THE FRONT PAGE
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May 2019 Issue #63
POW-MIA WE Remember!

2019 FAMILY UPDATE SCHEDULE*
April 27 Salt Lake City, UT
May 18 Omaha, NE • September 07 Dayton, OH

REMINDER

Thank you to the many members
that sent their 2019 membership
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haven’t sent one in already. Thank
you very much.

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Farewell, General Smith . . .

On this day in 1951, Gen. Oliver P. Smith, the Commanding General of 1st Marine Division, turned over command of his beloved Marines to Gen. Gerald C. Thomas.

Smith’s service in Korea was over.

During his nine months with 1st MarDiv, the 58-year-old WWII veteran led his men through the Inchon Landing, liberation of Seoul, Battle of Chosin, and numerous combat operations from January to April 1951.

He would best be remembered, however, for his courageous leadership at Chosin. His famous words, “Retreat, hell! We’re not retreating, we’re just advancing in a different direction,” became one of the most quoted phrases of the Korean War and would later symbolize the heroic actions of all those who fought and died during the epic breakout to Hungnam in December 1950.

Smith’s professionalism, efficiency, cool-headedness, and tenacity earned him the respect and admiration of his men and secured his place in the pantheon of legendary Marine generals.

His nearly 40-year career came to a close in 1955 and on Christmas Day, 1977, he passed away at the age of 84.

Today we pay tribute to Oliver “O.P.” Smith and all the men who fought with him during World War II and Korea.

We will always remember you!

“Those we love don’t go away,
they walk
beside us everyday.
Unseen, unheard, but
always near, so loved,
so missed, so very dear”
Today and everyday, I honor POW/MIA Private First Class (PFC) Earl C. Nazelrod from Oakland, Maryland who served in L Company, 3rd Battalion of 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division in the United States Army. He is one of the many brave and courageous United States Tiger Group soldiers who was forced to march the Tiger Death March at gunpoint, enduring torture and below freezing temperatures with lack of food, clothing, and little shelter in North Korea.

He is my Uncle Earl who never came home from the Korean War and I salute him. Uncle Earl was deprived of living and I was deprived of meeting my Uncle by the communist government of North Korea. Many years before I was born, Uncle Earl's parents (my grandparents) and his nine siblings (my Uncles and Aunts) were sickened and devastated by the Western Union telegram of August 18th, 1950, announcing that he was missing in action. Uncle Earl never got to see his family ever again. Briefly, let me tell you his Korean War story of why he is my hero.

Uncle Earl was captured by the North Koreans a few days after July 18th, 1950. Uncle Earl was one of the valiant ground combat soldiers, defending Taejon “long enough for allies to form a defensive perimeter around Pusan from which they were able to finally stop the advance and counter-attack, pushing the North Korean Army back across the 38th Parallel and beyond” (DPAA, 2018). The following account was recorded by the DPAA:

On 5 September, he [Earl C. Nazelrod] was one of some 750 POWs and civilian internees moved to train to the Manpo area on the south bank of the Yalu River. On 31 October, he and his companions began a terrible march to the northeast, inland from the south bank of the Yalu River, to the so-called “Apex Camps.” Many men died along the way, but we know that PFC Nazelrod lived to reach the first village, Chunggang-jin, where they stayed a few days. The group then moved to the nearby village of Hanjang-ni, where they encamped for the winter. During March, the surviving POWs moved again, to a former Japanese police compound between the villages of An-dong and Kaeyambol. PFC Nazelrod died there of malnutrition, exhaustion and possibly incipient pneumonia during May 1951, and was buried by his companions near the edge of the compound. (DPAA, 2018)

This is a brief account of Uncle Earl’s sacrifice for freedom and liberty. Johnny Johnson, one of the courageous Tiger Group survivors recorded Uncle Earl’s actual death on April 14, 1951. According to the DPAA and Jack Goodwin (Tiger survivor Korean POW from 7/6/1950 until 8/29/1953), my Uncle is buried near the stream by the old Japanese police building (see photos) at Camp 3. Our family is hoping that DPAA will get access to this area to bring Uncle Earl’s remains home. I am very proud of my Uncle’s sacrifice. He and his unit helped to create the 38th parallel. His sacrifice represents the right of the South Korean people to live free from tyranny and free from an oppressive dictatorship. God bless the people of South Korea. May freedom and liberty one day reach the North Korean people, for every human has the natural right to be free.

Respectfully, Diana Mills  Niece of POW/MIA PFC Earl C. Nazelrod
NEWTON: U.S. Capt. Leonard LaRue peered through his binoculars on Dec. 23, 1950 and surveyed a heartbreaking scene from the deck of his ship. Thousands of Koreans - men, women and children - their eyes filled with fear - were crammed onto the docks of the City of Hungnam, desperate to flee the invading Chinese communist forces that were closing in quickly during the early months of the Korean War.

