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November 2015 Issue #50
POW-MIA WE Remember!

2016 TENTATIVE FAMILY UPDATE SCHEDULE

January 23, 2016, Los Angeles, CA - January 25, 2016, Honolulu, HI
February 20, 2016, Atlanta, GA - March 19, 2016, Seattle, WA
April 16, 2016 Austin TX - May 21, 2016, Boston MA
August 11-12, 2016, Korean/Cold War Annual, D.C.
September 10, 2016, Green Bay, WI - November 19, 2016, Reno, NV

TREASURER’S CORNER

It is time to renew your membership. Please take care of it before you get busy with the holidays.

Help us continue our work. Please send your membership dues to:

Korea/Cold War Families of the Missing
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Farmingdale, NY 11735

No application is necessary if you are already a member. Please provide your name and address on the check.

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In Italy, a group of volunteers driven by pride for their homeland and the history that rests there travel the country in search of warplane crashes and other potential missing in action (MIA) incidents. Known as Archeologi dell’Aria, or Archaeologists of the Air, they tirelessly embark on their volunteer mission to find what remains of the lost aircraft of World War II. With such closely aligned missions, Archeologi dell’Aria partnered with Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) archaeologists for the first time, creating what will be the first of many strategic partnerships with similarly-minded organizations. Such partnerships create force multipliers enabling the agency to expand its capacity and capabilities to carry out its mission worldwide.

“What amazes those of us who have volunteered to help the DPAA, is that they have the uncanny ability to maintain such professionalism without losing their humanity,” said Enzo Lanconelli, a volunteer with Archeologi dell’Aria. Missing since May 12, 1944, 1st Lt. Robert L. McIntosh was last seen flying his P-38 into thick cloud cover near Imola, Italy, and was declared dead by the War Department on Nov. 7, 1945. In an attempt to locate his remains, investigations of grave registrations were conducted in the vicinity of Imola following World War II. These investigations proved unsuccessful.

A team from Archeologi dell’Aria located a potential World War II crash site in 2013 near Santa Cristina, Italy. In August of that year, the team uncovered aircraft wreckage, including a portion of a 20mm machine gun with a serial number matching the one installed on McIntosh’s P-38. A single bone fragment was also recovered from the site and was sent to the Armed Forces Medical Examiner, who identified McIntosh through the use of mitochondrial DNA analysis.

In August 2015, the agency deployed a 13-member recovery team from Hawaii to join the Italian team to fully excavate the location. The hard work and dedication between the Italians and Americans made this mission a great success, bringing home personal effects and biological material evidence recovered from the site. Through working with each other, members of the DPAA created such a strong bond with the Archeologi dell’Aria team that the resulting relationship was characterized by dependability, dedication, and friendship, according to forensic anthropologist and DPAA recovery leader, Dr. Paul Emanovsky. “One of the volunteers even went so far as to take a month of unpaid leave just so he could lend his assistance to the mission,” Emanovsky said. The McIntosh family has always hoped for the recovery and return of remains to be buried at home. Thanks to the partnership between the DPAA and Archeologi dell’Aria, the surviving members of McIntosh’s family will finally be able to lay him to rest on American soil.

"Thanks to the efforts of the Archeologi dell’Aria team, McIntosh's three sisters may finally get the closure that they have been waiting over seventy years for,” said Josh Frank, research analyst with the DPAA. “His identification is a direct result of their [Archeologi dell’Aria's] hard work and passion, and I am looking forward to working with them to hopefully locate and identify other missing Americans in Italy."
Dear Members,

Please Welcome Mr. Michael S. Linnington to DPAA. I have included his bio for you to get to know him.

Mr. Michael S. Linnington was appointed by Secretary of Defense Ash Carter on June 19, 2015, as the first permanent Director of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA), following his retirement as a Lieutenant General from the United States Army. He is responsible for all aspects of accounting for the nation’s missing personnel from past conflicts including policy, control, and oversight. In this capacity, he leads the entire process of research, investigation, recovery, and identification in order to provide the fullest possible accounting of our missing personnel to their families and to the nation.

Mr. Linnington graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., in 1980. He also earned a Master of Science in Applied Mathematics from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. His military education includes the Infantry Officer’s Basic and Advanced Courses at Fort Benning, Ga., US Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the National War College in Washington, D.C., where he earned a master’s degree in National Security Strategy.

