 | SFC 28-03-53 |
| 68. | Mackey, John R. | US51109439 | PFC 23-06-52 |
| 69. | Mackey, Richmond B.E | RA39128508 | PV2 01-05-51 |
| 70. | Mackey, William L. | RA16377389 | PFC 25-02-52 |
| 71. | Madden, Daniel L. | ER14151158 | CPL 27-06-53 |
| 72. | Madison, Alphonso | US53097539 | PFC 01-04-52 |
| 73. | Madison, Robert L. H. | RA16266399 | PFC 09-05-54 |
| 74. | Madrilejo, Eugene | RA19356555 | PFC 03-06-52 |
| 75. | Majestik, Stanley E. | RA33141419 | SGT 30-09-51 |
| 76. | Maldonado, Daniel | RA10104699 | PFC 22-04-51 |
| 77. | Malott, Olin B. | RA15446669 | PFC 18-02-53 |
| 78. | Mangrum, Lloyd L. | RA19313507 | SGT 13-03-51 |
| 79. | Manis, Herman | US14216911 | PFC 15-12-53 |
| 80. | Manning, John J. | RA12399603 | CPL 28-06-53 |
| 81. | Mannino, Anthony J. | ER32850238 | SFC 17-04-51 |
| 82. | Mansfield, Richard | US56085673 | SGT 02-07-52 |
| 83. | Maraska, Oscar W. Jr. | O-1101938 | CPT 25-03-53 |

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| | 26. | | | |
| 84. | Maravillo, Quintin | RA18318623 | CPL | 22-09-51 HDWM B2 |
| 85. | Marcum, Carl | RA35425399 | PV2 | 09-10-50 |
| 86. | Marier, Rolland H. | US56089340 | CPL | 14-02-52 |
| 87. | Marion, Francis J. | US55067616 | CPL | 17-03-52 |
| 88. | Mark, Nye Jr. | US52102232 | CPL | 03-02-52 |
| 89. | Markitello, Louis | US56052686 | PV2 | 16-12-51 |
| 90. | Marko, John M. | RA12344297 | PFC | 04-09-51 |
| 91. | Markum, Eldon L. | O-2047054 | CPT | 30-09-51 |
| 92. | Marple, Tom J. | RA37509810 | PFC | 21-12-50 |
| 93. | Marsden, Earl H. | O-0039747 | COL | 18-11-50 |
| 94. | Marshall, Ralph E. | RA16306748 | PFC | 14-01-51 |
| 95. | Marshall, Ralph I. | RA13295774 | PFC | 25-03-51 |
| 96. | Marston, Darell L. | US56057957 | PFC | 11-02-52 |
| 97. | Martin, Boyd M. | RA26331986 | PFC | 19-11-50 |
| 98. | Martin, Charles L. | RA14322646 | PFC | 03-10-50 |
| 99. | Martin, James | RA35736460 | PFC | 16-11-50 |
| 100. | Martin, Johnnie <u>N.W.</u> | US53024795 | PFC | 14-10-51 |
| 101. | Martin, Sylvester H. | US51062636 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 102. | Martin, Terry C. | RA20840310 | SFC | 24-03-53 |
| 103. | Martin, William G. | O-1925531 | 1LT | 03-07-53 |
| 104. | Martinez, Carlos A. | RA19372350 | PV2 | 26-12-52 |
| 105. | Martinez, Frank J. | O-1101104 | MAJ | 13-05-52 |
| 106. | Martinez, Jesus C. | US56095869 | PV2 | 17-03-52 HDWM B2 |
| 107. | Martinez, Pastrana | ER30433933 | PFC | 21-01-51 |
| 108. | Martinez, Romeo M. | US54012468 | PFC | 30-08-52 |
| 109. | Marye, David F. | RA16218525 | PV2 | 08-05-51 |
| 110. | Marzloff, Fred | RA12274420 | CPL | 16-12-50 |
| 111. | Mashburn, Travis O. | US53169368 | PFC | 13-01-54 B2 |
| 112. | Masich, Joe R. | US56131536 | SGT | 31-05-53 |
| 113. | Mason, Raymond E. | RA46036452 | SGT | 11-01-53 |
| 114. | Mason, Richard L. | US51191875 | PFC | 28-05-53 |
| 115. | Mason, Thomas J. | RA19357442 | PFC | 21-07-53 |
| 116. | Massie, Oscar T. | RA15480513 | PV2 | 24-12-52 |
| 117. | Mast, Daniel D. | US55003014 | PFC | 09-06-51 |
| 118. | Mastne, Bronson | RA19403390 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 119. | Matheny, Jack D. | RA13374975 | PV2 | 01-08-53 Matheny |
| 120. | Mathews, Charles Jr. | RA36796812 | PV2 | 02-02-51 |
| 121. | Mathis, Jack E. | RA14340777 | PV2 | 05-10-50 |
| 122. | Mathis, Johnnie J. | US53124457 | PFC | 15-06-53 |
| 123. | Matsuda, Holly T. | RA43015104 | SGT | 27-07-50 Holley |
| 124. | Matthews, Edward R. | RA32885074 | SFC | 06-09-53 |
| 125. | Matthews, George H. | RA34955895 | PFC | 22-04-51 |
| 126. | Matthews, James J. | RA19339587 | CPL | 05-04-52 |
| 127. | Mattison, George A. | O-2205410 | 1LT | 05-01-53 |
| 128. | Maus, Donald J. | O-2019486 | MAJ | 03-03-52 #3 |

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|----|---------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| 1. | Max, Herbert R. | NG27800646 | PFC | 24-04-51 |
| 2. | May, Robert N. | RA19360425 | PFC | 23-06-51 |
| 3. | Mayes, Dale W. | US53076264 | SGT | 30-11-51 |
| 4. | Maynard, Norman J. | US51170369 | PV2 | 16-02-53 |
| 5. | Mazalan, George A. | US55063781 | PV2 | 07-08-51 |
| 6. | Mc Adoo, William F. | RA12324661 | PFC | 18-02-51 |

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|-----|-------------------------|------------|-----|-------------|
| 7. | Mc Adoo, Willie S. | RA12191186 | CPL | 19-08-51 |
| 8. | Mc Afee, Kenneth K. | RA18321124 | CPL | 14-06-51 |
| 9. | Mc Alister, Charles | W-2145928 | JWO | 24-04-52 |
| 10. | Mc Allister, Billy | US53110661 | PV2 | 27-07-52 |
| 11. | Mc Broom, Jackie L. | US54037555 | PFC | 04-01-52 |
| 12. | Mc Burrows, George | US52175410 | PV2 | 02-02-54 |
| 13. | Mc Cabe, Joseph E. | US55206517 | PV2 | 08-09-52 |
| 14. | Mc Callister, Holli | RA18333316 | PFC | 23-06-51 |
| 15. | Mc Cannon, Donald L. | RA13359200 | PFC | 11-11-53 |
| 16. | Mc Carty, James C. | RA25150000 | SGT | 15-10-50 |
| 17. | Mc Cauley, Frank C. | RA19350583 | PFC | 05-07-51 |
| 18. | Mc Cleary, Earl E. | US52015238 | PV2 | 17-06-51 |
| 19. | Mc Clellan, Roscoe | US53128868 | PFC | 06-02-54 |
| 20. | Mc Commons, Robert | RA27508274 | PFC | 02-04-53 |
| 21. | Mc Cormack, Michael | US51001645 | PFC | 22-07-52 |
| 22. | Mc Cown, William (P.F.) | RO18319458 | SFC | 27-07-52 |
| 23. | Mc Coy, Donald | RA12400366 | PV2 | 16-05-53 |
| 24. | Mc Coy, John J. Jr. | US51025408 | PFC | 22-05-52 |
| 25. | Mc Cubbin, James M. | RA20345325 | CPL | 26-03-51 |
| 26. | Mc Curdy, William K. | O-1553138 | CPT | 10-01-51 |
| 27. | Mc Cutchen, Henry | US52123505 | PV2 | 19-07-53 |
| 28. | Mc Daniel, Freddie | RA14145676 | PFC | 25-06-51 |
| 29. | Mc Daniel, John H. | RA14451860 | PFC | 30-05-53 |
| 30. | Mc Donald, James A. | RA13226338 | PFC | 07-06-53 |
| 31. | Mc Donough, Festus | US51180374 | PFC | 28-07-53 |
| 32. | Mc Donough, Harry G. | NG16163230 | SGT | 01-12-52 |
| 33. | Mc Enerny, Charles | RA19317691 | PFC | 08-05-51 |
| 34. | Mc Fadden, Clifford | RA17294452 | PV2 | 07-12-51 |
| 35. | Mc Garrity, Clay J. | NG25262955 | SFC | 03-03-51 |
| 36. | Mc Gee, Robert E. | US55112225 | CPL | 23-10-52 |
| 37. | Mc Geogh, Malcolm I. | US51047718 | CPL | 04-01-52 |
| 38. | Mc Ghee, Leonard E. | O-0976301 | 1LT | 30-12-52 |
| 39. | Mc Gill, Creo G. | US56055287 | CPL | 11-02-52 |
| 40. | Mc Ginnis, Leonard | US55168303 | PV2 | 20-08-52 |
| 41. | Mc Guire, Willie J. | RA44115022 | PFC | 17-09-50 |
| 42. | Mc Hargue, James H. | RA14277927 | CPL | 11-03-51 |
| 43. | Mc Intyre, George R. | RA12290685 | MSG | 14-12-53 |
| 44. | Mc Intyre, Kenneth | RA18405040 | PV2 | 23-10-52 |
| 45. | Mc Kay, Donald R. | RA13273300 | PFC | 07-04-51 |
| 46. | Mc Kee, Leo T. | RA15474930 | CPL | 05-02-53 |
| 47. | Mc Keen, Kenneth M. | US19379180 | PFC | 08-02-53 |
| 48. | Mc Kim, Lyle C. Jr. | US55172849 | CPL | 08-01-53 |
| 49. | Mc Kinney, Lawrence | O-0338415 | CPT | 18-02-51 |
| 50. | Mc Kinsty, Richard | US52168338 | CPL | 01-09-53 |
| 51. | Mc Kone, Jimmy D. | RA16365050 | PV2 | 19-09-53 |
| 52. | Mc Laughlin, Joseph | US53000490 | CPL | 25-09-51 |
| 53. | Mc Laws, John | RA16332843 | CPL | 21-06-53 |
| 54. | Mc Leod, Joe F. | US53032150 | CPL | 02-01-52 |
| 55. | Mc Masters, Eugene | RA19314651 | CPL | 11-12-52 |
| 56. | Mc Millan, James L. | RA14400142 | PFC | 10-10-51 |
| 57. | Mc Mullen, Harry E. | RA15453183 | PFC | 15-05-52 |
| 58. | Mc Mullen, Joseph B. | RA13394056 | PV2 | 25-09-51 A3 |
| 59. | Mc Neil, Francis L. | US56141462 | PFC | 07-12-51 |

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| | | 28. | | |
| 60. | Mc Neill, John H. | US55091813 | PV2 | 27-10-51 |
| 61. | Mc Pherson, Ralph A. | NG34734103 | MSG | 22-11-51 |
| 62. | Mc Reynolds, Cornel | US55181589 | SGT | 17-02-53 |
| 63. | Mc Sorley, W Bernard | RA06557528 | SFC | 16-03-53 Bernard |
| 64. | McCutchen, James B.L. | RA12347383 | SGT | 26-07-52 |
| 65. | McLaughlin, Arthur | RA38446891 | MSG | 05-10-50 |
| 66. | Mead, Charles J. | RA14371331 | CPL | 30-05-52 |
| 67. | Mealor, Hoyt F. | RA14384024 | CPL | 30-07-52 |
| 68. | Mealor, Richard R.H. | 0-0076624 | 1LT | 27-10-50 28624 ✓ |
| 69. | Medbery, Clinton I. | US55327155 | PFC | 16-03-54 |
| 70. | Medeiros, Frank | RA11206684 | PV2 | 03-06-51 |
| 71. | Medford, Plott M. | 0-0265032 | MAJ | 19-04-51 |
| 72. | Meeks, Larry O. | RA13300648 | PFC | 09-02-51 |
| 73. | Melton, Leamon S. | ER44033141 | PV2 | 01-12-50 |
| 74. | Menchaca, Joe G. | RA19358313 | PFC | 07-11-50 |
| 75. | Mendoza, Jose | RA10402096 | SGT | 08-07-51 |
| 76. | Mendoza, Joseph R. | RA34547812 | PFC | 05-11-50 |
| 77. | Mendoza, Manuel | RA56010546 | PFC | 02-12-50 |
| 78. | Mendoza, Vicente M. | US56077674 | PV2 | 02-10-51 |
| 79. | Menges, Robert R. | RA19316738 | CPL | 27-10-50 |
| 80. | Menninger, Richard | US52155990 | SGT | 14-11-52 |
| 81. | Mercer, Clyde T. | RA14472532 | CPL | 15-07-53 |
| 82. | Merritt, David A. | US51051662 | PV2 | 01-02-52 |
| 83. | Merritt, Ralph L. | ER16316764 | SGT | 06-09-51 |
| 84. | Messer, Harold R. | US55046177 | PFC | 22-10-51 |
| 85. | Meyer, Otto T. | RA37450215 | CPL | 10-04-51 |
| 86. | Meyer, Rodney K. | RA17314335 | PFC | 31-03-52 |
| 87. | Meza, Rene | RA12388938 | PFC | 29-10-52 |
| 88. | Miles, Clyde C. | US53022472 | PFC | 28-07-51 |
| 89. | Miles, James O. | US56146415 | SGT | 05-08-52 |
| 90. | Miles, William H. | RA38626811 | CPL | 08-11-50 |
| 91. | Miles, William T. Jr. | RA21922875 | CPL | 25-06-52 |
| 92. | Miller, Charles L. | RA15422419 | CPL | 04-11-50 |
| 93. | Miller, Edward D. | RA15261998 | SGT | 13-09-50 |
| 94. | Miller, Erling P. | US55161625 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 95. | Miller, Eugene P. | 0-0376410 | MAJ | 17-07-51 |
| 96. | Miller, Frederick J. | RA16265145 | CPL | 11-05-51 |
| 97. | Miller, James L. | RA20401754 | MSG | 05-04-51 |
| 98. | Miller, Kenneth R. | US55274281 | PFC | 01-09-53 |
| 99. | Milliken, Perry H. | RA19429697 | PV1 | 12-11-52 |
| 100. | Millsaps, Eugene G. | US53101303 | PFC | 30-07-52 |
| 101. | Miramontes, Danny N. | US56198454 | PV2 | 02-01-54 |
| 102. | Miscavage, Edward J. | US52039164 | CPL | 18-11-51 |
| 103. | Misnik, Eugene R. | US51049720 | PFC | 21-05-52 |
| 104. | Mitalovich, Stanley | RA17249727 | SGT | 03-04-51 |
| 105. | Mitchell, Bennie H. | US53042520 | PFC | 09-02-52 |
| 106. | Mitchell, Charles L. | RA18283568 | CPL | 06-08-51 |
| 107. | Mitchell, Delford | RA13357407 | PFC | 04-02-52 |
| 108. | Mitchell, John G. | US51116473 | PV2 | 28-08-52 |
| 109. | Mitchell, Paul R. | RA33813689 | SGT | 02-06-51 |
| 110. | Mitchell, Reuben L. | RA15495791 | PFC | 14-11-53 |
| 111. | Mitchell, Shirley | RA34524018 | SFC | 03-09-50 |
| 112. | Mitchell, Wardell D. | US52045434 | PV2 | 14-08-53 |

