

THE FRONT PAGE

KOREA-COLD WAR
FAMILIES OF THE MISSING
PO BOX 454
FARMINGDALE, NY 11735



<http://www.koreacoldwar.org>

August 2012 Issue #37
POW-MIA WE Remember!

SEND TO:

2012 FAMILY UPDATE LOCATIONS

City selections are based on past update schedules and demographic mapping of family members' home locations

Aug. 11, 2012 Providence, RI – Sept. 15., 2012 – Marshalltown, IA

TREASURER'S CORNER

Thank you for your kind Donations.

STEVE KIBER

ROBERT FISHER

We are sad to inform you that our dear member Betty Bradshaw's Grandson Michael J. Strachota was killed in Afghanistan on June 24, 2012.

Contact your Congressional Representatives through the U.S. Capitol Switchboard- 1-202-224-3121 or Head Cloak Room at 1-202-225-7350 (R) and 1-202-225-7330 (D)

Congressional Contacts:

<http://congress.org/congressorg/home/>

US Senate: <http://www.senate.gov/>

House: <http://www.house.gov/>

White House: <http://www.house.gov>

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DON'T FORGET PFC BOWE BERGDAHL, MISSING 3 YRS IN AFGHANISTAN

Kelly McCarthy, USAF Veteran

While serving in Paktika province in Afghanistan, Idaho soldier Pfc. Bowe Bergdahl went missing in action. A few weeks after going missing, Bowe appeared in a video released by the Haqqani network, allies of the Taliban. Bowe is currently our only known U.S. prisoner of war. June 30 was the third anniversary of his capture.

Although the military has been very quiet about the circumstances of his disappearance, Fox News pundits have fabricated stories of desertion and called for the Taliban to execute Bowe.

On the other hand the Army has promoted him twice while in captivity and, refusing to leave a brother behind, continues to search for him. Negotiations between the US and the Taliban that would have led to Bowe's release broke down in March and at this point seem unlikely to restart any time soon.

Three years in the hands of the enemy is long enough. Please help us end his family's anguish and bring this American home. Remind Washington that we don't leave our servicemen in enemy hands. Call, email or write our representatives in Washington: Sens. Baucus and Tester and Rep. Rehberg, President Obama, Secretaries Clinton and Panetta, and Sen. John McCain of Arizona. Ask them all for a bipartisan effort now to repatriate Sgt. Bergdahl.

CHANGES AT DPMO

On May 21, 2012 Major General (Ret) W. Montague Winfield was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for POW/Missing Personnel Affairs and Director of the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office. As DASD, he is responsible for developing policy and strategy for personnel recovery, personnel accounting, and DoD support to civil search and rescue. As the Director, he leads the national effort for the fullest possible accounting for American personnel missing as a result of hostile action.

General Winfield said " It is my honor to have been appointed the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (DASD) for POW/Missing Personnel Affairs and the Director of the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office. Before retiring from a 31 year military career, one of my assignments was the Commanding General of Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, thus I thoroughly understand the importance of ensuring our Nation remembers the sacrifices of our missing warriors. The families who still wait, count on us to work diligently to account for their loved ones-no matter how long it takes."

"I am placing increased emphasis on communicating with family members, Veteran Service Organizations, and the accounting community."



IN MY OPINION

by Irene Mandra

Dear Members,

This is the Latest news from DPMO:

Progress is being made to reinvigorate both the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIAs (USRJC) and the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office's Joint Commission Support Directorate (JCSD). More than a year has gone by since Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a decree naming his interagency commission on POWs and MIAs, which also will serve as the Russian side of the USRJC. In June, Major General W. Montague "Que" Winfield, USA (ret.), Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel and the Director of the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) and Mr. Peter Verga, Chief of Staff of the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy traveled to St. Petersburg, Russia and met with Ms. Ekaterina Priyetzheva, the presidentially appointed Co-chairperson of the Russian Side of the USRJC. Among items discussed were arranging for a plenary session of the USRJC as soon as it could be arranged. General Winfield has also been in discussion with General Robert H. "Doc" Foglesong, USAF (Ret.), the co-chairman of the U.S. side of the USRJC, to discuss the way ahead.

General Winfield is also studying the JCSD's current manning issue and is taking steps to remedy this situation. General Winfield and Ms. Priyetzheva both attended the Veterans of Foreign Wars 113th National Convention in Reno, NV, from July 21-25, 2012.

