

=====

Korean War Project Newsletter – April 2, 2007 Volume 10 # 2

=====

Advisory:

This newsletter is sent in Plain Text in an attempt to comply with recent changes by major Internet Service Providers. Most ISP's now report as spam any mass email with web link characters in them. You may have to cut and paste our web links into your browser or change your view to Plain Text from the email program Toolbar if you cannot see a blue link for web viewing.

Website Version:

www.koreanwar.org/html/newsletter_april_2_2007.html

Or: email to: news@kwp.org

=====

Table of Contents:

1. Editorial, Aircraft from the Past
2. This Mailing List
3. March 3rd 2007 Newsletter errors
4. Bookstore | Films
5. US Coast Guard in Korea, brief timeline
6. Agent Orange in Korea
7. Membership, Bumper Stickers
8. 'MSTS' - Military Sea Transportation Service - Korea
9. U.S. Pacific Fleet Operations, June 1950 July 1953
10. Soviet Union Involvement in the Korean War
11. Ken Rowe aka No Kum-Sok - MIG15 pilot
12. Korean War EX-POW Association Website
13. 60 Indian Parachute Field Ambulance
14. ANZAC Parade Day
15. US Navy KIA not dead at all, returned at Big Switch.
16. Reunions - Looking For Next issue

=====

1. Editorial, Aircraft from the Past

=====

Late in the afternoon of March 15, 2007 as Hal and I were working on our KIA/MIA database update, we both heard the familiar drone of large Pratt and Whitney engines. Right over our heads flew three beautifully restored bombers of WWII/Korea vintage.

The "Wings of Freedom Tour 2007" aircraft were at Love Field here in Dallas, located at the Frontiers of Flight Museum.

Several times each day from the 15th through the 21st a B-24 Liberator, a B-25 Mitchell and a B-17 Flying Fortress passed overhead, I mean right over our heads, as low as 400 to 1000 feet.

On a rainy, foggy day, the 21st, Hal and I drove to the static display. We were able to poke around the aircraft This was the first time since we were small kids that we could do a crawl-through.

What a change in perspective! Planes that seemed to have such large quarters as a kid had dramatically shrunk on the inside!

Getting into these planes gave fresh insight into the hardship of aircrews, not only the bombers but all of the aircraft used.

The very small Bell Series 47 Helicopter was on display. Dad flew the HTL series with VMO-6 /1MAW. Talk about seat of the pants flying!

I am sure all of you who flew or crewed have not forgotten the tight spaces!

=====

2. This Mailing List (going to 43,000 + persons)

=====

We began this newsletter mailing in December of 1998. The first issue went to just over 2000 persons.

This list is a private list for our visitors and members. A person may join or leave the list at will. It is compiled from our Guest Book and comprises public service messages of general interest to veterans and families.

To join or leave the list: email to: Ted Barker tbarker@kwp.org
Place: Subscribe or Unsubscribe in the subject line.

Consider forwarding the Newsletter to your friends by email or print. Word of mouth is how we grow.

Thanks for being part of the Korean War Project family!

=====

3. March 3rd 2007 Newsletter errors

=====

The March 3rd issue took me several days to get out to all of our subscribers. Trying new tricks and software, a cardinal error was made in the process, "Don't try new tricks without testing".

Many of you received multiple copies or notices.

If you did not get a copy of the March 3rd Newsletter, please visit this link:

www.koreanwar.org/html/newsletter_march_3_2007.html
("_" is an underscore not a "-" hyphen)

=====

4. Bookstore | Films

=====

One of our featured books, "Stolen Valor" by B.G. Burkett and Glenna Whitely (Dallas, TX) bears special mention. In a public session of Congress, Mr. Burkett was honored for his work to uncover fraudulent veterans or those who wear awards illegally.

Mike Sledge author of "Soldier Dead: How We Recover, Identify, Bury, and Honor our Military Fallen" reports that his book has made the Top Ten listing of Abebooks.com which is a major seller of books. The seller indicated that word of mouth has been the driving force for sales.

Congratulations to Mr. Burkett, Ms. Whitely, and Mr. Sledge.

===a.===

From Tom Evans, Dec. 2006

Marines: I just published a book that I wrote about the men in my company G-2-5 1st Marine Div.
" HOLD YOUR HEAD HIGH, MARINE".

