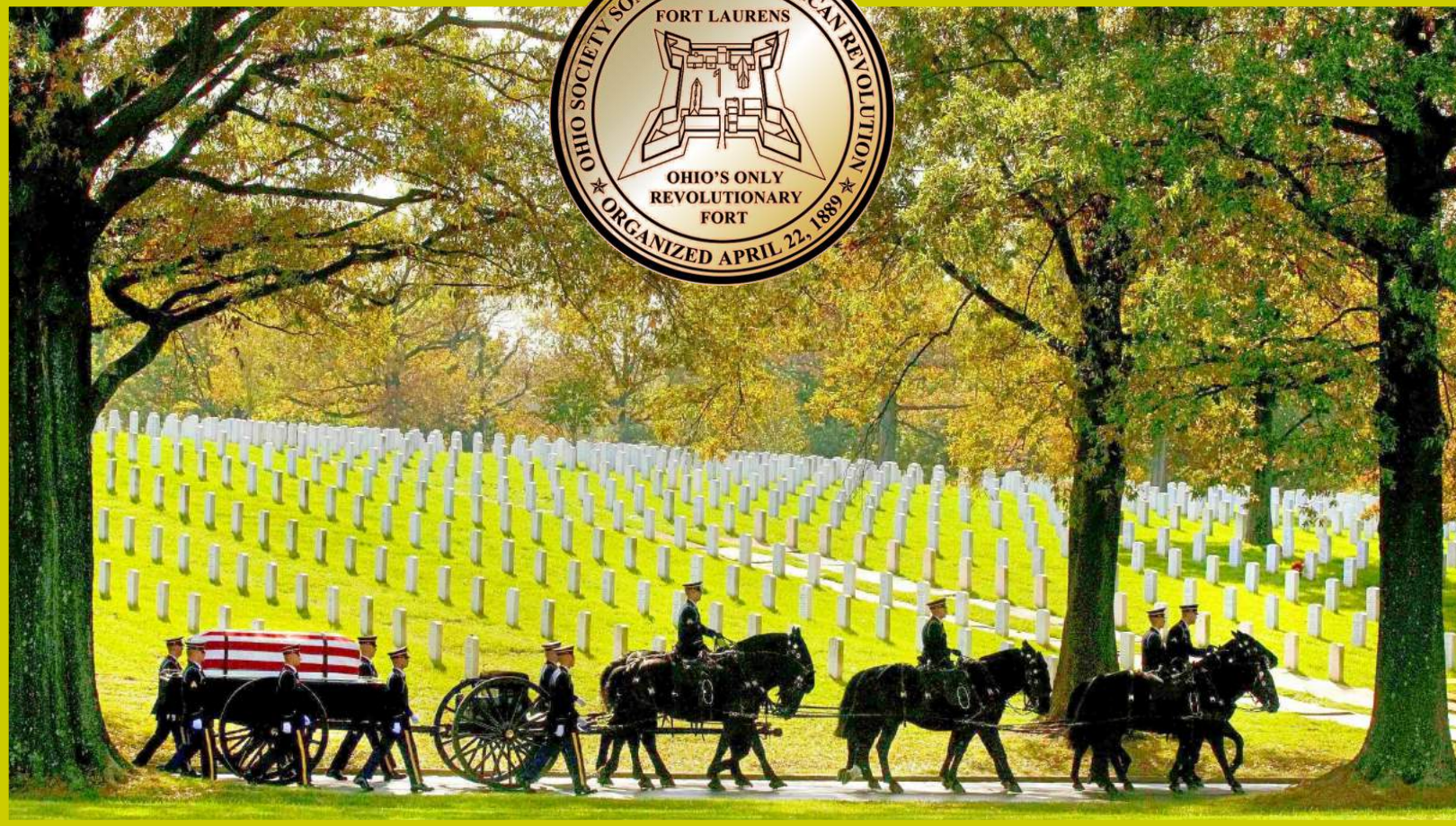


Ohio Remembers



A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES WILMER WHITE

KILLED IN ACTION – 2 JULY 1944 – MYITKYINA, BURMA
“E” Co. 2ND BN, 5307TH COMPOSITE UNIT (PROVISIONAL)



PRESS RELEASE | May 11, 2021

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced today that Army Pfc. James W. White, 21, of Chester, Ohio, killed during World War II, was accounted for on Jan. 29, 2020.

WASHINGTON

In the spring and summer of 1944, White, an infantryman, was a member of Company E, 2nd Battalion, 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional), also known as Merrill's Marauders. After taking the airfield in Myitkyina, Burma, from the Japanese on May 17, White's battalion was tasked with holding the airfield and taking part in the siege of Myitkyina. White was reported to have been killed during fighting on July 2.

The remains of servicemen killed during the battle were buried in at least eight different temporary cemeteries and numerous isolated burial locations. Eventually, all known burials were concentrated into the U.S. Military Cemetery at Myitkyina, including the remains of those who were not identified. In January and February 1946, all of the remains at the U.S. Military Cemetery were disinterred and transferred to the U.S. Military Cemetery at Kalaikunda, India. The exhumation of the U.S. Military Cemetery at Kalaikunda was conducted in September and October 1947.