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|------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 29. | | |
| 113. | Mitchum, George L. | US55300804 | PV2 08-12-53 |
| 114. | Molina-Guzman, Juan | US29169199 | PFC 08-04-53 |
| 115. | Molnar, James A. | US52056013 | PFC 18-10-51 |
| 116. | Monk, Albert <u>B.L.</u> | 0-0920048 | LTC 07-11-52 |
| 117. | Monroe, Henry | US55274348 | CPL 29-01-54 |
| 118. | Montana, Pat | RA17102058 | PFC 08-12-50 |
| 119. | Montano, Amado | US54029966 | PV2 01-08-51 |
| 120. | Montgomery, Ivan L. | R006857618 | MSG 20-11-51 |
| 121. | Montgomery, Willie | US55050067 | PV2 29-08-51 |
| 122. | Montiel, Eddie J. | US56146928 | PV2 04-01-52 |
| 123. | Monville, Eugene J. | RA16308351 | SGT 21-09-50 |
| 124. | Moody, Bobby E. | RA14288321 | PFC 17-03-51 |
| 125. | Mooney, Billy G. | US54059379 | SGT 14-11-52 |
| 126. | Moore, Carl | RA34096301 | SFC 28-05-53 |
| 127. | Moore, Charlie W. | RA34342854 | CPL 03-05-51 |
| 128. | Moore, Dorse | RA18384606 | PFC 30-10-52 |
| 129. | Moore, Garfield R. | RA15441539 | CPL 02-04-52 |
| 130. | Moore, George H. | RA16017017 | SFC 08-11-52 |
| 131. | Moore, John L. | US53065606 | PFC 02-04-52 |

Fiche 0012

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|-----|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. | Moore, Thomas R. | US53087074 | PFC 29-07-52 | |
| 2. | Morales, Carmelo | RA10405113 | MSG 27-07-52 | |
| 3. | Morales, Tony | RA39108897 | PFC 25-11-50 | |
| 4. | Morales-Tirido, Val | US50115215 | PV2 27-11-52 | |
| 5. | Moran, Howard E. | US52151400 | PFC 31-12-52 | |
| 6. | Moran, Richard J. | RA19592153 | CPL 16-02-52 | |
| 7. | Morante, Barbatim | RA10735104 | PV2 26-04-51 | Morante |
| 8. | Morgan, Clarence J. | US26783517 | PV2 08-05-52 | |
| 9. | Morgan, Hillard <u>E.G.</u> | US55106663 | CPL 06-04-52 | |
| 10. | Morgan, William E. | US53155930 | PV2 14-03-54 | |
| 11. | Morin, Donald R. C. | RA11212713 | CPL 03-02-52 | |
| 12. | Morisaka, James <u>N.M.</u> | US50004208 | PFC 18-08-52 | Morisaka |
| 13. | Moritz, Norman S. | US52181425 | SGT 05-08-53 | Norman |
| 14. | Morone, John E. | RA12258948 | PV1 21-10-51 | |
| 15. | Morris, Arvell H. | RA37106967 | CPL 14-12-50 | |
| 16. | Morris, James F. | RA15416559 | CPL 07-04-51 | |
| 17. | Morris, Joe | ER44050621 | CPL 12-07-51 | |
| 18. | Morrison, John | US56052667 | PV2 28-06-51 | |
| 19. | Morse, William B. | RA19347653 | CPL 19-01-51 | |
| 20. | Mortimer, Dean A. | RA37823956 | CPL 01-12-51 | |
| 21. | Mosely, James | US53134070 | PFC 20-07-53 | Mosley |
| 22. | Moss, Hessey C. | US53017644 | PFC 15-05-51 | |
| 23. | Moton, Madison | US53030646 | PFC 06-09-51 | |
| 24. | Mott, Floyd R. | RA13408781 | PV2 19-08-52 | |
| 25. | Moulton, Earl D. | US51056923 | SFC 02-02-52 | |
| 26. | Moynihan, Kenneth | RA32679525 | PFC 26-06-51 | |
| 27. | Mudryk, Frank L. | RA15426434 | PFC 30-04-51 | |
| 28. | Mueller, Edward C. | US52062163 | PFC 27-11-51 | |
| 29. | Muir, Clifford B. | RA11056460 | SFC 20-05-52 | |
| 30. | Munpower, Irish W. | US53131827 | PV2 10-02-53 | Mumpower |
| 31. | Munson, Melvin O. | RA18263955 | PFC 08-02-51 | |
| 32. | Murphy, Eugene O. Jr. | RA13343665 | PV2 04-07-51 | |

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|-----|--------------------------------|------------|-----|--------------------------|
| | | 30. | | |
| 33. | Murphy, Thomas E. | RA07071108 | PFC | 21-02-51 |
| 34. | Murray, Lorenzo T. | O-2016451 | CPT | 02-05-53 |
| 35. | Murray, Robert L. | US53034347 | PV2 | 20-03-52 |
| 36. | Murray, Tobias Jr. | US53104972 | PV2 | 29-05-52 |
| 37. | Murrell, Haywood | RA12255482 | CPL | 07-03-51 |
| 38. | Musarra, Lawrence G. | RA12419124 | PV2 | 24-05-53 |
| 39. | Myering, Martin P. | RA13188770 | CPL | 08-04-52 |
| 40. | Myers, Charles D. | RA13399547 | CPL | 21-06-53 |
| 41. | Myers, Jack M. | RA06356788 | MSG | 28-05-51 |
| 42. | Myers, Leon C. | RA13370907 | PFC | 18-09-52 |
| 43. | Nagy, Paul A. | US52200047 | CPL | 18-04-53 |
| 44. | Nash, Joseph <i>(O.D.)</i> | RA33747345 | PV2 | 01-12-50 |
| 45. | Nasielski, Joseph | RA12288186 | PFC | 11-04-51 |
| 46. | Nearpass, Clyde L. | US55073625 | PFC | 02-10-52 <i>Nearpass</i> |
| 47. | Nedved, Charles R. | RA16298696 | CPL | 20-09-50 |
| 48. | Neece, Paul E. | RA15247656 | CPL | 09-08-51 |
| 49. | Need, Robert M. | US55251146 | PFC | 07-12-53 |
| 50. | Needham, John | RA36493806 | SGT | 25-01-51 |
| 51. | Neer, Richard H. | RA16365321 | PFC | 02-01-53 |
| 52. | Negron, Pablo | RA10401970 | SGT | 21-05-51 |
| 53. | Negron-Vega, Gilber | US50106696 | PV2 | 08-01-52 |
| 54. | Neilan, Edward J. | US51179030 | PV2 | 08-02-54 |
| 55. | Nelson, George R. | US54103101 | PV2 | 23-08-53 |
| 56. | Nelson, Herbert S. | US55227333 | PFC | 12-01-53 |
| 57. | Nelson, James E. | RA15248384 | PFC | 23-06-51 |
| 58. | Nelson, John V. | RA34131280 | CPL | 15-03-52 |
| 59. | Nelson, Norman W. | US51164972 | CPL | 21-12-53 |
| 60. | Nelson, Robert | RA12319244 | CPL | 14-08-51 |
| 61. | Nelson, Robert C. | RA06586960 | MSG | 18-05-51 |
| 62. | Nelson, Roland L. Jr. | US55140640 | SGT | 09-12-52 |
| 63. | Nelson, Tiffany E. | RA19444766 | PV1 | 03-01-54 |
| 64. | Nemeth, Alex L. | US55188437 | PFC | 24-09-52 |
| 65. | Neufeld, Donald M. | US55143317 | PFC | 27-07-52 |
| 66. | Newby, Bernard E. | RA34064008 | CPL | 04-05-53 |
| 67. | Newcomb, James E. | RA11203521 | PV2 | 17-06-51 |
| 68. | Newill, Melvin E. | RA13355067 | SGT | 05-10-52 |
| 69. | Newman, Clifford D. | US54040732 | CPL | 23-07-52 <i>Clifton</i> |
| 70. | Newton, John L. | RA15423559 | CPL | 21-12-52 |
| 71. | Newton, Marion M. | RA33726139 | MSG | 31-07-51 |
| 72. | Nichols, Bernard <i>(M.N.)</i> | US55206285 | PFC | 21-11-52 |
| 73. | Nicholson, Joe S. | O-0067224 | 1LT | 12-01-54 |
| 74. | Nickel, Robert | US56118092 | SGT | 25-10-53 |
| 75. | Nicolai, Roy J. | ER16204665 | SGT | 13-08-51 |
| 76. | Nielsen, Cyrus L. | ER13237888 | PV2 | 28-07-51 |
| 77. | Nieves, Carlos A. | NG29136424 | CPL | 11-05-52 |
| 78. | Niles, Walter M. | O-0547628 | CPT | 14-11-52 |
| 79. | Nishiyama, Kenichi | RA30120626 | SFC | 22-10-51 |
| 80. | Nolan, Thomas J. | US51143487 | PFC | 22-05-53 |
| 81. | Nordstrom, John <i>(E.G.)</i> | US55133570 | PFC | 07-05-52 |
| 82. | Noreau, Robert C. | RA12350592 | PV2 | 21-08-50 |
| 83. | Norran, Roger E. | RA17306743 | CPL | 17-10-51 <i>Norman</i> |
| 84. | Norren, Wadsworth A. | RA06872597 | SFC | 22-06-51 |
| 85. | Norris, George | RA14322148 | CPL | 04-09-51 |

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|------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| | 31. | | |
| 86. | Northrup, Donald R. | US55106048 | SFC 14-11-52 |
| 87. | Norton, Charles G. | US54059419 | SFC 29-06-53 |
| 88. | Norton, William E. | O-0984036 | 2LT 11-06-51 |
| 89. | Novotny, Norbert A. | US55121968 | PFC 07-02-52 |
| 90. | Nulf, John R. | RA16344777 | PV2 12-11-52 |
| 91. | Nurley, Lawrence A. | US51183630 | PV1 27-01-54 |
| 92. | Nusbaum, James <u>M.H.</u> | RA13232320 | CPL 02-03-51 |
| 93. | Nye, Robert B. | RA20320001 | SFC 08-03-53 |
| 94. | Oates, Douglas | NG28118591 | PFC 23-07-51 |
| 95. | Ochoa, Oladio | US54065968 | CPL 07-05-52 |
| 96. | Odell, Gordon L. | US56143447 | PFC 18-05-52 |
| 97. | Odierno, Carl | RA21003902 | PFC 22-07-51 |
| 98. | ODonnell, Edward F. | RA13377859 | PV2 27-05-52 |
| 99. | Oesterling, Glenn B. | US52249028 | PFC 22-02-54 |
| 100. | Ogburn, Charles O. | US53054399 | CPL 30-06-52 |
| 101. | Oglesby, Jack J. | RA16383662 | PV2 11-06-52 |
| 102. | OGrady, James E. | US51125675 | PFC 16-04-53 |
| 103. | Olding, Vincent <u>H.M.</u> | RA15380324 | PFC 02-05-51 |
| 104. | Olea, Ernest S. | US56209420 | PV2 12-11-53 |
| 105. | Olivas, Joseph | US55090172 | CPL 27-11-51 |
| 106. | Oliver, Mack C. | RA14350348 | PFC 06-09-51 |
| 107. | Oliver, Rudolph W. | US52159916 | PV2 28-05-52 |
| 108. | Ollie, Albert Jr. | US54030678 | PFC 13-11-51 |
| 109. | Olson, Robert H. | US56116634 | PV2 19-09-53 |
| 110. | Onorato, Leonard S. | RA11178793 | PV1 05-09-52 |
| 111. | Oquendo, George | RA13387988 | PV2 20-08-52 |
| 112. | Orr, John H. | ER46048591 | SGT 27-02-52 |
| 113. | Orr, Milton L. | RA12383361 | PFC 17-11-52 |
| 114. | Orr, Ward B. | NG25009253 | SFC 28-11-51 |
| 115. | Orren, Joe H. | RA13166446 | PFC 16-04-52 |
| 116. | Orsetti, Raymond E. | RA16281944 | SGT 22-08-50 |
| 117. | Ortega-Nieves, Vice | ER36430481 | PFC 05-01-51 |
| 118. | Ortiz, Thomas A. | RA16252288 | SGT 12-11-51 |
| 119. | Ortiz-Berrios, Carl | US50101598 | CPL 18-11-51 |
| 120. | Ortiz-Camacho, Rafa | US50118450 | PFC 19-07-53 |
| 121. | Ortiz-Claudio, Dani | US50111672 | PFC 27-07-52 |
| 122. | Ortiz-Ortiz, Oscar | US50102537 | PV2 21-05-51 |
| 123. | Osborn, James P. | US51081591 | PFC 16-11-52 |
| 124. | Osborne, Charles F. | RA16276823 | PFC 16-01-53 |
| 125. | Osby, Robert | RA34843143 | PFC 29-05-51 |
| 126. | Osorio-Guzman, Guil | US51160228 | PV2 13-01-53 |
| 127. | Osterberg, Robert H. | RA13285597 | PFC 05-12-50 |
| 128. | Oswalt, Gaylon C. Jr. | RA18314460 | PFC 11-07-51 |
| 129. | Otterbein, Robert C. | RA16360379 | PV2 08-04-52 |
| 130. | Oulman, Edward A. | RA17106483 | CPL 11-05-51 |
| 131. | Owens, Jessie Jr. | RA19383516 | PFC 05-05-52 |
| 132. | Owens, Joseph F. | RA14454694 | PV2 28-01-53 |
| 133. | Owens, Robert J. | US52151729 | PV1 13-12-52 |
| 134. | Padgett, William J. | RA13395209 | PFC 18-07-53 |
| 135. | Padilla, Marcellino | RA18321623 | PFC 24-11-50 |
| 136. | Padin-Ruiz, Carmelo | US50110622 | PFC 26-06-52 |
| 137. | Padua, John | RA19343266 | PV2 05-03-51 |
| 138. | Page, Lovell | US54051267 | PFC 17-05-52 |

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Osborne
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| | | 32. | | |
| 139. | Painter, Mural R. Jr. | RA16288765 | PV2 | 20-10-52 |
| 140. | Palen, Douglas K. | RA17281567 | PV2 | 19-07-53 |
| 141. | Palladino, Salvator | US51096729 | CPL | 09-10-52 |
| 142. | Palmer, Stephen G. | RA17333255 | PFC | 30-08-52 |
| 143. | Parham, Barrie T. | US53109906 | CPL | 17-04-53 |
| 144. | Parker, Frank M. Jr. | 0-0377623 | MAJ | 27-06-52 |
| 145. | Parker, Leroy <u>Sr.</u> | US53063506 | PV2 | 10-06-52 |
| 146. | Parker, Lloyd A. | 0-0382800 | LTC | 28-07-51 |
| 147. | Parkman, Henry D. | US53038566 | CPL | 18-08-52 |

Edward

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| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. | Parks, William E. | RA18303287 | CPL | 16-06-51 |
| 2. | Patnaude, Alfred J. | RA31449403 | SFC | 16-02-51 |
| 3. | Paton, John W. | RA19201887 | SFC | 09-10-50 |
| 4. | Patrick, Homer T. | RA14285727 | PFC | 22-09-50 |
| 5. | Patten, James Jr. | US55237987 | PFC | 26-02-53 |
| 6. | Patterson, Bennie W. | NG25693338 | PV2 | 19-02-52 |
| 7. | Patterson, Clauzell | US53023623 | PFC | 22-08-51 |
| 8. | Pauley, Ralph | RA15378266 | PFC | 17-06-51 |
| 9. | Paul <u>oma</u> Jesus | US5510515 | PFC | 07-09-52 |
| 10. | Payne, Sterling Jr. | US55177591 | CPL | 18-08-52 |
| 11. | Payton, William G. | RA15433343 | PFC | 22-08-51 |
| 12. | Pearson, Edwin E. | RA12291504 | MSG | 25-05-51 |
| 13. | Pedersen, Kenneth R. | US55261897 | PV2 | 08-02-53 |
| 14. | Pelletier, Joseph A. | US51182634 | SGT | 30-10-53 |
| 15. | Pellinen, Maynard M. | RA17261031 | PFC | 16-05-51 |
| 16. | Penaranda, <u>Gabriel</u> | RA39024816 | SFC | 07-03-54 |
| 17. | Pendegrass, William | US55296911 | PV2 | 01-11-53 |
| 18. | Penfield, James R. | US51058008 | PV2 | 21-06-51 |
| 19. | Pennington, Doyle D. | RA1 <u>337</u> 1883 | PFC | 18-08-52 |
| 20. | Peoples, Henry T. | RA43031911 | PFC | 22-03-51 |
| 21. | Perez, Jose S. | RA10738453 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 22. | Perkins, Chester | US52000562 | PFC | 30-05-52 |
| 23. | Perry, Donald E. | RA21625_85 | PFC | 22-09-50 |
| 24. | Perry, Elmer J. | RA18430387 | PV2 | 27-06-53 |
| 25. | Perry, Ernest H. | RA06964505 | SFC | 10-01-52 |
| 26. | Perry, Lewis C. | W-2004682 | JWO | 04-12-51 |
| 27. | Perry, Monroe Jr. | RA14402976 | PFC | 08-05-52 |
| 28. | Perry, Samuel G. | RA42080240 | CPL | 21-07-51 |
| 29. | Perry, Thomas H. | RA33531192 | SFC | 23-12-50 |
| 30. | Peske, John Jr. | RA57208065 | SGT | 01-05-51 |
| 31. | Petermann, Wallace | RA19301865 | CPL | 14-03-51 |
| 32. | Peters, Albert W. | RA16234710 | PFC | 16-04-51 |
| 33. | Peterson, Jacob J. | RA34073803 | PFC | 03-08-51 |
| 34. | Petty, Edward Jr. | RA13271916 | CPL | 16-02-51 |
| 35. | Peugeot, Charles A. | NG21925812 | CPL | 08-07-51 |
| 36. | Peveler, Oscar P. | NG23187733 | MSG | 05-07-52 |
| 37. | Pfusch, George A. | RA16296251 | PV2 | 17-08-50 |