You can see my ad in the OLD BREED, and the PATROL REPORT for 1st Recon. Bat Assoc.

I served in Korea 51 & 52. I lost 5 men to MIA 9-13-51 Hill 884 just before the Pusan push.

Semper Fidelis

Phone 949-852-9096
e-mail ete2@earthlink.net

Tom Evans

===b.===

Short Stories by John 2
by John Kronenberger

John is back with his second volume of stories of personal experience from his youth through his service in Korea and later.

Once again, reviews are great!

Order from author: \$15.00 + 2\$2.50 s/h
John Kronenberger
102 Williamsburg Dr.
Belleville, IL 62221-3157
PH: 618-277-2311
ISBN 0-9713046-1-0
skronen266@aol.com

===c.===

Frozen in Memory: U.S. Navy Medicine in the Korean War

From: "Herman, Jan K. GS BUMED"
JKHerman@US.MED.NAVY.MIL

Sent: Monday, March 05,
Subject: RE: Frozen in Memory

My book, "Frozen in Memory: U.S. Navy Medicine in the Korean War," is finally out and available from Booklocker.com and Amazon.com I know those who subscribe to the Korean War Project might well be interested.

Very sincerely,
Jan Kenneth Herman
Historian
Navy Medical Dept.

Order from
Jan K. Herman
8011 Maple Avenue
Takoma Park, MD 20907
(301) 588-1626

This book covers all aspects of Navy Medicine, in the field or on ship or in hospital.

===d. ===

Book in progress:
I'm looking for Korean War veterans of the First Marine Division who might be willing to be interviewed for a possible new book on the Inchon landing, the re-taking of Seoul, and the drive to the Chosin Reservoir.

I'm the author of two nationally published books on the Marines in WWII --GIVEN UP FOR DEAD, on the Battle of Wake Island, published in 2003 by Bantam; and BROTHERHOOD OF HEROES, on the Battle of Peleliu, published by Simon & Schuster in 2005.

I've just completed a third book, THE ULTIMATE BATTLE, on the Okinawa campaign, to be released in October by Simon & Schuster. Right now, my research on a possible book on Korea is strictly in the embryonic stages, but I know Simon & Schuster is interested, and my editor in New York is encouraging me to explore the subject.

If I can come up with enough interviews with Marines with eye-witness combat stories, I think the book will happen.

Appreciate any help you can give with contacts.

Many thanks.

Bill Sloan

214-388-3653
Email: bsloan@flash.net

===e.===

Out in the Cold: Australia's Involvement in The Korean War -
1950-53
by Ben Evans, Military History Section, Australian War Memorial

This is a short, 92 page, overview of our 'Down Under' friends
operations during the Korean War. It has color plate
photography and bibliographic references for further reading.

This will be a good introduction for those not familiar with the
contributions of Australian Forces.

Published: 2001 Department of Veterans' Affairs, Canberra
ISBN: 0-642-45665-8

Printed: New Millennium Print

===f.===

Chosin Battle North Korea: The Forgotten War, The View of a
Marine 6x6 Driver turned foot soldier
by Richard Brann

This book is Mr. Brann's personal recollections of his
experiences from Inchon through May 1951. The forward is by
his daughter, Denise Brann-Gallelo

Order:
R.A. Brann
28401 Winthrop Circle
Bonita Springs FL. 34134

Cost: \$29.95 shipping included

===g.===

CSM Harold Hunt, US Army (Ret) is back with another
outstanding version of a book familiar to our readers

100 Profiles of Sergeants Major of Color: 'Black Americans Who
Paved the Way for Others to Follow'

First published in 1999 in small soft cover print, this new edition is
a large 8.5 x 11" version. An outstanding work by any measure,
reviews by readers have been excellent.

Fourth Printing

Self-Published by Hunt Enterprises

Hunt Enterprises
6408 Michael Elizabeth Way

Hanover, MD 21076

Email: sgmofcolor@aol.com

Small versions:	\$19.95
Large Version, Hardbound	\$99.95
Large Version, Softbound	\$49.95

===h.===

Battle Talk!: Memoirs of a Marine Radio Correspondent
by Dick Hill

Original taped interviews with Marines in the field comprise the
guts of this book. The book comes with a CD-ROM and it
features an interview with Marine pilot, Ted Williams.