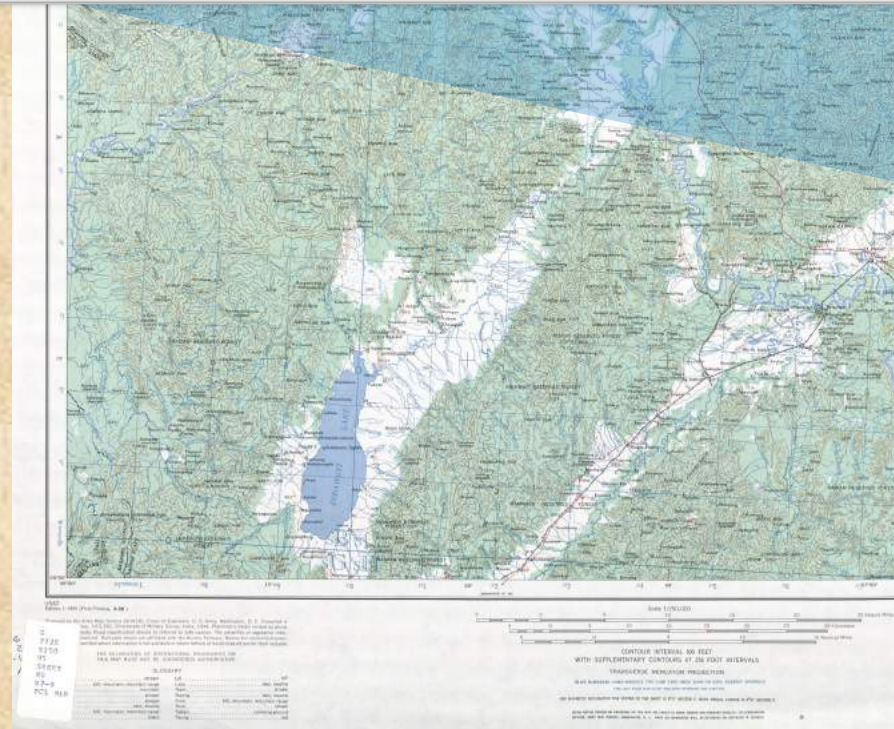
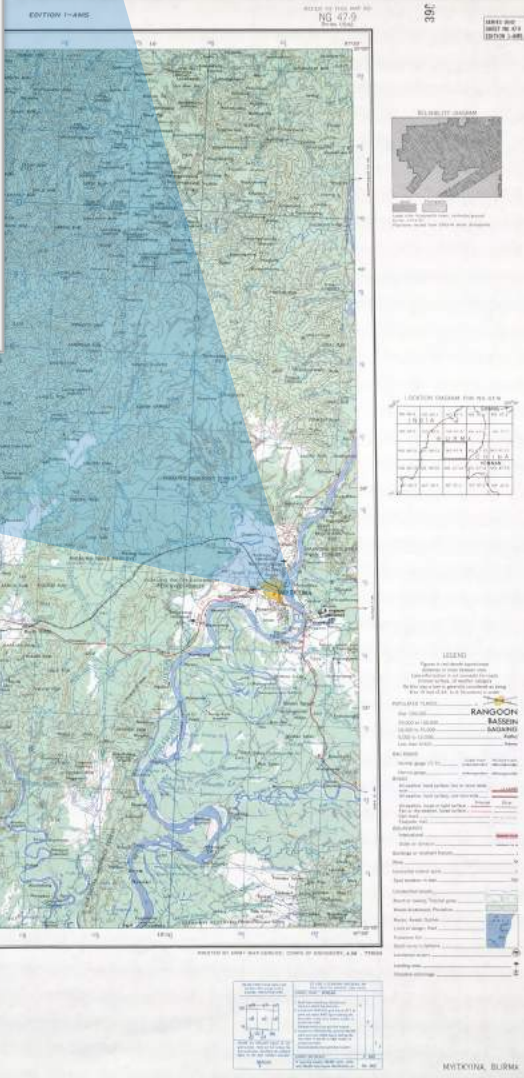
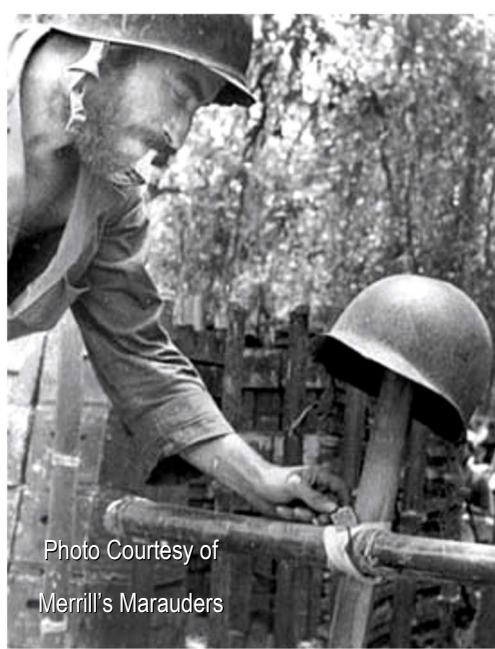
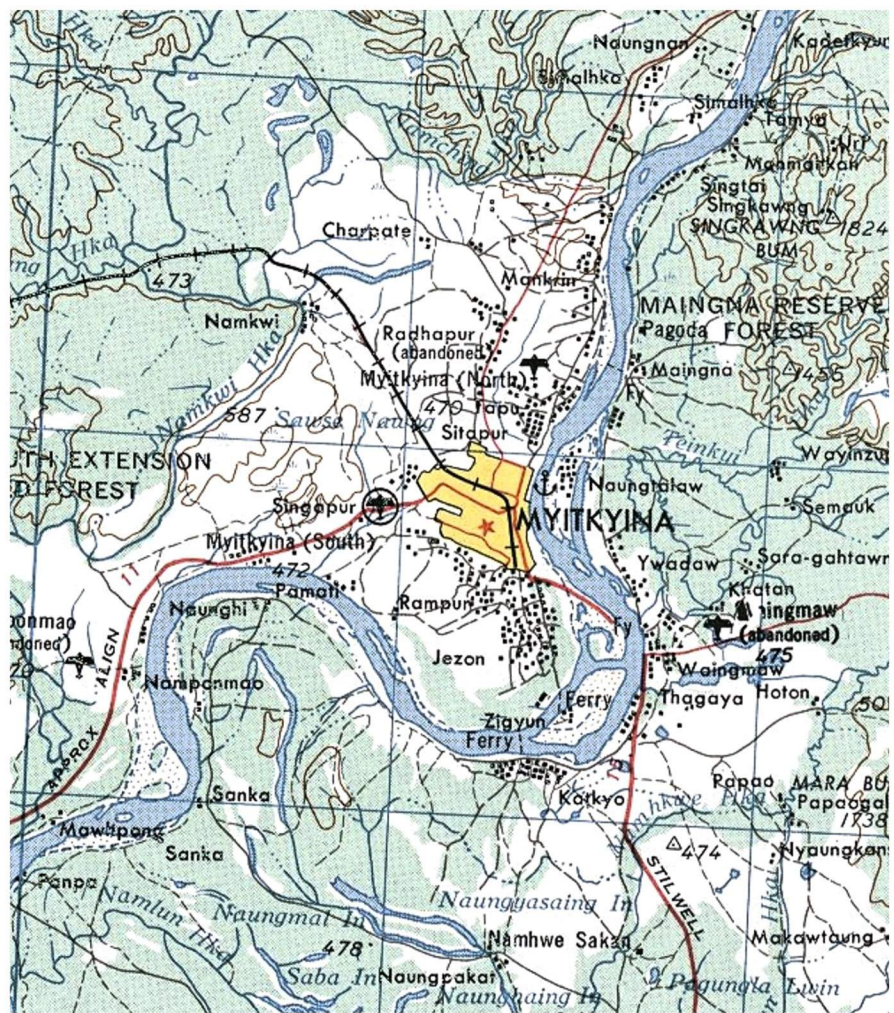
One set of remains, designated Unknown X-52 Kalaikunda, was unable to be identified and was subsequently buried in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, known as the Punchbowl, in Honolulu, in March 1949.

On July 16, 2018, DPAA disinterred Unknown X-52 Kalaikunda from the Punchbowl and transferred the remains to the DPAA laboratory at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii.

To identify White's remains, scientists from DPAA used dental and anthropological analysis, as well as circumstantial evidence. Additionally, the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System used mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) analysis.

White's name is recorded on the Walls of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery and Memorial in Taguig City, Philippines, along with the others missing from WWII. A rosette will be placed next to his name to indicate he has been accounted for.

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

In Five major (WALAWBUM, SHADUZUP, INKAN-GAHTAWNG, NHPUM GA, & MYITKYINA) and thirty minor engagements, they defeated the veteran soldiers of the Japanese 18th Division (Conquerors of Singapore and Malaya) who vastly outnumbered the Marauders. Always moving to the rear of the main forces of the Japanese the Marauders completely disrupted the enemy supply and communication lines, and climaxed their behind the lines operations with the capture of Myitkyina Airfield, the only all-weather airfield in Northern Burma.

The attack on Myitkyina was the climax to four months of marching and combat in the Burma jungles. No other American force except the First Marine Division, which took and held Guadalcanal for four months, has had as much uninterrupted jungle fighting service as Merrill's Marauders. But no other American force anywhere had marched as far, fought as continuously or had to display such endurance, as the swift-moving, hard-hitting foot soldiers, of Merrill's Marauders

When the Marauders attacked Myitkyina they had behind them over 800 miles of marching over jungle and mountain roads and tracks. They had to carry all their equipment and supplies on their backs and on the backs of pack mules. Re-supplied by air drops the Marauders often had to make a clearing in the thick jungle to receive the supplies.

Every wounded Marauder was evacuated, an extraordinary feat in itself. Each wounded Marauder had to be carried on a makeshift stretcher (usually made from bamboo and field jackets or shirts) by his comrades until an evacuation point was reached. These evacuation points were mostly small jungle village's, where the Marauders would then have to hack out a landing strip for the small Piper Cub Evac. Planes. The brave sergeant-pilots of the air-rescue unit would then land and take off in these very hazardous conditions, removing every seriously wounded Marauder one at a time. The small planes, stripped of all equipment except a compass, had room for the pilot and one stretcher.

At the end of their campaign all remaining Marauders still in action were evacuated to hospitals suffering from tropical diseases, exhaustion, and malnutrition or as the tags on their battered uniforms said "A.O.E." (accumulation of everything).

For their accomplishments in Burma the Marauders were awarded the "DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION" in July, 1944. However in 1966 this award was redesignated as the "PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION" which is awarded by the President in the name of Congress. The Marauders also have the extremely rare distinction of having every member of the unit receive the "BRONZE STAR".