Paloma

Gabriel

A-3

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|-----|-----------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| 38. | Pharr, Bobby J. | US53109873 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 39. | Phillips, Alvin L. | RA36375295 | PV2 | 25-07-50 |
| 40. | Pickens, James G. | RA14293555 | CPL | 07-03-51 |
| 41. | Pickett, Carlton F. | RA13417230 | PFC | 01-09-52 |
| 42. | Pierce, Flenoil | RA14383796 | PV2 | 24-10-51 |
| 43. | Pierce, George C. Jr. | NG28227456 | CPL | 16-03-52 |
| 44. | Pierce, Joseph P. | RA15380580 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 45. | Piercy, Earl R. | RA15243210 | PV2 | 20-06-51 |
| 46. | Piercy, Roderick A. | RA20468525 | PV2 | 20-06-51 |
| 47. | Pierre, Samuel Jr. | US55165793 | PFC | 01-07-52 |
| 48. | Pierson, Robert C. | RA17274201 | CPL | 23-08-51 |
| 49. | Pierzanowski, Zigmund | US51092643 | CPL | 23-04-52 |
| 50. | Piilola, Edmund A. | US55281947 | PFC | 01-01-54 |
| 51. | Pilgrim, Manley R. | US24538661 | PV2 | 04-06-53 |
| 52. | Pillers, Wayne G. | RA18254441 | CPL | 07-05-51 |
| 53. | Pillow, James H. | O-1639907 | MAJ | 03-02-54 |
| 54. | Pinkston, Wesley L. | RA19261757 | SGT | 04-01-54 |
| 55. | Pinna, Joseph J. | US51119607 | PV2 | 25-11-52 |
| 56. | Pinto, Rene | O-0942212 | 1LT | 29-12-53 |
| 57. | Pittman, Byron H. | US52150287 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 58. | Plant, John Z. Jr. | RA20740035 | SFC | 06-05-51 |
| 59. | Plant, Thomas G. | US54018270 | CPL | 20-07-52 |
| 60. | Poch, Keith P. | O-1925745 | 2LT | 18-12-53 |
| 61. | Poe, Reginald R. | US52124793 | PFC | 20-05-53 |
| 62. | Pollard, Curtis J. | RA17283833 | CPL | 28-08-52 |
| 63. | Pollard, Pertie A. | US51070710 | PFC | 09-03-53 |
| 64. | Pollock, David L. | RA15261518 | CPL | 05-08-50 |
| 65. | Ponton, Raymond F. | RA42254028 | CPL | 08-08-51 |
| 66. | Pope, Edwin | US53180608 | PV2 | 15-12-53 |
| 67. | Pope, George A. | NG25008361 | CPL | 27-06-51 |
| 68. | Popwell, Wilbur G. | RA44005462 | SGT | 20-11-52 |
| 69. | Porter, Arthur L. | RA16346921 | CPL | 02-09-52 |
| 70. | Porter, Charles | US55270755 | PV2 | 01-09-53 |
| 71. | Porter, Jack D. | RA15273337 | PV2 | 16-08-51 |
| 72. | Porter, Percy B. Jr. | RA13386498 | PFC | 18-08-52 |
| 73. | Porter, Robert M. | US52121581 | PV2 | 29-04-52 |
| 74. | Porter, William R. | W-2148906 | JWO | 22-02-53 |
| 75. | Posch, John J. | US51033087 | PFC | 23-05-52 |
| 76. | Posner, Ralph | RA12290691 | CPL | 15-10-51 |
| 77. | Potts, Ashford E. | RA19387693 | PV2 | 19-07-51 |
| 78. | Potts, Gerald | O-0185328 | MAJ | 08-06-52 |
| 79. | Potts, Richard | RA38449050 | SGT | 21-03-53 |
| 80. | Pound, Julian H. | RO06745138 | SGT | 11-12-52 |
| 81. | Powalisz, Ernest F. | US55240938 | CPL | 01-07-53 |
| 82. | Powell, Haskell D. | US53_89881 | PV2 | 05-12-53 |
| 83. | Powers, Hubert A. | RA13166391 | SFC | 03-08-53 |
| 84. | Powers, James J. | RA16249256 | CPL | 28-02-51 |
| 85. | Prater, Lovell E. | US54061740 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 86. | Prater, Vernon E. | US54037765 | PFC | 17-07-52 |
| 87. | Presley, Charles L. | RA14257077 | CPL | 20-11-50 |
| 88. | Pretsch, John W. | O-1938597 | 2LT | 11-03-54 |
| 89. | Prevost, Louis | US54032344 | PV2 | 11-09-51 |

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| | | 34. | | |
| 90. | Price, Jerry L. | RA19423753 | PV2 | 22-04-53 |
| 91. | Price, Maylon D. 3rd | O-0807607 | 1LT | 12-03-52 |
| 92. | Price, William E. | RA35501957 | SFC | 20-11-52 |
| 93. | Pride, Herbert R. | US52123279 | PFC | 31-10-52 |
| 94. | Prince, Marvin E. | RA15199336 | PFC | 27-10-50 |
| 95. | Prior, Owen | US51016825 | PFC | 21-07-52 |
| 96. | Pritchett, Homer C. | RA14292682 | PFC | 20-08-52 |
| 97. | Proffitt, Clifford | RA17246319 | SGT | 08-03-53 |
| 98. | Pruitt, Henry C. | RA14322368 | PFC | 20-09-50 |
| 99. | Pscherer, Rudolph W. | US52069434 | CPL | 08-02-52 Pscherev |
| 100. | Puett, Harold A. | US55305967 | PFC | 03-10-53 |
| 101. | Purcell, Francis S. | US51041349 | PFC | 20-05-53 |
| 102. | Purvis, Clyde W. | US54099803 | PFC | 07-11-53 |
| 103. | Pyles, Randall E. | US55205155 | PFC | 06-10-53 |
| 104. | Qualls, Hurshel | RA38332207 | SGT | 06-12-51 |
| 105. | Quatroche, Manuel | RA06947441 | PFC | 05-10-50 4-1 |
| 106. | Quell, Donald W. | RA15477232 | PV2 | 01-12-52 |
| 107. | Quigley, Thomas J. | US51015665 | PV2 | 02-07-51 |
| 108. | Quinn, William J. | RA17279833 | PV2 | 28-04-51 |
| 109. | Quintana, Hilberto | US56099647 | PFC | 17-12-52 |
| 110. | Quintanilla, Manuel | RA18224133 | PFC | 30-09-50 |
| 111. | Rabago, Theodore T. | US56074582 | CPL | 26-10-51 |
| 112. | Rader, Donald R. | RA14419930 | CPL | 04-07-52 |
| 113. | Radford, George | US55107080 | CPL | 17-04-52 |
| 114. | Radford, William C. | RA39576030 | SFC | 18-03-53 |
| 115. | Raines, Charles A. | RA16279050 | PV2 | 17-05-51 |
| 116. | Raith, Robert S. | O-1323032 | CPT | 07-03-52 |
| 117. | Ramirez, Urban M. | US56054096 | PFC | 24-08-51 |
| 118. | Ramo, Essat | US51200162 | PV2 | 16-03-54 |
| 119. | Ramos, Burgess Jr. | US52123307 | PFC | 08-09-52 |
| 120. | Ramsey, Carroll O. | US52078960 | PV2 | 07-07-51 |
| 121. | Randall, Bobby | RA18342802 | PFC | 04-04-51 |
| 122. | Randle, Harold | RA18272400 | PFC | 26-09-50 |
| 123. | Ransom, David A. | RA12243456 | CPL | 05-08-51 |
| 124. | Raper, David C. | RA14337310 | PFC | 16-11-51 |
| 125. | Rapp, David J. | RA36190294 | PFC | 28-10-51 |
| 126. | Ratcliff, Arthur Jr. | US53104610 | PV2 | 15-04-52 |
| 127. | Rattler, Karl L. | US56092395 | PFC | 19-02-52 |
| 128. | Ratzeburg, Lewis W. | RA19308440 | SGT | 02-02-51 |
| 129. | Ray, William F. | W-2149127 | JWO | 22-09-52 |
| 130. | Rea, Travis J. C. | RA14344207 | PV2 | 27-08-53 |
| 131. | Reasonover, Walter | RA18323327 | PFC | 28-02-51 |
| 132. | Recchia, Raymond | RA16296234 | PV2 | 23-02-51 |
| 133. | Redman, August Jr. | US55192208 | PFC | 25-08-52 |
| 134. | Redmon, Frank M. Jr. | ER13207861 | SFC | 13-08-51 |
| 135. | Reece, Timothy | US54119563 | PV2 | 25-12-53 |
| 136. | Reed, Bazile Jr. | RA18277377 | PFC | 05-11-50 |
| 137. | Reed, Linwood | US53034278 | PFC | 27-01-52 |
| 138. | Reed, Willie Jr. | US54034372 | PFC | 18-02-52 |
| 139. | Reese, George | RA13408710 | PFC | 16-01-53 |
| 140. | Reese, George Jr. | US54057807 | PV2 | 29-06-53 |
| 141. | Regan, William G. | RA20150973 | SGT | 08-10-50 |

Fiche 0014

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| 1. | Reinhard, Robert B. | RA13396543 | PFC | 24-02-53 |
| 2. | Remorin, Ray | RA06738158 | SFC | 19-09-50 |
| | | | | 24-12-50 |
| 3. | Restanti, Anthony | RA11185021 | CPL | 11-08-50 |
| 4. | Rettmann, Ferson H. | RA18333279 | CPL | 15-04-51 |
| 5. | Rheuark, Isaac B. | US53045278 | PFC | 02-01-52 |
| 6. | Rhoads, Kenneth <i>D. R.</i> | RA37822105 | SGT | 27-11-52 |
| 7. | Rhodes, George W. | US52264081 | PFC | 18-02-54 |
| 8. | Rhoten, Mark L. | RA16363694 | PFC | 25-07-52 |
| 9. | Rhynard, Albert R. | RA20520800 | CPL | 30-09-50 |
| 10. | Richards, Arthur C. | O-1892640 | CPT | 14-05-53 |
| 11. | Richards, <i>B.</i> Dayard N. | ER15233629 | SGT | 30-03-51 |
| 12. | Richards, William H. | RA15467588 | MSG | 10-07-53 |
| 13. | Richardson, Delton | RA13327795 | PV2 | 10-12-50 |
| 14. | Richardson, George | RA15424686 | PV2 | 14-05-51 |
| 15. | Ricks, James R. | US52286835 | PFC | 09-02-54 |
| 16. | Riddle, Norman A. | RA11209086 | SFC | 24-12-52 |
| 17. | Rideau, Raymond | RA18357157 | PV2 | 14-11-51 |
| 18. | Riese, Richard H. | US55299645 | PFC | 25-12-53 |
| 19. | Riffle, Cecil D. | RA15014391 | PFC | 07-08-51 |
| 20. | Riste, Kenneth K. | O-1584796 | CPT | 04-08-52 |
| 21. | Rittenhouse, Henry | US52149560 | CPL | 27-07-52 |
| 22. | Rivera-Cruz, Pedro | US50115663 | PFC | 25-07-53 |
| 23. | Rivera-Espinel, Don | US50102944 | PFC | 08-08-51 |
| 24. | Rivera-Gonzalez, Ju | US50111372 | PV2 | 14-11-52 |
| 25. | Rivera-Vazquez, Jua | US50111183 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 26. | Roberson, Otto S. Jr. | NG14223208 | PV2 | 22-05-52 |
| 27. | Roberts, Herbert L. | RA14431248 | PV2 | 07-12-52 |
| 28. | Roberts, Jack W. | US56065428 | PV2 | 28-07-51 |
| 29. | Roberts, Melfred K. | US55094963 | PFC | 06-12-52 |
| 30. | Roberts, Richard F. | RA12333720 | PV1 | 25-06-52 |
| 31. | Roberts, Samuel | RA16310166 | SGT | 19-08-51 |
| 32. | Robertson, Glen J. | US51248118 | PV2 | 11-12-53 |
| 33. | Robertson, James P. | RA14296117 | MSG | 08-11-52 |
| 34. | Robertson, Samuel <i>(NMI)</i> | RA14443345 | PV2 | 11-06-52 |
| 35. | Robertson, Sydnor F. | NG22919477 | PFC | 17-05-52 |
| 36. | Robinson, Cecil | RA33121085 | PFC | 05-04-51 |
| 37. | Robinson, Emmett | RA34058971 | MSG | 22-12-50 |
| 38. | Robinson, Foy S. | RA18267714 | PV2 | 10-02-51 |
| 39. | Robinson, Frank | RA16260902 | CPL | 16-01-53 |
| 40. | Robinson, John L. P. | RA10103998 | PFC | 30-05-51 |
| 41. | Robinson, L. J. | RA17269960 | CPL | 29-05-51 |
| 42. | Robinson, Lee O. | RA17235411 | PV2 | 26-07-50 |
| 43. | Robinson, Lloyd R. | US52047030 | PFC | 22-08-51 |
| 44. | Robinson, Olin D. | RA14283818 | PFC | 07-09-51 |
| 45. | Rodgers, William J. | O-1917536 | 1LT | 18-02-52 |
| 46. | Rodriguez-Burgos R. | RA10405156 | PV2 | 26-09-50 |
| 47. | Rodriguez-Oliveras | US50106355 | PFC | 16-04-52 |
| 48. | Rodriguez-Ruiz, Joa | US50113671 | PV2 | 26-11-52 |
| 49. | Rodriguez-Santiago | US50102213 | PFC | 24-07-51 |
| 50. | Rogers, Huey F. | RA14394622 | CPL | 02-06-53 |
| 51. | Rogers, Joe Jr. | RA10730056 | PFC | 28-07-51 |

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SAMUEL R.