The Military Writers Society of America awarded Dick the "Five
Stars Award".

Photos include several from David Duncan.

Published:
Beavers Pond Press
7104 Ohms Lane Ste 216
Edina, MN 55439-2129
PH: 952-829-8818
www.BeaversPondPress.com

ISBN: 10:1-59298-155-0

Cost: \$19.95 (CD included)

===i.===

Mid-Century Warrior A Soldier's Journey to Korea
by Warren Gardner MacDonald, USA (Ret.)

Published by LuLu Press, Inc. 2006
3131 RDU Center, Ste 235
Morrisville, NC 27560
156 pages with photos

ISBN 1-4116-7307-7 Hardcover with color jacket \$29.00
ISBN 1-4116-7894-X Paperback \$14.95

www.amazon.com/, Lulu.com and at bookstores
www.lulu.com/wmacdonald

A nonfiction memoir providing the reader a close-up look at
ground combat in Korea, 1951-1952. The Korean War was
deadly, the enemy fought ferociously, with no quarter given by
either side. This is a personal account of a 1950's American
soldier with the basics, barracks and bullets described in all the
warts and glory of the era. The ending is bittersweet as the
soldier leaves the service and reenters civilian life.

In 1950, Warren enlisted in the U. S. Army, serving for three years. While in Korea, he was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge, two Purple Hearts, the Korean Campaign Medal with two Bronze Stars, and other earned ribbons and medals. He spent eighteen months in Army Hospitals recovering from wounds received in combat.

5. US Coast Guard in Korea, brief timeline

The Korean War Project is finally adding all of the Coast Guard vessels/units on the site. As part of that effort, read the following and visit the Official USCG Website.

The U. S. Coast Guard's Role in the Korean Conflict

By Scott T. Price, Historian, U.S. Coast Guard (G-IPA-4)

www.uscg.mil/hq/g-cp/history/Korea.html

Coast Guard Korean War Chronology - 'Excerpt'

COAST GUARD KOREAN WAR CHRONOLOGY

www.uscg.mil/hq/g-cp/history/KoreaChronology.html

26 JUNE 1950

Retired Coast Guard officers, hired to help train the Korean Navy, are ordered to evacuate the Korean peninsula. The first Coast Guard contingent arrived in South Korea on 13 September 1946 to train a Korean "coast guard." The active duty officers came back to the U.S. when the Koreans decided to establish a navy in lieu of a "coast guard." Retired officers were then recruited to train the nascent naval force.

9 AUGUST 1950

Congress enacts Public Law 679, known as the Magnuson Act, which charged the Coast Guard with ensuring the security of the United States' ports and harbors, reinstituting a duty carried out during both World Wars. The Coast Guard establishes 29 new port security units to fulfill the task. The primary concern of the Coast Guard was to prevent sabotage of military cargoes bound for Japan and Korea. The law also authorized the Coast Guard to determine the loyalty of U.S. licensed merchant sailors, one of the more controversial duties assigned to the service since the Coast Guard enforced Prohibition.

[Coast Guard at War] [Historians' Office Home Page]

[USCG Home Page]

Created: November 1999

Updated: December 2000

6. Agent Orange in Korea

[During 1950-54, KVETS were exposed to Asbestos and many various pesticides, not discussed in this section. For Asbestos, Navy and Artillery personnel have shown vulnerability.]

The topic of Agent Orange chills the bones of many hundreds of thousands of veterans. We have only published one newsletter article on AO but have heavy message traffic on the subject in email and on our DMZ Vets BBS area as well as in the DMZ Vets Looking For section.

The relationship between dioxin and diabetes or cancer is now well known. Testicular cancer is one form of cancer studied at Emory University that has shown a direct relationship to pesticides. Other research shows links between dioxin and heart disease.

1999 was a watershed year for veterans who long expressed symptoms of Agent Orange to each other and to the VA.

Several of us had been tossing email with documents or articles from Australia and Canada about chemical exposure for quite some time. [Australian studies dating to 1997 discussed exposure to toxic chemicals during 1950-53 in Aussie, New Zealand KVETS.]