A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

Saturday morning on 12 June 2021, Nine members of the Cincinnati, Lt. George Ewing, Marietta, Highlanders and Hocking Valley chapters of the Ohio Society met at the White Family Cemetery on a sunny ridge in Meigs County to welcome PFC James White home 77 years after

his death in Burma in 1944. The funeral was attended by many family members, friends of the family, members of the community, veterans from across the state. Many of the veterans were represented by the Ohio National Guard, Veteran's of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. The funeral followed Military Protocol. A military's rifle salute was followed by the playing of Taps. The flag draped over the casket was folded and presented to PFC White's niece.

Attending on behalf of the Ohio Society SAR: Former Ohio Society President Lee Wilkerson, Cincinnati Chapter was represented by President Greg Ballman, Veteran's Committee Chairman Jim Crane and Ohio Society Color Guard Adjutant Mike Gunn. Scott Moody, Southeast District Chairman represented the Lt George Ewing Chapter. The Highlanders Chapter was represented by President Gary Duffield and Compatriot Gerold Wilkin. Compatriot Jeff Waits from Hocking Valley Chapter and Jean Yost, Vice President of the Marietta Chapter and Compatriot Jim Dana.



A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

If you visit the website — <http://marauder.org/> — you will see many photos of days in the field with Merrill's Marauders. You will see smiles on faces and members of the group having a laugh—usually at someone else's expense. You'll see jungle scenes and panoramas of fields and distant mountains.

What you won't see—or feel and experience—is the isolation, the constant high humidity and temperature, the blistering sun at mid afternoon, and the bone deep chill at 4 AM.

You won't comprehend the misery of daily living in the field during Monsoon season—never being able to get dry clothing.

You won't dine on the same K-Ration or C-Ration everyday for days on end.

You won't wonder if the weather will remain calm for resupply by parachute/airdrop.

You won't fear an enemy ambush with each foray into the field and sweat through the march towards an objective.

You will not likely shed a tear for a wounded friend or grieve the loss of a brother in arms as you bury him in the field.

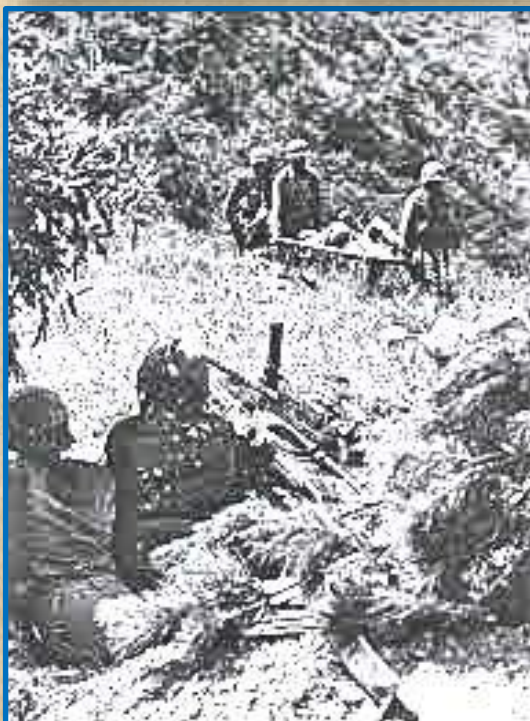
While we try to place ourselves in their boots for just a moment of reflection... we must surely come to realize that unless we have been with them we can not comprehend the faith, endurance and courage that possesses them in the face of loneliness, isolation and a deep longing for home!

So, while you are attempting to understand the dilemma of ground combat, recognize that it has always been this way in war—be it 1777 at Valley Forge, 1863 in Vicksburg, 1918 in the Meuse-Argonne, 1942 at Bataan, 1950 in Pusan and Chosin Reservoir, 1968 in Hue or the battle of Fallujah in 2004—I believe the lives of our veteran's in ground combat has remained the same. Yes, technology seems to have made a difference in how we fight and recover. But the personal experience is not significantly different!

At long last— Welcome Home PFC White !

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

The Korea Peninsula was probably the only place that the United Nations actually went to war in unison! A truce was reached on July 27, 1953. Technically a Police Action—not a War North and South Korea Military forces are continuing to face each other across the Demilitarized Zone—“No-Man’s Land” to this day.



UNITED NATIONS COMBAT FORCES

South Korea - 590,911

United States - 302,483

Canada - 26,791

Australia - 17,000

United Kingdom - 14,198

Thailand - 6,326

Ethiopia - 6,007

Turkey - 5,453

Philippines - 1,468

New Zealand - 1,385

Greece - 1,263

France - 1,119

Colombia - 1,068

Belgium - 900

South Africa - 826

Netherlands - 819

Luxembourg - 44

HUMANITARIAN AID

(not counted in total above)

Denmark - 600

(Hospital Ship *MS Jutlandia*)

India

Italy - 71

(68th Field Hospital)

Norway (NORMASH)

Sweden

Photos to Left—Fighting along the Pusan Perimeter near Taejon in July 1950.

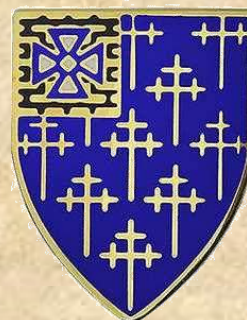
Photos Below—Withdrawal from the Battle of Chosin Reservoir in December 1950



A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



24TH INFANTRY DIVISION



34TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



CORPORAL CHARLES EDWARD LEE

MISSING IN ACTION – JULY 1950 – TAEJON, SOUTH KOREA
COMPANY K, 3RD BATTALION, 34TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
24TH INFANTRY DIVISION



RELEASE | Nov. 10, 2021

Soldier Accounted For From Korean War (Lee, Charles.)

WASHINGTON

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced today that Army Cpl. Charles E. Lee, 18, of Cincinnati, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for June 14, 2021.

In July 1950, Lee was a member of Company K, 3rd Battalion, 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. He was reported missing in action on July 20 after his unit was forced to retreat from the vicinity of Taejon, South Korea. He was never found, nor were any remains recovered that could be identified as Lee. He was declared non-recoverable in January 1956.

Two sets of remains, designated Unknown X-781 and X-782 Tanggok, were recovered from a common grave near the Taejon-Kumchon main supply route a few miles east of Taejon in March 1951. X-782 was identified in February 1952, but X-781 was unable to be identified. The X-781 remains were later transported with all of the unidentified Korean War remains and buried as Unknowns at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, also known as the Punchbowl, in Honolulu.

In July 2018, DPAA historians and anthropologists proposed a plan to disinter and identify the 652 Korean War unknown burials from the Punchbowl, including 53 recovered from the Taejon area. X-781 was disinterred July 15, 2019, as part of Phase 2 of the Korean War Identification Project and transferred to the DPAA Laboratory at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii.

To identify Lee's remains, scientists from DPAA used dental and anthropological analysis, as well as circumstantial evidence. Additionally, scientists from the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System used mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) analysis.

Lee's name is recorded on the American Battle Monument Commission's Courts of the Missing at the Punchbowl, along with the others who are still missing from the Korean War. A rosette will be placed next to his name to indicate he has been accounted for.

Lee will be buried at Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia. The date has yet to be determined.

