

## THE FRONT PAGE

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



<http://www.koreacoldwar.org>  
May 2015      **Issue #48**  
**POW-MIA WE Remember!**

**SEND TO:**

### 2015 FAMILY UPDATE SCHEDULE

August 13-14, 2015, Korean and Cold War Annual Government Briefing,  
Washington, DC – September 12, 2015, Norfolk, VA – November 1, 2015,  
Portland, ME

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## TELL MOM I DIED LIKE A MARINE

Our country called us to battle when we were but boys;  
It seemed only yesterday that we were playing with toys.  
I joined the Marines because I knew that they were tough;  
When I got to boot camp, they sure did make it rough.  
Some of us came from the cities; some came from the farms;  
They gave us short haircuts and put needles in our arms.  
They made us get up at daybreak, and we began to train;  
It didn't matter if it was hot or if it started to rain.  
The D.I. would get angry and thought he'd have some fun;  
To toughen us up, he sent us on a ten-mile run.  
They gave us a rifle and said it was our friend;  
If you didn't take care of it, you would do another ten.  
The weeks went by, and we made Pvt. First Class;  
The Marines felt sorry and gave us a seven-day pass.  
We went back home to see Mom and Dad;  
When it was time to leave, things really got sad.  
We went back to camp and trained and trained some more;  
Then we got on a troopship and went off to win the war.  
When I got to the island where we had to fight,  
I kept praying to myself that I'd do all right.  
I met my brother, and we both felt glad;  
We talked of home, of Mom, and of Dad.  
I told him, "If one of us has to give his life,  
It should be me, for you have a daughter and a wife."  
We gave a hug and a handshake and went back to fight;  
I watched him go until he was out of my sight.  
During weeks of battle, we fought in mud and rain;  
I lost a lot of buddies; the world will never be the same.  
Then I was hit by a bullet, shot by an enemy unseen;  
I told the corpsman, "Tell Mom I died like a Marine."

Frank Niader, Clifton, NJ  
May 2003



## **IN MY OPINION**

**by Irene Mandra**

Dear Members,

DPAA (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency) sent me this information and I would like to share it with you.

Four members of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency traveled to Beijing, China, for working-level bilateral talks with Chinese officials from April 10-16, 2015. The purpose of the talks were to arrange for field activities in China in 2015 and to discuss the signing of a three-year technical arrangement between DPAA and their counterparts in China to continue the research of Chinese Archives.

DPAA proposed two investigative field activities in China. The first one would take place in Yunnan province from June to July 2015, and involves three aircraft loss incidents from World War II. The second investigative field activity would take place in Liaoning province and involves four Korean War aircraft loss incidents and involves a total of 6 unaccounted-for U.S. servicemen. The DPAA proposal was well received by Chinese officials who said that the proposal had their support and they would make the arrangements for the DPAA teams to enter China and conduct the activities.

And with respect to Russia, I have been told that DPAA "Continues to conduct archival research each month at the Ministry of Defense Central Archives with the majority of the effort dedicated to Korean Air War losses and a limited number of WWII cases. We also are regularly working in two other archives – the Russian State Military Archives and the State Archives of the Russian Federation."

## YEAR TO DATE ACCOUNTED FOR PER DPAA WEBSITE

Member Rank	First & Last Name	Service	Unit	Lost	Location	Accounted For
Pfc.	Eugene L. Erickson	U.S. Army	Company B, 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division	5/18/1951	North Korea	4/13/2015
Cpl.	Elmer P. Richard	U.S. Army	Battery D, 15th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, 31st Regimental Combat Team	12/2/1950	North Korea	4/11/2015
Cpl.	Ben L. Brown	U.S. Army	Company I, 3rd Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division	2/21/1951	North Korea	4/10/2015
Sgt.	John McLaughlin	U.S. Marine Corps	Company D, 32nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division	12/2/1950	North Korea	4/8/2015
Pfc.	Kenneth P. Darden	U.S. Army	Battery A, 15th Field Artillery, 2nd Infantry Division	2/13/1951	North Korea	3/23/2015
Sgt.	Wallace J. Dawson	U.S. Army	Company L, 3rd Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division	2/14/1951	South Korea	3/7/2015
Pfc.	Lotchie J.R. Jones	U.S. Army	Company B, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division	2/28/1951	North Korea	2/26/2015
Pfc.	John R. Bowers	U.S. Army	Company L, 3rd Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division	2/14/1951	South Korea	2/20/2015
Sgt.	Arnold V. Andring	U.S. Army	Company L, 3rd Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, 8th Army	2/4/1951	North Korea	1/28/2015
Sgt.	Floyd J.R. Jackson	U.S. Army	Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 31st Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division	12/12/1950	North Korea	1/27/2015
Cpl.	Lindsey C. Lockett	U.S. Army	Medical Detachment, Headquarters Battery, 503rd Field Artillery Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division	12/1/1950	North Korea	1/26/2015
Cpl.	C.G. Bolden	U.S. Army	Company C, 1st Battalion, 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division	1/5/1951	North Korea	1/16/2015
Sgt. 1st Class	Donald R. Strum	U.S. Army	Company C, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division	11/4/1950	North Korea	1/13/2015
Cpl.	Robert Higgins	U.S. Army	Battery C, 15th Field Artillery Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division	2/13/1951	South Korea	1/6/2015
Sgt.	Joseph M. Snock, Jr.	U.S. Army	Heavy Mortar Company, 31st Infantry Regiment	11/30/1950	North Korea	1/5/2015