===a.===

On September 21, 1999 Clark Tauzin wrote to me:

"I served in Korea 1966 -1967 in the 2nd Infantry Division, I am also a member of the Second Infantry Division Association. My question is do you know if Agent Orange was used during the time I served. I've had cancer of the colon and have no family history of cancer; I was denied V.A. benefits but can still appeal. I've learned that a medic stationed at Camp Casey during 1968 - 1969 had received V.A. benefits for his exposure to Agent Orange. If you have any information in this regards,

I would like to hear for you,"

Thanks for your time.

C.J. Tauzin, Ex U.S. Army and U. S. Marine Corps.

===b.===

The San Diego Union - Tribune; San Diego, Calif.; Nov 17, 1999; Clark Brooks, broke a story: "Agent Orange used in S. Korea Pentagon reveals spraying in 1960s "

November 19th, 1999, The Korea Herald echoed the Brooks story with an editorial on use in Korea.

===d.===

December 3, 1999 DMZ BBS

David Benbow, Statesville, NC Co C 3/23rd 2nd Div in '68 and '69, posted the inaugural message about AO on the site.

"Beginning in April '68 Agent Orange was sprayed in and around Korean DMZ. I'm trying to get the Agent Orange Act of 1991 to include Korean DMZ vets. Join me and see if we can change the law to include us."

www.koreanwar.org/html/comm.cfm?com_url=2004_dmz_war_bbs_1

From that point things have escalated. Studies have surfaced from all directions and servicemen and women who served in various locations besides Vietnam and Korea are now included in the AO screening.

Thanks to Alvin Friedman (RVN AO exposed) and Tim Kuntz, Taura King, Becky Childers, Barbara Wright as well as David Benbow and Bob Haynes for sharing their time or experience over the past years.

Between all of those and many from Australia, we all have a wealth of documents to assist in filing claims for anyone affected.

[Note: The KWP is scanning all documents sent by email and will be publishing them on the website.]

From Government Documents:

Agent Orange/Herbicides Used Outside of Vietnam - Korea

The VA has received a listing from the Defense Department of locations outside of Viet Nam where Agent Orange was used or tested over a number of years. The information gives periods of time, locations and chemicals used. It does not contain units involved or individual identifying information.

The listings are almost exclusively Army records although there are an extremely limited number of Navy and Air Force records. These listings relate only to chemical efficacy testing and/or operational testing. The records do not refer to the use of Agent Orange or other chemicals in routine base maintenance activities such as spraying along railroad tracks, weed control on rifle ranges, etc. Information on such use does not exist. VA will develop for proof of exposure for claims for disabilities resulting from Agent Orange exposure outside of Viet Nam.

VA does have significant information regarding Agent Orange use in Korea along the DMZ. DoD has confirmed that Agent Orange was used from April 1968 up through July 1969 along the DMZ. DoD defoliated the fields of fire between the front line defensive positions and the south barrier fence. The size of the treated area was a strip of land 151 miles long and up to 350

yards wide from the fence to north of the "civilian control line." There is no indication that herbicide was sprayed in the DMZ itself.

Herbicides were applied through hand spraying and by hand distribution of pelletized herbicides. Although restrictions were put in place to limit potential for spray drift, run-off, and damage to food crops, records indicate that effects of spraying were sometimes observed as far as 200 meters down wind.

Units in the area during the period of use of herbicide were as follows: The four combat brigades of the 2nd Infantry Division. This includes the following units: a) 1-38 Infantry b) 2-38 Infantry c) 1-23 Infantry d) 2-23 Infantry e) 3-23 Infantry f) 3-32 Infantry g) 109th Infantry h) 209th Infantry i) 1-72 Armor j) 2-72 Armor k) 4-7th Cavalry. 3rd Brigade of the 7th. Infantry Division. This includes the following units: a) 1-17th Infantry b) 2-17th Infantry c) 1-73 Armor d) 2-10th Cavalry. Field Artillery, Signal and Engineer troops were supplied as support personnel as required. The estimated number of exposed personnel is 12,056. Unlike Viet Nam, exposure to Agent Orange is not presumed for veterans who served in Korea. Claims for compensation for disabilities resulting from Agent Orange exposure from veterans who served in Korea during this period will be developed for evidence of exposure. If the veteran was exposed the presumptive conditions found for Agent Orange exposure apply.