THE COLD WAR CORNER

By Melody Raglin

I am a Cold War Daughter, like you, seeking truth and declassification of documents that could give us all answers to one basic question: "What happened to our loved one?" Give us what you have kept classified for so many, many years. For me, it's 61 years. I have been searching for answers to my Father's fate ALL MY LIFE!

In Washington, DC this spring, it was ever so nice to have a separate Cold War Meeting. We were a small group. We shared, we hugged and some of us cried together. This is painful every time for me. And I did witness that same pain in so many of you at this gathering.

As some of you may know, we, us Cold War folks, were able to get Dr. Colleen Getz OUTTA THERE! She is no longer with the US/Russian Joint Commission. And that was because we were unified. Had we been scattered about the Big Meeting Room and listened to her-most likely no action would have occurred.

In June, 2009, I received a letter from Senator Dianne Feinstein, she heads the Committee on Intelligence. She said she heard I was having "difficulties with a federal agency." Please inform her. I kept that letter unanswered until 5-2012. You see, I had continued to be ever hopeful for successful interactions with my New Navy Casualty officer and the New Head of DPMO. But, nothing changed. Nothing at all.

I have since received a reply from the Senator stating I should hear something within 6-8 weeks as her department is checking with the NSA (National Security Agency). WOW! That's a first! Someone is actually contacting the NSA. Remarkable!

Hopefully I will have something fantastically positive to report in the next newsletter...you see... I am ever hopeful.

I share my letter with you...

Dear Senator Feinstein,

HOW LONG DOES A FAMILY MEMBER WAIT FOR ANSWERS? ISN'T 61 YEARS LONG ENOUGH?

There were 10 Cold War Shoot-downs; my Father's was the 2nd one, November 6, 1951 over Vladivostok, Russia. I have been seeking answers all my life. In 2001, I expected declassification of documents that would answer the fate of my Father. However, an executive order from the President or NSA? Added 25 more years of Silence.

Over my lifetime, I have written numerous letters, followed the advice and suggestions from DPMO & Navy Casualty, have filed 3 FOIA's. One FOIA request was with the help of Congressman Tom McClintock. Twice, I have been told by FOIA agents that I can sue the Federal Government. WHAT! I have NO intentions of following that advice. Good Grief! Navy Casualty tells me "the means and methods are still in use today." Really? Those brave men in 1951 took photos with a camera while hanging out the door of the plane, we now have drones and aerial satellites! Russian Analysts want to go to Russia, implying the Russians are more cooperative than the USA in allowing archival research. They do not want to search our own USA archives. I have been told, "there are no more documents," and yet, private archival researchers continue to find more documents, more clues to my Father's fate.

I could go on and on with the challenges and difficulties I have experienced within the DPMO. This case was presented to the Head of DPMO last 9-11 in WDC at the POW/MIA meetings; I have heard NOTHING, no acknowledgement or a peep! I have been told NSA is responsible and no one within the DPMO will touch that, and that's that!

So here's my request, the very same request I have made in the last 4 years (it does take years to finally know WHAT to ask): PLEASE, please, can you tell me WHERE these classified documents are NOW? WHERE will they be in 2026? WHAT documents are there, can they be catalogued and this info sent to my Navy Casualty officer? I know I cannot expect that info in my hands! I will be 76 years old in 2026, hopefully alive. Getting answers after 61 years is extremely difficult, how will it be in 2026! I'm afraid all classified documents could be lost and buried if we don't find them NOW.

Respectfully,

Melody A Raglin

Daughter of E. Doyle Raglin AT1 USN

MIA: Nov.6, 1951 Crew of 10

From Phil O'Brien:

More of us are using home computers, or even "smart" handhelds, so here is an updated list of POW camps we have spoken about. You can enter latitude and longitude from the right hand column in Google maps, go to satellite mode and zoom in. WGS-84 is today's international map system. A few comments follow:

