

**THE FRONT PAGE**  
KOREA-COLD WAR  
FAMILIES OF THE MISSING  
PO Box 454  
FARMINGDALE, NY 11735



<http://www.koreacoldwar.org/>

**SEND TO:**

NOVEMBER 2010 ISSUE #30  
POW-MIA WE REMEMBER!

## 2010 - 2011 FAMILY UPDATE LOCATIONS 2010 - 2011

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

- **2010 - 2011 Family Updates and Annual Briefings 2010 - 2011 •**
- **Nov 20, 2010 Burlingame, CA • Jan 22, 2011 Scottsdale, AZ • Feb 26, 2011 Baton Rouge, LA •**
- **Mar 26, 2011 Nashville, TN • Apr 30, 2011 Columbus, OH • May 21, 2011 Green Bay, WI •**
- **Jun 25, 2011 Princeton, NJ • Jul 21-23, 2011 Arlington, VA \* • Sep 1-2, 2011 Vienna, VA \*\* •**
- **Oct 1, 2011 Wichita, KS • Nov 19, 2011 • Savannah, GA •**

\* The Southeast Asia Annual Government Briefing

\*\* The Korean and Cold War Annual Government Briefings

### Treasurer's Corner by Gail Stallone:

**We wish to welcome our new members!**

**Deborah Gordan**  
**Susan Hall**  
**Karen Held**

**Robert Long**  
**Jo Chris Reinert**  
**Pablo Sanchez**

Contact your Congressional Rep through the U.S. Capitol Switchboard - 1-202-224-3121 or House 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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**Please send in your membership renewal early. It is easy to be distracted with the oncoming holidays. January will be here before you know it. It is because of you, our members, that we can continue our work. Please take a minute and send your renewal in today.**



**IN MY OPINION**  
**by IRENE L. MANDRA**

Dear Members,

In My Opinion  
November 2010

Hats off to DPMO for a fantastic job with the Korea/Cold War family update that took place August 26 & 27, 2010 in Washington DC. We had

one of the largest attendances (600 people). We only had one other time when that number was larger.

The packets that were given out, for the families to read, I could not believe the report from JPAC. It doesn't seem fair again to Korea/Cold War or to WWII.

**Here Are the Statistics: 2009**

**Vietnam War:** Number of Missions 41, Percentage (which means money and resources) 59.4% Number of yearly ID's 18 Percentage 18.9%

**Korean War:** Number of Missions 6, Percentage 8.7% Number of ID 22, Percentage 23.2%

**WWII:** Number of missions 21, percentage 30.4%, ID 55 percentage 57.9%

I hope you are in complete amazement as I am at the percentage of resources given to Vietnam and the small results that they are getting while giving Korea & WWII so little and yet getting such a big return for their efforts. Does this make any sense??? Just think if more resources were given to Korea/WWII the result would be phenomenal. We would have closure for so many families.

**JPAC Effort: 2010**

**Vietnam War:** Number of missions 46, Percentage 60.5%, Number of ID's for the calendar year 5, percentage 13.5%

**Korean War:** Number of missions, 10, percentage 13.2%, Number of ID 6, percentage 16.2%

**WWII:** Number of missions 20, percentage 26.3%, ID 25, percentage 67.6%

Why are the result for Vietnam so little when most of the resources are given to Vietnam. Is it because JPAC goes to the same location 6 and 7 and 8 times using resources that can be better spent.

I have said it over and over that all the wars should be treated equally, all these men died for their country. I am hoping now with General Tom in command at JPAC that fairness will be given to all our men.

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E-mail Melody Raglin at raglinmia@yahoo.com



**• NEWS • NEWS • NEWS • NEWS • NEWS • NEWS •**

With a great deal of sadness we announced the passing of Jack Adkison, a friend for over ten years and a loyal member of our organization. Jack was a Korean War veteran, who served in the Navy. He spent countless hours searching for information on his missing brother, Sgt. Harold F. Adkison, a US Army Ranger. His friendship will be truly missed

**Identified and Returned Home:**

**U.S. Army Corporal Harry J. Reeve of Philadelphia**

He will be buried in Radcliff, Ky.

Captured and executed in November 1950, remains recovered 2004, identified 2010.

**U.S. Army Sgt. Charles P. Whitler of Kentucky**

He will be buried in his hometown of Cloverport, Ky.

Captured and executed in November 1950, remains recovered 2004, identified 2010.

**U.S. Army Sgt. Donald M. LaForest of Michigan**

He will be buried Oct. 14 at Arlington National Cemetery.

Captured and executed in November 1950, remains recovered 2004, identified 2010.

**U.S. Army Master Sgt. John G. Linkowski of NY**

He will be buried Oct. 14 at Arlington National Cemetery.

Captured and executed in November 1950, remains recovered 2004, identified 2010.

**U.S. Army Cpl. Frank H. Smith, lost on July 25, 1951**

He will be buried in North Syracuse, N.Y.

He was KIA/BNR July 1953.

**Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command  
Public Affairs Office**

**Oct. 20, 2010 --- Release # 11-1**

~ NEWS RELEASE ~

**POW/MIA RECOVERY & INVESTIGATION TEAMS SEARCH FOR  
MISSING AMERICANS**

JPAC teams search for missing in action (MIA) Americans from Vietnam War, Korean War

JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM, Hawaii (Oct. 20, 2010) – Several archeological recovery teams and investigation teams from the U.S. Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) recently deployed to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the Republic of Korea searching for MIA's from the Vietnam and Korean War.

Recovery teams will search for human remains, life support items, and other material evidence (personal and military issued items) that may further the identification of Americans missing from past U.S. conflicts. Investigation teams will authenticate leads from eyewitnesses, conduct field research, and gather information throughout the various provinces to determine whether or not there will be a return visit for excavation at a later date.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Approximately 60 JPAC team members will investigate and excavate several sites associated with Vietnam War losses. Three recovery teams will search the Yen Bai, Dien Bien, and Kon Tum provinces at sites where six Americans may have perished.

Two investigation teams will authenticate eyewitness leads and conduct field research throughout 12 provinces, searching for information for 21 unsolved cases. The approximately 40-day long undertaking marks the 101st Joint Field Activity in Vietnam.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: More than 45 JPAC recovery team members will excavate three aircraft crash sites and one ground site in search of 12 missing Americans at sites in the Khammouan, Savannakhet and Xekong provinces. The approximately 35-day deployment marks the 116th Joint Field Activity in Laos.