The only real issue is proving exposure (all persons who served in Vietnam are presumed to have been exposed.) The VA is determining whether Department of Defense information is sufficient to add some non-Vietnam units to the presumptive exposure list, but none have been added as of June 2001. The following areas outside of Vietnam have been confirmed as places where AO was used:

1. The Korean demilitarized zone in 1968 and 1969 (extensive spraying).
2. Fort Drum, NY in 1959 (testing).

Other areas where veterans allege AO to have been sprayed include:

1. Guam from 1955 through 1960s (spraying).
2. Johnston Atoll (1972-1978) was used for unused AO storage.
3. Panama Canal Zone from 1960s to early 1970s (spraying).
4. Elgin AFB (Agents Orange and Blue) on Firing Range and Viet Cong Village.
5. Wright-Patterson AFB (OH) and Kelly AFB (TX).

Also see: 1154-3.304-AO Outside of Vietnam
See section D under combat. This was just revised in Dec of 2001. This allows those that served outside of Vietnam and were exposed to AO to file for compensation. Also attached is a document about Panama and Guam having also been added to the list of AO locations.

[Code of Federal Regulations]

[Title 38, Volume 1]

[Revised as of July 1, 2001]
From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access
[CITE: 38CFR3.304]
[Page 219-220]

=====

7. Membership, Bumper Stickers

=====

Consider supporting the mission of the Korean War Project by donations in the form of Membership/Sponsorship and our "I Remember Korea" Bumper Sticker campaign.

Jack Hartman, KVET and long-term pen pal wrote this on December 14, 2005

"I realize it isn't much but with 35 thousand members you send the news letter out to, I propose, not changing anything you have already set up to finance your wonderful program for all of us Korean Vet's, but a one dollar donation from all of us to Ted and Hal as a thank you for your loyalty to all Korean Vet's. This surely isn't too much to ask from all of us."

"Please print this in your next news letter, if you wish,. only a suggestion. "In numbers there is strength". Thirty five thousand dollars I know it isn't much but I'm sure it would help your (our) program keeping us abreast of memories of the past and present happenings of KOREA and the American G."

Thank you, God Bless and Merry Christmas.

Jack Hartman
Korean War Vet.

P.S. I'll never forget from an Old Pastor of our Church. Please just one dollar from all, that's all it takes...

[Editor Note: Jack has a great idea and I think all of our website visitors understand the message. Our problem on this end would be the administration of handling numerous \$1.00 US donations.

There is no set dollar amount for Membership/Donations. We have used \$15.00 as a benchmark as that is the average donation. - Ted]

Membership: <http://www.koreanwar.org/html/membership.html>

Bumper Sticker:
http://www.koreanwar.org/html/bumper_sticker.html

The site is free for all to use and those who participate help to ensure that we remain online whether the donation is \$1.00 or more!

Donations/Memberships are tax deductible, if you use long form IRS reports. Our EIN: 75-2695041 501(c) (3)

Korean War Project
PO Box 180190
Dallas, TX 75218

=====

8. 'MSTS – Military Sea Transportation Service - Korea

=====

There is a complete listing of all MSTS ships involved in the Korean War at the MSTS Official Website. The brief history also has original photographs.

Over the years, hundreds if not thousands of email postings on the KWP have expressed interest in the ships that carried our troops and wounded back and forth across the oceans.

Visit:

www.usmm.org/koreashipmsts.html

A short history of MSTS in Korea at:

www.usmm.org/msts/korea.html

Military Sea Transportation Service in Korean War (MSTS)
by Salvatore R. Mercogliano
- excerpted

In January of 1950, Captain Alexander F. Junker (USN) arrived in Tokyo, Japan to oversee the transfer of Army Transport Service personnel and ships to the newly established Military Sea Transportation Service (MSTS).

Set to take place on July 1, Junker could not anticipate the magnitude of his assignment when six days prior to his assumption of command, forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea crossed the 38th parallel and invaded the Republic of Korea.