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| | | 36. | | |
| 52. | Rogers, William E. | NG23425792 | PV2 | 19-04-53 |
| 53. | Roll, William G. | RA17281486 | SGT | 13-03-52 |
| 54. | Rollick, Joseph A. | US52077134 | PV2 | 09-01-52 |
| 55. | Rollins, Douglas F. | US521_3532 | PFC | 30-07-53 |
| 56. | Roman-Cruz, Ramon | US51105138 | CPL | 17-11-52 |
| 57. | Romanelli, Larry A. | US51044385 | PV2 | 15-12-52 |
| 58. | Rosa-Castro, Carlos | US50100055 | PFC | 20-05-51 |
| 59. | Rosales, Raul | RA19422549 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 60. | Rosalez, Reheno G. | RA19422549 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 61. | Rosena, Robert L. | US55155516 | PFC | 21-11-52 |
| 62. | Rosen, Martin B. | US51209557 | PV2 | 29-07-53 |
| 63. | Rosenson, Bernard B. | US55224294 | CPL | 31-07-53 |
| 64. | Rosky, Theodore L. | US52186210 | CPL | 20-03-53 |
| 65. | Ross, Earl O. | RA37185227 | CPL | 17-08-50 |
| 66. | Ross, Emanuel | RA34028527 | SFC | 05-11-50 |
| 67. | Ross, Enoch | US55273285 | PV2 | 18-04-53 |
| 68. | Rouse, Orma E. | O-1105776 | CPT | 21-01-51 |
| 69. | Rout, Emanuel A. | RA36945714 | SGT | 10-06-51 |
| 70. | Royston, Johnnie L. | RA17278583 | PV2 | 17-07-51 |
| 71. | Rucks, Edward K. | US52105688 | PFC | 06-10-52 |
| 72. | Rudick, James J. | RA13402492 | PV2 | 18-03-52 |
| 73. | Rudolph, Gerald T. | RA12371832 | CPL | 10-08-53 |
| 74. | Ruiz, Abraham | RA12304964 | PFC | 26-11-50 |
| 75. | Rupnick, Victor R. | RA35355410 | CPL | 24-01-51 |
| 76. | Rusher, Charles F. | RA18255655 | SGT | 18-12-53 |
| 77. | Russell, Charles <u>E.R.</u> | O-1876395 | 1LT | 25-02-53 |
| 78. | Russell, Cravon O. | US53062083 | SGT | 23-04-52 |
| 79. | Sabarine, Fred P. | RA16294298 | PFC | 19-02-51 Sabarine |
| 80. | Sacco, Salvatore F. | RA23879021 | PV2 | 02-02-51 |
| 81. | Sadler, John F. | RA25344519 | CPL | 10-06-52 A-1 |
| 82. | Sakamoto, Kenneth M. | RA10105787 | PV2 | 26-10-52 A |
| 83. | Salazar, Pio M. | US56144822 | PV2 | 12-12-51 |
| 84. | Salcido, Armando L. | RA16331924 | SGT | 27-12-52 |
| 85. | Salony, Joseph S. | RA06995790 | SGT | 09-08-51 A-3 |
| 86. | Sanabria-Algarin A. | US29145527 | PFC | 26-02-53 |
| 87. | Sanders, James W. | RA34646515 | PFC | 01-01-53 |
| 88. | Sanders, John H. | RA18049530 | SGT | 02-11-52 |
| 89. | Sanders, Willie L. | US51025046 | PFC | 01-07-51 |
| 90. | Sanderson, Paul E. | US52094468 | PFC | 29-06-53 A2 |
| 91. | Sands, Gordon | RA06633967 | CPL | 04-01-51 |
| 92. | Sands, Russell | US54046472 | CPL | 23-07-52 |
| 93. | Sangwin, Robert D. | US55276697 | CPL | 02-02-54 |
| 94. | Sarate, Manuel | RA16334205 | PV2 | 04-02-51 B2 |
| 95. | Sarate, Salvador J. | RA16334204 | PFC | 30-05-51 |
| 96. | Sarwinski, Thaddeus | RA13236099 | PV2 | 21-01-51 |
| 97. | Satcher, Mack E. | US53038230 | CPL | 10-04-52 |
| 98. | Saucier, Wilfred L. | RA31027952 | SGT | 22-09-53 |
| 99. | Sauerwine, Levine H. | RA13281482 | PV2 | 17-08-50 |
| 100. | Saulnier, William A. | RA11189684 | CPL | 03-07-51 |
| 101. | Sauls, Wade H. Jr. | RA34449890 | MSG | 22-02-54 |
| 102. | Savides, George N. | RA16400318 | PV2 | 02-08-53 |
| 103. | Sayre, Charles N. | RA15427281 | CPL | 18-05-52 |
| 104. | Scanzillo, Donald O. | RA11205827 | CPL | 04-07-51 |

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| | | 37. | | |
| 105. | Schafer, Stanton M. | US52244165 | PFC | 09-01-54 |
| 106. | Schaffer, James W. | RA12396415 | SGT | 12-07-53 |
| 107. | Scheeser, Charles V. | RA35287833 | MSG | 30-07-52 |
| 108. | Schick, Paul E. | O-2200342 | 1LT | 01-11-50 |
| 109. | Schiller, William G. | US55121062 | PFC | 04-12-52 |
| 110. | Schim, Richard W. | NG19186155 | MSG | 06-03-52 |
| 111. | Schlabach, Frank L. | US55182342 | CPL | 30-06-52 |
| 112. | Schlenker, Roy V. | US55142157 | PV2 | 14-08-52 |
| 113. | Schlitz, Christophe | US52101957 | PFC | 03-07-52 |
| 114. | Schlosser, Warren M. | RA15450589 | PFC | 19-03-52 |
| 115. | Schmegner, John G. | US51026155 | SGT | 03-03-52 |
| 116. | Schmidt, Jens S. | US51207939 | PV2 | 24-06-53 |

Fiche 0015

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|-----|----------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| 1. | Schmoeckel, Vilas R. | US55122204 | PFC | 07-01-52 |
| 2. | Schnur, Donald L. | RA15484643 | CPL | 26-11-53 |
| 3. | Schooler, James A. | RA45043822 | SFC | 12-09-51 |
| 4. | Schoonmaker, Myron | US51081480 | CPL | 25-05-52 |
| 5. | Schramm, Frederick | RA42171334 | CPL | 12-11-50 |
| 6. | Schroder, August J. | RA16412424 | PFC | 11-08-53 |
| 7. | Schroeder, Joseph G. | US55046780 | CPL | 25-04-52 |
| 8. | Schubert, Harold D. | RA33400288 | CPL | 27-09-50 |
| 9. | Schuner, Raymond J. | US55324993 | PV2 | 11-02-53 |
| 10. | Schwinn, Marlin K. | US56076736 | PFC | 06-08-53 |
| 11. | Scipio, Eugene | US52101449 | PFC | 26-10-51 |
| 12. | Scoton, Walter P. | RA12290990 | PFC | 20-01-51 |
| 13. | Scott, Bill | RA06268725 | SGT | 25-09-51 |
| 14. | Scott, Edward H. | RA16306482 | PFC | 18-07-51 |
| 15. | Scott, George R. | US52087293 | PFC | 01-05-52 |
| 16. | Scott, Ike Jr. | RA14471180 | PV2 | 28-02-54 |
| 17. | Scott, James R. | US55303510 | CPL | 21-08-53 |
| 18. | Scott, Joseph H.W. | US52869165 | CPL | 11-11-51 |
| 19. | Scott, Kenneth W. | US55033068 | PFC | 02-09-51 |
| 20. | Scott, Lenward J. | RA18278012 | PFC | 16-06-51 |
| 21. | Scott, Robert L. | RA55296900 | SGT | 30-11-53 |
| 22. | Scott, Robert L. | RA13332630 | PFC | 12-11-50 |
| 23. | Scott, Samuel B. | RA13437977 | PV2 | 19-08-53 |
| 24. | Scott, Walter C. Jr. | US51094753 | CPL | 11-05-53 |
| 25. | Scowcroft, Arthur J. | RA16339262 | SGT | 14-11-52 |
| 26. | Seaborn, Edgar M. | US52193141 | PV2 | 20-02-53 |
| 27. | Seals, Keith L. | O-0989067 | 1LT | 27-03-52 |
| 28. | Seamon, James E. | O-1117955 | CPT | 04-03-51 |
| 29. | Seidel, Robert E. | US52182052 | SGT | 28-06-53 |
| 30. | Seijo-Saenz, Franci | US50101292 | PV2 | 01-01-52 |
| 31. | Self, George E. | US18330464 | CPL | 22-11-53 |
| 32. | Sellers, Daniel N.W. | RA15426072 | PFC | 24-10-51 |
| 33. | Sergeant, Robert D. | US55276672 | PFC | 22-02-54 |
| 34. | Sergeant, Henry | RA15472880 | PV2 | 19-08-52 |
| 35. | Serna, Frank G. | US56096446 | PV2 | 04-05-52 |
| 36. | Serra, Eugene R. | US55195499 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 37. | Serrato, Nicholas L. | US56072650 | PV2 | 31-05-51 |
| 38. | Settlemyre, Clyde M. | RA34256572 | MSG | 10-05-53 |
| 39. | Sewell, Paul J. | US52088727 | PV2 | 22-12-51 |

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| | | 38. | | |
| 40. | Sewer, Vicco E. | RA50105370 | PV2 | 05-02-53 |
| 41. | Sexton, Bobby L. | RA18297611 | PFC | 11-03-51 |
| 42. | Shaffer, George W. | RA15230663 | CPL | 22-07-53 |
| 43. | Shaffer, Raymond C. | RA13367854 | PFC | 02-04-52 |
| 44. | Sharer, Harold S. | ER33375841 | PFC | 23-08-51 |
| 45. | Sharp, Franklin D. | RA17280650 | PV2 | 16-11-50 |
| 46. | Shaull, Harold Jr. | RA27023823 | PFC | 03-10-51 |
| 47. | Shaw, Ernie C. | RA37008403 | SFC | 15-09-51 |
| 48. | Shaw, Phill | RA18333363 | PV2 | 06-11-53 |
| 49. | Shaw, William | RA13117263 | PFC | 02-03-52 |
| 50. | Shepherd, Ray A. | US53060730 | SFC | 14-11-52 |
| 51. | Shepperson, Joseph | RA32509894 | SGT | 22-08-51 |
| 52. | Shettler, Richard J. | RA13388654 | PFC | 18-08-52 |
| 53. | Shields, Alvin R. | RA18397686 | PFC | 06-01-52 |
| 54. | Shirley, Alfred O. | RA19349080 | CPL | 23-12-50 |
| 55. | Shirley, Joe F. | NG25262946 | CPL | 02-06-51 |
| 56. | Shoemaker, Farris D. | RA17233426 | PV2 | 30-12-50 |
| 57. | Shoemaker, William | US52172754 | PFC | 26-03-53 |
| 58. | Shoot, Robert A. | US55158627 | PFC | 13-01-53 |
| 59. | Shrewsbury, Freelan | US52044149 | PFC | 14-11-52 |
| 60. | Sidebottom, Ralph W. | RA17321888 | PFC | 17-12-51 |
| 61. | Sidener, Roy L. | 0-1546045 | CPT | 29-05-52 |
| 62. | Sieh, William J. | RA16309942 | PFC | 27-03-51 |
| 63. | Sigala, John V. | RA19323183 | PFC | 02-10-50 |
| 64. | Silva, Alberto I. | US54070408 | PFC | 25-03-53 |
| 65. | Siman, George A. | RA15011949 | CPL | 09-07-52 |
| 66. | Simmons, Arthur | US53059802 | PFC | 14-03-53 |
| 67. | Simmons, Billie L. | RA33861251 | SFC | 29-04-53 |
| 68. | Simmons, Walter L. | US53151359 | PV2 | 24-06-53 |
| 69. | Simmons, William L. | RA14299595 | PFC | 29-10-50 |
| 70. | Simmons, Willie C. | RA14299595 | PFC | 03-09-50 RA 15282545 |
| 71. | Simms, Prince A. | US53062913 | PFC | 24-09-52 |
| 72. | Simon, Joseph C. | RA18397028 | PFC | 19-12-52 |
| 73. | Simpson, Jewel D. | US54102182 | PV2 | 10-08-53 |
| 74. | Sims, George M. | RA33559219 | PV2 | 24-12-50 |
| 75. | Sims, Jimmie B. | RA13321945 | PV2 | 12-05-52 |
| 76. | Singleton, Joseph W. | RA44092187 | CPL | 09-12-50 |
| 77. | Sis, Albert J. | US55054765 | PFC | 04-09-51 |
| 78. | Sisson, Allen P. | US52166307 | PFC | 04-01-53 |
| 79. | Skiff, Alfred J. Jr. | RA12408322 | CPL | 11-01-54 |
| 80. | Skinner, Ervin S. | RA12421616 | PFC | 15-03-54 |
| 81. | Skupniewicz, James | US55301549 | PV2 | 12-05-53 |
| 82. | Slack, Eugene | US53023316 | PFC | 26-12-51 |
| 83. | Slattery, Thomas J. | US55320137 | PFC | 02-02-54 |
| 84. | Slaughter, Oliver W. | RA06922338 | SFC | 20-02-51 |
| 85. | Sloan, Charles | RA13381043 | PFC | 04-04-52 |
| 86. | Sloan, Wesley D. | US54058509 | PFC | 27-07-52 |
| 87. | Slosson, Howard L. | US56080189 | PV2 | 20-03-51 |
| 88. | Slutz, James E. | RA17185475 | CPL | 05-11-50 |
| 89. | Small, Marvin | US55165794 | CPL | 26-11-51 |
| 90. | Small, Robert | US53072588 | PV2 | 22-08-51 |
| 91. | Smedley, Billy R. | RA15481912 | PV2 | 19-07-53 |
| 92. | Smietana, Henry J. | US55132332 | PV2 | 20-02-52 |

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|------|----------------------|------------|-----|--------------|
| | | 39. | | |
| 93. | Smith, Albert | US55165523 | PV2 | 29-11-52 |
| 94. | Smith, Arthur M. | US53045684 | CPL | 05-11-51 |
| 95. | Smith, Bertram H. | O-0967814 | CPT | 13-08-53 |
| 96. | Smith, Calvin L. | RA18261724 | SGT | 05-01-51 |
| 97. | Smith, Calvin O. | O-0022240 | LTC | 21-05-51 |
| 98. | Smith, Charlie L. | RA12290097 | PFC | 06-08-50 |
| 99. | Smith, Edward A. Jr. | RA35259027 | CPL | 27-08-51 |
| 100. | Smith, Edwin G. | US55020501 | PFC | 28-08-51 |
| 101. | Smith, Forrest P. | US52122582 | PV2 | 03-01-53 |
| 102. | Smith, Fred L. | RA53007405 | PFC | 27-12-52 |
| 103. | Smith, Govan R. | RA19411702 | PFC | 26-10-52 |
| 104. | Smith, Harold W. | US51194184 | PFC | 30-11-53 |
| 105. | Smith, Henry E. | RA14415490 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 106. | Smith, James K. | US53101066 | PFC | 29-08-52 |
| 107. | Smith, James N. | RA12328610 | PV2 | 03-09-52 |
| 108. | Smith, Joe P. | RA15297617 | PV2 | 16-11-50 |
| 109. | Smith, John C. | RA14187791 | CPL | 12-07-50 |
| 110. | Smith, John E. | RA33159123 | SFC | 27-10-51 |
| 111. | Smith, John E. | RA14325069 | PV2 | 12-03-51 |
| 112. | Smith, John H. M. | RA14476914 | PFC | 26-02-54 |
| 113. | Smith, Joseph A. | US52015645 | CPL | 14-03-52 |
| 114. | Smith, Marcus H. | RA39495385 | PV2 | 08-12-50 |
| 115. | Smith, Nelson | RA34318201 | CPL | 22-12-50 |
| 116. | Smith, Robert D. | US52194030 | PFC | 25-12-53 |
| 117. | Smith, Robert L. | US53152123 | PFC | 29-08-53 |
| 118. | Smith, Robert L. | ER37766195 | PFC | 21-06-51 |
| 119. | Smith, Roy | RA15458988 | PV2 | 02-03-53 |
| 120. | Smith, Roy E. | US52062889 | CPL | 27-03-52 |
| 121. | Smith, Theodore J. | RA12281998 | MSG | 13-11-53 |
| 122. | Smith, Tommy H. | US54078822 | PFC | 19-07-53 -A3 |
| 123. | Smith, Walter C. | US53123431 | CPL | 22-02-54 |
| 124. | Smith, Walter L. Jr. | US51148392 | PFC | 19-07-53 -A3 |
| 125. | Smithley, Edward I. | RA16334136 | PV2 | 29-07-52 |
| 126. | Smutek, James F. | RA13377114 | PV2 | 20-06-52 |
| 127. | Snare, Dale V. | RA20319691 | PFC | 10-12-50 |
| 128. | Snickles, Adelbert | RA12290464 | PFC | 08-08-51 |
| 129. | Snyder, Charles L. | US52222765 | PV2 | 29-05-53 |
| 130. | Snyder, Donald C. | US51047388 | PFC | 04-04-52 |
| 131. | Snyder, William C. | US52201700 | PFC | 05-08-53 |
| 132. | Soistman, Raymond J. | US52088617 | PFC | 30-08-52 |
| 133. | Sollars, Donald R. | RA13411965 | PFC | 04-02-53 |
| 134. | Sommer, Charles K. | US52221897 | PFC | 05-12-53 |
| 135. | Sommer, Julius R. | US55091735 | CPL | 17-11-52 |
| 136. | Sommerville, Emmett | RA19324006 | PFC | 11-02-51 |
| 137. | Sonico, Luis A. | RA10736316 | CPL | 04-03-51 |
| 138. | Sons, Edward | RA17245534 | CPL | 26-04-51 |
| 139. | Soper, Charles R. | RA13311755 | PFC | 25-02-51 |
| 140. | Sorin, Grigori J. | US56054291 | CPL | 08-01-52 A3 |
| 141. | Sotherden, John W. | RA12348374 | PFC | 19-01-51 |
| 142. | Soto, Domingo | RA10404556 | SGT | 24-05-51 |
| 143. | Souders, Gordon D. | US55205867 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 144. | Southorn, Alfred J. | RA27057555 | PFC | 18-03-52 |
| 145. | Sowers, Richard V. | RA16333365 | PFC | 14-10-51 |