## ARE WE BETTER FOR THE YEARS?

By Sherra Basham - Member

As I drove to the Hilton Hotel in Denver on May 16, 2015, I puzzled whether this would be my last Family Member Update. The financial and physical challenges of actually getting to the meetings take their toll. DPMO had three different Directors since I began representing our family, now DPAA will bring yet another change in command. Then there are all the logistics changes -- Army Casualty moving to Fort Knox, KY and the merging of DPMO/JPAC into DPAA. I wondered whether we families weren't just getting lost in the chaos of it all. How could anything get accomplished with all this upheaval?

The last Family Member Update held in Denver, CO was six years ago, in 2009. There were 109 family members there compared to 167 today with 107 people attending their first update. Since that time, 473 remains have been identified...473 families have their loved ones home. That's HUGE! We've gone from no technology available to identify formaldehyde-soaked Punchbowl remains to clavicle bone *fingerprinting*; a new DNA procedure (Next Generation Sequencing) is in validation now and forecasted for use in identifications as early as August 2015. HUGE times 2! The identification capacity of the Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii has doubled and a new satellite identification laboratory was birthed in Nebraska. The United States Government continues to support and fund these efforts, simply miraculous!

A few days prior to Denver's Family Update, local news aired a story about remains being misidentified from the Vietnam War. I had seen the story and listened as Karen Ann Moline talkrd about the loss of her brother and about the family's quest for nearly 50 years. The

information fueled my own frustrations. During the Remembrance Ceremony this morning, Karen Ann Moline stood up and shared her story. She summarized her remarks by saying that although mistakes were made, those folks are gone, and everyone she's working with from DPAA cares and is doing everything possible to resolve the issues. Ms. Moline encouraged all the families to never give up, no matter what. So inspiring.

During a break, I reflected on the additional information my own family has received over the years, the medals that were reissued, the many hours our Casualty Officers (we're on our third) have spent getting our questions answered. I listened as Mr. Robert Goeke, this year's meeting host, described that for those who work on our loved ones' cases, it's more than a job; it's a way of life. They are personally involved, connected to our loved ones and their histories. He gave an example of a family member who was attending even though it was the anniversary of their loved one's loss; they remember, honor, and grieve along with us.

My Dad lost his brother in North Korea on Dec. 3, 1950 and handed me the baton in 2008 to continue the vigil for my Uncle. Since that time, and through all of the ups and downs of this journey, I am forever grateful to all those who labor to bring our loved ones home. They honor our loved ones whether we are able to or not. They stand watch, whether we are able to or not. They work tirelessly to get answers, whether we are able to or not. And they carry out these tasks, on behalf of our loved ones, with humble reverence and grace.

Are we better for the years?  
For myself, I say yes.

## Retired Air Force Col. Dean Hess Dies

Retired Air Force Col. Dean Hess, who helped rescue hundreds of orphans in the Korean War and whose exploits prompted a Hollywood film, has died at the age of 97. The 1957 Hollywood movie, *Battle Hymn*, starring Rock Hudson was the story of Col. Dean Hess.

Hess was an ordained minister and a U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel when he helped arrange evacuation of Korean orphans from their country's mainland to safety on a coastal island, according to the National Museum of the U.S. Air Force.

Rock Hudson, one of Hollywood's top leading men, portrayed Hess in the 1957 film "Battle Hymn", which was adapted from Hess' autobiography of the same name. Hess used the movie and book proceeds to build an orphanage in South Korea.

"He was a humble man who loved children and never cashed in on his notoriety," Lawrence Hess said. A medal presented to Hess by South Korean President Syngman Rhee in 1951 for his service during the war is displayed at the museum near Dayton. The museum said Hess and Lt. Col. Russell Blaisdell, a chaplain, devised a plan to transport hundreds of orphans to refuge on the coastal island as part of Operation Kiddy Car. U.S. planes airlifted the children, and the men arranged food, money and clothing contributions for them.