Republic of Korea: A JPAC investigation team will investigate eight case sites located throughout the Kangwon and Kyonggi provinces. The team will spend approximately 30 days gathering information to further qualify cases for future excavation.

Falling directly under the U.S. Pacific Command, the jointly-manned organization of more than 400 military and civilian specialists has investigated and recovered missing Americans since the 1970's. To date, close to 1,700 Americans are still listed as Missing in Action from the Vietnam War, 8,100 from the Korean War, approximately 125 from the Cold War, and 74,190 are missing from World War II.

The ultimate goal of the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, and of the agencies involved in returning America's heroes home, is to achieve the fullest possible accounting of Americans lost during the nation's past conflicts.

**"Until They Are Home"**

**S. Korea to launch study on number of its POWs in N. Korea - Yonhap News Agency - October 31st, 2010**

SEOUL, Oct. 31 (Yonhap) -- South Korea plans to start an additional study to figure out how many of its prisoners of the Korean War have been held in North Korea, defense officials said Sunday.

The planned study was prompted by the fact that four South Korean soldiers, originally believed to have been killed in action in North Korea during the 1950-53 war, met their family members from the South at the ongoing reunions of families separated by the war.

South Korean officials believe about 500 POWs are still captive in North Korea, but the North has officially denied their existence for decades, claiming it does not hold any soldiers from the South against their will.

"As the four soldiers, who were categorized in 1957 as killed in action during the Korean War, were confirmed alive, we plan to begin an additional study to figure out the number of POWs in the North," a defense ministry official said.

However, the official admitted that it would become nearly impossible for the ministry to grasp the exact number of POWs in North Korea unless the North cooperates with the plan.

"North Korea's cooperation is quintessential for an accurate study, but it's difficult to get such cooperation because the North denies the existence of (South Korean) POWs," the official said, requesting anonymity.

Since 1994, 79 POWs have escaped North Korea and found their way back to South Korea. Of them, 62 are still alive.

Meanwhile, the defense ministry will decide on whether to change the death records for the four South Korean soldiers in North Korea after the reunions are over.

"In line with the will of their family members, we will sort out the matter of whether to revise their death records," another ministry official said.

Hundreds of South Koreans have been reunited with their families split by the war at the Mount Kumgang resort on the North's southeastern coast. The meetings will last until Friday.

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**• NEW KOREAN WAR BOOKS •**

The Korean War: A History (Modern Library Chronicles) by Bruce Cumings (Jul 27, 2010)

Such Men as These: The Story of the Navy Pilots Who Flew the Deadly Skies over Korea by David Sears (May 11, 2010)

Give Me Tomorrow: The Korean War's Greatest Untold Story--The Epic Stand of the Marines of George Company by Patrick K. O'Donnell (Nov 2, 2010)

The Darkest Summer: Pusan and Inchon 1950: The Battles That Saved South Korea--and the Marines--from Extinction by Bill Sloan (Nov 23, 2010)

## Remains of soldier lost in Korean War brought home The Associated Press - October 29, 2010

For 60 years, Diane Kula didn't know what happened to her big brother Don.

She says then-Army Cpl. Donald Maurice LaForest spent a brief leave at their Bay City, Mich., home in the fall of 1950 then left to help fight a war in faraway Korea.

He told his family he would be gone for a couple months then back home in time for Christmas to see his stylish, 14-year-old sister wearing her poodle skirt and saddle shoes.

He would repeatedly play Bing Crosby's "I'll Be Home for Christmas," a tune that Kula now calls a "miserable song that I still can't listen to even today."

For her, LaForest didn't come home until this month, when an Army honor guard buried his remains in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

"It is closure for me," the Las Vegas resident said as she sat with her husband, Dick Kula, and an Army National Guard sergeant who would escort them to the Washington, D.C., service. "It's such an overused word. But we brought him home. That's what this is about \_ bringing him home. And we achieved it."

Her brother was a proud young man with dark brown hair, blue eyes and a wide smile as he posed for his Army photo.

"He had a wacky sense of humor," Kona said. "He loved to pick up a broom and strum it, singing love songs."

In January, the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command finally unraveled the mystery about her brother, who rose to sergeant in the 8th Cavalry Regiment.

He had been guarding his battalion's command post when it was overrun by enemy forces. His unit, Lima Company of the 3rd Battalion, saw heavy fighting that came down to hand-to-hand combat.

When it was over on Nov. 2, 1950, he had been captured with nine other soldiers and a translator from the army of the Republic of Korea.

Kula said she never thought he had been taken prisoner.

"It's one thing to die in battle, but it's quite another to be taken out in the field and executed," she said. "They had no weapons. They had nothing. They were just marched out there and executed."

Two soldiers who survived the execution, Pfc. Joseph Doherty and Cpl. Franklin Harding, told the story of the war crime that violated the Geneva Convention and is contained in an inch-thick report from the Accounting Command.

The 11 POWs were taken to a farmhouse about a mile from the battleground where they were held until Nov. 16, 1950. Four North Korean soldiers marched LaForest and his comrades to the edge of a rice field and told them to lie down. When they refused, they were shot where they stood. Without being hit, Doherty and Harding fell to the ground and pretended to be dead.

That night, the farmer waved to the two survivors to come back to the farmhouse. They carried out Sgt. 1st Class Lawrence Nolan, who survived the execution but was seriously wounded. He died the next day.

The bodies of LaForest, the translator and the other six soldiers \_ John G. Linkowski, Silas W. Wilson, Charles P. Whitler, Stanley P. Arendt, Harry J. Reeve and Charles H. Higdon \_ were buried in a mass grave.

Kula remembers the night of Nov. 3, 1950, when her family was told that her 19-year-old brother was missing in action.

**CONTINUED**

A Western Union delivery man shined a flashlight on their house number and knocked on the front door. The family was sitting around the dining room table playing cards. Nobody wanted to answer the door.

When her father finally did, he was handed a telegram that spelled out the bad news.

"That's the terrible thing about missing in action," Kula said. "You hold onto hope so much longer than you really, really want to. Killed in action, that's final. That's over. You can put it to bed."

"But missing in action? My mother had a nervous breakdown."

The news "left a hole that lasts forever," she said. "You have no idea when it's going to be over, and it took 60 years for it finally to be over. You always think, gee, maybe he escaped. And he was such a cutie, maybe some Korean gal took him in."

In 1953, the Department of Defense declared LaForest dead. But Kula said she always held hope that he might be among the prisoners of war.