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|------|--------------------|------------|-----|----------|
| 146. | Specht, Robert P. | US55106475 | SGT | 12-07-52 |
| 147. | Spence, Waymon | RA38036930 | SFC | 23-01-51 |
| 148. | Spencer, Nathaniel | US55303034 | PFC | 18-09-53 |
| 149. | Spertzel, Fred F. | RA13336155 | PFC | 12-03-51 |
| 150. | Spice, Paul F. | US55201382 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 151. | Spingarn, Richard | US51119101 | PV2 | 04-02-53 |
| 152. | Spitzer, Samuel E. | 0-0030039 | LTC | 30-10-50 |
| 153. | Spring, John W. | RA39460347 | CPL | 11-10-51 |
| 154. | Springsteen, Allen | US55237979 | PV2 | 25-04-53 |

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|-----|----------------------|------------|-----|--------------|
| 1. | Spry, Jesse E. | RA13331167 | CPL | 20-05-51 |
| 2. | Stamp, Harlan W. | ER37695144 | CPL | 27-06-51 |
| 3. | Stanbery, William H. | 0-0422170 | CPT | 27-03-52 |
| 4. | Stanford, Oscar E. | RA33295435 | SGT | 06-07-52 |
| 5. | Stankovic, John R. | US56112285 | PFC | 06-06-52 |
| 6. | Stanley, Dewey C. | US52118094 | CPL | 29-10-52 |
| 7. | Stanton, Franklin T. | RA38626518 | CPL | 11-08-51 |
| 8. | Starkey, Russell Jr. | RA36424852 | PFC | 03-08-52 |
| 9. | Starr, Arthur M. | RA11179900 | CPL | 15-03-52 |
| 10. | Starr, John J., Jr. | US52230719 | PV2 | 12-02-54 |
| 11. | Staten, Frank Jr. | RA18281038 | PFC | 03-09-51 |
| 12. | Stauch, John C. Sr. | RA01290624 | SGT | 14-11-52 |
| 13. | Stearns, John A. | US52083731 | PFC | 14-01-52 |
| 14. | Steele, Joseph | RA14468833 | PFC | 02-07-53 |
| 15. | Steen, Otto Jr. | US52017206 | PFC | 22-08-51 |
| 16. | Steffan, Edward | RA19406333 | PFC | 25-06-53 |
| 17. | Stephens, Benjamin | US55205469 | PV2 | 30-01-53 |
| 18. | Stephens, William E. | RA33632827 | PV2 | 03-07-51 |
| 19. | Stephenson, Merle M. | RA37123115 | PV2 | 19-07-51 |
| 20. | Stepp, David C. | 0-2207479 | 2LT | 19-05-51 A-3 |
| 21. | Stevens, Ernest H. | RA31177216 | SGT | 25-08-50 |
| 22. | Stevens, J. E. | US19304197 | CPL | 24-08-52 |
| 23. | Stewart, James T. | RA14241962 | MSG | 08-03-53 |
| 24. | Stewart, John | US55289763 | PFC | 20-09-53 |
| 25. | Stewart, John E. | US53097990 | PFC | 02-09-52 |
| 26. | Stewart, Lawrence | US52071947 | PV2 | 03-06-51 |
| 27. | Stiefvater, Francis | US51191533 | PFC | 23-11-53 |
| 28. | Stiles, Frank E. | US53170200 | PV2 | 30-10-53 |
| 29. | Stinner, Neale S. | RA17009983 | MSG | 05-08-51 |
| 30. | Stinson, Elmore | US53072428 | PV2 | 12-01-52 |
| 31. | Stirewalt, Robert | RA17254160 | CPL | 28-10-51 |
| 32. | Stiteler, Allen A. | 0-0065323 | 1LT | 08-12-52 |
| 33. | Stokes, Glenn R. | US56070110 | PFC | 17-02-52 |
| 34. | Stokes, John R. | RA14432016 | PV2 | 22-12-52 |
| 35. | Stolar, Arthur | US51064128 | PV2 | 23-07-51 |
| 36. | Stoll, John R. | US55269144 | CPL | 07-01-54 |
| 37. | Stone, Charlie A. | RA14354965 | CPL | 15-07-52 |
| 38. | Stonestreet, Donald | US55211239 | PV2 | 12-06-52 |
| 39. | Stookey, Curtis W. | RA19351369 | PFC | 16-01-51 |
| 40. | Stoppiello, John J. | US51160554 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 41. | Stout, John H. | US55145618 | PFC | 17-11-52 |
| 42. | Stover, Ralph | US53124640 | PFC | 05-05-53 A-3 |

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| | | 41. | | |
| 43. | Stowers, Phillip C. | RA16321313 | PFC | 04-08-50 |
| 44. | Strain, Charles D. | RA19346251 | PFC | 21-05-52 |
| 45. | Strange, Foster R. | RA11215886 | PFC | 03-05-52 |
| 46. | Strange, Joseph L. | RA15256612 | PFC | 02-09-52 |
| 47. | Street, John C. | US52019817 | PV2 | 27-11-51 |
| 48. | Strickland, Lester | US53112154 | CPL | 07-09-53 |
| 49. | Strickland, Royce U. | RA14453891 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 50. | Strohl, Mark A. Jr. | RA13440117 | PV2 | 23-04-53 |
| 51. | Strong, Robert G. | US56054391 | CPL | 30-12-51 |
| 52. | Strowig, David J. | RA17274169 | SGT | 24-08-51 |
| 53. | Strozier, Frank | US55323298 | PFC | 26-06-53 |
| 54. | Stull, Richard D. | US55170695 | PFC | 29-07-52 |
| 55. | Sturdivant, Addis | RA23590731 | PV2 | 21-05-52 |
| 56. | Suchar, Michael P. | RA12314527 | SGT | 18-10-50 |
| 57. | Sulak, John L. | RA18294875 | PFC | 07-07-53 |
| 58. | Sullivan, Charles R. | US51041526 | PFC | 19-10-52 |
| 59. | Sullivan, Thomas A. | US53082246 | PFC | 02-05-52 |
| 60. | Sullivan, Wayne | RA18211617 | PFC | 15-07-52 |
| 61. | Sullivan, William W. | ER35637582 | SFC | 17-06-51 |
| 62. | Summit, Jerry M. | RA16212734 | PFC | 01-09-50 |
| 63. | Summit, Marvin J. | RA15227302 | PFC | 21-07-50 |
| 64. | Sumrall, Odie F. | NG24883904 | CPL | 24-01-52 |
| 65. | Sutton, Raymond Jr. | US53040767 | CPL | 15-08-52 |
| 66. | Swain, Robert H. | RA06686146 | SFC | 02-01-54 |
| 67. | Swaney, James E. | RA16310333 | CPL | 19-03-52 |
| 68. | Swann, Ernest | RA57200593 | PFC | 05-03-51 |
| 69. | Swartzentruber, Jam | RA18308168 | PFC | 05-10-50 |
| 70. | Sweet, Kieth A. | RA12371128 | PV2 | 03-10-51 |
| 71. | Sweet, Lowell C. | RA28227085 | CPL | 14-07-51 |
| 72. | Swihart, Joseph C. | US52255137 | CPL | 12-01-54 |
| 73. | Swiniarski, James | RA11052698 | PV1 | 14-11-51 |
| 74. | Syzemore, Ernest J. | RA12359060 | PV2 | 29-04-51 |
| 75. | Tabellion, Donald J. | US52053981 | PFC | 25-08-51 |
| 76. | Tackett, Sterling D. | RA35649521 | CPL | 07-04-51 |
| 77. | Tadlock, Charles E. | RA17241426 | PFC | 27-12-50 |
| 78. | Tahara, Charles S. | RA30106563 | SFC | 17-09-51 |
| 79. | Tait, Robert J. | US55289712 | PFC | 29-11-53 |
| 80. | Takacs, Frank J. | RA16336598 | PFC | 24-08-52 |
| 81. | Talley, Dennis R. | RA13327901 | PV2 | 20-03-52 |
| 82. | Tate, David A. | US52134518 | PFC | 07-11-52 |
| 83. | Tate, James R. | RA14354279 | SGT | 22-01-51 |
| 84. | Tate, Johnny B. | US54073558 | PFC | 22-05-53 |
| 85. | Tate, McNeal | ER15295148 | PFC | 02-07-51 |
| 86. | Tayama, Masao | RA30125730 | SFC | 28-06-53 |
| 87. | Taylor, Carlton A. | RA11238848 | PFC | 13-09-53 |
| 88. | Taylor, Daniel W. | O-1641845 | CPT | 02-07-53 |
| 89. | Taylor, Dunbar | RA13396595 | PV2 | 13-08-51 |
| 90. | Taylor, Henry S. | RA18222471 | SGT | 29-10-53 |
| 91. | Taylor, John T. | RA54034187 | PFC | 20-05-52 |
| 92. | Taylor, Josephus <u>W.V.</u> | RA57218785 | PV2 | 29-07-51 |
| 93. | Taylor, Ray W. | W-2148058 | JWO | 15-03-52 |
| 94. | Taylor, Robert L. | RA14387024 | PV2 | 14-09-52 |
| 95. | Taylor, Rodgers H. | RA13305569 | CPL | 28-11-52 |

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| | | 42. | | |
| 96. | Tefft, Frederick | US51016382 | PFC | 18-08-52 |
| 97. | Temple, Thomas C. | US54004428 | PV2 | 01-06-52 |
| 98. | Tengan, Yoshikio | US50003145 | PV2 | 24-02-52 |
| 99. | Tennant, Claude E. | RA16321581 | PV2 | 15-02-51 HDWM B2 |
| 100. | Terakedis, William | US52168033 | PV2 | 09-09-52 |
| 101. | Terry, Thurman | US54093118 | PV2 | 03-05-53 |
| 102. | Terry, Zack David | RA18343900 | CPL | 26-12-51 |
| 103. | Tetro, Charles S. | US51207193 | PFC | 30-06-53 |
| 104. | Tevlin, Theodore M. | RA19322276 | PFC | 18-02-51 |
| 105. | Thebo, James J. | US55122372 | CPL | 29-05-52 |
| 106. | Thomas, Calvin L. | US55181848 | PFC | 26-10-52 |
| 107. | Thomas, Christian A. | RA12302068 | PV2 | 16-11-50 |
| 108. | Thomas, Clifford E. | RA15431855 | PFC | 01-02-54 |
| 109. | Thomas, Down H. Jr. | RA19244412 | SGT | 23-03-51 Dann |
| 110. | Thomas, Eddie J. | US52082502 | PV2 | 09-09-51 |
| 111. | Thomas, Edwin | US56132714 | PV2 | 14-12-53 |
| 112. | Thomas, Frank | RA18376243 | PV2 | 09-02-52 |
| 113. | Thomas, George W. | NG24572148 | PFC | 01-04-51 |
| 114. | Thomas, James S. | RA15254779 | CPL | 30-05-53 |
| 115. | Thomas, Joe C. | 0-1376570 | 1LT | 12-01-54 |
| 116. | Thomas, Joseph | RA16264875 | PFC | 24-02-51 |
| 117. | Thomas, Merle G. | US55140871 | PFC | 17-04-52 |
| 118. | Thomas, Reuben | RA14353294 | CPL | 21-10-52 |
| 119. | Thomas, Wayman L. | RA37863774 | PFC | 01-04-51 |
| 120. | Thompson, Jack S. | RA11167672 | SFC | 07-01-52 |
| 121. | Thompson, Ollin Y. | US53005482 | PFC | 16-10-51 |
| 122. | Thompson, Osborne R. | 0-0183036 | MAJ | 11-02-53 |
| 123. | Thompson, Ralph L. | US52019641 | PFC | 04-09-51 |
| 124. | Thompson, William A. | RA14270052 | PFC | 19-12-50 A-3 |
| 125. | Thornhill, Harold V. | RA44154741 | SGT | 19-12-51 |
| 126. | Thornton, Harold D. | US52297516 | PV2 | 06-12-53 |
| 127. | Thornton, Robert Jr. | US52128955 | PFC | 10-03-53 |
| 128. | Thorpe, Calvin | US52236291 | PFC | 22-06-53 |
| 129. | Throssell, Gerald E. | RA19349279 | PFC | 15-03-51 |
| 130. | Thunder-Horse, Rola | RA17249115 | PFC | 01-11-51 |
| 131. | Tiger , John H. Jr. | RA18364971 | SGT | 07-07-51 Tiger |
| 132. | Tilghman, Harold B. | US51033875 | PV2 | 20-10-52 |
| 133. | Tillou, Everett J. | US51172803 | CPL | 12-10-53 |
| 134. | Tindal, Harry L. | US52100951 | PV2 | 19-11-51 |
| 135. | Tinsley, Howard | RA34747066 | CPL | 03-01-52 |
| 136. | Tipping, Harvey J. | ER31236432 | CPL | 10-02-51 |
| 137. | Tiraboschi, Biondin | RA33575088 | MSG | 02-11-52 |
| 138. | Todd, Charles R. | RA34039534 | MSG | 03-07-52 |
| 139. | Todd, Owen F.M. | RA06926197 | SGT | 09-07-51 |
| 140. | Toner, Thomas F. | RA13284809 | SGT | 20-12-51 |
| 141. | Toney, Donald R. | RA17278129 | PV2 | 01-03-52 |
| 142. | Tooney, Fred | RA13418553 | PV2 | 11-03-53 |
| 143. | Torres, Aracelio | RA30404602 | CPL | 24-05-51 |
| 144. | Torres, Desiderio | RA30422253 | PFC | 08-11-50 |
| 145. | Torres-Otero, Nemes | US50114082 | PV2 | 18-12-52 |
| 146. | Torres-Ramirez, Emi | US50111103 | PFC | 19-11-52 |
| 147. | Torrez, Joseph A. | US55159006 | PV2 | 03-09-52 |
| 148. | Tousignant, Kenneth | RA17216995 | SGT | 01-01-51 |

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| | | 43. | | |
| 149. | Townsend, Merlyn F. | US56148067 | CPL | 10-02-53 |
| 150. | Tracy, Allan L. | RA16399830 | PFC | 07-11-52 |
| 151. | Tracy, Bobby C. | RA14342065 | PFC | 14-05-51 |
| 152. | Traczykiewicz, Henr | NG23821240 | PFC | 07-07-51 |
| 153. | Travis, Paul E. | RA35057716 | CPL | 22-08-50 |
| 154. | Traylor, James M. | RA06389487 | MSG | 18-12-50 A-3 |
| 155. | Treder, Donald W. | O-1913424 | 1LT | 12-11-51 |