President Harry S. Truman's decision to commit U.S. forces and to expand the Mutual Defense Assistance Program to South Korea forced Junker, and his fellow MSTS commander on the West Coast, Captain William R. Thayer to divert every possible ship to the Far East to support this effort. Junker immediately ordered the coastal transport USAT Sgt. George D. Keathley and the cargo ship USNS Cardinal O'Connell from their scheduled duties to transport vital ammunition to Pusan.

While the Commander of MSTS, Rear Admiral William M. Callaghan, and his staff coordinated the efforts of his regional deputies, the immediate need was to sealift combat forces to the Korean peninsula to stem the tide of North Korean aggression. Aircraft of the Military Air Transportation Service could not lift the

necessary forces and it was up to MSTs, ships of the commercial U.S. merchant marine, and those broken out of the National Defense Reserve Fleet (NDRF) to sustain the United Nation's effort in Korea.

By July 6, 1950, only 11 days after the initial invasion, MSTs were able to deploy the 24th Infantry Division from garrison duty in Japan, to the port of Pusan in South Korea. Two other divisions from Japan, the 25th Infantry and the 1st Cavalry Division were put ashore by the middle of that month.

However, these forces alone proved insufficient and MSTs demonstrated its versatility and capability to the military by deploying the 2d Infantry Division from its home station in Fort Lewis, Washington to Korea, in only 29 days, from July 17 to August 19, 1950. This movement required the use of 10 MST troop transports and 11 cargo ships, all but one a commercially chartered ship.

=====

9. U.S. Pacific Fleet Operations, June 1950 July 1953

=====

This Historical Section of the US Naval Historical Center has published quite a bit on Korea. The link included below is a timeline by Month/Year

www.history.navy.mil/wars/korea/chron50.htm

Starting from the introduction page you will find other detailed articles on the US Navy in Korea as well as detailed bibliographies of books, magazines and articles and combat action reports.

www.history.navy.mil/wars/index.html

=====

10.. Soviet Union Involvement in the Korean War

=====

Since 1998 Dr. Michael Yared and I have conversed via email. The following is an interesting email from Michael dated 1999.

"In Dmitri Volkogonov's Autopsy for an Empire: The Seven Leaders who Built the Soviet Regime (Free Press, 1998), one information on Soviet involvement in the Korean War was interesting. According to General Volkogonov, the entire North Korean air force was staffed by Soviet personnel. During the hostilities, Soviet pilots, dressed in North Koreans or Chinese uniforms, shot down 1,309 U.S. aircrafts (18% of them were brought down by Soviet anti-aircraft batteries) at a loss of 319 planes.

General Volkogonov was Deputy Head of the Main Political Administration, Yeltsin's military adviser in 1991, and finally in

charge of transferring to state control the millions of archival documents owned by the Communist Party. Can this be true or imaginary? "

Mike Yared

Sources on the Korean War - Air War.

Davis, Larry. Air War over Korea: A Pictorial Record. TX: Squadron/Signal Pub., 1982.

Davis, Larry. MIG Alley: Air to Air Combat over Korea. and Kill MIGs (Lou Drendel). TX: Squadron/Signal Pub., 1978, 1984.

Futrell, Robert. , The United States Air Force in Korea 1950-1953. DC: Office of Air Force History, USAF, 1983, 1991.

Hallion, Richard. The Naval Air War in Korea. MD: Nautical & Aviation Pub. Co., 1986.

Jackson, Robert. Air War over Korea. NY: Scribner, 1973.

Jackson, Robert. Air War Korea, 1950-1953. WI: Motorbooks International, 1998.

Nicholls, Jack. Korea: The Air War 1950-1953. Osprey, 1991.

No, Kum-Sok. A MiG-15 to Freedom: Memoir of the Wartime North Korean defector who first delivered the Secret Fighter Jet to the Americans in 1953. NC: McFarland & Co., 1996.

Scutts, Jerry,. Air War over Korea. London: Arms and Armour Press, 1982.

Sherwood, John. Officers in Flight Suits: The Story of American Air Force Fighter Pilots in the Korea War. NY: New York University Press, 1996.

Skomra, Fred. Behind the Bamboo Curtain: A Novel of the Air War over Korea Skies. NY: Greenwich Book Pub., 1957.

Taylor, Roger. MIG Operations in Korea. AL: Air War College, Air University, 1986.