The family tuned in to a marathon of radio reports on the release of ex-POWs. "I remember us all taking turns listening to see if his name came up," she said.

As decades passed, the rest of her family \_ her mother, father and four siblings \_ tried to close that chapter of their lives. All but one, her oldest brother, Jerome LaForest, died not knowing what had happened.

Then one day, Kula read an article about remains of U.S. soldiers being found in North Korea in an area near Unsan. That's where a recovery team excavated a mass grave in May 2004 in a berm along a rice field.

"He was in that vicinity, and I just couldn't let it go," she said.

She contacted the Accounting Command and offered to submit a DNA sample. The command sent mobile blood units to her home in Michigan and to the home of her youngest son Steven Butts of Las Vegas.

After years of analysis comparing DNA samples with bone fragments, retrieving handwritten dental records and researching debriefing reports of the two surviving soldiers, who have since died, the command was able to confirm the identity of LaForest in 2009, a year after Kula moved to Las Vegas.

She said she now has relief from the ordeal. A thought that comforts her is that the remains of Sgt. 1st Class Linkowski of Buffalo, N.Y., will be buried alongside Don's.

"It's almost like brothers that have been together so long and now eternity together. I just love that," she said.

Her advice to other relatives:

"Anyone who has anyone still missing, give your DNA," she said.

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### • COLD WAR BOOKS • COLD WAR BOOKS •

Crisis on the Korean Peninsula by Christoph Bluth (Jul 31, 2011)

A Failed Empire: The Soviet Union in the Cold War from Stalin to Gorbachev (New Cold War History) [Paperback]  
Vladislav M. Zubok (Author)

The Great Cold War: A Journey Through the Hall of Mirrors (Stanford Security Studies) by Gordon S. Barrass

The Specter of Communism: The United States and the Origins of the Cold War, 1917-1953 (A Critical Issue) by Melvyn P. Leffler

The Cold War: The United States and the Soviet Union, 1917-1991 by Ronald E. Powaski

**July 29, 1953 Incident (Cape Povorotny) : Note from the American Embassy at Moscow to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, October 9, 1954**

**EDITED TO FIT**

The Government of the United States of America refers again to the destruction on July 29, 1953 by Soviet military aircraft of a United States Air Force B-50 type aircraft off Cape Povorotny in the international air space over the Sea of Japan. On January 26, 1954, following an intensive investigation and study of the incident, the United States Government delivered to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a note(2) requesting certain detailed information with respect to the incident and with respect to the various allegations made by the Soviet Government in prior notes of July 30, 1953,(3) August 4, 1953(4) and August 26, 1953 (5). The Soviet Government having failed to reply to the United States Government's note of January 26, 1954, the United States Government, through its Embassy at Moscow, transmitted another note on May 25, 1954 (6) to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs inquiring when a reply might be expected to the note of January 26, 1954. The Soviet Government has made no reply or acknowledgement whatever to either note, although far more than sufficient time has elapsed to enable the Soviet Government to make a reply or to state its intentions with respect to such reply. The United States Government must conclude, therefore, that the Soviet Government is fully aware that it is not in a position to make a responsive or adequate reply to the United States Government's note of January 26, 1954.

This circumstance, the United States Government concludes, reinforces and confirms the essential accuracy of the findings of fact resulting from the United States Government's own investigation and study, as well as of the statements made in the various communications of the United States Government to the Soviet Government on this subject, particularly the United States Government's note of August 4, 1953 (7)

The United States Government therefore takes this opportunity to place solemnly upon the record the facts relevant to the Soviet Government's liability and to prefer against the Soviet Government a formal international diplomatic claim for damages as set forth below.

The United States Government is prepared to prove by evidence in an appropriate forum, and it charges, the following:

1. Early in the morning of July 29, 1953 a four-engine aircraft of the United States Air Force, of the B-50 type, was duly dispatched from its base in Japan by United States Air Force authorities to perform a routine navigational mission in the air space over the international waters of the Sea of Japan, returning to base in Japan upon completion of the mission. The officers and crew were instructed prior to departure that under no circumstances was the aircraft to fly closer to the Soviet-held land mass than twelve nautical miles.

Upon its departure the B-50 type aircraft had on board a crew of seventeen persons, all members of the United States Air Force and all nationals of the United States. They were, as the Soviet Government was informed in the United States Government's note of August 4, 1953, the following:

Stanley Keith O'Kelley-Captain-Serial No. AO 776002

John Ernst Roche-Captain-Serial No. AO 2029268

Edmund Joseph Czyz-1st Lieutenant-Serial No. AO 2072656

Lloyd Clayton Wiggins-1st Lieutenant-Serial No. AO 695999

James Gordon Keith-1st Lieutenant-Serial No. AO 2092926

Warren John Sanderson-1st Lieutenant-Serial No. AO 2066184

Robert Elbon Stalnaker-1st Lieutenant-Serial No. AO 761337

John Cyrus Ward-Captain-Serial No. AO 865270

Francisco Joseph Tejada-Major-Serial No. AO 726704

Frank Ernest Beyer-1st Lieutenant-Serial No. AO 2093286

Francis Luther Brown-Master Sergeant-Serial No. AF 19 053497

Donald Wayne Gabree-S. Sergeant-Serial No. AF 19 333787

Roland Edgar Goulet-A/1C-Serial No. AF 12 323933

James Edwin Woods-A/2C-Serial No. AF 24413122

Charles Joseph Russall-A/2C-Serial No. AF 13 351658

Donald George Hill-S. Sergeant-Serial No. AF 19 353976

Earl Wilbur Radelin, Jr.-A/2C-Serial No. AF 14 370732

The B-50 aircraft proceeded on a course of approximately 315 degrees from the Japanese Island of Honshu. When it arrived in the air space over the international waters of the Sea of Japan at a point approximately 50 miles from the coastline, the aircraft turned to the right and proceeded on an easterly heading, flying at an altitude of approximately 20,000 feet, the crew carrying out the instructions given them as above stated.