Prior to his retirement, Mr. Linnington served as the Military Deputy to the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) from 2013 to 2015. From 2011 to 2013, he served as the Commanding General, Military District of Washington and Commander, Joint Force Headquarters-National Capital Region.

Leading up to his assignment to the National Capital Region, Linnington held General Officer positions of responsibility as Deputy Commanding General, Fort Benning, Ga.; Commandant of Cadets, United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.; and in Kabul, Afghanistan (International Security Assistance Force Joint Command).

Mr. Linnington’s 35-year military career included duties in key command and staff positions worldwide. He served on the Army Staff, The Joint Staff, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense’s Staff. Mr. Linnington’s combat experience included command of the 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division in support of both Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Mr. Linnington served three tours in combat operations and has received numerous awards and decorations commensurate with his distinguished military service. He was an Airborne, Air Assault, Pathfinder, and Ranger qualified officer, and he earned the Expert Infantryman’s Badge and the Combat Infantryman’s Badge.

Mr. Linnington is married and has two children.
Brigadier General Mark Spindler

Brigadier General Mark Spindler assumed duties as the 2nd Deputy Director of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) September 22, 2015 after most recently serving as the 47th Commandant of the United States Army Military Police School and Chief of the Military Police Regiment at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Brigadier General Spindler hails from St. Louis Missouri, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Military Police Corps and Regular Army of the United States from the University of Missouri-Columbia. In the course of his career, he has earned advanced degrees from Central Michigan University and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, National Defense University, Washington DC.

Brigadier General Spindler has commanded Soldiers and Civilians from Platoon through Brigade level in both the United States and abroad. He has served in four overseas tours in the European Area of Operation, as well as multiple tours of duty in the Pentagon and the Military District of Washington. His operational assignments include: peace enforcement operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina as a Battalion Operations Officer; Stability Operations in Kosovo as a combat support Battalion Commander; and combat operations in Baghdad Iraq as a combat support Brigade.

Commander Brigadier General Spindler has also served in key staff positions on both the Army Staff as a Personnel Specialist, and the Joint Staff as a Strategist in the design and development of the National Military Strategy. As Deputy Director of DPAA, Brigadier General Spindler is responsible for the global analysis and investigation, search and recovery, and laboratory operations to identify unaccounted-for Americans from past conflicts in order to support the Department of Defense’s personnel accounting.

In addition to his individual awards and decorations, Brigadier General Spindler has been awarded the Army Superior and Meritorious Unit Awards for Operation Joint Endeavor, Operation Joint Guardian, and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Brigadier General Spindler is married to the former Ellen Carroll of St Louis Missouri. They have four children; Dan currently working on his education, Tom a Graphic Designer, Ben a Geologist, and their youngest child Mary enters the University of Missouri – Columbia this August as a freshman.
The Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced that the remains of a U.S. soldier, missing from the Korean War, have been identified and will be returned to his family for burial with full military honors.

Army CPL Grant H. Ewing, 28, of Fort Lupton, Colo., was buried Oct. 19, in his hometown. In late November 1950, Ewing was assigned to Battery C, 38th Field Artillery Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division (ID), which was deployed north and east of the town of Kunu-ri, North Korea. On Nov. 25, 1950, 2nd ID was attacked by Chinese forces, which forced the unit to withdraw south to a more defensible position. Before they could disengage, the 2nd ID was forced to fight through a series of Chinese roadblocks, commonly known as “the Gauntlet”. Ewing was reported missing in action during this battle.

In 1953, as part of a prisoner of war exchange known as Operation Big Switch, returning American soldiers who had been held as prisoners of war reported that Ewing was among the many men captured by Chinese forces and died in February 1951, in prisoner of war Camp 5, in Pyoktong, North Korea. His remains were not among those returned by communist forces during Operation Glory in 1954.

Between 1990 and 1994, North Korea turned over to the U.S. 208 boxes of human remains now believed to contain more than 600 U.S. servicemen who fought during the war. North Korean documents turned over with some of the boxes indicated that some of the remains were recovered from the vicinity where Ewing was believed to have died.