CAMP	CONTEXT	USED	WGS-84 FOR Google
Kosan	pre-Apex	Oct 1950	126 08 00 E, 41 02 45 N
Cornfiels ar Manpos (Area)	pre-Apex	Oct 1950	126 17 00 E, 41 09 00 N
Chunggang-jin	Apex i	Nov 1950	126 51 45 E, 41 45 20 N
Hanjang-ni (abandoned)	Apex ii	Nov 1950- Mar 1951	126 56 15 E, 41 48 05 N
An-dong	Apex iii	Mar - Oct 1951	126 52 34 E, 41 44 35 N
Camp 1	permanent	from April 1951	125 12 46 E, 40 27 12 N
Camp 2 (main)	permanent	from Summer 1951	125 31 36 E, 40 38 42 N
Camp 3 (main)	permanent	from aug 1951	125 11 06 E, 40 32 15 N
Camp 4 (under water)	permanent	from Summer 1951	126 01 44 E, 40 53 35 N
Camp 5 (peninsula)	permanent	from Jan 1951	125 26 00 E, 40 37 30 N
Camp DeSoto	to Camp 1	during 1951	124 55 07 E , 40 10 35 N
Chiktang as Camp 8	to Camp 1	during 1951	125 56 18 E, 39 01 58 N
Kangdong as Camp 9	to Camp 1	during 1951	126 04 53 E, 39 09 08 N
Sambakkol	to Camp 5	Nov 1950-Jan 1951	125 30 45 E, 40 34 33 N
Pukchin-Tarigol	to Camp 5	Dec 1950-Mar 1951	125 44 51 E, 40 12 04 N
Peace Fighter's Camp	mixed usage	during 1951	125 54 35 E, 39 03 25 N
Pak's Palace	mixed usage	during 1951	125 47 56 E, 39 07 47 N
Bean Camp	Suan i	Jan-April 1951	126 21 40 E, 38 42 10 N
Mining Camp	Suan ii	May-Dec 1951	126 21 55 E, 38 46 55 N
Collection Camp (false)	Suan iii	during 1952-53	126 26 35 E, 38 52 00 N
Uisa-ri	above Chosin	Dec 1950-April 1951	127 16 15 E, 40 37 00 N

Kosan, briefly used by Tiger Group, old compound is still there.

Cornfield at Manpo, exact location unknown, but somewhere south and east of the "roundhouse."

Chunggang-jin, village name has moved, but site was near this cross-roads.

Hanjang-ni, later abandoned, village merged into another just south.

An-dong, old police compound is still there.

Camp 1 at **Changsong**, main cross-roads.

Camp 2, original headquarters, other branches later.

Camp 3, this dry site was once at the end of a back-water arm of the Yalu River.

Camp 4 at **Wiwon**, now flooded and submerged, no longer exists.

Camp 5 at **Pyoktong**, but the water arm just above has been diked and drained.

Camp DeSoto, a few Americans stopped here, mainly for ROK POWs.

Chiktang, in a mining district east of Pyongyang.

Kangdong, clusters northeast of town used as stop-overs, north from Suan Camps.

Sambakkol, sometimes called Cavalry Valley or Father Kapaun's valley.

Pukchin-Tarigol, to 2 ID POWs in Dec 1950, Death Valley.

Peace Fighter's Camp, now abandoned.

Pak's Palace, main compound enlarged.

Bean Camp, new village on old street pattern.

Mining Camp, on both sides of valley.

Collection Camp, false disclosure, they re-used part of Suan Mining Camp in 1952-53, instead.

Uisa-ri, north from Chosin, one of several stopping points

CHIT CHAT NEWS

The Korean War Veterans Nassau #1 dedicated a monument at the Bellmore Train Station on July 28, 2012. Please see pictures and article below. What a wonderful turn out of people.

The VFW from Massapequa NY paid tribute to the Korea War Veterans on July 29, and had lunch waiting for all the people that attended. Applebee's restaurant donated lunch. Many thanks to Commander Richard Begandy, for his hard work in putting this together.

Our organization was invited to attend a ceremony given by Rolling Thunder on POW/MIA recognition day in Georgia. Our member Larry Leonard and his wife will represent Korea/Cold War Families of the Missing.

KOREAN WAR VETERANS NOT FORGOTTEN IN BELLMORE -MERRICK, LI

By [Scott Brinton](#)



"We just wanted to be represented. We didn't want to be forgotten," said Bernard Hoffman, a Korean War combat veteran from Merrick, explaining why the Korean War Veterans of Nassau County, NY recently erected a monument at Veterans Plaza in Bellmore.

The bronze plaque, set on a granite stone, was dedicated last Saturday, on the green next to the village's Long Island Rail Road station, at Bedford Avenue and Sunrise Highway.

Hoffman said that the monument has been in the works for two years. Korean War veterans had noticed that there were World War I and II and Vietnam War memorials in the park, but none for the Korean War.

Members of the Korean War Veterans contacted State Sen. Charles Fuschillo Jr., of Merrick, who secured a state grant to fund installation of the monument. Town of Hempstead Councilwoman Angie Cullin, of Freeport, helped secure the necessary permits. The park, Hoffman said, is managed by the Town of Hempstead.