The aircraft had reached a point in the air space over the international waters of the Sea of Japan approximately 40 miles south of Cape Povorotny, flying on a heading of approximately 95 degrees at an altitude of 20,000 feet when suddenly, at approximately 6:15 in the morning local time and without any prior warning whatever Soviet MIG-15 type aircraft intercepted and fired upon the United States aircraft. One MIG-15 type aircraft commenced the interception and firing by coming up from below and to the left of the B-50 and shooting the No. 1 engine, rendering it inoperative. One or more additional MIG-15 type aircraft thereupon appeared behind the B-50, directed fire on the No. 4 engine and upon the right wing and other portions of the aircraft, and set the No. 4 engine on fire. When the Soviet MIG-15 aircraft appeared from behind, shooting at the B-50, one or more of the personnel on board the B-50 aircraft opened fire in self-defense against the oncoming attacking MIG-15 aircraft, but to no avail.

Immediately upon being hit, the B-50 aircraft dived sharply, losing altitude rapidly. The shots from the rear attack tore off the right wing and the tail section and caused the aircraft to disintegrate. The component parts of the B-50 then hit the water, at approximately the same position at which the interception and attack took place. The total time which elapsed between the commencement of the attack until the component parts of the aircraft hit the water was approximately two minutes.

Upon the B-50's first becoming disabled, in consequence of the actions of the MIG-15 aircraft against it, the members of the crew of the B-50 were directed by the aircraft commander, Captain Stanley K. O'Kelley, to abandon the aircraft and to seek safety by bailing out of the aircraft. The United States Government is informed and believes that, apart from First Lieutenant James Gordon Keith, all members of the crew above named bailed out of the aircraft, or parachuted, into the Sea of Japan approximately 40 miles south of Cape Povorotny.

The United States Government finds, and charges, that all the actions of the MIG-15 type aircraft above described were taken upon the deliberate and willful orders of competent Soviet authorities.

When the B-50 failed to return to its base at the time required for its return, and could not be otherwise accounted for, the competent United States authorities commenced and conducted a meticulous and thorough search of the area by aircraft and by surface vessels of the United States Government and with the assistance of a naval vessel of the Australian Government in the area. **CONTINUED**

The search of the Sea of Japan off Cape Povorotny succeeded in the sighting in the international waters of several survivors and disclosed the active presence in the same area of Soviet PT-type boats, trawlers and aircraft. One of the search aircraft dropped a lifeboat to a group of survivors but only Captain John E. Roche, the co-pilot, was able to reach the lifeboat and get into it. Intermittent fog hampered the rescue efforts and no other personnel could be rescued by the United States and Australian surface vessels. When the weather in the area cleared up, by dawn of July 30, 1953, no evidence of survivors, other than Captain Roche, could be seen in the international waters of the Sea of Japan by the air or surface rescue craft.

2. The United States Government finds, and charges, that in direct consequence of the Soviet Government's actions above described, the following took place:

a. The B-50 aircraft was totally destroyed.

b. First Lieutenant James Gordon Keith, navigator situated in the nose of the aircraft, was thrown from his position and mortally wounded, so that he was unable to bail out from the aircraft, and died.

c. Captain Stanley K. O'Kelley, the aircraft commander, although he succeeded in bailing out from the aircraft to the waters of the Sea of Japan, was badly injured and shocked as a direct result of the shooting by the MIG-15 aircraft, and died as a result of these physical injuries and shock and of his exposure for approximately twenty hours in the Sea of Japan.

d. Master Sergeant Francis Luther Brown, flight engineer, although he succeeded in bailing out from the aircraft to the waters of the Sea of Japan, was badly injured and shocked as a direct result of the shooting by the MIG-15 aircraft, and died as a result of these physical injuries and of shock and of long exposure in the Sea of Japan.

e. Captain John Ernst Roche, the co-pilot, was thrown headlong into the body of the aircraft, suffering numerous bodily injuries and shock as a direct result of the shooting by the MIG-15 aircraft but he succeeded in bailing out from the aircraft. He suffered further shock and exposure in the Sea of Japan from approximately 6:17 in the morning local time, July 29, 1953, to approximately 4:20 in the morning local time July 30, 1953. He was rescued from the waters of the Sea of Japan by a search vessel of the United States Navy.

f. The remaining thirteen members of the crew have not so far been accounted for. The United States Government finds, however, that all of them suffered bodily injury and shock as a direct result of the shooting by the MIG-15 aircraft. It finds further that a number, if not all, of them successfully parachuted to the surface of the Sea of Japan in the area above described in which the attack and destruction of the B-50 took place. It must conclude that these persons were either picked up alive by surface vessels of the Soviet Government in the area in which they hit the water, or that in due course, dead or alive, they were carried by the prevailing currents to Soviet-held territory and into the Soviet Government's custody. Those dead, the United States Government finds and charges, were brought to their death by the injuries caused in the course of the attack on the B-50 aircraft, by shock and by exposure in the waters of the Sea of Japan. Those that were alive when they came into the custody of the Soviet Government, the United States Government finds and charges, suffered in addition injuries and anguish caused by their long detention by the Soviet Government, by the failure of the Soviet Government to inform the United States Government with respect to their whereabouts and their condition or to permit them to communicate with United States Government authorities.

These conclusions are based on the following considerations:

(i) As the United States Government has previously indicated personnel on board search craft of the United States Government observed at least twelve Soviet PT-type boats, at least one armed trawler-type Soviet naval vessel, and Soviet aircraft, proceeding at high speed to and from the area of the scene of the incident. Other surface vessels of Soviet nationality were in the vicinity. These observations were made as late as 3 o'clock in the afternoon local time July 29, 1953. In view of the failure of the Soviet Government to make responsive reply to questions of the United States Government in its note of January 26, 1954 on this subject, the United States Government is confirmed in its conclusion, and it charges, that these Soviet craft picked up survivors and portions of the disabled B-50 aircraft.

The United States Government finds as a result of its investigation that in its notes above mentioned the Soviet Government willfully and knowingly made material misstatements of fact for the purpose of creating an untrue record and of misleading the United States Government. These misstatements of fact are most explicitly made in the Soviet Government's note of August 26, 1953 on this subject, which substantially reiterates the misstatements contained in the Soviet Government's earlier notes on the same subject.

The United States has suffered the following items of damage in direct consequence of the foregoing illegal acts and violations of duty and international legal obligations, for which the Soviet Government is liable, and the United States Government demands that the Soviet Government pay the following sums on account thereof:

1. United States Air Force airplane B-50 type No. 47-145A and equipment thereon, amounting in total to \$1,468,908.56.
2. Damages to the United States by the willful and unlawful conduct of the Soviet Government \$491,584.38.
3. Damages to Captain John Ernst Roche, a national of the United States, for injuries to him, \$25,000.00.
4. Damages to the next-of-kin, nationals of the United States, for the deaths of Captain Stanley Keith O'Kelley, Master Sergeant Francis Luther Brown, First Lieutenant James Gordon Keith, \$150,000.00.
5. Damages to the next-of-kin, nationals of the United States, of the remaining thirteen crew members for all injuries resulting from the willful and unlawful conduct of the Soviet Government, including the wrongful deaths of such crew members or the wrongful and unlawful detention by the Soviet Government of such members of the crew as survived, \$650,000.00.