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|-----|-------------------------------|------------|-----|--------------------|
| 1. | Trevino, Robert G. | RA18319658 | SGT | 04-03-51 |
| 2. | Trice, James H. | RA14346682 | PV2 | 18-06-51 |
| 3. | Trotter, Manning | US53023920 | PV2 | 07-07-51 |
| 4. | Troxel, Lamar A. | US5509121 | CPL | 01-11-51 |
| 5. | Truman, Frank D. | W-2150056 | JWO | 17-03-52 |
| 6. | Trumbo, William E. | RA35677894 | PFC | 15-08-51 |
| 7. | Tsuruoka, Harry N. | US50002117 | SGT | 14-11-52 |
| 8. | Tubens, Emilio L. | RA12299331 | PFC | 21-10-50 |
| 9. | Tucker, Jack L. | O-1296942 | 1LT | 07-04-52 |
| 10. | Tucker, Joseph T. | RA35168030 | SGT | 31-05-51 |
| 11. | Tucker, William F. | RA38516397 | CPL | 28-05-51 |
| 12. | Tucker, William <u>(D.M.)</u> | RA37536727 | MSG | 27-09-53 |
| 13. | Tumblin, John F. | US53123787 | PFC | 30-07-53 |
| 14. | Turner, Charles E. | RA31045176 | MSG | 26-09-53 |
| 15. | Turner, Samuel E. | RA19378000 | PFC | 28-08-51 |
| 16. | Turner, William H. | RA19342126 | PFC | 10-03-51 |
| 17. | Turr, Stephen J. Jr. | RA13438635 | SGT | 14-12-53 |
| 18. | Twenge, Olai J. | NG27760012 | PFC | 19-02-52 |
| 19. | Tyler, Earl P. | RA11232091 | PFC | 04-08-53 |
| 20. | Uguccione <u>(E)</u> , Edward | NG23744690 | PFC | 31-05-51 Uguccione |
| 21. | Unger, Charles H. | O-0007202 | COL | 16-03-51 |
| 22. | Upshaw, Charles E. | US54062472 | PV2 | 30-06-52 |
| 23. | Urban, Charles L. | RA37506761 | SFC | 27-09-53 |
| 24. | Valdez, Robert | RA28118462 | PFC | 21-01-53 |
| 25. | Valentine, Freddie | RA33865763 | PV2 | 29-01-52 |
| 26. | Valentine, Wellingt | RA43010211 | CPL | 14-07-51 |
| 27. | Valenzuela, Eduard | US56099725 | PV2 | 18-08-52 |
| 28. | Valenzuela, Frank J. | US56190556 | PV2 | 24-06-53 |
| 29. | Valliere, Carlton C. | RA16304779 | PFC | 23-11-50 |
| 30. | Van Brunt, John K. | RA12351795 | CPL | 24-09-50 |
| 31. | Van Deventer, Charl | RA54023705 | CPL | 08-06-52 |
| 32. | Van Hagen, Kenneth | RA06576384 | CPL | 03-01-51 |
| 33. | Van Lehn, Harold E. | O-0410791 | CPT | 24-05-53 |
| 34. | Van Wakeman, Jeremi | O-0256108 | LTC | 08-11-50 |
| 35. | Van Winkle, Clayton | US53096605 | CPL | 19-08-52 |
| 36. | Vandiver, Wilbur R. | NG26363886 | PFC | 04-05-53 |
| 37. | Van <u>gundy</u> , Elbert D. | RA18146084 | PFC | 30-03-51 Van Gundy |
| 38. | Vasquez, Salomon | RA19453131 | PFC | 27-11-53 |
| 39. | Vaughan, Robert J. | RA16260172 | CPL | 13-12-50 |
| 40. | Vaughan, Joseph A. | RA42255850 | SGT | 09-05-53 |

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|-----|----------------------|------------|-----|-------------------|
| 41. | Vawter, Carl W. | W-2144424 | JWO | 21-07-53 |
| 42. | Venner, Fred J. Jr. | O-1286465 | 2LT | 12-01-53 |
| 43. | Verret, Ellis R. | US55196307 | PFC | 17-08-52 |
| 44. | Vestal, George E. | RA15412231 | PFC | 23-06-51 |
| 45. | Villarreal, Raul O. | RA18288969 | SFC | 12-12-51 |
| 46. | Viola, Frederick A. | RA12343558 | PFC | 22-02-52 |
| 47. | Vogel, Arthur J. | RA16332698 | PV2 | 30-04-51 |
| 48. | Volk, Louis T. | RA13312006 | CPL | 24-07-51 A3 |
| 49. | Volpe, Joseph C. | ER16337602 | PFC | 24-09-51 |
| 50. | Wagner, William Jr. | RA12113078 | CPL | 03-05-51 |
| 51. | Wajda, John W. | RA13446479 | PFC | 25-04-53 |
| 52. | Waldo, Albert L. Jr. | US55186284 | CPL | 03-10-52 |
| 53. | Waletzke, Roman F. | RA17238863 | PV2 | 17-04-52 |
| 54. | Walker, Emil J. | RA46072466 | PFC | 06-03-51 |
| 55. | Walker, Jack W. | O-0305017 | MAJ | 09-10-52 |
| 56. | Walker, James E. | US55126703 | PV2 | 01-02-52 |
| 57. | Walker, James P. | US55288014 | PV1 | 17-07-53 |
| 58. | Walker, John W. | RA14362505 | CPL | 07-10-51 |
| 59. | Walker, Matthew | US56127106 | PV2 | 30-08-52 |
| 60. | Walker, Robert | US52219445 | PV2 | 22-05-53 |
| 61. | Wallace, Glen Z. | RA1938012 | CPL | 27-07-52 |
| 62. | Wallace, Malcolm R. | ER38273210 | PFC | 05-04-51 |
| 63. | Wallace, W. O. | RA18336261 | SGT | 02-04-52 |
| 64. | Wallace, William D. | RA14343042 | PFC | 16-08-50 |
| 65. | Wallender, Harold R. | US55142437 | PFC | 21-03-53 |
| 66. | Walter, William H. | RA13287233 | CPL | 03-12-50 |
| 67. | Walters, Claude | US53117363 | CPL | 22-01-54 |
| 68. | Wankowski, Eugene J. | RA36665477 | CPL | 01-02-53 |
| 69. | Wanless, Norman C. | O-1332449 | 1LT | 01-03-52 |
| | | | | 01-05-52 |
| 70. | Ward, Etsel E. | RA19326005 | CPL | 29-05-51 |
| 71. | Ward, Mayo | RA53128153 | PFC | 14-07-53 |
| 72. | Wardlaw, James T. | RA14487052 | PV2 | 16-08-53 |
| 73. | Ware, Charles S. | O-0028957 | COL | 02-04-52 |
| 74. | Ware, Harold G. | US54029931 | PFC | 02-06-52 |
| 75. | Ware, Lawrence | US55124026 | PFC | 03-03-52 Warfield |
| 76. | Waring, James P. | RA13431819 | PFC | 08-04-53 |
| 77. | Warner, Hal B. | RO06759681 | MSG | 26-01-53 |
| 78. | Warner, Troy A. | US54013219 | PFC | 12-10-52 |
| 79. | Warren, David L. | US55274881 | SGT | 16-02-54 |
| 80. | Warren, James R. | US53006726 | PFC | 24-11-51 |
| 81. | Warren, John W.M. | RA16332872 | CPL | 12-02-52 |
| 82. | Warren, Johnnie T. | 07003466 | MSG | 26-10-52 |
| 83. | Warren, Ralph E. Jr. | RA16264946 | CPL | 08-09-50 |
| 84. | Warren, William J. | RA36391302 | CPL | 12-12-50 |
| 85. | Washburn, Robert E. | RA12284984 | CPL | 15-09-50 |
| 86. | Washington, Isaac J. | RA14315128 | PFC | 25-07-53 |
| 87. | Washington, Raymond | US55043612 | PV2 | 31-07-51 |
| 88. | Watkins, William L. | RA13364728 | CPL | 15-07-51 |
| 89. | Watson, Donald R. | RA13382498 | PFC | 15-06-52 |
| 90. | Watson, Harry | RA14271081 | PFC | 06-02-51 |
| 91. | Watson, Orren S. | RA16283067 | SGT | 09-03-51 |
| 92. | Watts, Carl D. | US53113754 | CPL | 16-09-53 |

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|------------|-----|--------------------|
| 93. | Watts, James W. | NG23348027 | PV2 | 20-02-52 |
| 94. | Way, Charles W. | RA14276393 | CPL | 06-05-51 |
| 95. | Wayts, Winton L. | RA13323486 | PV2 | 22-08-51 Winton |
| 96. | Weary, Roosevelt J. | US56096175 | SGT | 27-07-52 |
| 97. | Weatherford, Leroy | RA39731071 | PFC | 24-08-50 |
| 98. | Weaver, Wilford N. | RA06835746 | MSG | 25-01-51 |
| 99. | Webb, Howard H. | 0-1895886 | CPT | 05-04-51 0-1895886 |
| 100. | Webb, James F. | RA34087714 | PFC | 12-12-51 |
| 101. | Weber, Robert J. | US51103986 | PFC | 14-05-52 |
| 102. | Weber, William J. | RA12288635 | SFC | 06-01-52 |
| 103. | Weddle, Raymond P. | 0-1824258 | 1LT | 24-04-52 |
| 104. | Weeden, Joseph E. | RA20349612 | MSG | 18-10-53 |
| 105. | Weigand, Walter A. | US51145332 | PFC | 17-02-53 |
| 106. | Weinberg, Mitchell | RA12321159 | PFC | 27-09-50 |
| 107. | Welch, Gene J. | RA16304986 | PFC | 19-11-50 |
| 108. | Wells, Carl F. | US55101259 | PFC | 30-08-52 |
| 109. | Wells, Charles F. | RA15448261 | PFC | 19-03-52 |
| 110. | Wells, John T. 3rd | 0-0026911 | CPT | 01-06-51 |
| 111. | Wells, Raymond (G.C.) | RA16276570 | SFC | 10-02-53 |
| 112. | West, Clarence | RA19060531 | MSG | 02-06-51 |
| 113. | West, Kenneth | RA17280952 | PFC | 02-08-51 |
| 114. | West, Walter E. | RA11220703 | PFC | 02-04-53 |
| 115. | West, Warren | RA25333698 | PFC | 10-07-53 |
| 116. | Westfall, Earl K. | RA15274380 | CPL | 23-10-50 |
| 117. | Wetherelt, James C. | US56119191 | PV2 | 10-07-52 |
| 118. | Whalen, Richard V. | RA17238914 | PFC | 06-08-50 |
| 119. | Wheeler, Francis D. | US51048170 | SGT | 13-03-52 |
| 120. | Wheeler, James G. | US55050170 | PFC | 03-09-51 |
| 121. | Whipper, James M. | US51141140 | CPL | 07-07-53 |
| 122. | White, James H. | RA13333002 | PV2 | 01-11-50 |
| 123. | White, Kenneth D. | RA17255485 | CPL | 13-07-51 |
| 124. | White, Roy J. | US56128765 | PFC | 13-01-54 |
| 125. | Whiting, Donald E. | RA16365251 | CPL | 19-12-52 |
| 126. | Whitney, Bence G. | RA57313024 | SGT | 02-11-50 Whitney |
| 127. | Whitley, Howard A. | US52046642 | PFC | 18-02-52 |

Fiche 0018

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------------|-----|-------------|
| 1. | Whitten, Jay R. | US51043019 | CPL | 17-10-52 |
| 2. | Wibright, Norman E. | RA15462345 | PFC | 14-11-53 |
| 3. | Widner, Donald I. | RA17247043 | PFC | 05-11-52 |
| 4. | Wiley, James C. | RA18255148 | PFC | 28-01-51 |
| 5. | Wiley, Leon E. | RA14254298 | SGT | 01-08-53 |
| 6. | Wiley, Robert N. | RA53047424 | PFC | 10-03-53 |
| 7. | Wilfong, Leenan D. | RA17236231 | SGT | 20-10-51 |
| 8. | Wilhelm, Aldert P. | US51092537 | CPL | 19-02-52 |
| 9. | Wilk, Jacob W. | US52186179 | CPL | 22-08-53 |
| 10. | Wilkes, Thomas H. | US52018624 | CPL | 23-06-51 |
| 11. | Wilkins, Charles L. | RA36223711 | CPL | 06-12-52 |
| 12. | Willkins, Donald S. | 0-0058036 | CPT | 05-10-50 |
| 13. | Williams, Alexander | RA13265775 | PFC | 14-09-50 |
| 14. | Williams, Charles J. | RA12306533 | CPL | 22-12-50-A3 |
| 15. | Williams, Clarence | US52268668 | PV2 | 10-08-53 |
| 16. | Williams, David | US53017504 | SFC | 07-01-52 |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------|-----|-------------------|
| | | 46. | | |
| 17. | Williams, Everett L. | RA32525286 | PFC | 30-11-51 |
| 18. | Williams, Gaylon S. | RA34141774 | SFC | 20-08-52 |
| 19. | Williams, John D. | RA13329666 | CPL | 04-06-52 |
| 20. | Williams, John H. | US53101697 | SGT | 14-11-52 |
| 21. | Williams, Johnnie | US52268666 | PV2 | 10-08-53 Δ-3 |
| | | | MNB | No Report |
| 22. | Williams, Joseph | US55128761 | PV2 | 28-11-51 |
| 23. | Williams, Joseph | US53001763 | CPL | 21-11-51 |
| 24. | Williams, Lawrence | US55055514 | PFC | 16-08-51 |
| 25. | Williams, Lee G. | RA18333412 | PFC | 10-04-51 |
| 26. | Williams, McKinley | RA14364241 | CPL | 18-10-51 |
| 27. | Williams, Robert L. | RA34740172 | PFC | 18-07-53 |
| 28. | Williams, Robert A. | RA18355266 | PV2 | 02-03-51 |
| 29. | Williams, Samuel | RA14384541 | PFC | 13-10-51 |
| 30. | Williams, Samuel | RA14363546 | PFC | 23-11-51 |
| 31. | Williamson, Avery W. | O-0315534 | MAJ | 14-02-52 |
| 32. | Williamson, Cecil L. | NG28104088 | PV2 | 21-05-52 |
| 33. | Willis, Fleming G. | RA57300127 | PFC | 01-12-50 |
| 34. | Willis, Richard A. | RA16369024 | CPL | 02-04-52 |
| 35. | Wilson, J. (N.W.) | US54080876 | PFC | 21-07-53 |
| 36. | Wilson, James R. L. | RA19402930 | PFC | 26-05-52 |
| 37. | Wilson, Jessie | RA53088642 | PV2 | 11-07-53 |
| 38. | Wilson, Kenneth C. | O-0336190 | MAJ | 23-01-53 |
| 39. | Wilson, Leon K. | US53100102 | PV1 | 28-06-53 |
| 40. | Wilson, Shirley A. | US51045727 | PFC | 07-09-51 |
| 41. | Wilson, Theodore E. | US24291668 | PFC | 15-12-53 |
| 42. | Wilson, William E. | RA14297527 | PFC | 01-10-50 |
| 43. | Wilson, Willie J. | RA18307376 | PV2 | 27-05-51 |
| 44. | Winbush, William W. | US52067983 | SGT | 11-05-52 |
| 45. | Winder, Robert E. | RA16304476 | CPL | 15-12-50 |
| 46. | Windle, Carl O. | RA19369929 | SGT | 29-01-51 |
| 47. | Winter, Clarence S. | US55331905 | PFC | 15-12-53 |
| 48. | Winters, Donald E. | US52192550 | PV2 | 18-06-53 |
| 49. | Winters, Robert J. | RA13389713 | PV2 | 15-05-52 |
| 50. | Wirtz, John E. Jr. | US55141644 | PFC | 08-10-52 |
| 51. | Wiseman, Donald G. | US56052518 | PFC | 28-08-51 |
| 52. | Withers, Samuel M. | O-0248336 | MAJ | 19-06-53 |
| 53. | Witherspoon, Donald | RA13322553 | CPL | 29-04-52 |
| 54. | Wolf, Paul C. Jr. | RA33618014 | PV2 | 11-04-51 |
| 55. | Wolfe, Ronald C. | RA16286709 | CPL | 30-04-51 |
| 56. | Womer, Alfred S. | RA35609492 | SGT | 21-07-51 |
| 57. | Wood, John P. | RA19290037 | CPL | 04-04-53 |
| 58. | Wood, Thomas O. | RA19363633 | PV2 | 02-10-50 |
| 59. | Woodcock, Darwin E. | US51127353 | PV2 | 11-08-52 |
| 60. | Woodman, Clarence C. | RA21639452 | CPL | 01-02-52 |
| 61. | Woodruff, Robert (B.W.) | RA19329951 | CPL | 26-01-51 |
| 62. | Woods, George G. Jr. | RA18246608 | CPL | 09-02-51 |
| 63. | Woods, Richard H. | US54045333 | SFC | 21-07-52 |
| 64. | Woodson, Morris | RA35694884 | PFC | 16-06-52 |
| 65. | Woodward, Joseph E. | RA54063633 | PV2 | 04-07-53 |
| 66. | Woodfolk, Clarence | RA14394886 | PV2 | 29-10-51 woolfolk |
| 67. | Worley, Forest E. | RA15259234 | PFC | 20-12-50 A-3 |
| 68. | Wozniak, Richard J. | US55218733 | SGT | 30-01-53 |