Lawrence Hess said he accompanied his father to South Korea in 1999 and saw Koreans' respect for him. "It was like travelling with a rock star," he said. Hess flew 250 combat missions in Korea and 63 missions in World War II. He is survived by three sons, a daughter and several grandchildren. His wife, Mary Hess, died in 1996.

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### From Utah, she guides Korean War veterans, families to the old battlefield

Nate Carlisle, Salt Lake City Tribune

Springdale • She's like a travel agent with a government title.

But Sunny Lee caters to a unique traveler: Korean War veterans, their children and grandchildren. And the title is from the Korean government, which calls her a volunteer coordinator.

For six years, she has been helping veterans — mostly from Utah — and their families return to South Korea so they can see the country that has been built there since the war and pay tribute to people they lost on the peninsula or in the intervening decades.

"Sixty-five years ago, they were so young," Lee said of the soldiers. "They didn't even realize what country it was."

Lee has to stop and think how many people she has helped travel to South Korea. She estimates it's 100. She often joins the trip. One of Lee's trips is scheduled to coincide with June 25 — the 65th anniversary of when the Korean War began.

Eugene and Mark Dalley will be with her. They are sons of then-Lt. Col. Frank J. Dalley, commander of Utah National Guard's 213th Field Artillery Battalion when it deployed to the Korean War.

The battalion fought with other United Nations forces in the Battle of Kapyong in 1951 and is credited with capturing 800 prisoners and burying 350 Chinese troops without suffering a death in the battalion.

"I would like to go kind of representing Dad, as well as just be able to kind of pay tribute to all the men," Eugene Dalley said in a recent interview. "Dad was the commander and they fought a good fight."

Lee connected the Dalleys to a South Korean government program that is paying half their airfare and all of their room and board. Eugene Dalley, who had an uncle who also fought in the Battle of Kapyong, called Lee a patriot to two countries.

"She's just a great advocate," Eugene Dalley said, "for the tremendous effort that the troops made."

Lee was born in Seoul about six months before a July 1953 armistice ended the Korean War. One of her early memories is drinking powdered milk that came from the United States.

"I grew up with these thankful feelings for America," Lee said during a recent interview at her home in Springdale. She married her husband, John, in Korea. His sister had married a U.S. soldier, and she helped her siblings immigrate to the United States. The Lees arrived in the U.S. in 1976 and settled in California.

John Lee started a Santa Ana, Calif., company that automated industrial sewing machines. Sunny Lee kept the finances while the couple also reared a son and daughter. At age 50, Lee was able to retire, and the couple moved to Springdale — a town they discovered during a road trip. They built a home with views of the redrock walls of Zion Canyon, the entry to Zion National Park.

Lee also began looking for volunteer opportunities.

She heard that a group in Cedar City was trying to erect a Korean War memorial but was having trouble raising the money. She lobbied the South Korean Consulate in San Francisco. Soon, the government appropriated \$40,000. The memorial was dedicated Sept. 27, 2008.

## **MILITARY HISTORICAL TOURS ANNOUNCED THE PASSING OF LONG TIME DIRECTOR OF VIETNAM OPERATIONS., CAPT. EDWARD GARR, USMC (RET)**

Capt. Garr succumbed to congestive heart failure from a stroke he suffered in Vietnam on 14 March. He is survived by his loving wife Lee and was with his family when he passed peacefully.

Edward Garr grew up in Brooklyn, NY and enlisted in the United States Marine Corps out of High School in June of 1950 building a military career that lasted thirty years. Ed rose to the rank of Gunnery Sergeant by 1962 but accepted a battlefield commission in May of 1966. Ed subsequently attained the rank of Captain and retired at that grade in July 1980 after 30 years of dedicated service. He is a veteran of both Korea and Vietnam whose decorations include The Purple Heart, Two Bronze Stars for Valor, and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Silver Star. Ed joined MHT in 1997 and has led over 120 trips to Vietnam, Korea, China, The Philippines, Laos, Cambodia, Guam, and Iwo Jima.

Ed was one of the most experienced Tour Leaders in MHT's history becoming the Director of Vietnam Operations. He helped well over a thousand Vietnam Veterans return to the battlefields of Vietnam and find peace and resolution with their wartime experience by walking the ground of their youth.

The Captain was buried at Highland Memorial Park.

## **CHAPLAINS IN KOREA**

Tom Moore

Chaplains from fifteen U.N. nations served in the Korean War. At the beginning of the Korean War, Major General Roy H. Parker was the Far East Command Chaplain and Chief of Chaplains, under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, and Major General Ivan Bennett served as U.N. Command Chaplain. Two U.S. Roman Catholic chaplains established a Chaplain Corps in April 1951 to minister to Republic of Korea (ROK) troops. Their salaries were paid by U.S. churches.