“This memorial will enhance Bellmore’s Veterans Plaza, offering a special monument for community members to pause and remember their fellow neighbors who fought in Korea to protect our freedoms as Americans,” Cullin said. “We will never forget their bravery and honor in serving our nation.”

“Korean War veterans, like all veterans, served our country with distinction,” Fuschillo said. “Their bravery and heroism should never be forgotten. This new monument is another way to honor the service and sacrifice of Bellmore’s Korean War veterans, and I was pleased to participate in the dedication ceremony.”

“They call it the forgotten war,” Hoffman said of the Korean conflict, which pitted communist North Korea against democratic South Korea from 1950 to 1953. Combat troops from 22 nations — including nearly 180,000 Americans — helped prevent a communist takeover of South Korea. Five million soldiers and civilians died in the conflict, and today North and South Korea remain divided by a demilitarized zone along the 38th parallel. Some 50,000 U.S. troops help guard the South Korean border.

The sacrifices of the veterans who served in Korea should be remembered, Hoffman noted. He lost part of his hearing in combat, and left Korea in 1953 feeling angry, never thinking that he would return to the country. In 2010, however, Hoffman traveled to South Korea as part of a U.S. delegation of combat veterans to mark the 60th anniversary of the start of hostilities in Korea. The South Korean government paid for half of his air travel and put him up in a five-star hotel for seven days in Seoul, the nation’s capital.

“The Korean government really appreciates our efforts,” Hoffman said. “The Korean people are very grateful to us. They really support us.”

He said he was astounded by the development in South Korea. When he fought there, the nation was rough terrain, and he remembers forbidding mountains and terraced rice paddies. Most roads, he said, were dirt, and there was little infrastructure.

Today, Hoffman said, Korea is “a very modern country. They’re building like crazy. The economy is doing great. When I was there, I learned what we were fighting for.”

GLACIER MAY HOLD CLUES TO 1952 CRASH

The C-124A troop transport crashed into Colony Glacier in Alaska in 1952, killing everyone aboard. The plane was swallowed by the slow-moving river of ice and churned below the surface like a pebble in a mountain brook. Most of the 52 people aboard were servicemen bound for Korea. Among the dead: Isaac Anderson, a 21-year-old Tampa man who had been in the Air Force for not quite a year and a half. He left behind a 20-year-old wife, Dorothy, and 18-month old son.

Military records state the plane was flying from McChord Air Force Base in Washington to Elmendorf Air Force Base near Anchorage and then on to Korea. At the time, the aircraft, nicknamed "Old Shaky," was the largest cargo plane in the U.S. military, the only one capable of carrying a tank or bulldozer. The plane could hold up to 200 soldiers. The aircraft had passed Middleton Island in the Gulf of Alaska when trouble arose. A commercial airline pilot picked up a distress call. The plane crashed into a mountain and slid into the glacier; the impact might have caused an avalanche that buried part of the fuselage. A few days later, a rescue team found the tail section but no survivors. Then winter weather set in, making it impossible to recover the aircraft and remains. When the weather eased up, 32 military planes scoured the region, but none spotted anything conclusive. Efforts to recover the wreckage were called off, leaving the transport plane to the Colony Glacier, where it has been grinding along inside the monster layer of ice for a half century, inaccessible.

But now, with the glacier giving up its cargo, access is feasible. An eight-member team from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command was sent to the scene of the crash, according to the command's website. Army Capt. Jamie Dobson said the team has no plans to return to the site in the immediate future. "There is the possibility that there still is evidence that the glacier will give up later," she said, and that would call for a return. But the recovery team did collect all it could, including bone fragments and evidence that the wreckage was from that particular C-124A. Local authorities are aware of the debris field and are taking measures to protect it.

"It was a successful recovery," she said. "The team was very happy with what they were able to recover. All the evidence is in labs in Hawaii. Now the analyzing begins." The site was among the more perilous faced by the team, which travels all over the Pacific Rim searching for remains of missing troops, from Southeast Asia to, now, Alaska. "It was riddled with crevasses," Dobson said, and workers had to wear harnesses to keep from sliding into gaping cracks in the glacier. "It was a dangerous site."

The team collected material from the plane and possible bone fragments, which were taken to the command's lab in Hawaii for analysis. Processing the DNA recovered from the site and determining identities of victims could take years, officials said. There were 41 passengers and 11 crew members, all military from different branches of service.