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

THE ROAD-BLOCK AT THE PUSAN PERIMETER

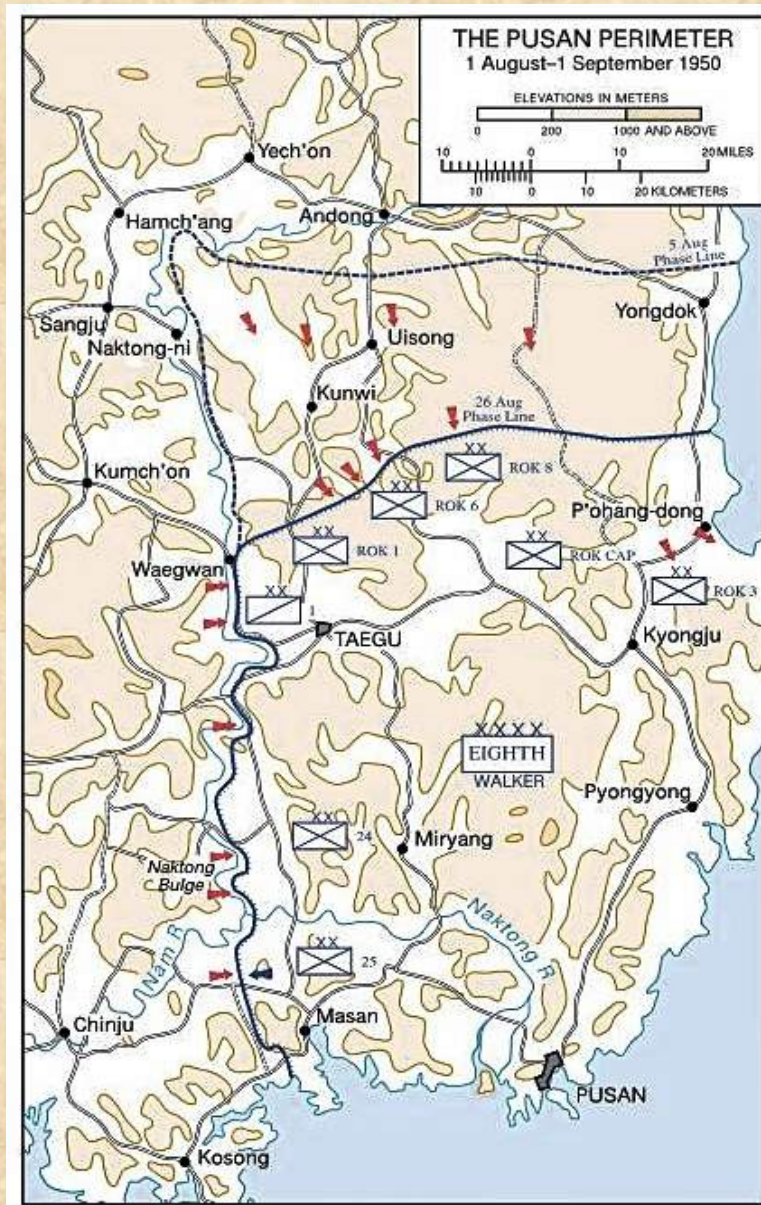
In the early Summer of 1950, the Communist Government of North Korea chose to invade the Republic of South Korea.

As the North Korean Army swept south through the Korean Peninsula towards the port city of Pusan, South Korean Army units collapsed in the face of the onslaught. As U.S. Army units were mobilized and fed into South Korea, they also were caught in the massive retreat to what became known as the Pusan Perimeter. One of the first US combat units to reach the battlefield was the 34th Infantry Regiment, a component of the 24th Infantry Division that had been stationed in Hawaii at Schofield Barracks.

The initial insertion of US troops occurred on or about 3 July 1950. The 3rd Bn. 34th Inf. Regt. numbered approximately 640 troops led by Lt. Col. David H. Smith, a World War II infantry battalion commander.

This unit, Task Force Smith, was lightly armed, short on artillery and using, in some cases, obsolete equipment from the previous war. The North Korean Army, equipped with Russian T-34 tanks, outnumbered the South Korean and American defenders. While the defenders were simply trying to hold the enemy in place while the rest of their forces and equipment arrive in country they were being overrun by North Korean Forces.

Corporal Charles Edward Lee was assigned to the "K" Company, 3rd Battalion, 34th Infantry Regiment. According to the record, he was lost during the battle to hold Taejon. The fighting was fierce, many American losses were sustained as whole battalions were decimated.



A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

By July 5th, 1950, the first US combat unit in Korea was dug in along the main highway south of Suwon, about 22 miles south of Seoul. This was Task Force Smith, two understrength infantry companies with support of a battery of light artillery. That morning 34 North Korean tanks came down the road from Suwon. Antitank mines would have stopped them, but the task force had no such mines. Recoilless rifles were fired at the tanks, but the rounds just burst against the tanks, causing the tanks to turn their 85mm cannons and 7.63mm coaxial machine guns on the dug-in defenders. The 2.36-inch rocket launchers did no damage to the tanks as they passed through TF Smith and headed for Osan. An hour later the 4th North Korean Division attacked. LTC Smith gave the order to withdraw in the early afternoon. The next morning, July 6th, LTC Smith had just 200 men left. In small groups, they moved south of Osan to P'yong'taek, 36 miles from Seoul. Survivors straggled in for several days. TF Smith had delayed the North Koreans for about seven hours, but at the cost of 150 lives.

NOTE: For those seeking more specific insight into the battle of the Pusan Perimeter, particularly the combat surrounding the loss of Corporal Lee, Please see the following website:

[HTTPS://WWW.HISTORYNET.COM/KOREAN-WAR-FORGOTTEN-24TH-AND-34TH-INFANTRY-REGIMENTS.HTM](https://www.historynet.com/korean-war-forgotten-24th-and-34th-infantry-regiments.htm)



A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



CORPORAL KENNETH R. FOREMAN

MISSING IN ACTION – DEC. 2, 1950 – CHOSIN RESERVOIR, NORTH KOREA
COMPANY A, 1ST BATTALION, 32ND INFANTRY REGIMENT
7TH INFANTRY DIVISION
UNITED STATES ARMY



7TH INFANTRY
DIVISION

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced today that Army Cpl. Kenneth R. Foreman, 19, of Mount Orab, Ohio, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for June 7, 2021.

In late 1950, Foreman was a member of Company A, 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division. He was reported missing in action on Dec. 2, 1950, after his unit was attacked by enemy forces as they attempted to withdraw near the Chosin Reservoir, North Korea. Following the battle, his remains could not be recovered.

On July 27, 2018, following the summit between President Donald Trump and North Korean Supreme Leader Kim Jong-un in June 2018, North Korea turned over 55 boxes, purported to contain the remains of American service members killed during the Korean War. The remains arrived at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii on Aug. 1, 2018, and were subse-

PRESS RELEASE | Nov. 8, 2021

Soldier Accounted For From Korean War (Foreman, Kenneth.)
WASHINGTON



32ND INFANTRY
REGIMENT

quently accessioned into the DPAA laboratory for identification.

To identify Foreman's remains, scientists from DPAA used anthropological analysis, as well as circumstantial evidence. Additionally, scientists from the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System used mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), and autosomal DNA (auSTR) analysis. Foreman's name is recorded on the Courts of the Missing at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, along with the others who are still missing from the Korean War. A rosette will be placed next to his name to indicate he has been accounted for.

Foreman will be buried Dec. 2, 2021, in his hometown.

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CHOSIN RESERVOIR

By December 1950, just six months after the north Korean Invasion of the south, the US Army had successfully...

- ◆ Defended the Pusan Perimeter
- ◆ Outflanked the North Korean Army with a brilliant amphibious landing at Incheon
- ◆ Retaken the Capital City of Seoul
- ◆ Pushed the North Korean Army northward across the 38th Parallel
- ◆ Captured the North Korean Capital City of Pyongyang
- ◆ Deployed the 8th US Army with nine (9) Infantry Divisions
- ◆ Succeeded in pushing the enemy to the northern border of Korea with China along the Yalu River