To identify Ewing’s remains, scientists from the DPAA and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory (AFDIL) used circumstantial evidence, dental comparison, and two forms of DNA analysis including; mitochondrial DNA and Y-chromosome Short Tandem Repeat DNA (Y-STR) analysis, which matched his brother.
US ARMY CPL ROBERT E MEYERS

The Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced that the remains of a U.S. serviceman, missing from the Korean War, have been identified and will be returned to his family for burial with full military honors.

U.S. Army Cpl. Robert E. Meyers, 21, of Greencastle, Pa., was buried Oct. 26, in Arlington National Cemetery, near Washington D.C. Meyers was assigned to Company A, 2nd Engineer Combat Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division, and was declared missing in action, Dec. 1, 1950, after his unit was involved in combat operations in the vicinity of Sonchu, North Korea. The U.S. Army declared Meyers deceased March 2, 1954.

In 1954, United Nations and communist forces exchanged the remains of war dead in what came to be called “Operation Glory.” All remains recovered in Operation Glory were turned over to the Army's Central Identification Unit for analysis. The remains they were unable to identify were interred as unknowns at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Hawaii, known as the “Punchbowl.”

In 2012, due to advances in technology, the Department of Defense began to re-examine records and concluded that the possibility of identification for some of these unknowns now existed. To identify Meyers' remains, scientists from DPAA and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory used circumstantial evidence, dental analysis, and chest radiographs, which matched Meyers’ records.

ARMY CPL. GEORGE H MASON

The Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced that the remains of a U.S. serviceman, missing from the Korean War, have been identified and will be returned to his family for burial with full military honors.
Army Cpl. George H. Mason, 19, of Byhalia, Miss., was buried Oct. 20, in his hometown. In early February 1951, Mason was assigned to 2nd Reconnaissance Company, 2nd Infantry Division, and was deployed near Chuam-ni, South Korea, when their defensive line was attacked by Chinese forces. This attack forced the unit to withdraw south to a more defensible position. Mason was reported as missing in action Feb. 14, 1951.

On June 22, 1951, the People's Republic of China announced in a radio broadcast that Mason had been captured by enemy forces.

In 1953, during the prisoner of war exchanges historically known as “Operation Little Switch” and “Operation Big Switch,” returning U.S. soldiers who had been held as prisoners of war did not have any information concerning Mason. When no further evidence supporting his capture was available, a military review board amended his status to presumed dead.

Between 1990 and 1994, North Korea returned 208 boxes of commingled human remains to the United States, which we now believe contain the remains of at least 600 U.S. servicemen who fought during the war. North Korean documents included in the repatriation indicate that some of the remains were recovered from the area where men captured from Mason’s unit were believed to have died.

ARMY CPL. ROBERT WITT

The Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced that the remains of a U.S. serviceman, missing from the Korean War, have been identified and will be returned to his family for burial with full military honors.

Army Cpl. Robert V. Witt, 20, of Bellflower, Calif., was buried Oct. 30 in Whittier, Calif. In late November 1950, Witt was assigned to 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry Regiment, 31st Regimental Combat Team (RCT), 7th Infantry Division, historically known as Task Force Faith. The 31st RCT was deployed east of the Chosin Reservoir, North Korea, when it was attacked by overwhelming numbers of Chinese forces. On Dec. 1, 1950, remnants of the 31st RCT began a fighting withdrawal to more defensible positions near Hagaru-ri, south of the reservoir. On Dec. 2, 1950, Witt was reported as missing in action.
In 1953, during the prisoner of war exchanges historically known as “Operation Little Switch” and “Operation Big Switch,” repatriated U.S. soldiers told debriefers that Witt had been captured during the battle and died from malnutrition. His remains were not among those returned by Communist forces in 1954, however.

Between 1990 and 1994, North Korea returned to the United States 208 boxes of commingled human remains, which we now believe contain the remains of at least 600 U.S. servicemen who fought during the war. North Korean documents included in the repatriation indicated that some of the remains were recovered from the area where Witt was believed to have died. Additionally, in July 2000, a joint U.S./Democratic People’s Republic of Korea team excavated a burial site near Hwaong-Ri Village, North Korea, and recovered human remains.

To identify Witt’s remains, scientists from DPAA and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory used circumstantial evidence and forensic identification tools, including mitochondrial, Y-chromosome short tandem repeat, and autosomal chromosome DNA analyses, which matched his brother.