ARMY CPL. DICK E. OSBORNE

Army Cpl. Dick E. Osborne, 17, of Brookville, Pa., was buried June 6, 2012 in Sigel, Pa. On Nov. 2, 1950, Osborne and members of the 8th Cavalry, 3rd Battalion, L Company, were fighting Chinese forces near the Kuryong River, North Korea, in an area known as "Camel's Head."

Following the fighting, Osborne was listed as missing in action. His body was not recovered at the time, and he was likely buried on the battlefield by Chinese or North Korean forces.

On April 12, 2007, North Korea gave the United States six sets of human remains believed to be U.S. servicemen. North Korean documents, turned over with some of the boxes, indicated that some of the remains were recovered from the area where Osborne had reportedly died in battle. Evidence such as military items and uniform fragments were included with the remains.

To identify the remains, scientists from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory used circumstantial evidence, and forensic identification tools such as dental records, and mitochondrial DNA – which matched Osborne's living nephew

ARMY CPL. ROBERT I. WAX

Army Cpl. Robert I. Wax, of Detroit, was buried June 20, at Arlington National Cemetery, near Washington, D.C. In August 1950, Wax and Battery A, 555th Field Artillery Battalion, were fighting against North Korean forces in a battle known as the "Bloody Gulch," near Pongam-ni, South Korea. After the battle, on Aug. 11, Wax was listed as missing in action.

In late 1950, U.S. Army Graves Registration Service personnel recovered remains of service members from that battlefield, including nine men who were unidentified. These men were buried at the 25th Infantry Division Cemetery in South Korea. In 1951, the U.S. consolidated cemeteries on the peninsula. The unknown remains were re-interred in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific.

In 2011, due to advances in identification technology, the remains were exhumed for identification. Based on available evidence such as metal identification tags, military clothing, and wartime records, analysts from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) were able to conclude that the remains were a soldier who died at Pongam-ni. Scientists from JPAC used the circumstantial evidence and forensic identification tools including radiograph and dental comparisons in the identification of Wax.

ARMY MASTER CPL. DAVID L. CATLIN

Army Cpl. David L. Catlin, 19, of Lockney, Texas, was buried May 19, in his hometown. In late November 1950, Catlin and elements of the 31st Regimental Combat Team, known as "Task Force Faith," were advancing along the eastern banks of the Chosin Reservoir, in North Korea, when they came under attack. On Dec. 2, 1950, Catlin, along with many other Americans, was listed as missing in action as a result of the heavy fighting.

In 1953, returning Americans who had been held as prisoners of war reported that Catlin had been captured by the Chinese during a battle in December 1950. He died several months later as a result of malnutrition while being held as a prisoner of war, near the northern end of the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea; an area known as "Death Valley."

Between 1991 and 1994, North Korea gave the United States 208 boxes of remains believed to contain the remains of 200-400 U.S.

servicemen. North Korean documents, turned over with some of the boxes, indicated that some of the human remains were recovered from the area where Catlin had reportedly died in captivity, in North Korea.

To identify the remains, scientists from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory used circumstantial evidence, and forensic identification tools such as dental records, and mitochondrial DNA – which matched Catlin's cousin.

ARMY SGT THOMAS J. BARKSDALE

Army Sgt. Thomas J. Barksdale, of Macon, Ga., was buried Aug. 3, in Milledgeville, Ga. In late November 1950, Barksdale, and elements of the 2nd Infantry Division were in a defensive line north of Kujang, North Korea, when they were attacked by Chinese forces, in what became known as the Battle of the Ch'ongch'on. Barksdale was reported missing in action days after the attack. In 1953, after the Armistice, when captured soldiers were returned, American soldiers had no information concerning Barksdale. His remains were not among those returned by Communist forces after the war.

In 2000, a joint U.S./Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.) recovery team excavated several Korean War fighting positions on a hilltop in Kujang County. Isolated human remains recovered from a nearby foxhole were submitted to the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory (AFDIL) for analysis.

Scientists and analysts from JPAC and AFDIL used circumstantial evidence, dental records and mitochondrial DNA – which matched that of Barksdale's nieces – in the identification of his remains.

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MISSING, INC.**

ARMY CPL. PRYOR GOBBLE

Army Cpl. Pryor Gobble, of Jonesville, Va., was buried July 11, in Concord, Ohio.

In late November 1950, units of the 31st Infantry Regiment were advancing along the eastern banks of the Chosin Reservoir, North Korea, when enemy forces overran their position. After the battle, Gobble was reported missing in action on approximately Dec. 6, 1950. His remains were not recovered by American forces at that time, nor were they repatriated by the Chinese or North Koreans in “Operation Big Switch,” in 1954.