Time was of the essence for Capt. LaRue, who after the war became Benedictine Brother Marinus of St. Paul's Abbey here, and the brave crew of his U.S. Merchant Marine cargo freighter, the S.S. Meredith Victory, to save as many of those ragged and frightened refugees as possible. Artillery fire roared above them, as they wasted no time in loading their new passengers, who took only what they could, into the ship’s hold and on deck and then steamed out of port and imminent danger. Armed with courage and compassion, the captain and crew risked their lives to transport their precious cargo -14,005 refugees - on a perilous 450-mile voyage through treacherous mine- and submarine-infested waters to the safety of Goeje Island on that Christmas Day. The mission - undertaken against all odds - has been called a “Christmas Miracle.”

“I think often of that voyage. I think of how such a small vessel was able to hold so many persons and surmount endless perils without harm to a soul. And as I think, the clear, unmistakable message comes to me that on that Christmastide, in the bleak and bitter waters off the shore of Korea, God's own hand was at the helm of my ship,” Brother Marinus, a Benedictine monk at St. Paul's Abbey from 1954 until his death in 2001, said in a reflection.

Recognizing that heroic voyage of Brother Marinus and his crew and his profound faith in God, Bishop Serratelli has opened his cause for sainthood in the Diocese of Paterson.

On March 25, the Solemnity of the Annunciation of the Lord, the Bishop signed and sealed a decree that opens “the informative process for Beatification and Canonization” to “study the heroic virtues and reputation of the holiness of the Servant of God, Brother Marinus” - the first step in his cause. With this historic decree, also signed by Sister of Christian Charity Joan Daniel Healy, diocesan chancellor, Catholic faithful can pray to God through the intercession of Brother Marinus, who has been bestowed with title “Servant of God.”

In 2017, the Apostleship of the Sea of the United States of America, a non-profit, private association of Christian faithful, based in Port Arthur, Texas, had petitioned Bishop Serratelli to open his cause for sainthood. Recently, the Bishop announced that he planned to open Brother Marinus’ cause during a meeting of the N.J. Catholic Conference - another part of the first step.

Bishop Serratelli’s signing of the decree, in part, also recognizes the providence of God, who sent a group of monks from South Korea to Newton in 2001 to save St. Paul’s from closing - nearly 51 years after Brother Marinus and his crew of the S.S. Meredith Victory rescued those desperate refugees at Hungnam. By 2000, the number of monks at St. Paul’s had declined, causing discussions about closing the abbey and transferring the rest of the monks to other abbeys. The next year, six monks from the Waegwan community in South Korea accepted St. Paul’s invitation to live and serve in Newton, arriving two months after Brother LaRue died on Oct. 14, 2001 at 87. St. Paul’s has become a dynamic spiritual center for the Korean Catholic community.
How Tootsie Rolls Accidentally Saved Marines During War

Have you ever wondered why Tootsie Rolls hold significance with the Marine Corps? During the Korean War, the First Marine Division met the enemy at Chosin mountain reservoir in subfreezing temperatures. Out of ammunition, Marines called in for 60mm mortar ammo; code name “Tootsie Rolls.” The radio operator did not have the code sheets that would tell him what a “Tootsie Roll” was, but knew the request was urgent; so he called in the order. Soon, pallets of Tootsie Roll candies parachuted from the sky to the First Marine Division! While they were not ammunition, this candy from the sky provided well needed nourishment for the troops. They also learned they could use warmed Tootsie Rolls to plug bullet holes, sealing them as they refroze.

Over two weeks of incessant fighting, the 15,000-man division suffered 3,000 killed in action, 6,000 wounded and thousands of severe frostbite cases. But they accomplished their goal and destroyed several Chinese divisions in the process. Many credited their very survival to Tootsie Rolls. Surviving Marines called themselves “The Chosin Few.”

In L.I.N.K.S. you’ll learn about the Marine Corps’ history, culture, and how to navigate through your time at your installation and with the Marine Corps. Next time you pass the candy isle and see tootsie rolls, think of how sweet those little chocolate snacks were to the “Chosin Few.”

If you would like to learn more historical facts about the Marine Corps, click here to find a L.I.N.K.S. class near you. We offer special classes for children and teenagers too!

HONORING ALL WHO SERVED

Please God
Grant them Courage
when times are bleak
Grant them strength
when they feel weak
Grant them comfort,
when they feel all alone.
And most of all, God,
Please bring them all home.
Army Sgt. Frank J. Suliman, 20, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Jan. 15, 2019. In late 1950, Suliman was a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, fighting against members of the Chinese People’s Volunteer Forces (CPVF) in North Korea.

Army Pvt. Winfred L. Reynolds, 20, of High Point, North Carolina, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Jan. 16, 2019. In April 1951, Reynolds was a member of Medical Company, 32nd Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division, and attached to 2nd Platoon, Company C, 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry Regiment, near Hwach’on Reservoir, South Korea. He was killed on April 26, 1951, while caring for wounded Soldiers.

Army Master Sgt. Charlie J. Mares, 30, of Waelder, Texas, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Feb. 4, 2019. In July 1950, Mares was a member of Company C, 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, engaged in combat against the Korean People’s Army.