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|------------|-----|-----------------------|
| | | 47. | | |
| 69. | Wright, Gaines | RA34167299 | SGT | 28-05-51 |
| 70. | Wright, James M. | RA14326187 | PV2 | 05-10-50 |
| 71. | Wright, Joseph | RA14363965 | PV2 | 07-04-51 |
| 72. | Wright, Mack 3rd | US55040804 | PV2 | 13-06-51 |
| 73. | Wright, Robert | RA06973187 | SGT | 08-11-50 |
| 74. | Wright, Sidney S. | US53123120 | PV2 | 18-07-53 |
| 75. | Wright, Stiner | US53033466 | PV2 | 24-10-51 |
| 76. | Wurzer, Wolfgang W. | RA12371826 | PV2 | 04-02-52 |
| 77. | Wyatt, Virgil A. | O-2051582 | 1LT | 03-02-52 |
| 78. | Yackeny, Edward T. | RA06853804 | SFC | 30-01-53 |
| 79. | Yancey, Norman J. | RA13359798 | PV2 | 30-01-53 |
| 80. | Yang, Edwin D. S. | RA10103147 | CPL | 04-10-50 |
| 81. | Yarbrough, Charlie | RA30003410 | CPL | 24-03-51 |
| 82. | Yates, Carl <u>H.W.</u> | US52173116 | CPL | 25-03-53 |
| 83. | Ydrogo, Jesus | RA54082020 | PFC | 03-12-53 |
| 84. | Yecco, Angelo B. Jr. | RA12315648 | PFC | 29-04-52 |
| 85. | Yell, Floyd J. | RA38371720 | SFC | 16-04-53 |
| 86. | Yockey, James C. | O-1874591 | 1LT | 07-08-53 |
| 87. | Yohner, Billy A. | O-1178398 | 1LT | 31-01-51 |
| 88. | Yokem Dalton B. | US56058055 | PFC | 10-12-51 <i>Yokem</i> |
| 89. | Yoneshige, Itsuo | RA30107671 | SGT | 16-10-52 |
| 90. | York, Keith P. | RA15256279 | SGT | 11-06-53 |
| 91. | Young, Gerald E. | ER55010890 | CPL | 31-07-51 |
| 92. | Young, Raymond A. | US55081293 | PFC | 26-10-51 |
| 93. | Young, Theodore | US55020434 | PFC | 29-01-52 |
| 94. | Youngblood, Billy E. | RA19390929 | PV2 | 04-02-52 |
| 95. | Zade, Kenneth F. | US55075180 | PFC | 06-02-52 |
| 96. | Zagar, Joseph | RA19019177 | SFC | 14-06-51 |
| 97. | Zahorik, Leonard F. | RA16300618 | SFC | 08-03-51 |
| 98. | Zaletel, Richard J. | US55196378 | PFC | 29-09-52 |
| 99. | Zamora, Rogelio M. | US55353110 | PFC | 19-01-54 |
| 100. | Zapata, Enrique | US54074901 | PFC | 27-01-54 |
| 101. | Zaremski, Henry | US51071049 | PFC | 19-10-52 |
| 102. | Zecher, Albert M. | O-1924999 | 1LT | 03-09-53 |
| 103. | Zeilinger, Glenn J. | US55280745 | PFC | 15-07-53 |
| 104. | Zeinert, Donald J. | RA16324288 | PFC | 26-07-51 <i>A-3</i> |
| 105. | Zerk, Fred C. | RA17255361 | PV2 | 31-12-50 |
| 106. | Zickefoose, Harry H. | ER35736079 | PFC | 07-07-51 |
| 107. | Zumbo, Joseph F. | US51202334 | PFC | 02-08-53 |

END

LIST OF ARMY CASES WHERE THERE WAS A "FINDING OF DEATH"Fiche 0001

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Allen, Marcellous | US53025447 | PV2 | 30-09-51 15-02-54 |
| 2. Barnes, Robert A. | RA18349954 | PV2 | 10-11-50 25-02-54 |

Fiche 0002

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Blue, Willie E. | RA16304022 | PFC | 31-08-50 31-03-54 |
| 2. Boyd, Joseph E. | RA14365514 | PV2 | 25-01-51 04-03-54 |

Fiche 0003

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Burns, Jere E. | US51004430 | PFC | 18-10-52 10-03-54 |
| 2. Carrere, Curtis E. | RA18329437 | PFC | 19-08-50 03-03-54 |
| 3. Cleveland, Stanley | RA19239111 | PFC | 15-11-50 15-03-54 |

Fiche 0004

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Cornell, Roy G. | RA15263153 | PV2 | 26-11-50 08-03-54 |
| 2. Cousins, Charles H. | RA35077098 | PFC | 28-11-50 08-03-54 |

Fiche 0005

| | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Fletcher, Morris W. | RA12287923 | PFC | 14-09-51 18-03-54 | KIA |
|------------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|-----|

Fiche 0007

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Hall, George W. | US53015678 | PFC | 24-04-51 01-03-54 |
|--------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|

Fiche 0008

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Humphrey, James O. | US53014952 | PFC | 26-07-52 03-03-54 |
| 2. Jackson, Jim H. | US54016777 | PFC | 28-07-52 09-02-54 |

Fiche 0009

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Lane, Howard L. | RA31250589 | SFC | 13-12-52 31-12-53 |
|--------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|

Fiche 0011

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Mc Cormick, Sherman | RA13344540 | PV2 | 21-11-50 16-03-54 |
| 2. Minyard, James R. | RA34194775 | PV2 | 02-01-51 16-03-54 |

Fiche 0013

| | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Plater, Benjamin S. | US52043384 | PV2 | 16-04-51 12-02-54 | |
| 2. Prible, Cloyse A. | RA18262807 | PFC | 25-08-50 10-02-54 | KIA |

Fiche 0014

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Sanders, John W. | RA57206267 | PFC | 20-08-50 08-02-54 | KIA |
|---------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|-----|

49.

Fiche 0017

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Tyler, Elmer J. | RA13239650 | CPL | 25-08-50 24-02-54 |
| 2. White, Noel E. | RA14345634 | PFC | 27-09-50 09-03-54 |

Fiche 0018

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Williams, Lewis D. | RA38139354 | SGT | 03-10-50 05-03-54 |
|-----------------------|------------|-----|----------------------|

END OF ARMY MICROFICHE

Note: A friend of mine, Bill Hothan, New Hyde Park, NY, has advised me that the Department of Veterans Affairs has a home town address for the names shown above; however, the DVA want \$2 per each name researched.

FINAL THOUGHTS ON THE ARMY NON-BATTLE STATS
[Methodology Used]

Going into this exercise, I knew with some certainty from Department of Army, Surgeon General and Department of Defense records and statistical data, that 2,452 Army non-battle deaths were officially attributed to the Korean Operation.

The Reister Study:

Then I was lucky enough to find a rare copy of a study entitled Battle Casualties and Medical Statistics: U.S. Army Experience in the Korean War, put together by Frank Reister and published by the Surgeon General, Department of the Army in 1973.

He developed the statistics using a variety of records, including hospital patient records; some 1943 deaths were attributed to injuries, burns, wounds, poisonings, suicides, homicides and other; and 509 deaths were attributed to diseases.

Reister's report is very comprehensive and detailed, as evidenced by the preface he wrote to the book.

DOD Acknowledges the Reister Numbers:

DOD acknowledges the Army study and uses the information in their statistical tables which routinely are made available to the public, though it does not actually have a list of the 2,452 names backing up the statistics.

Then I got a copy of a 1954 Army microfiche set which I obtained from the DA under the Freedom of Information Act.

[As mentioned elsewhere in this study, the reference is: 601-87 (Fiche page Nos. 0001 - 0018) "POW, MIA, Non-Battle Casualties, Korean Operation (All Services, Korean War, as of March 31, 1954. Note: the title would lead one to believe that there are not KIA, DOW; however, they are included.)]

Methodology:

Then I analyzed the microfiche.

I found 2,389 DNB, "Died-Non-Battle," 3 MNB, "Missing, Non-Battle," and 22 FOD, "Finding of Death" (which I presumed were also Non-Battle deaths), for a total of 2,414 names.

Some 38 names short of the official DOD count of 2,452; the difference, however, may lie in the possibility that some of the hospital records used by Reister were of DNB who were hospitalized in Japan, or U.S., and may have been picked up in the mix of the 17,355 "other" deaths attributed to out-of-theater operations.

[Eg: Roland Carey who died in Japan after complications arising from an accident in Korea; see Page 56.]

I next cross-referenced the 2,414 names to the 1994 DOD data base of 34,461 names.

By doing that, I found that 18 of the DNB had been reclassified as HDWM, one DNB entry was a duplication and 3 of the FOD had been reclassified as KIA - leaving a total of 2,392 that were reasonably "Non-Battle" deaths.

Breakout:

| <u>DNB</u> | <u>MNB</u> | <u>FOD</u> | <u>TOTALS</u> |
|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 2,389 | 3 | 22 | 2,414 |
| -18 HDWM | | -3 KIA | -21 |
| ----- | - | -- | ----- |
| 2,371 | 3 | 19 | 2,393 |
| | | | |
| -1 Dupl. | | | -1 |
| ----- | - | -- | ----- |
| 2,370 | 3 | 19 | 2,392 |
| ===== | = | == | ===== |

Recap:

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 2,452 | = | Official DOD Stat |
| -22 | = | Changes (21 reclassifications/1 duplication) |
| ----- | | |
| -38 | = | "Other" (such as Roland Carey) |
| ----- | | |
| 2,392 | = | "Non-Battle Deaths" identified |
| ===== | | from my study |

APPENDIX II

LIST OF AIRMEN TRANSFERRED TO THE USSR

SOURCES

(1) Associated Press article in the Houston Post, "Russians Confronted Over POWs, "September 27, 1993.

(2) Report, Joint Commission Support Branch, Research and Analysis Division, DPMO, Department of Defense, "The Transfer of U.S. Korean War POWs To The Soviet Union," Appendix B, August 26, 1993; the report does not assess whether any might still be alive.

(3) POW/MIA Issues: Volume 1, The Korean War, pages 161, 166, Paul M. Cole, 1994. 1.

(4) Roster of "Selected Korean Conflict Casualties" referred to in PART I of this booklet.

(5) ABMC roster of 8,177 BNR cases, which includes all 37 names.

TRANSFERS

The following is a list of 37 airmen missing from the Korean War whom the U.S. believes may have been captured and sent to the former Soviet Union:

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>AIRCRAFT</u> | <u>AFSN</u> | <u>RANK</u> | <u>DATE OF CASUALTY</u> | <u>REPORT DATE</u> |
| <u>B-26</u> Unruh, Halbert C. 6 Bomb Squadron | A02081644 | CPT ** | <u>2.</u> / | 53-12-31 BNR |
| <u>B-29</u> Bergmann, Louis H. 93 Bomb Squadron, 19 Bomb Group [Name spelled as "Bergman" in ABMC BNR roster] | 17124468 | SSGT ** | | 54-03-31 BNR |
| Reid, Elbert J., Jr. 26 Bomb Squadron | A14382534 | SSGT ** | | 54-02-28 BNR |
| <u>F-80</u> Shewmaker, John W. 111 Fighter Bomber Squadron | A0956997 | CPT ** | | 51-12-31 BNR |
| <u>F-84</u> Harker, Charles A., Jr. 311 Fighter Bomb Squadron | A02224102 | 1LT ** | | 54-05-04 BNR |
| <u>F-86</u> Asla, Felix Jr. 336 Fighter Intrceptor Squadron | 16568A | MAJ * | 52-08-01 | 53-12-31 BNR |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|---|----------|----------|
| Barnett, Carl G., Jr. | A01911070 | 1LT | * | 51-09-26 | 53-12-31 |
| 336 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Carey, James D. | A01910978 | 1LT | * | 52-03-24 | 53-12-31 |
| 336 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Cope, Troy G. | A0711856 | CPT | * | 52-09-16 | 53-11-06 |
| 335 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Cowden, Richard M. | 23625A | 1LT | * | 53-03-09 | 53-03-28 |
| 16 Fighter Bomber Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Crone, William D. | A0799922 | CPT | * | 51-06-18 | 53-12-31 |
| 336 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Escalle, Jimmy L. | A02225015 | 1LT | * | 53-06-19 | 54-06-20 |
| 36 Fighter Bomb Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Fincher, Deltis H. | A0431410 | MAJ | * | 52-08-22 | 53-12-31 |
| 39 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Gunther, Charles W. | A01909714 | CPT | * | 53-06-19 | 53-07-19 |
| 35 Fighter Bomber Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Hogue, Charles D. | A02224102 | 1LT | * | 51-12-13 | 54-05-04 |
| 336 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Jacobsen, Paul J. | A02224046 | 1LT | * | 53-02-12 | 54-02-28 |
| 335 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Knott, Gerald W. | A02226324 | 2LT | * | 53-07-20 | 53-07-20 |
| 16 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Lafferty, Thomas C. | A01910118 | 1LT | * | 52-01-31 | 52-02-23 |
| 39 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Laier, Robert H. | 18039A | CPT | * | 51-06-19 | 54-02-28 |
| 336 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| [Name spelled as "Lair" on ABMC BNR roster] | | | | | |
| Lane, John F. | A0742970 | CPT | * | 52-03-10 | 53-12-31 |
| 336 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Langston, Jack C. | 15689A | CPT | * | 52-03-10 | 52-03-17 |
| 182 Fighter Bomber Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Layton, Laurence C. | A01910250 | 1LT | * | 51-09-02 | 54-03-31 |
| 335 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Miller, Frank E. Jr. | 15479A | CPT | * | 53-05-27 | 53-05-27 |
| 51 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|----|----------|----------|
| Niemann, Robert F. | 22287A | 1LT | * | 53-04-12 | 54-04-13 |
| 334 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| [Identified in Soviet records; see Cole, Vol. I, Pgs. 161, 166] | | | | | |
| Page, Lester F. | A01911676 | 1LT | * | 51-09-26 | 53-12-31 |
| 334 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Pratt, Charles W. | 16993A | CPT | * | 51-11-08 | 53-12-31 |
| 334 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Reeves, Thiel M. | A01910275 | 1LT | * | 52-01-11 | 53-12-31 |
| 25 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Reitsma, Donald R. | A02223703 | 1LT | * | 52-12-22 | 53-12-31 |
| 335 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Rhinehart, Charles W. | A01911442 | 1LT | * | 52-01-29 | 54-02-28 |
| 16 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Rudolph, Allan K. | A02225496 | 1LT | * | 53-06-19 | 54-06-20 |
| 39 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Southerland, John E. | A01910800 | 1LT | * | 53-06-06 | 54-06-07 |
| 35 Fighter Bomber Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Spath, Charles R. | A01910283 | CPT | * | 52-02-03 | 54-03-31 |
| 335 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Stauffer, Bill J. | A02224581 | 2LT | * | 53-01-26 | 53-02-01 |
| 336 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Tenney, Albert G. | A0803490 | CPT | * | 52-05-03 | 54-02-28 |
| 16 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| [Identified in Soviet records; see Cole, Vol. I, Pgs. 161, 166] | | | | | |
| Turberville, Jack H. | 24278A | 2LT | * | 52-11-18 | 53-12-31 |
| 25 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| Wendling, George V. | A0726528 | MAJ | * | 52-03-24 | 54-02-28 |
| 51 Fighter Interceptor Squadron | | | | | BNR |
| <u>RB-45C</u> | | | | | |
| McDonough, Charles E. | A0794558 | MAJ | ** | | 50-12-31 |
| 84 Bomb Squadron | | | | | BNR |

FOOTNOTES

1./ There are three other F-86 pilots who appear in Soviet records and are referred to as "MIA" (according to Cole, Pg. 166); however, their names do not show up in the DoD DIOR casualty roster.