The United States Government declares that its demand for compensation on account of the members of the crew who survived does not imply the acquiescence of the United States Government in the withholding of those crew members from return to the United States, or the suppression by the Soviet Government of information regarding their whereabouts or welfare, or the making of false statements by the Soviet Government with respect thereto. The United States takes this opportunity again to demand that the Soviet Government forthwith provide the information in this regard which the United States Government has already requested, and make provision for the prompt return of any crew members whom it may still be holding or of whose whereabouts it is informed, and in the interim to provide such crew members with the maximum degree of care and comfort and facilitate access to them by appropriate representatives of the United States Government.





**Chit Chat News**  
**by IRENE L. MANDRA**

Dear Members,

We had our annual dinner at the family outreach in Washington DC August 27, 2010 at the Sheraton Hotel. The staff did a wonderful job at setting up the round tables, the lovely linens

and fresh flowers for each table. I was so pleased that I wrote a thank you letter to the hotel. This year we honored Philip Michael O'Brien, senior forensic analyst. We had 59 people that attended our dinner, the food was delicious. I am including Mr. O'Brien's bio so you can read for yourself what a deserving individual he is.

**Award for Phil O'Brien**

Tonight we have the honor to show our appreciation for a gentlemen who has worked for DPMO for fifteen years as a senior forensic analyst. In those years he has helped many families of the missing.

Philip O'Brien is a former Captain in the US Air Force where he served as an aircraft maintenance officer and in the Air Force history and audit programs. Having a love for flying, Phil also has been a single engine aircraft and instrument flight instructor. Prior to joining DPMO Phil taught history and government courses at Valley City state University in North Dakota.

Phil's specific area of expertise is in US losses during the Korean War, especially POWs within North Korea. Within the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office, Phil specific duties include working with Department of Defense anthropology lab at Hickam AFB, in Hawaii, and with DNA Lab in Rockville, Maryland.

We have 8,023 American servicemen and 7 US civilians, remain unrecovered from the Korean War and 125 unrecovered from the Cold War. Phil works very closely with forensic recovery teams in South Korea and China. Much of Phil's work concentrates on matching DNA samples to plausible names.

Phil's dedication to the mission and his hard work contribute immeasurably to the accounting mission's forensic process by developing best available correlations and background information that hopefully will eventually lead to the recovery, identification, and return of our war heroes. Is it any wonder that I call him Mr. Wonderful? Ladies & Gentlemen I give you Philip Michael O'Brien.

**JPAC Needs Your Help! Gathering DNA samples from family members of missing service members is vital to the identification process.**

**Service Casualty Offices**  
**Department of the Army**

(800) 892-2490 US Army Human Resources Command  
Attn: AHRC-PED-F  
200 Stovall Street  
Alexandria, VA 22332-0482

**Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps**

(800) 847-1597 Manpower and Reserve Affairs (MRA) Personal and Family Readiness Division 3280 Russell Road Quantico, VA 22134-5103

**Department of the Navy**

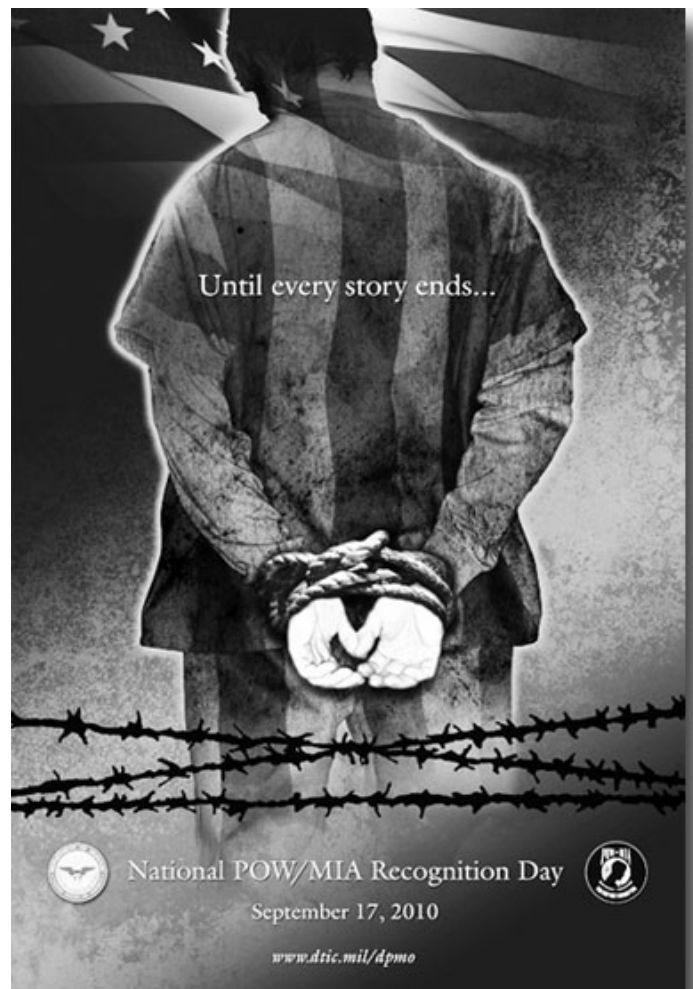
(800) 443-9298 Navy Personnel Command Casualty Assistance and Retired Activities Branch POW/MIA Section (PERS-P665) 5720 Integrity Drive Millington, TN 38055-6210

**Department of the Air Force**

(800) 531-5803 US Air Force Mortuary Affairs Operations, 116 Purple Heart Drive, Dover AFB, DE 19902

**Department of State**

(202) 647-6769  
Office of American Citizens Services and Crisis Management  
CA/OCS/ACS/EAP  
2201 C Street, Northwest, Room 4811  
Washington, DC 20520-4818



**X-rays help to ID Korean War casualties  
Out of options, US taps Mass. Lab  
By Brian MacQuarrie, Globe Staff | October 26, 2010**

GREAT BARRINGTON — Hunched over a pair of hazy photos, Emily Wagner maneuvers a tiny spatula to rearrange the torn and furrowed film that shows the chest X-ray of a missing Korean War soldier.