Army Cpl. Carlos E. Ferguson, 20, of Dawson, West Virginia, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Feb. 4, 2019. In May 1951, Ferguson was a member of Company L, 3rd Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, engaged in combat against the Korean People’s Army and the Chinese People’s Volunteer Forces.

Army Cpl. James C. Rix, 18, of Alamo, Georgia, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Feb. 8, 2019. In November 1950, Rix was a member of Company E, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division. He was killed in action on Nov. 30, 1950, during heavy fighting between the Chinese People’s Volunteer Forces (CPVF) and the 7th Cavalry Regiment in the vicinity of North Pyongan Province, North Korea.

Army Cpl. Stephen P. Nemec, 21, of Cleveland, Ohio, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on July 13, 2018. In late 1950, Nemec was a member of Company A, 1st Battalion 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, engaged in heavy fighting against the Chinese People’s Volunteer Forces (CPVF) at Turtle Head’s Bend, near the village of Unsan, North Korea.

Army Capt. Rufus J. Hyman, 23, of Memphis, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Feb. 20, 2019. In July 1950, Hyman was an infantry officer with Company A, 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, engaging in combat actions against the North Korean People’s Army in the vicinity of Kwonbin-ni, South Korea. Hyman was declared missing in action on July 30, 1950. In July 1951, a Search and Recovery Team from the American Registration Service Group recovered an isolated burial in the vicinity of where Hyman was last seen.

Army Capt. Rufus J. Hyman, 23, of Memphis, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Feb. 20, 2019. In July 1950, Hyman was an infantry officer with Company A, 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, engaging in combat actions against the North Korean People’s Army in the vicinity of Kwonbin-ni, South Korea.

Army Cpl. Benjamin W. Scott, 19, of Alamo, Mississippi, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Feb. 20, 2019. In July 1950, Scott was a member of Company M, 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, engaging in combat actions against the North Korean forces in the vicinity of Choch’iwon, South Korea.
Army Cpl. Benjamin W. Scott, 19, of Alamo, Mississippi, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Feb. 20, 2019. In July 1950, Scott was a member of Company M, 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, engaging in combat actions against the North Korean forces in the vicinity of Choch’iwon, South Korea. Scott was declared missing in action on July 12, 1950. In May 1952, remains were found in the vicinity of where Scott was last seen.

Army Sgt. Frank J. Suliman, 20, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Jan. 15, 2019. In late 1950, Suliman was a member of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, fighting against members of the Chinese People’s Volunteer Forces (CPVF) in North Korea.

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Army Master Sgt. Charlie J. Mares, 30, of Waelder, Texas, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Feb. 4, 2019. In July 1950, Mares was a member of Company C, 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, engaged in combat against the Korean People’s Army. Mares was reported missing in action following the battle, fought near Kwonbin-ni, South Korea, on July 31, 1950. In May 1951, a set of remains located in the vicinity of where Mares was lost, arrived at the Central Identification Unit in Kokura, Japan.

Army Cpl. Carlos E. Ferguson, 20, of Dawson, West Virginia, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Feb. 4, 2019. In May 1951, Ferguson was a member of Company L, 3rd Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, engaged in combat against the Korean People’s Army and the Chinese People’s Volunteer Forces. The battle, fought near Kangye, South Korea, from May 16-20, was named the “Battle of the Soyang River.” Ferguson was reported missing in action on May 18, 1951.

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Army Cpl. Stephen P. Nemec, 21, of Cleveland, Ohio, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on July 13, 2018. (This identification was initially announced on Feb. 25, 2019.) In late 1950, Nemec was a member of Company A, 1st Battalion 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, engaged in heavy fighting against the Chinese People’s Volunteer Forces (CPVF) at Turtle Head’s Bend, near the village of Unsan, North Korea.
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Army Pfc. James C. Williams, 19, of Alton, Illinois, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for on Dec. 20, 2018. On July 20, 1950, Williams was a member of Medical Company, 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, when he was killed in action near Taejon, South Korea.

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Army Private Frist Class James C. Williams was accounted for on Dec. 20, 2018. On July 20, 1950, Williams was a member of Medical Company, 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, when he was killed in action near Taejon, South Korea. Multiple eye witnesses stated that Williams was killed while trying to transport patients from the Taejon Air Strip.
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Army Corporal John G. Krebs was accounted for on Dec. 17, 2018. On July 11, 1950, Krebs was a member of Company L, 3rd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division, engaged in combat operations against the North Korean People’s Army south of Chonui, South Korea, when he was declared missing in action.

Army Private First Class Karl L. Dye was accounted for on Dec. 3, 2018. In July 1950, Dye was a member of Battery B, 52nd Field Artillery Battalion, 24th Infantry Division, engaged in combat operations against North Korean (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea) forces, near Taejon, South Korea.

Army Corporal Frederick E. Coons was accounted for on Oct. 29, 2018. On July 29, 1950, Coons was declared missing action in the vicinity of Geochang, South Gyeongsang Province, South Korea, when he couldn’t be accounted for after a unit withdrawal action to set up a roadblock against North Korean Forces.
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