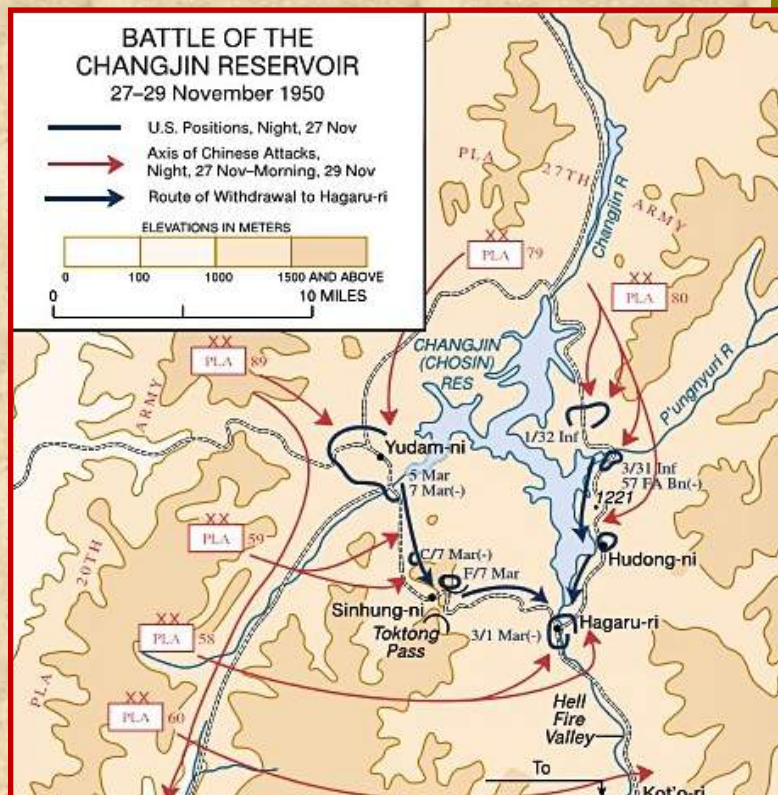
On October 19, 1950 the Communist Chinese Forces crossed the Yalu River attacking the US Army in support of North Korea. In the battles that followed this invasion by China, significant conflicts occurred around the Chosin Reservoir held by the 1st US Marine Division and the 7th US Infantry Division.

One of the thousands of young Americans involved in this conflict was Corporal Kenneth Foreman, assigned to Company A, 1st Battalion led by LTC Faith. The unit was recognized as Task Force Faith.

As vicious attacks by the Chinese hammered US forces on the east and west sides of the Reservoir, it became apparent that the planned US Offensive against the Communist in this sector would never get underway. The command was finally given to withdraw all forces from the Area of Operations around the reservoir. As the Marines and Army were attempting to withdraw under heavy fire from the Chinese, American losses continued to mount. It was during this withdrawal that Corporal Foreman's unit, located on A Company's defensive perimeter, came under its most serious attacks and was likely lost.

As Task Force Faith began to fall back from its many scattered positions, attempting to withdraw in a rag-tag convoy of still serviceable vehicles, losses continued to mount.

* *As the Chinese fire intensified with heavy machine guns and grenades, the remaining able soldiers abandoned their trucks and fled to Hagaru-ri over the ice. Colonel Faith, later awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously, remained behind with his men to die in the cold. All during the night of 1-2 December, shattered remnants of Task Force Faith trickled*



into the Marine positions at Hagaru-ri. A few were rescued by Marine jeeps racing out over the ice to pick up dazed, frost-bitten survivors. Some 319 Americans were rescued in this manner by individual marines. Many of the worst wounded were airlifted to safety. Of the 2,500 men of Task Force Faith, 1,000 were killed, wounded, captured, or left to die of wounds. After the air evacuation, about 500 7th Infantry Division soldiers were left to accompany the 1st Marine Division as it began its withdrawal from Hagaru-ri to the port of Hungnam, fifty miles southeast, and evacuation by sea.

The men of Task Force Faith did not die in vain. They had virtually destroyed an entire Chinese division and prevented any possible attack south by the Chinese for four critical days. If they had not been able to hold out as long as they had, the 80th Division might have hit the 1st Marine Division perimeter at Hagaru-ri in force before the 5th and 7th Marines could have withdrawn. Those units might then have faced dug-in Chinese roadblocks in their rear instead of a safe perimeter and a reasonably open road to the south. The entire fate of X Corps may well have been different, if not for the bravery and stubborn defense of the area east of the Chosin Reservoir by the men of Task Force Faith.

* Text excerpted from CMH_Pub_19-8; United States Army Center for Military History;

https://history.army.mil/html/books/019/19-8/CMH_Pub_19-8.pdf

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

On 2 December 2021, members of the Cincinnati, Marietta, Highlanders and Hocking Valley chapters of the Ohio Society, along with two members of the Kentucky Society SAR, met at Mt. Orab Cemetery in Brown County to welcome home US Army Corporal Kenneth R. Foreman 71 years after his death. Foreman was a member of Company A, 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division and was killed during the battle of the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea on December 2, 1950.

The military funeral was attended by many family members, friends of the family, community members, and veterans from across the state. Members of the Ohio National Guard, VFW, and the American Legion also attended.

Attending on behalf of the Ohio Society SAR was Past-President Lee Wilkerson, current 1st Vice President Jack Bredenfoerder and Chaplin Ed Bonniwell. Cincinnati Chapter was represented by Veterans Committee Chairman Jim Crane, Ohio Society Color Guard Adjutant Mike Gunn, and Compatriot Bob Bowers and Tim Madden. Ohio Society Color Guard Commander Bob Hill of the Hocking Valley Chapter, President Gary Duffield of the Highlanders Chapter, and President Doug Pettit of the Marietta Chapter were also in attendance.



A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



MUSICIAN FIRST CLASS JOSEPH W. HOFFMAN

DIED DECEMBER 7TH 1941 – PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII
USS OKLAHOMA (BB-37)
UNITED STATES NAVY



PRESS RELEASE | April 19, 2022

Sailor Accounted For From World War II
WASHINGTON

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced today that Navy Musician 1st Class Joseph W. Hoffman, 24, of Chillicothe, Ohio, killed during World War II, was accounted for on Sept. 8, 2020.

On Dec. 7, 1941, Hoffman was assigned to the battleship USS Oklahoma, which was moored at Ford Island, Pearl Harbor, when the ship was attacked by Japanese aircraft. The USS Oklahoma sustained multiple torpedo hits, which caused it to quickly capsize. The attack on the ship resulted in the deaths of 429 crewmen, including Hoffman.

From December 1941 to June 1944, Navy personnel recovered the remains of the deceased crew, which were subsequently interred in the Halawa and Nu'uānu Cemeteries.

In September 1947, tasked with recovering and identifying fallen U.S. personnel in the Pacific Theater, members of the American Graves Registration Service (AGRS) disinterred the remains of U.S. casualties from the two cemeteries and transferred them to the Central Identification Laboratory at Schofield Barracks. The laboratory staff

was only able to confirm the identifications of 35 men from the USS Oklahoma at that time. The AGRS subsequently buried the unidentified remains in 46 plots at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, known as the Punchbowl, in Honolulu. In October 1949, a military board classified those who could not be identified as non-recoverable, including Hoffman.

Between June and November 2015, DPAA personnel exhumed the USS Oklahoma Unknowns from the Punchbowl for analysis.

To identify Hoffman's remains, scientists from DPAA used anthropological analysis. Additionally, scientists from the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System used Y chromosome DNA (Y-STR) analysis.

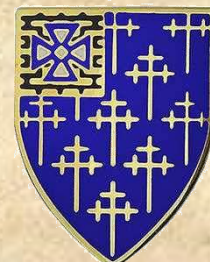
Hoffman's name is recorded on the Walls of the Missing at the Punchbowl, along with the others who are missing from WWII. A rosette will be placed next to his name to indicate he has been accounted for.

Hoffman will be buried Aug. 26, 2022. The exact location has yet to be determined.

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



24TH INFANTRY



34TH INFANTRY

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JACK E. LILLEY

MISSING IN ACTION – JULY 1950 – TAEJON, SOUTH KOREA
H&H COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, 34TH INFANTRY REGIMENT
24TH INFANTRY DIVISION
UNITED STATES ARMY



PRESS RELEASE | May 2, 2022
Soldier Accounted For From Korean War
WASHINGTON

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced today that Army Pfc. Jack E. Lilley, 19, of Waldworth, Ohio, killed during the Korean War, was accounted for Nov. 5, 2021.

In July 1950, Lilley was a member of Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. He was reported missing in action on July 20 after his unit was forced to retreat from the vicinity of Taejon, South Korea. He was never found, nor were any remains recovered that could be identified as Lilley. He was declared non-recoverable in January 1956.