Thompson, Warren. Korea: The Air War 2. Osprey Aerospace, 1992.

=====

11. Ken Rowe aka No Kum-Sok - MIG15 pilot

=====

Joe Carmena forwarded this email just this afternoon.

This is a short resume of Ken Rowe, the MIG 15 pilot who flew his plane to our base at Kimpo Korea when he defected on 21 Sept 2, 1953. We swap Emails every once in a while. I met him and his wife at my old squadron from Korea's reunion several years ago.

A nice guy and very interesting to talk to. "

Bill

www.pmlaa.org/newsletters/2004-09.pdf

=====

12. Korean War EX-POW Association Website

=====

Jack Chapman wrote at the end of December with the following link: www.koreanwarexpow.org

The site has great layout and lists Reunions as well as news of the Association.

=====

13. 60 Indian Parachute Field Ambulance

=====

From: Sandeep Kumar: sandy_airborne@yahoo.com

Sent: Sunday, April 01, 2007 6:46 PM

Subject: Korean War: 60th Indian Parachute Field Ambulance with 187 ARCT

Dear Mr. Barker:

Greetings from India.

I am a son of Brig Gen Mahindar Kumar (Retd) who served as a Lieut with 60 Indian Parachute Field Ambulance during the Korean War which dropped at Munsan Ni on March 23, 1951 to provide medical cover to the 187th Airborne RCT.

I would like to inform you that 60 Indian Parachute Field Ambulance is still in existence and is part of the 50th (Independent) Parachute Brigade of the Indian Army.

I am an officer in the Territorial Army (the Indian equivalent of the US National Guard) and have been detailed to restructure the Indian Airborne Forces Museum. But we have not found much in terms of the contribution of the 60 Indian Parachute Field Ambulance during the Korean era.

I would be grateful if anyone who has served in Korean and has been associated or even slightly been connected with the said unit, would help us out in whatever way he can. I would love to hear from him or from his next of kin. Any first hand accounts from anyone would be appreciated and acknowledged.

I do look forward to hearing from you or from anyone and anything contributed, even a single letter, article or photograph or anything that can find a place in the museum, would be appreciated.

Warm regards,

Sandeep Kumar.
Major106 Parachute Bn (Territorial Army)

=====

14. ANZAC Parade Day

=====

From: kvaallan38@optusnet.com.au
Date: Sun, 01 Apr 2007

Ted and Hal - we are getting up to speed for the ANZAC DAY PARADE (25th April) here in Melbourne Australia and al over the Country.

Allan Murray KVAA Inc (Korea Veterans Association of Australia Inc)

=====

15. US Navy KIA not dead at all, returned at Big Switch

=====

Hal and I have seen KVETS run into each other and exclaim, "I thought you were dead!" I would bet that type exchange is more common than imagined since those evacuated were often taken straight to Japan and then Stateside.

However, getting email from beyond the pale is not common for either of us.

On March 22nd a KIA did communicate with us, LTJG, Edwin Allen Nixon, Jr.

"I tried to update the records on the erroneous report of my crash landing and death in North Korea. The information did not go through. Despite a number of records indicating my demise, I am still alive. If you would like further information, I can be reached as follows:

Bellevue, WA 98005
Edwin A. Nixon

How did this happen? Early DOD data files were based upon imperfect data, much still not corrected. DIOR, ABMC and

archived RG407 or RG 330 records from NARA as well as the KWP-KCCF1 file still have many errors.

The American Battle Monuments Commission has the following:

Lieutenant Junior Grade Nixon was the pilot of a F9F-4 Panther jet fighter with Fighter Squadron 91, aboard the carrier USS PHILIPPINE SEA (CV-47). On March 1, 1953, while on a combat mission over North Korea, his aircraft was struck by anti-aircraft fire and crashed.

Mr. Nixon was taken prisoner and then released in Big Switch i Current DPMO records show LTJG Nixon as a repatriated POW.

Welcome back, Ed!

=====

16. Reunions - Looking For Next issue

=====

Due to the length of this “catch up” issue, notices for Reunions and Looking For will be featured in the next issue. That issue will come out April 9th. 2007.

Thanks to all who have helped make the Korean War Project a success.

Hal and Ted Barker