Korean Christian chaplains ministered to Christian ROK military personnel. Although South Korea was traditionally a Buddhist country, more than one million South Koreans identified themselves as Christians.

About 1,600 U.S. chaplains served during the Korean War, with about 300 the maximum strength in country at any one time. Chaplains were hardly immune to the hazards of war. North Koreans singled chaplains out as "enemies of the people." Thirteen chaplains were KIA, 26 were WIA, and 4 U.S. chaplains, none of whom survived the camps, were POWs. Twenty two U.S. chaplains were awarded the Silver Star Medal. An undetermined number of chaplains remained in Korea in a civilian capacity after the war to minister to the needs of a war-battered people and aid in the reconstruction of their country.

## Hospitals In Japan And The Korean War Casualties

By Tom Moore (The Graybeards)

The Korean War meant a drastic change for the Tokyo and Osaka U.S. Army hospitals, where life revolved around work, quarters, and recreation. To some extent self-contained communities, both hospitals provided movies, clubs, sports teams, and published newsletters, "The Host" at Osaka and "The Tower" at Tokyo. Such routine hardly prepared the hospital staffs for the events that followed 25 June 1950.

At that time the Tokyo Army Hospital had only 11 doctors for its 1,000-bed facility, and the Osaka Army Hospital had 1 medical officer to 90 seriously injured patients. Built for a peaceful operation, the hospitals of Japan at first were swamped by the demands of war.

At the war's opening, there were 13 Army hospitals operating in Japan, with a normal capacity of about 3,500 beds, and an emergency capability of over 5,300 beds. By August 1950, the patient number had risen to over 6,700. In September 1950, they were up to over 8,000, and in December 1950, the number of casualties from Korea was over 11,000.

At the end of 1950, American civilians, 18 doctors, 155 nurses, 308 clinical workers, 102 attendants, and thousands of Japanese who had worked for the U.S. Army Medical Service during the peaceful years arrived. That was a huge help in the medical build-up, until trained medical help could arrive from America.

The Tokyo and Osaka hospitals provided the most sophisticated care available in the Far East Command. The Tokyo U.S. Army Hospital stood near the center of the capital, with an annex located about a mile away. A seven-story concrete building constructed by Christian missionaries, the main hospital was marked by a tower topped by a cross.

The Osaka U.S. Army Hospital was a former Japanese Red Cross installation, located in the metropolis of southern Honshu. Covering more than 14 acres, its compound held about 15 structures. The main plant consisted of three connected five-story buildings. The tall stacks of the power plant and the low peaked roofs of satellite buildings were visible behind its tree-shaded wall. Almost all the serious head and chest surgery cases went to Tokyo. Osaka, which received most of the major frostbite cases, was the site of evacuation to the zone of interior.

The 155th Station Hospital in downtown Yokohama was a former department store, The Matsuya, converted into wards and clinics; it was a handsome brick and stone structure, with some 70 satellite buildings.

The 118th Station Hospital, in Fukuoka, the main entry and triage point early in the war, was the typical solid reinforced-concrete structure, most appropriate to earthquake-prone Japan. Seventy one buildings surrounded the main hospital.

The 376th Station Hospital at an air base west of Tokyo represented the pavilion-type hospital, with low wards in separate buildings connected by covered walkways. It was very functional. On the Sumida River, a few miles from central Tokyo, stood the 361st Station Hospital, a prewar Japanese establishment taken over by the U.S. Army.

To control patient loads, the less serious cases, after surgery, were transferred to convalescent centers at the 128th Station Hospital and Camp King. The Tokyo U.S. Army Hospital treated over 800 U.N. casualties, including Turks, Frenchmen, Britons, Indians, Canadian, Australians, Swedes, Thais, Dutch, Filipinos, and South Koreans.

The U.S. Army surgeons encountered conditions they were not prepared for. The Korean, Turkish and Filipino soldiers were full of parasites and the long roundworms called ascarides, which worked their way through suture lines in the intestines and migrated through abdominal incisions, spreading infection and creating fistulas.

The hospitals in Japan relied upon the 406th Medical General Laboratory for an array of technical services, e.g., tests, pathological studies, and research on viral and bacterial agents. With the back-up of the medical services in Japan, the U.N. had some of the best military medical service ever up to that time in history.

QUESTION: Why were only the Korean, Turkish, and Filipino soldiers affected by parasites and ascarides? Was it a dietary thing, a hygienic problem?

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Would you like to write an article for our newsletter? Contact the Editor at [KoreaColdWar@aol.com](mailto:KoreaColdWar@aol.com)

## **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.

### **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

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