Seven sets of remains were recovered from a common grave a few miles east of Taejon in March 1951. Six of the sets were able to be identified. The lone unidentified set was designated Unknown X-769 Tanggok and were later transported with all of the unidentified Korean War remains and buried as Unknowns at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, also known as the Punchbowl, in Honolulu.

In July 2018, DPAA historians and anthropologists proposed a plan to disinter and identify the 652 Korean War unknown burials from the Punchbowl. X-769 was disinterred July 15, 2019, as part of Phase 2 of the Korean War Identification Project and transferred to the DPAA Laboratory at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii.

To identify Lilley's remains, scientists from DPAA used dental and anthropological analysis, as well as circumstantial evidence. Additionally, scientists from the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System used mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) analysis.

Lilley's name is recorded on the American Battle Monument Commission's Courts of the Missing at the Punchbowl, along with the others who are still missing from the Korean War. A rosette will be placed next to his name to indicate he has been accounted for.

Lilley will be buried June 14, 2022, in Westerville, Ohio.

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BILLY A. DEBORD

MISSING IN ACTION – 25 JULY 1950 – YONGDONG, SOUTH KOREA
DOD PRESUMPTION OF DEATH – 31 DEC 1953
'F' COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 5TH CAVALRY REGIMENT, 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION,
EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY



PRESS RELEASE | April 28, 2022
Soldier Accounted For From Korean War
WASHINGTON



The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced today that U.S. Army Pfc. Billy A. DeBord, 18, of Miamisburg, Ohio, who was killed during the Korean War, was accounted for April 28, 2023.

In July 1950, DeBord was a member of F Company, 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, Eighth U.S. Army. He was reported missing in action on July 25 while his unit was engaged by the North Korean People's Army near Yongdong, South Korea. Due to the fighting, his body could not be recovered at that time, and there was never any evidence that he was a prisoner of war. The Army issued a presumptive finding of death on Dec. 31, 1953.

On April 17, 1951, the 565th Quartermaster Graves Registration Company recovered a set of remains designated Unknown X-945 near Yongdong. There was not enough identifying evidence to associate the remains with DeBord and were declared unidentifiable on April 15, 1955. The remains were sent to Hawaii where they were buried at the National Memo-

rial Cemetery of the Pacific, known as the Punchbowl, in Honolulu.

In July 2018, the DPAA proposed a plan to disinter 652 Korean War Unknowns from the Punchbowl. On Oct. 21, 2019, DPAA disinterred Unknown X-945 as part of Phase Two of the Korean War Disinterment Project and sent the remains to the DPAA laboratory for analysis.

To identify DeBord's remains, scientists from DPAA used dental and anthropological analysis, as well as chest radiograph comparison. Additionally, scientists from the Armed Forces Medical Examiner System used mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) analysis.

DeBord's name is recorded on the Courts of the Missing at the Punchbowl, along with the others who are still missing from the Korean War. A rosette will be placed next to his name to indicate he has been accounted for.

PFC DeBord will be buried in Miamisburg, Ohio on
Nov. 11, 2023.

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



On 25 June 1950, the Army of North Korea crossed the 38th Parallel and invaded South Korea, overrunning and destroying large elements of the Republic of Korea Army; within three days, North Korea had captured Seoul.

On 30 June, the United States sent Air Force, Navy, and Marine troops, along with a 1,000 man Army battalion from the 24th Infantry Division and advisers from the 1st Cavalry Division to support the ROK Army.

On 18 July, the 1st Cavalry Division was ordered to Korea and landed at Pohang-dong, 80 miles north of Pusan, and 25 miles south of the communist forces. The 5th Cavalry quickly marched on Taejon and was deployed into battle position by 22 July. The next day, the men received their baptism by fire. The 8th Cavalry Regiment was swarmed by North Korean troops and the 1/5 Cavalry was sent to fill in the line. On 24 July, F Company moved to assist the overwhelmed 1/5 Cavalry on their right flank, but the numbers of North Korean troops was too much for the troopers. Only 26 men from Companies B and F escaped alive to friendly territory.

Over the next few days, a defensive line was formed at Hwanggan, and the 5th Cavalry relieved elements of the battered 25th Infantry Division on the line. This line became known as the Pusan Perimeter, and the troopers held on for over 50 days against unrelenting North Korean attacks. On 9 August, 1/5 Cavalry bore the brunt of a massive enemy attack of five divisions near Taegu. Troopers of the 5th and 7th Cavalry Regiments used artillery and air support to defeat the North Koreans, and seized Hill 268, "Triangulation Hill," accounting for 400 enemy dead. The 5th Cavalry Regiment withstood two more large attacks, but held the perimeter.



Pentagon Lists 2 Dayton GIs Among Dead

Two Dayton soldiers, previously listed as missing in action in Korea, were placed on the defense department's list of presumed dead yesterday.

They were Pfc. Billy Allen DeBord, 22, first service man in Montgomery county reported missing in action in the Korean war, and Sgt. William Robert Oiler, 21.

DeBord's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Allen DeBord, 119 South Euclid avenue, were notified Saturday by the defense department. DeBord entered the service in February, 1950, and was sent to Korea July 18, 1950. He was reported missing on July 25.

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



FLIGHT OFFICER CHESTER L. RINKE

KILLED IN ACTION – 26 JUNE 1944 – SAPEKHATI, INDIA
678TH BOMB SQUADRON, 444TH BOMB GROUP (VH)
58TH BOMB WING, 20TH BOMBER COMMAND
UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE



PRESS RELEASE | Sept. 8, 2023
Airman Accounted for from WWII
WASHINGTON

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) announced today that U.S. Army Air Forces Flight Officer Chester L. Rinke, 33, of Marquette, Michigan, killed during World War II, was accounted for May 5, 2023.

In the summer of 1944, Rinke was assigned to the 678th Bombardment Squadron, 444th Bombardment Group (Very Heavy), 58th Bombardment Wing, Twentieth Bomber Command. On June 26, Rinke while serving as the flight officer on the B-29 Superfortress crashed into a rice paddy in the village of Sapekhati, India after a bombing raid on Imperial iron and steel works at Yawata, Kyushu Island, Japan. All 11 crew members were killed instantly in the crash.

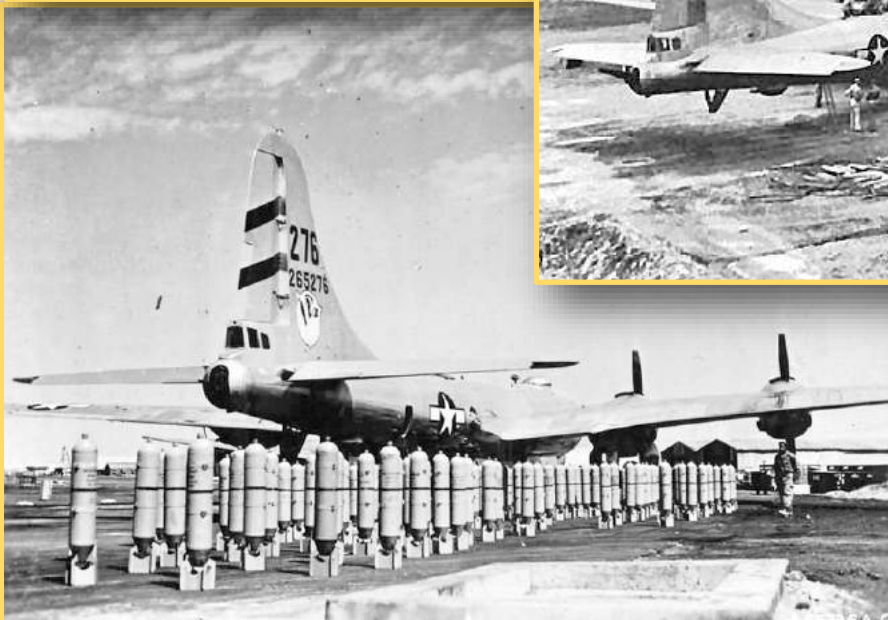
On June 28, 1944 a team from 342nd Service Squadron, 329th Service Group visited the crash site recovering and identifying only seven sets of remains which were interred at in United States Military Cemetery in Panitola, Assam, India and subsequently disinterred and sent to their final internment on Jan. 13, 1948. By September of that same year, the American Graves Registration Command (AGRC) concluded that Rinke's remains were non-recoverable.