It's slow, painstaking work in a converted cotton mill in the Berkshires, but the payoff could be immeasurable. By putting its film-restoration skills to new use, a photo laboratory here is in the vanguard of a promising Defense Department effort to identify the remains of Korean War veterans, six decades after the conflict began.

"It's a huge breakthrough for us," said John Byrd, lab director at the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command in Hawaii, who estimated the improved photos might help identify as many as 200 remains that lie buried in the national military cemetery in Honolulu. "It's fantastic is what it is."

The project, for which the Chicago Albumen Works photo lab in Great Barrington received a \$400,000 contract, also is close to the heart of Doug Munson, who owns the company where restored photographs of Abraham Lincoln, 19th-century Paris, and old New Orleans hang on the exposed-brick walls.

"I've begun to realize how phenomenally important it is to the families of the missing to have that closure," Munson said. "We're all deeply gratified to be a part of that."

By restoring the images, which actually are 1950s photographs of an X-ray screen, the federal POW/MIA Command hopes to match the pictures with remains to be disinterred from the National Military Cemetery of the Pacific, commonly called the Punchbowl.

The X-rays, which contain the soldier's names, were taken at induction. The starting point of a match, Byrd said, will be the telltale characteristics of the collarbone.

"We've had so many cases here that just get stuck, because you don't have that piece of information that you need to determine beyond a doubt who it is," Byrd said.

The expertise of Chicago Albumen Works, which Byrd said the POW/MIA Command could find nowhere else in the country, is critical because the formaldehyde products used in the processing of Korean War remains destroyed the mitochondrial DNA.

"We were shocked and surprised to learn that, probably because of the way the remains had been processed, we can't get any DNA out of them," Byrd said.

With DNA analysis no longer a reliable option, the command began searching for the X-ray images, which they knew had been taken because of decades-old references in papers on tuberculosis research. But another obstacle appeared, Byrd said. The X-rays, which had been largely forgotten, were about to be destroyed, they later learned, because of decomposition and the government's plan to recycle the silver in them.

"We didn't know where they were. We couldn't get anybody to tell us," Byrd said of the X-rays. "It wasn't until a few years ago that they were actually located in a big warehouse in St. Louis."

The next stop was Great Barrington, which Carl Stephan, a forensic anthropologist with the POW/MIA Command, visited this spring with a small batch of images as a test project.

**C O N T I N U E D** When two matches were made in conjunction with Munson's lab, an exciting new path to identification seemed possible.

"The images that have been produced have been of excellent quality," Stephan said, who learned of the lab through a recommendation from the Library of Congress.

More than 8,000 veterans of the war remain missing or unidentified, said Larry Greer, spokesman for the Pentagon's POW/MIA office. The recovery effort, by US teams working in North Korea, has been suspended since 2005 because of diplomatic tensions and concerns about the safety of the recovery teams, he said.

"Technically, we're still at war with North Korea," Greer said.

The 800 images that Munson is handling, nearly all of them from the Korean War, center on unknown remains that are buried in the Punchbowl. All unidentified remains from the war that are in US custody, about 850 casualties, are interred in individual graves in the cemetery. The bones of other casualties are still somewhere on the Korean peninsula, Greer said.

"We are estimating that 200 or more individuals may be ultimately identifiable," Byrd said, and that matches "in the majority of these cases" would rely on the X-ray images.

The potential of the work has heartened veterans such as Tom Hudner, 86, a Medal of Honor recipient from Concord.

"This is extremely exciting," said Hudner, a Navy pilot who crash-landed his plane in North Korea in an unsuccessful effort to save a downed comrade, whose remains have not been recovered. "There are so many families that know only that their loved ones are missing."

As promising as the restoration work appears, the process is daunting. In addition to the lack of mitochondrial DNA, film of the early 1950s used a cellulose acetate base, which Munson said is extremely susceptible to deterioration that leaves the image discolored, obscured, and distorted by cracks and crinkles.

"It takes infinite patience," Munson said.

By the Vietnam War, Munson said, cellulose acetate had been replaced by polyester, which is much more stable and lasting.

The project is being conducted under tight security. After each improved photograph is scanned digitally, the data are stored in a locked hard-drive bolted to the wall. The computer images, along with the X-ray photos, are then shipped back to the POW/MIA Command.

"This is another tool that the march of technology is offering to us," said Greer, who added that the Pentagon has been charged by Congress with doubling the annual identification of US war remains by 2015.

For veterans and technicians, the project has become personal.

"I think it's incredible that we can do something for the families of soldiers so long after the war," Wagner said after piecing together an image. "It's an inspiring mission."

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**"When even one American -- who has done nothing wrong  
-- is forced by fear to shut his mind and close his  
mouth, then all Americans are in peril."**

Harry S. Truman



## Four soldiers thought dead reunited with families October 31, 2010

MOUNT GEUMGANG, North Korea With tears and screams mingling with joy and delight, 436 South Koreans were reunited with their relatives in North Korea over the weekend in a hotel at this eastern mountain resort after six decades of separation.

Among 97 North Koreans who had emotional encounters with their loved ones, mostly in their 70s and 80s, were four former South Korean soldiers, who were listed as having died in battle during the 1950-53 Korean War.

The family were informed just before the three-day reunion that the four were still alive in the North.

One of them was Ri Jong-ryol, who joined the South Korean military during the war only 100 days after his son Min-gwan was born.

The 90-year-old Ri, who went missing during the war and was then registered as a soldier killed in action, was the oldest among the North Korean residents chosen for the latest round of reunions in 13 months.

"I assumed that you had passed away. We have even held a memorial service for you," said Lee Min-gwan with teardrops tumbling down his cheeks while looking at his frail-looking, limping father whose face he never remembered.

Looking sad while meeting his son in a wheelchair, who had lost one of his legs after a car accident in 1989, Ri said in a weak and trembling voice, "I have never forgotten you, your mother and our family even for a day of the 60 years of our separation."

Ri Jong-ryol, who had difficulty speaking, perhaps because of a stroke he suffered nearly 20 years ago, applied for the family reunion. His family members in the South did not apply for the reunion as one of his comrades told them that he might have passed away on the battleground.

His younger brother Jong-sik was also at the reunion, saying "Mother had always prayed for your health every morning until before passing away." Jong-ryol also brought his son, born after he remarried in the North..