Between 1991 and 1994, North Korea gave the United States 208 boxes of human remains believed to contain the remains of 200-400 U.S. servicemen. North Korean documents, turned over with some of the boxes, indicated that some of the remains were recovered from the area where Gobble was believed to have died in 1950, near the Chosin Reservoir.

To identify the remains, scientists from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory used circumstantial evidence, and forensic identification tools such as dental comparisons, mitochondrial DNA and autosomal DNA – which matched Gobble's living sister and brother.

SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICES

Service Casualty Offices serve family members. Each Military Department maintains a service casualty office. The Department of State does the same for civilians. The officials in these offices serve as the primary liaisons for families concerning personnel recovery and accounting. Full-time civilians who have worked this issue for many years and are experienced and knowledgeable help answer family member questions. Military officials also assist to help explain the methods used to account for families' missing loved ones. Each office dedicates for family use the following addresses and phone numbers.

Air Force

USAF Missing Persons Branch
550 C Street West, Suite 15
Randolph AFB, TX 78150-4716
(800) 531-5501

Army

Department of the Army
U.S. Army Human Resources Command
Attn: CMAOC/PCRB
1600 Spearhead Division Ave, Dept 450
Fort Knox, KY 40122-5405
(800) 892-2490

Marine Corps

Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps
Manpower and Reserve Affairs (MRC)
Personal and Family Readiness Division
3280 Russell Road
Quantico, VA 22134-5103
(800) 847-1597

Navy

Navy Personnel Command
Casualty Assistance Division
POW/MIA Branch (PERS 624)
5720 Integrity Drive
Millington, TN 38055-6210
(800) 443-9298

Department of State

Overseas Citizens Services
U.S. Department of State
4th Floor
2201 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 647-5470

ARMY MASTER SGT. ELWOOD GREEN

Army Master Sgt. Elwood Green, 33, of Norman, Ark., was buried May 12, in Black Springs, Ark.

In late November 1950, Green and the E Company, 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, were fighting Chinese forces near Samsori, North Korea. After a full day of fighting, they withdrew to an area south of Sunchon. The 5th Cavalry suffered extensive losses, and numerous Americans were taken captive during that time. On Nov. 28, 1950, Green was listed as missing in action. In 1953, returned U.S. soldiers reported that Green had been captured and died in early 1951 from malnutrition, while in a Chinese POW Camp in North Korea. His remains were not among those that were returned during Operation Glory in 1954.

In 2005, a joint U.S./D.P.R.K. recovery team excavated a burial site in Unsan County and recovered human remains and material evidence. Scientists from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory used extensive DNA testing, dental comparisons, and analysis of circumstantial evidence, which took more than 4 years. Mitochondrial DNA – which matched Green's brother assisted in his identification

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Families UNITED in a SEARCH for TRUTH, Dignity, Acknowledgment and Closure

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WE look FORWARD TO WORKING WITH FAMILY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS AS WE STRIVE TO find TRUTH, ANSWERS AND closure.

STAR Fields ARE REQUIRED. PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE.

*I wish to apply AS A Family MEMBER. I wish to apply AS A CONTRIBUTOR. SELECT ONE.

*YOUR Full NAME: _____

*Today's DATE (mm/dd/yyyy): _____

*Address: STREET - _____

*City: _____ STATE: _____ Zip: _____

*Email Address: _____

*HOME PHONE WITH AREA CODE: _____

Work PHONE WITH AREA CODE: _____ FAX WITH AREA CODE: _____

CONTACTS/EXPERIENCE/Skills THAT MIGHT BE useful:

GOVERNMENT RESEARCH OTHER: _____

FUND RAISING Military/VETERANS: _____

Media COMPUTERS/TECHNOLOGICAL: _____

If you ARE applying for Family MEMBERSHIP please COMPLETE THE REST of THIS form.

*Applicant's relationship TO POW-MIA: _____

*NAME AND Rank of POW-MIA: _____

*BRANCH of Service/UNIT OR Group: _____

*DATE AND AREA of loss: _____

REASON for joining THE KOREA-Cold WAR Families of THE Missing: _____

To join THE KOREA-Cold WAR Families of THE Missing, INC., please TEAR OUT THIS form, fill in ALL REQUIRED AREAS AND mail, along WITH check, TO THE following address:

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FARMINGDALE, NY 11735
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