In October 2014 the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (a DPAA predecessor organization) conducted a Joint Field Activity in Sapekhati, which led to the location of the crash site and the recovery of life support equipment and wreckage associated with the B29 aircraft. In 2018 and 2019, Southeastern Archaeological Research (SEARCH) a DPAA partner organization excavated the site and recovered possible osseous remains and material evidence.

To identify Rinke's remains, scientists from DPAA used anthropological analysis as well as material evidence. Additionally, scientists from the [Armed Forces Medical Examiner System](#) used mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), analysis.

Rinke will be buried at Seville, Ohio, on a date to be determined.

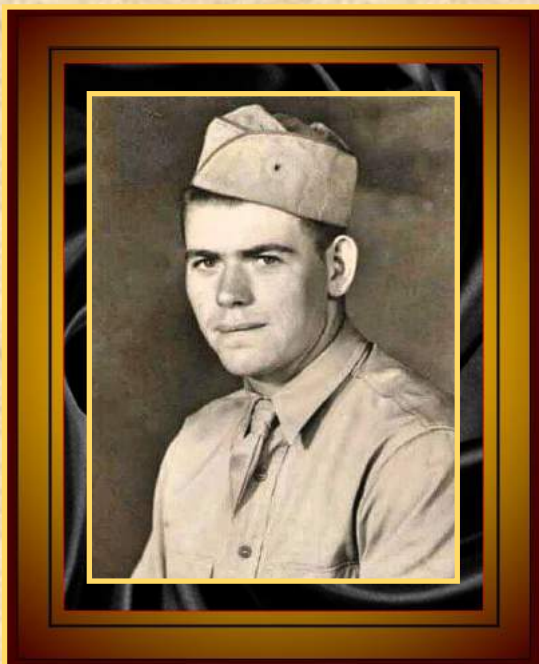
A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



**FLIGHT OFFICER
CHESTER L. RINKE**

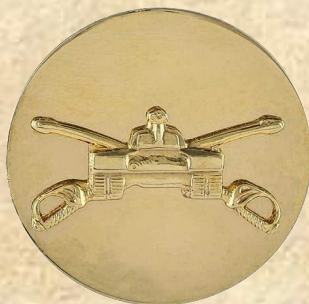


A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS THOMAS FRANKLIN BROOKS

KILLED IN ACTION – 10 DECEMBER 1942 – CABANATUAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
LUZON, PHILIPPINES
192ND TANK BATTALION
UNITED STATES ARMY



Following the Allied surrender on the Bataan Peninsula on April 9, 1942, the Japanese began the forcible transfer of American and Filipino prisoners of war to various prison camps in central Luzon, at the northern end of the Philippines. The largest of these camps was the notorious Cabanatuan Prison Camp.



At its peak, Cabanatuan held approximately 8,000 American and Filipino prisoners of war that were captured during and after the Fall of Bataan. Camp overcrowding worsened with the arrival of Allied prisoners who had surrendered from Corregidor on May 6, 1942. Conditions at the camp were poor, with food and water extremely limited, leading to widespread malnutrition and outbreaks of malaria and dysentery. By the time the camp was liberated in early 1945, approximately 2,800 Americans had died at Cabanatuan. Prisoners were forced to bury the dead in makeshift communal graves, often completed without records or markers. As a result, identifying and recovering remains interred at Cabanatuan was difficult in the years after the war.

Private First Class Thomas F. Brooks joined the U.S. Army in Kentucky and served with the 192nd Tank Battalion in the Philippines during World War II. He was captured in Bataan following the American surrender and died of beriberi on December 10, 1942, at the Cabanatuan Prison Camp in Nueva Ecija Province. He was buried in a communal grave in the camp cemetery along with other deceased American POWs; however, his remains could not be associated with any remains recovered from Cabanatuan after the war. Today, Private First Class Brooks is memorialized on the Walls of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery in the Philippines.

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

U.S. Army Private First-Class Thomas Franklin Brooks will be laid to rest near his childhood home in Edmonson County, Kentucky on Sunday, October 1, 2023 as the community honors his ultimate sacrifice, having died as a prisoner of war in the Philippines during WWII at the age of 23 on December 10, 1942.

He joined the U.S. Army in January 20, 1941 and served at Fort Knox, Kentucky, Louisiana and the Philippines. He was in the first combat unit to arrive in the Philippines just a few days before the islands were invaded by the Japanese. He fought in the Battle of Bataan which lasted nearly four months and was one of the deadliest battles of the war.

He was there as thousands of men marched in the "Bataan Death March" to the Cabanatuan POW camp in Northern Luzon, Philippines. He was wounded and admitted to a field hospital on Bataan before being transferred to the prison camp in May 1942 where he survived for over eight months. He was buried in a mass grave with eight other men just outside of the prison camp in a shallow grave, dug by other soldiers in the prison camp.

Since his death in 1942, his remains along with thousands of others have been moved and disturbed several times in attempts to identify them. Finally on June 21, 2023, multiple DNA tests confirmed his identity and he has returned to the country he died to protect, to the county that never stopped searching for him and to his family that never stopped loving him.

"Frank" as he was known to family and friends was born October 3, 1919, and raised in Edmonson County, Kentucky near Mammoth Cave National Park. He was the 7th of 12 children and of the 6 males, 5 served in the military including Frank. Three served in WWII, as did Frank, and one served in the Navy in the 1930s. His parents, Charles Smith and Francis Isabell Priddy Brooks were farmers, loggers and owned a small country store.

Frank along with his brother Easol traveled to Louisville, KY to join the Army. Easol was assigned to Ft. Hood, Texas and Frank was assigned to the 192nd Tank Battalion at Fort Knox, Kentucky. His company of 97 members was comprised almost completely of men from Kentucky, known as the "Harrodsburg Tankers." His unit was requested by General Douglas MacArthur and was evaluated during maneuvers by Major General George S. Patton who noted "That is the finest tank unit I have ever seen."

While he was assigned in close proximity to home, Frank traveled home and invited fellow soldiers to accompany him to enjoy home cooking, family and friends. The journey home involved multiple modes of transportation including bus transport of about 50 miles from Fort Knox to Park City, then a road of hitchhiking through Mammoth Cave National Park to the Green River Ferry, developed in 1934, and walking approximately 10 miles to home. There were no phones to announce their impending arrival. His last visit home was in the summer of 1941.

"The large family was loving and accepting of his friends" said U.S. Army (retired) great nephew Gerald Carroll who recalled that Frank's mother would ask about his friends in letters to the Army after he was

missing. "It was years and years of no answers and his parents and siblings died without knowing what happened to Frank."

Frank's company trained diligently to prepare for probable deployment in 1941, participating in the Louisiana maneuvers across the US southern states. Frank wrote a postcard home from Tremont, Louisiana on August 6, 1941 that he "was having a fairly good time and the hot weather and mosquitos are terrible but I can take it, I guess."

The 192nd Battalion arrived in the Philippines on November 20, 1941 and eighteen days later, on Dec 8, 1941, Frank and his fellow soldiers received their baptism by fire when the Japanese attacked US and Filipino forces on the islands. Frank and his unit were in almost constant close combat with the Japanese. They fought valiantly without reinforcements or resupply until ordered by their superiors to surrender in April 1942. The soldiers who could not escape were forced to endure the infamous "Bataan Death March" as prisoners of war. Only 37 of the original 66 Harrodsburg Tankers survived captivity.

During the fighting, Frank was wounded and admitted to a field hospital on Bataan. The extent of his injuries is unknown. History indicates that the Japanese allowed the hospitals to continue to operate until the US forces on Corregidor eventually fell about a month later and the hospitals were closed and Frank was transferred in May 1942 to the prison camp. Conditions in the camp were horrific with rampant malnutrition and disease; as well as, unspeakable brutality from the Japanese military. Over 2,700 soldiers died in the camp as unknowns.