2./ Casualty Status:

(1) (*) = currently shown as "MIA" in the 1993 DPMO report and as "Hostile/Died While Missing" in the 1994 DoD DIOR "Selected Korean Conflict Casualties" roster (previously shown as "KIA" in the 1980 KCCF);

(2) (**) = currently shown as "Hostile/Died While Missing" in the 1994 DoD DIOR roster (previously shown as "KIA" in the 1980 KCCF).

Interestingly, according to CILHI data, of the 186 Air Force personnel listed in the 1994 list of 389 names (now 388), only four names are listed on the list of 37 names of men who are believed to have been transferred to the USSR (See Chapter II, Section B and Appendix II of this booklet); they are:

BERGMANN, Louis H.; HARKER, Charles A., Jr.; LAIER, Robert H.; and LAYTON, Laurence C.

Also see Appendix 13 to Volume 3 of Cole's trilogy for "389" list.

EXPLANATION OF COLUMNS IN ABOVE ROSTER

Column 1: Type of Aircraft, and unit of assignment.

Column 2: Air Force Serial Number.

Column 3: Air Force Rank.

Column 4: The date the airman disappeared.

Column 5: (1) Date reported dead, or presumed date of death..

(2) BNR = Body Not Recovered according to ABMC roster.

APPENDIX III

ADDRESSES

DEFENSE

Department of Defense
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Office
2400 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2400

Washington Headquarters Services
Directorate for Information Operations and Reports
1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204
Arlington, VA 22202-4302

RAND

National Defense Research Institute
1700 Main Street
P.O. Box 2138
Santa Monica, CA 90407-2138

Defense Intelligence Agency
Special Office for POW/MIA
Washington, D.C. 20340

STATE

Office of Citizen Consular Services
CA/OCS/CCSS/EAP
Department of State
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20520

ARMY

Department of the Army
Total Army Personnel Command
TAPC-PED-P
2461 Eisenhower Ave.
Alexandria, VA 22331-0482

Department of the Army
Total Army Personnel Command
TAPC-ALP-A (FOIA)
200 Stovall Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22332-0405

Department of the Army
Office of the Surgeon General
5109 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3258

Central Identification Laboratory
(CILHI)
Casualty Data Office
310 Worcester Ave.
Hickham AFB, HI 96853-5530

Headquarters
Eight United States Army
APO AP 96205-0009

NAVY

Department of the Navy
Casualty Assistance Branch
(PERS-663P)
2 Navy Annex
Washington, DC 20370-6630

Commandant of the Marine Corps
(MHP-10)
Hq United States Marine Corps
2 Navy Annex
Washington, DC 20380-1775

AIR FORCE

Department of the Air Force
Hq AFSVA/SVOM
9504 1H35 North Suite 320
San Antonio, TX 78233-6635

AGENCIES

The American Battle Monuments Commission
Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500
2300 Clarendon Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22201

National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-60001

VETERANS

Korean War Veterans Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 10806
Arlington, VA 22210

The Korean/Cold War Family Association
of the Missing
Attn: Ann Bakkensen, Secretary
1141 SW Mitchell Lane
Portland, OR 97201-2822

C. David Benbow
DMZ Veterans
P.O. Drawer 432
Statesville, NC 28687-0432

INDIVIDUAL DECEASED PERSONNEL FILES

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy Act, a family member may now request an Individual Deceased Personnel File (IDPF/293 File) from the Department of the Army.

Files are available for the following categories:

(1) World War II - all branches (Army, Army Air Corps, Navy and Marine Corps).

(2) Korean War - Army only.

(3) Vietnam War - Army only.

As a minimum, your request should contain the deceased person's full name, date of birth, date of death, service number, branch of service and whether he/she was a World War II, Korean War or Vietnam War casualty.

The Army does not have copies of World War I files; those files, which also are known as "Cemeterial Files," have been turned over to the National Archives.

Archives also has files for all branches (Army, Army Air, Navy and Marine) and "Civilians with the Forces" contained in Stack 11W, available for reading in a designated reading room.

Archives also has information related to Civil War military service.

For information regarding burial at sea, contact Navy Mortuary Affairs, P.O. Box 886999, Great Lakes, IL 60088.

There may be costs incurred for which the requester may be responsible.

Caution: Files may contain stark reality of the horrors of war and death; they are mortuary and medical records and may be very painful to read.

Date: _____

U.S. Total Army Personnel Command
ATTN: TAPC-ALP-A
200 Stoval St.
Alexandria, VA 22332

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, I hereby make a request for the "Individual Deceased Personnel File" for my below listed family member who died or was killed-in-action while serving in the military:

LAST NAME:

SERVICE NUMBER:

FIRST NAME:

BRANCH: ARMY NAVY
ARMY AIR CORPS MARINE CORPS

DATE OF BIRTH:

WORLD WAR II KOREAN WAR
VIETNAM WAR

DATE OF DEATH:

Please be advised that I will be responsible for any costs incurred over the allowed limits.

Signed

NAME OF REQUESTOR

ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE

AREA CODE/TELEPHONE NUMBER

APPENDIX IV

WANTED: INFORMATION ON MIA/POW

Joint operations are being conducted in Korea to recover the remains of Americans who died during the Korean War.

The Pentagon has requested that any one with information as to grave sites or crash sites in North Korea or anywhere else to forward such information to one of the agencies listed above.

It is suggested that the primary next of kin or relative of a service member who has been un-accounted for to contact:

Department of Defense
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
6825 16th Street, NW - Bldg. 54
Walter Reed Army Medical Center
Washington, DC 20306-6000

That address houses the Armed Forces DNA Identification Registry Attn: James J. Canick, Administrator, Washington, DC 20306-6000 Call: (202) 576-3287/3288/3232

Forensic investigation is conducted at the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory (AFDIL), Rockville, Maryland, and Department of the Army, Central Identification Laboratory, Hawaii, 310 Worchester Ave., Hickham AFB, Hawaii 96853-5530.

Hopefully, the efforts in North Korea will be more productive than past efforts to recover remains in the former USSR.

If the remains-recovery program in North Korea is anything like the one in Vietnam, it may be a costly operation.

According to the San Jose Mercury News:

"More than one-third of the \$11.2 million spent last year by DoD in the Vietnam MIA program could not be accounted for."

Over a period of four years, the U.S. has spent \$33.6 million in its remains-recovery operations in Vietnam.

In a story in the Washington Post on June 26, 1996, Mike Benge, a former POW held for five and one-half years in Laos had this to say about the remains-recovery program to begin in North Korea:

"At the rate of \$600,000 paid for each of the five sets of remains returned to date, this could amount to a \$5 billion surreptitious foreign-aid program for what should be a purely humanitarian effort."

PLEASE PASS ALONG THIS INFORMATION; IT'S BEEN TOO MANY YEARS NOW AND IN TOO MANY INSTANCES THE FAMILIES OF OUR POW/MIA HAVE BEEN HANDED BITTER DISAPPOINTMENTS, BUT THERE'S ALWAYS HOPE...THERE'S ONE THING WE CAN REJOICE ABOUT, OUR LOST BUDDIES ARE IN GOD'S CARE; KEEPING THIS IN MIND, THE MACHINATIONS OF SECULAR MAN SEEM TRIVIAL.

Your help is needed to identify MIA remains from WWII, Korea and Vietnam!

Consider the thousands of servicemen who are buried as Unknowns in the National Cemetery of the Pacific at Oahu, Hawaii and the relief the families of these servicemen could feel if their loved one was positively identified.

Of the 200 remains received from N. Korea in the past five years, only 7 have been positively identified.

This is partially because a reference DNA database is not yet in place and also because our government has not appropriated sufficient funds to staff the forensic labs at CILHI.

Actions to be taken

1. We need to contact our Representatives to remind them that our government needs to stand by their commitments as our servicemen stood by theirs.
2. Contact your casualty officer at the toll-free numbers below and ask how to obtain a sample kit.
3. Mitochondrial DNA blood samples need to be obtained from the maternal line. See chart below:

DNA CHART

Mother

the Mother is the logical starting point since she passed the mtDNA to the missing person.

Sister or Brother

the brother inherited the same mtDNA as the missing person but does not pass it on to his children.

Sister's offspring

the Sister passes the mtDNA to both her male and female offspring.

Aunt: the Mother's Sister

the Aunt of the missing person has the same mtDNA as the mother of the missing person

Cousins on Mother's side

Cousins can be male or female as long as their mother and the missing person's mother were sisters

Sister's offspring

Both male and female the missing person's mtDNA, but only the female pass it on to their children

INFORMATION

The **mtDNA** line will continue as long as there is a female family member arising from the mother's side to pass it along to the next generation.

Your Casualty Officer will help you determine if a family member is a candidate to provide mtDNA samples.

CONTACT INFORMATION

| Toll-free Phone Numbers | Internet URL | e-mail address |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| U.S. ARMY 1-800-892-2490 | http://www.perscom.army.mil/ | to be added |
| U.S. AIR FORCE 1-800-531-5501 | http://www.afpc.af.mil/ | to be added |
| U.S. MARINE CORPS 1-800-847-1597 | http://www.usmc.mil/ | hammersa@mqq-smtj |
| U.S. NAVY 1-800-443-9298 | no internet site | p62ccl@bupers.navy. |

Other web sites for more information

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Library of Congress | http://lcweb.loc.gov/ | http://lcweb2.loc.gov |
| National Archives & Records Admin | http://www.nara.gov/nara/nail.html | - |
| Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) | http://www.dtic.mil/dpmo | - |
| The Korean War Project | http://www.onramp.net/~hbarker/ | - |
| Alliance of Families for the Return of America's Missing Servicemen | http://www.nationalalliance.org | - |

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In Every War But One, Eugene Kinkead, 1959
The Politician, Robert Welch, 1963
March To Calumny, Albert D. Biderman, 1963
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A Secret War, Oliver J. Caldwell, 1972
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The Korean War: Pusan To Chosin, Donald Knox, 1985
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Presidents' Secret Wars, John Prados, 1986
A Soldier's Disgrace, Don J. Snyder, 1987
Enter The Dragon, Russell Spurr, 1988
The Korean War: Uncertain Victory, Donald Knox & Alfred Coppel, 1988
Outposts And Allies, James A. Huston, 1988
The Wages Of War, Richard Savero & Lewis Milford, 1989
About Face, Colonel David H. Hackworth, 1989
The Gulag Handbook, Jacques Rossi, 1989
Rangers In Korea, Robert W. Black, 1989
The Four Deuces, C. S. Crawford, 1989
Journey Into Madness, Gordon Thomas, 1989
The Coldest War, James Brady, 1990
The Fighting Never Stopped, Patrick Brogan, 1990
Korean War, Stephen Badsey, 1990
Korean War Almanac, Colonel Harry G. Summers, Jr., 1990
In Mortal Combat, John Toland, 1991
Soldiers Of Misfortune, James D. Sanders, Mark A. Sauter & R. Cort Kirkwood, 1992
Korean War Heroes, Edward F. Murphy, 1992
Psywar, Stephen E. Pease, 1992
Refighting The Last War, D. Clayton James with Anne Sharp Wells, 1993
The Day The Chinese Attacked, Edwin P. Hoyt, 1993
Korean War: Ex-Prisoners Of War, David Polk, 1993
The Man Who Stayed Behind, Sidney Rittenberg and Amanda Bennett, 1993
Korea Focus, Korea Foundation, 1994

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it does not contain the names of casualties.

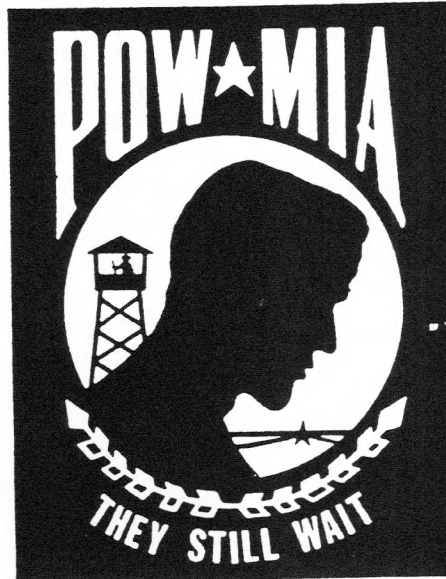
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"The forgotten are only forgotten to the ones who never tasted gun oil and charred flesh.

But [they] have always been the heroes to the ones who care, who live, who love, and who never will let the forgotten become just that; forgotten."

Tom Bunner



FINAL WORD

Before you lay down this work, I would like to apologize to you for any inconvenience I've caused you in trying to figure out the rationale behind the numbering system.

For example, there are 11 pages between pages 106 and 107 identified as pages 106-1 through 106-11.

This is because I decided to rearrange material or add additional information for the Second Edition and inserting pages seemed to me to be the simplest way for me to preserve the overall control and integrity of the study.

As I mentioned in the Prologue, this is an ongoing work so if there is a Third Edition, I probably will continue with the same insertion pattern.

THANK YOU!

Thanks for ordering the second edition (January 1999) of my study, "The Korean War: Forgotten Soldiers of a Forgotten War....No Longer Forgotten!"

Reviews of the first edition (September 1988) brought a number of favorable comments; I also received a number of helpful critiques, for improvement which I have incorporated into the revision.

Readers seemed to understand that as a Korean War veteran, I wanted to get the information out there without further delay; if I had procrastinated any longer, it would never have been published - so they accepted my work, warts and all!

Very much appreciated!

So, based on their recommendations, I have made a number of corrections, clarifications, additions and deletions which I feel will significantly add to the overall integrity of the study.

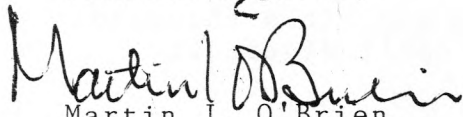
As I mentioned in the Prologue, I cut off research for the first edition in September 1977; since then, the Pentagon's POW/MIA Office has reported some success in recovering and identifying remains from North Korea as part of an ongoing joint U.S. - DPRK exhumation project - so that information is included too.

Inasmuch as this study is a work in progress, I am sure there will be other changes in the months and years ahead.

We will never be sure if we will ever get the stats picture for Korea right; only the government can do that by publishing an honest and complete report of what it knows.

I personally don't expect to ever see that day - but I can hope; in the meantime, your input is always welcome.

Warmest regards,


Martin J. O'Brien
11 Meadow Rd., #202
Augusta, Maine 04330

March 12, 1999

BOOK REVIEWS

"Marty, have just finished reading your excellent "booklet," which is much more than that. You have truly done a tremendous job and I am sure it has taken a great deal of work and dedication. This is truly a magnificent contribution to the subject!"

Norman Zehr

"Marty, I've just finished reading your Korean War manuscript - very masterful. Well done and obviously deeply researched and scholarly presented. I wish you luck in placing it in as many libraries and study centers as possible so it will be of maximum help to all who desire to enhance their knowledge of our Korean War and its ghastly costs in casualties among all of the participating countries."

Sherman Pratt

"Quite a book, Marty. Sorting out the numbers must have been an awful chore - but a real public service."

Phil Tiemann

"An outstanding production. Very neat and well put together. I know that a lot of effort and emotion went into this excellent publication. I think it is an important historical document."

Rose McKinley

"O'Brien's book is superb; you have to go over it a thousand times and learn something more each time. You can't digest it all at once, that's for sure."

Mike Thomason

"There are many myths and misunderstandings about the actual figures for Korean War casualties, but Marty O'Brien has checked, double-checked and searched out the truth. The Korean War Museum and Library strives for historical accuracy in presenting the facts about the Korean War to the men and women who served in it and to the members of the general public who want information about it. Marty does not claim that his information is one-hundred percent mistake-proof, but to date the O'Brien research is the best compilation of data the museum trustees have seen on the topic."

Lynnita Sommer