Another former South Korean soldier was Ri Won-jik, 77. He broke down with tears after he met with his older sister and three younger brothers who said their mother passed away. He was drafted while he was fleeing for safety away from his hometown in North Gyeongsang Province, during the war.

"I am sad that I cannot go to my father's grave," Ri said with a walking stick in his hand.

The family members of Yoon Tae-yong had also believed the notification that Yoon died during the war. He joined the military at age 20 in the middle of the war.

Former South Korean soldier Yoon Tae-yong (right) meets his brothers from the South at the Mount Geumgang resort in North Korea on Saturday. (Joint Press Corps)

"All of you must have believed that I died," Yoon said while meeting his four brothers. Looking at the pictures taken at his parent's 60th birthday, he smiled, saying "Thank you for bringing them here."

Bang Yong-won, 81, who volunteered to join the military after the outbreak of the war, looked deeply saddened after his older brother's wife said that his mother and brother died. His 94-year-old sister could not make it to the reunion event as her health has recently deteriorated. **CONTINUED**

Now that the four, who were listed in 1957 as having died in battle, were found to be alive, the government plans to verify the exact number of South Koreans held by the North as prisoners of war.

However, it appears to be difficult to get the exact number as the process requires cooperation with the Pyongyang government, which claims that all of the South Korean soldiers captured by the North have been converted to communism. The number of POWs is currently estimated at around 500, according to Seoul government officials.

"Cooperation from the North is necessary to get the exact number. But it would be difficult to get its assistance as it now denies the existence itself of the POWs," said a military official on condition of anonymity.

The government plans to determine whether to change the status of the four former South Korean soldiers based on their families' wishes, an official said.

"I understand that the Ministry of National Defense will determine whether to change their status to prisoners of war or just leave their status unchanged, according to their families' wishes," said a government official, requesting anonymity.

The official noted that even if their status changed, there would not be any benefits for the family in the South, adding that only when they return to the South, will there be benefits.

Also, during the reunions over the weekend, Kim Rye-jeong, 96, had an emotional encounter with her 71-year-old daughter Woo Jung-hye. Kim, who has applied for the reunion for the past 15 years, was the oldest among South Korean visitors at the reunion event.

Kim Rye-jeong, 96, from South Korea, embraces her North Korean daughter. (Joint Press Corps)

"I saw (you) only in dreams ... I have lived this long just to see you, daughter," Kim, who looked infirm with age, said while meeting her daughter, who showed her mother a series of medals and certificates an indication that she leads a comfortable life in the impoverished state.

"Let's not cry, mother. I have never forgotten you even for a moment," Woo said.

The South Koreans will return to the South on Monday after bidding farewell to their relatives in the North, probably for good unless the two Koreas are reunited in the near future.

By Song Sang-ho and Joint Press Corps

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### September 4, 1954 Incident (Sea of Japan) : Note from the American Embassy at Moscow to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, September 5, 1954(1)

A U. S. Navy P2V aircraft was attacked without warning by two MIG-type aircraft with Soviet markings at 1818 September 4 (local time). This attack took place over the international high seas approximately one hundred miles east of Vladivostok and forty-four miles from the Siberian coast(2). Each Soviet aircraft made one firing run on the U. S. Navy aircraft and disappeared towards the Siberian coast. As a result of this unwarranted and hostile attack, the U. S. Navy aircraft was destroyed. To this hour all survivors have not been recovered.

The U. S. Government protests this wanton and unprovoked attack on a U. S. Navy aircraft engaged on a peaceful mission over the high seas. The U. S. Government requests that measures be taken to subject those responsible to immediate and appropriate punishment. The U. S. Government reserves all rights to claim damages for loss of property and lives and for other circumstances resulting from this illegal attack by Soviet aircraft.

(1) Department of State Bulletin, Sept. 13, 1954, p. 364. Back

(2) The U.S. Navy stated on Sept. 6, 1954, that the incident occurred about 120 to 125 miles southeast of Vladivostok. [Footnote in original.]

## The Ride Home - By Gloria Johnson

Trying to put some words on paper or in this case "computer" while my memory is still fresh from my second "Ride Home".

I just returned from Andersonville Georgia where I was guest of Rolling Thunder, The National Parks Service and Friends of Andersonville for an extraordinary weekend commemorating The National POW/MIA Recognition Day 2010. I wish there was no reason to have a day like this, but unfortunately there are still tens of thousands of MIA's still unaccounted for from WWII to the present wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

I shared laughter and tears with many people on this special weekend. I heard the stories from Ex-POW's, their wives, MIA families like me and Gold Star mothers. We were all there for a common goal: To let the world know "We Will Not Forget".

We were honoured at a reception on Thursday night where we got to renew old acquaintances and make new friends. Refreshments were served. Too bad my husband didn't get to go. He loves "refreshments".

Friday morning we met at the Americus Walmart parking lot for an escorted ride to Andersonville for the Prisoner of War Recognition Ceremony. I rode the bus this year with many of the other MIA families and the ex-POWs. On arrival we were seated in front of the Vietnam Traveling Memorial Wall. It is a 3/5 scale of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC. It stands 6 feet tall at the center and covers almost 300 feet from end to end.

Quite an imposing sight.

To my right was another memorial. Eight engraved panels list over 4,000 fallen soldiers from Beirut, Operation Desert Shield, Operation Desert Storm, and Operation Enduring Freedom. It is entitled "Some Gave All". There was a fly-over by a Huey helicopter flying an American flag on one side and a POW/MIA flag on the other. Speeches, music, The Missing Man Table Ceremony, a bagpiper and taps rounded out the ceremony that morning.

Later in the afternoon the MIA families were honoured in a remembrance ceremony "Keeping the Promise -We Will Not Forget". We were serenaded by one of the local high school choruses. A slide show presentation was given which was put together by an MIA family member, Karoni Forrester whose father was lost in Vietnam. She generously shared a copy of the show with the family members. The Missing Man Table Ceremony was held with 5 of the family members taking part. Speeches were given by members of each branch of the military. Eighteen faces looked over us from above the stage.

My Dad's picture and 17 others were hanging over the stage. They looked so young. Much younger than most of the people in the audience. This ceremony ended with the bagpipes and then Taps. Weren't many dry eyes in the audience.

That evening all the ex-POWs, MIA families and Gold Star mothers were honoured at a Heroes Dinner Banquet, although I don't consider myself one of the heroes. I feel I was just there to represent one.