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

LEFT IN THE PHILIPPINES

After the Japanese surrendered and the war ended on August 15, 1945, there were multiple efforts to identify the men who were buried in the prison camps. Those efforts were partially successful as 6 of the 8 men buried with Frank were identified, but Frank and 2 others were buried together as unknowns in January 1950 among the 17,000 buried in the Manila American Cemetery in the Philippines and 36,286 missing, mostly lost at sea and aircraft losses.

He remained buried as an unknown from 1950-2018, when the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) exhumed the remains and began the analysis of DNA, making a positive identification, 81 years after his death.

"Frank's family was never informed as to what happened," said Carroll, "and each of his siblings died without knowing the story of his death or what happened to him. The family made many inquires over the years, but no satisfactory answers were received; however, we are grateful that we know more of what happened and that his life and his death is relevant again."

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND APPRECIATION

The family invites the public to celebrate his life and legacy as they prepare for his homecoming.

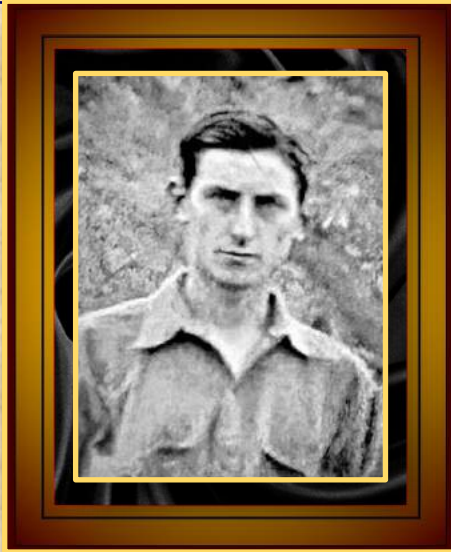
At this time, details are unavailable as to when his remains will arrive before the schedule graveside service on Sunday, October 1, 2023 at 11:00 a.m. at the Hill Grove Missionary Baptist Cemetery in Mammoth Cave. He will be buried with full military honors.

Individuals and businesses along the procession route are encouraged to create patriotic displays of American Flags and yellow ribbons. "We are so appreciative of the Patriotic displays of the American flag and yellow ribbons, and so many acts of kindness. Our family is deeply honored," said Carroll.

Additional information will be available as his story continues and our country honors this American Hero.



A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



SEAMAN SECOND CLASS STANLEY CASMIER GALASZEWSKI

DIED DECEMBER 7TH 1941 – PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII
USS CALIFORNIA (BB-44)
UNITED STATES NAVY

PRESS RELEASE | November 23, 2023
Sailor Accounted For From World War II
WASHINGTON

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii – Stanley Casmier Galaszewski was born on September 5, 1912. His life was tragically cut short at the age of 29, during the attack on the USS California at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. Making his ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty, his life is forever etched in the annals of history.

Stanley enlisted in the United States Navy on November 15, 1940 in Cleveland, OH. He then became a Seaman 2nd Class and was stationed on the USS California. His awards and decorations include: Purple Heart Medal, Combat Action Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal, American Defense Service Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, American Campaign Medal and the World War II Victory Medal.

Stanley's remains were exhumed from the graves of the USS California "unknowns" after nearly seven decades and identified using recent advances in forensic technology. Finally, after so many years, there is a renewed sense of closure and remembrance for his family and loved ones.

As we bid farewell to Stanley, let us remember the brave souls who made the ultimate sacrifice to protect our freedoms. Their courage and sacrifice shall never be forgotten, forever embedded in the tapestry of our nation's history. May Stanley Casmier Galaszewski rest in eternal peace, knowing that his contribution to our country will always be cherished and honored.

Burial with full military honors will be held at the Mt. Calvary Cemetery in Steubenville on Friday, November 3 at 1 p.m. Friends are invited to observe the funeral procession that will start at the funeral home and will go through Sunset Boulevard at approximately 12:30 pm



A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS

Remains of Ohio Sailor Identified 80 Years After Pearl Harbor Attack

Officials say Stanley C. Galaszewski, 29, who died in the December 1941 attack, will be buried in November, officials said. By Brian Brant | Published on October 4, 2023

The remains of an Ohio sailor who died during the attack on Pearl Harbor have been identified after over 80 years, officials announced Monday.

Navy Seaman 2nd Class Stanley C. Galaszewski, 29, of Steubenville, was one of the 104 crewmen on the USS California battleship who died in the Dec. 7, 1941, attack, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency said in a news release.

The moored ship was attacked by a Japanese aircraft and sustained multiple torpedo and bomb hits, which caused it to catch fire and slowly flood.

According to Naval History and Heritage Command, the surprise attack by the Imperial Japanese Navy killed thousands of people and led to the United States getting involved in World War II.

"From December 1941 to April 1942, Navy personnel recovered the remains of the deceased crew, which were subsequently interred in the Halawa and Nu'uaniu Cemeteries," officials added in the release.

After members of the American Graves Registration Service (AGRS) disinterred the remains from both cemeteries

in September 1947, only 39 men aboard the ship were able to be identified at the Central Identification Laboratory at Schofield Barracks.

RELATED: Sailor Who Died in Pearl Harbor Finally Identified and Laid to Rest 80 Years Later, Thanks to DNA

"The AGRS subsequently buried the unidentified remains at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (NMCP), known as the Punchbowl, in Honolulu," officials wrote. "In October 1949, a military board classified the 25 Unknowns who could not be identified as non-recoverable, including Galaszewski."

However, in 2018, DPAA personnel exhumed the remains of 25 unknown casualties from the Punchbowl for analysis. DNA and other evidence were then used to finally determine Galaszewski's identity on May 23, 2022.

Galaszewski's remains were returned to Steubenville, where he was buried on Nov. 3.

"Galaszewski's name is recorded on the Walls of the Missing at the Punchbowl, along with the others who are missing from WWII," the release added. "A rosette will be placed next to his name to indicate he has been accounted for."



A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



SSGT JACK W. COY

703RD BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON
445TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP (HEAVY)
8TH UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE



In September 20, 2023, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) identified the remains of Staff Sergeant Jack W. Coy, missing from World War II.

Staff Sergeant Coy entered the U.S. Army Air Forces from Ohio and served in the 703rd Bombardment Squadron, 403rd Bombardment Group. On February 24, 1944, he was the tail gunner aboard a B-24J Liberator (serial number 42-100312) which took off from its airbase in England, for a bombing mission against enemy targets near Gotha, Germany. During the mission, this aircraft sustained damage from an enemy fighter attack and exploded in mid-air near Bad Salzungen, Germany. Two crew members survived the attack, but the rest, including SSG Coy, were lost in the explosion. Post-war search efforts to find his remains were unsuccessful. In March 1952, the American Graves Registration Command (AGRC) took custody of commingled unidentified remains from Bad Salzungen Cemetery. Among them were remains belonging to several crewmembers from a bomber crash between Bad Salzungen and Leimbach-Kaiseroda. However, there was not enough evidence to warrant an individual or group identification, and they were ultimately interred in the Ardennes American Cemetery. In June 2021 these remains were disinterred and transferred to a DPAA Laboratory for further study. The laboratory analysis and the totality of the circumstantial evidence available established one set of these remains as those of SSG Coy.

Staff Sergeant Coy is memorialized on the Tablets of the Missing at the Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery in Hombourg, Belgium.

There will be a graveside service for Coy on 26 May at Willow Cemetery in Oregon. The city of Toledo has several events occurring that day. The time has not been finalized yet. Eggleston, Meinert and Pavley Funeral Home is handling this funeral. Telephone 419-698-4301.

A SALUTE TO OUR VETERANS



The 445th Bomb Group flew B-24 Liberators from Tibenham, Norfolk. The crews' first mission was bombing U-boat installations at Kiel on 13 December 1943. The Group continued to hit strategic targets in Germany, including the aircraft components factory at Gotha on 24 February 1944, during USAAF's Big Week of raids against the German aircraft industry, which earned the Group a Distinguished Unit Citation. The Group was awarded the Croix de Guerre,