ARMY PFC FRANK WORLEY

The Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced that the remains of a U.S. serviceman, missing from the Korean War, have been identified and will be returned to his family for burial with full military honors.

Army Pfc. Frank Worley, 21, of Wilmington, N.C., was buried Nov. 6 in Salisbury, N.C. On Feb. 11, 1951, Worley and elements of Battery A, 503rd Field Artillery Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division (ID), were occupying a position in the vicinity of Hoengsong, South Korea, when their unit was overwhelmed by Chinese forces. This attack caused the 2nd ID to withdraw south to a more defensible position. Worley was reported missing after the attack.

In 1953, during the prisoner of war exchanges historically known as “Operation Little Switch” and “Operation Big Switch,” returning American soldiers did not have any information concerning Worley. A military review board amended his status to deceased in March 1954. Worley’s remains were also not among those returned by communist forces during “Operation Glory” in 1954.
Between 1990 and 1994, North Korea returned to the United States 208 boxes of commingled human remains, which we now believe contain the remains of at least 600 U.S. servicemen who fought during the war. North Korean documents included in the repatriation indicated that some of the remains were recovered from the vicinity where men captured from Worley’s unit were believed to have died.

In the identification of Worley’s remains, scientists from DPAA and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory used circumstantial evidence, dental comparison, and forensic identification tools, including mitochondrial DNA analysis and Y-chromosome short tandem repeat DNA analysis, which matched his brothers.

ARMY CPL. MARTN A. KING

The Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced the remains of a U.S. serviceman, unaccounted for from the Korean War, have been identified and will be returned to his family for burial with full military honors.

Army Cpl. Martin A. King, 18, of Harrisburg, Pa., was buried Nov. 9 in Annville, Pa. In early November 1950, King was assigned to Company E, 2nd Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, when his unit was attacked by Chinese forces while occupying a position along the Nammyon River, near Unsan, North Korea. King was reported missing in action on Nov. 2, 1950, while his unit was conducting a fighting withdrawal to a more defensible position.

In 1953, during the prisoner of war exchanges historically known as “Operation Little Switch” and “Operation Big Switch,” American soldiers who were returned told debriefers that King had been captured during the battle and died from malnutrition at Pyoktong POW Camp. His remains were not among those returned by communist forces in 1954.

Between 1990 and 1994, North Korea returned to the United States 208 boxes of commingled human remains, which we now believe contain the remains of at least 600 U.S. servicemen who fought during the war. North Korean documents included in the repatriation indicated that some of the remains were recovered from the area where King was believed to have died.
Army Sgt. 1st Class Dean D. Chaney

The Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced that the remains of a U.S. serviceman, missing from the Korean War, have been identified and will be returned to his family for burial with full military honors.

Army Sgt. 1st Class Dean D. Chaney, 21, of Bloomville, Ohio, was buried Nov. 13 in his hometown. In late November, 1950, Chaney was assigned to Company K, 3rd Battalion, 35th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, which established defensive positions near Yongsan-dong, North Pyongan Province, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.), about ten miles north of the Ch’ongch’on River. About 100 soldiers from the Chinese People’s Volunteer Forces set up a roadblock behind the unit and cut off their withdrawal routes. These enemy forces quickly attacked the regiment. It was during this fight that Chaney went missing in action.

In 1953, during the prisoner of war exchanges historically known as “Operation Little Switch” and “Operation Big Switch,” repatriated U.S. soldiers who had been held as prisoners of war reported that Chaney had died from malnutrition at POW Camp 5 in April 1951. A military review board later amended Chaney’s status to deceased.

Between 1990 and 1994, North Korea returned to the United States 208 boxes of commingled human remains, which we now believe contain the remains of at least 600 U.S. servicemen who fought during the war. North Korean documents included in the repatriation indicated that some of the remains were recovered from the area where Chaney was believed to have died.

To Identify Chaney’s remains, scientists from DPAA and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory used circumstantial evidence and forensic identification tools, including mitochondrial, autosomal chromosome, and Y-chromosome Short Tandem Repeat DNA analyses, which matched two of his brothers.
## 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

### Department of State
- **Overseas Citizens Services**
  - U.S. Department of State
  - 4th Floor
  - 2201 Pennsylvania Ave, NW
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### New Book Release by Adam Makos

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Families United in a Search for Truth, Dignity, Acknowledgment and Closure

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