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The food was awesome. To end the ceremonies that evening we moved outside to the Wall for a Candlelight Service. Each MIA family and Gold Star Mother was escorted the length of the Wall by one of the members of Rolling Thunder. I was honoured to be escorted by Lisa. A very full and very emotional day.

Saturday morning dawned bright and beautiful. One last time we lined up at Walmart for our escorted ride back to Andersonville. We were escorted by Americus police, Macon County Sheriff, and Georgia State Patrol cars. People lined the sidewalks and roadways to wave at us, many holding American and/or POW/MIA flags. There is no lack of patriotism in Americus, Georgia.

During the ride I looked up and we were also being escorted by the Huey helicopter. The Recognition Ceremony honoured all with a proclamation from the President. I received dog tags with my father's name and date of loss and the words: "The Ride Home Sept 2010 We Will Not Forget".

For many years I thought no one else knew of the pain I felt not knowing what had happened to my dad. Further more, I thought no one cared. I am my daddy's only child and my mother has passed away. I often think, "Who will go on with the search once I am gone?" It is a comfort to know there are others who will keep the cause awake in the minds of the American people. They all deserve to come home.

Someone said to me this weekend, "It still hurts after all the years." How right they are! Sixty years is too long. In my daddy's last letter home he said "All I want to do is finish what we came here to do and go home." We must keep up the fight to bring them all home...whatever it takes.

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### Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command Public Affairs Office Sept. 29, 2010 Release # 10-17

~ NEWS RELEASE ~

POW/MIA RECOVERY, INVESTIGATION TEAMS RETURN  
JPAC teams return from search for missing Americans from Vietnam War, Korean War, WWII

JOINT BASE PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM, Hawaii (Sept. 29, 2010) – Several archeological and investigative teams from the U.S. Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) returned recently after searching for fallen Americans in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Kiribati, and Canada.

Investigation and recovery team's successfully uncovered evidence and information associated with Americans missing from the Vietnam War, the Korean War and World War II.

Recovery teams searched for human remains, life support items, and other material evidence (personal and military issued items). Investigation team's authenticated leads from eye witnesses, conducted field research, and gathered information to determine whether or not there will be a return visit for excavation at a later date.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Two recovery teams searched in the Quang Binh and Quang Nam provinces at sites where three missing aircraft crewmembers may have perished during the Vietnam War. The approximately 35-day long undertaking marked the 100th Joint Field Activity in Vietnam.

CONTINUED

**C O N T I N U E D** Republic of Korea: An investigation team authenticated leads from eye witnesses and conduct field research throughout the Kyonggi province. The team investigated 11 cases and performed "canvas operations" (witness interviews, case visits, and light test digging) throughout the various villages.

Five teams searched for WWII remains: three in the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, one in the Republic of Kiribati, and one team in Canada.

Republic of Kiribati: A recovery team excavated five sites searching for Marines who fought during The Battle of Tarawa. Government officials in Kiribati, local citizens and JPAC members gathered at a repatriation ceremony Sept. 20 to honor the remains of what is believed to be two U.S. Marines. The remains have since been turned over for transport to the Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii.

Independent State of Papua New Guinea: Two recovery teams searched in the Madang and Morobe provinces at sites associated with the loss of more than 21 Americans. The investigation team validated the authenticity of leads by conducting interviews, research, and field work in the Central and Northern provinces for 16 aircraft losses and more than 50 Americans still listed as missing in action.

Canada: An investigation team gathered information for a site in Newfoundland, Canada, where two missing aircrew members may have perished.

Falling directly under the U.S. Pacific Command, the jointly-manned organization of more than 400 military and civilian specialists has investigated and recovered missing Americans since the 1970's. To date, close to 1,700 Americans are still listed as Missing in Action from the Vietnam War, 8,100 from the Korean War, and approximately 74,190 missing from World War II.

The ultimate goal of the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, and of the agencies involved in returning America's heroes home, is to achieve the fullest possible accounting of Americans lost during the nation's past conflicts.

For more information and to view photos of these missions, visit the JPAC photo gallery at [www.jpac.pacom.mil](http://www.jpac.pacom.mil)

### **"Until They Are Home"**

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#### **Did You Know...**

The Korean War was the first direct conflict in the Cold War between U.S. and communist forces. Before the Korean War broke out, the United States was embroiled in a policy of containing Soviet/communist expansion through supporting local governments with all means necessary short of military intervention. The Korean War was the first deployment of U.S. troops to a combat zone to contain communist aggression. In later years, to contain communism, the United States would send troops to Vietnam. Stemming the spread of communism was a primary foreign policy goal during the Cold War.

Korea was also the first war that saw a United Nations coalition. The United States has continued to support United Nations military efforts, most recently missions referred to as "peace keeping."

## **The White House**

### **Office of the Press Secretary For Immediate Release September 16, 2010 Presidential Proclamation--National POW/MIA Recognition Day**

"Until every story ends" is a solemn promise to those who wear the uniform of the United States that they will never be left behind or forgotten. On National POW/MIA Recognition Day, we pay tribute to the American men and women who never returned home from combat, to those who faced unthinkable suffering as prisoners of war in distant lands, and to all servicemembers who have defended American lives and liberties with unwavering devotion. As a grateful Nation, we can never repay the profound debt to our heroes, and we will not rest until we have accounted for the missing members of our Armed Forces.

We demonstrate our deep gratitude and admiration for our brave patriots not in words alone, but in our actions to bring them home. Each year, specialists in our Department of Defense scour foreign battlefields and burial sites, interview witnesses, and search national and international archives for information about those missing from the Vietnam War, Korean War, Cold War, World War II, and other conflicts. Their work will not be complete, nor our commitment fulfilled, until the families of those taken or missing in action can rest knowing the fate of their loved ones.

On September 17, 2010, the stark black and white flag honoring America's prisoners of war and those missing in action will be flown over the White House; the United States Capitol; the Departments of State, Defense, and Veterans Affairs; the Selective Service System Headquarters; the World War II Memorial; the Korean War Veterans Memorial; the Vietnam Veterans Memorial; United States post offices; national cemeteries; and other locations across our country. It is a powerful reminder that our Nation will never cease in our task to recover, remember, and honor the courageous men and women who have served and sacrificed so much for each of us.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim September 17, 2010, as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. I urge all Americans to observe this day of honor and remembrance with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-fifth.

KOREA-Cold WAR FAMILIES OF THE MISSING, INC.  
PO Box 454  
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