



Vol. 2 Issue 2

38th Parallel

A publication to remember, honor and thank the Korean War Veterans

Inside

Spotlight

2

Families needed for DNA

2

2002 events schedule

3

News service

4

Veteran spoiled by war

5

Psywar began before 9-11

6

This Day in History

7

Honor Roll

8



Tech. Sgt. Michael Dorsey

South Korea's Ambassador Yang, Sung Chul lays a wreath at Arlington National Cemetery.

National Cemetery displays service medal

Arlington National Cemetery took a rare step by displaying the Republic of Korea Korean War Service Medal in the Trophy Room at the Tomb of the Unknowns on Jan. 23.

"The medal was created by the Republic of Korea to thank and honor the Korean War veterans who helped preserve their nation's freedom," said retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Nels Running, Executive Director of the Department of Defense 50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee. "This is a very special occasion. Very rarely are foreign medals displayed in the Trophy Room and to have this medal displayed goes a long way toward showing that freedom is not free."

The ceremony featured South Korea's ambassador Yang, Sung Chul presenting the medal to Army Maj. Gen. James T. Jackson, Military District of Washington commander, who accepted

the medal on behalf of all Korean War veterans.

Ambassador Yang related the unity of America after September 11 to the unity South Korea and America had 50 years ago with 20 other nations.

"Today we are confronting yet another grave global challenge — terrorism, the enemy of humanity ... Terrorism is the scourge of mankind. It had nothing to do with religion and everything to do with death and destruction. It must not and will not be tolerated under any pretext.

"The events of this past year have made us even more appreciative of the dedication, service and sacrifice of all Korean War veterans. The Korean people will forever remember and be grateful to all the American soldiers who fought bravely in Korea for freedom and

Continued on Page 2



Contents in the 38th Parallel are not necessarily the official view of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government or the Department of Defense. Visit our web site at <http://www.korea50.mil> to learn more about Korean War veterans.

Spotlight

Cpl. Gary Bovee

Hometown: Omaha, Neb.

Job Title: Noncommissioned Officer In Charge, Committee Distribution Center

Duties: Complete all initial packets and reorders for all commemoration partners

Length on the committee: One year

Best Part of Job: Supporting commemoration partners

Favorite Food: Omaha steak, rare

Hobbies: All water sports

Heroes: All veterans



Cpl. Gary Bovee

Tech. Sgt. Michael Dorsey

Army lab wants DNA help

The DNA which the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory uses to aid in their identification of unaccounted for service members is Mitochondrial DNA (MtDNA). It is only passed along the maternal line.

Blood samples must be obtained from the mother or any of the siblings (who would share the same sequence of DNA as the mother), but in terms of nieces or nephews, CILHI can only use the DNA from a sister's children.

Family members who do not have a DNA sample on file are encouraged to do so by contacting the appropriate branch below.

U.S. Army (USA):
Casualty and Memorial Affairs

Operations Center 1-800-892-2490

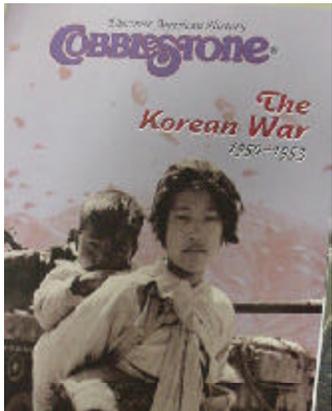
U.S. Marine Corps (USMC):
Casualty Branch 1-800-847-1597

U.S. State Department (for civilian unaccounted-for): 202-736-4988

U.S. Navy (USN): Missing Person Section (POW-MIA Affairs) 1-800-443-9298

U.S. Air Force (USAF):
Missing Persons Branch 1-800-531-5501, Mortuary Affairs 1-800-531-5803

For more information contact Ginger Couden, Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory, at (808) 448-8903 ext. 109.



**38th Parallel
Editorial Staff**

Maj. Gen. Nels Running (USAF Ret.)
Executive Director

Lt. Cmdr. Ed Zeigler (USN)
Director, Media Operations

Tech. Sgt. Michael A. Dorsey (USAF)
Editor

Medal from Page 1

democracy ... in remembering the past we must be constantly on guard against the intruders of freedom."

Full military honors were rendered by the U.S. Army's 3rd Infantry Regiment "The Old Guard" while Ambassador

Yang laid a wreath at the Tomb. Ambassador Yang then placed the Korean War Service Medal in its permanent display case near the Medal of Honor and other medals.

Cold War Medal not legal on uniform

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 2002 — The Department of Defense will not be creating a Cold War Service medal, and commemorative medals being sold by private vendors are not authorized for wear on military uniforms, defense officials said.

“After careful consideration, it was decided not to create a medal,” said Brad Loo, deputy director of Officer and Enlisted Management Personnel for the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

“Throughout the Cold War years, commanders used a full spectrum of individual, unit and service awards to recognize the achievements and sacrifices of service members,” he said.

Former Secretary of Defense William Cohen approved a Cold War Recognition Certificate in 1999, and the Army, as executive agent, has been responsible for issuing them to any eligible applicant.

The certificate recognizes all service members and federal employees who faithfully served in the U.S. military during the Cold War era, Loo added. For certificate purposes, that era is the end of World War II, Sept. 2, 1945, to

the collapse of the Soviet Union, Dec. 26, 1991.

Last year, someone began sending e-mail to people informing them of the approval of a Cold War medal, as shown in an attached picture, said Arlette King, chief of policy for the Army Award Branch.

“We’ve tried to correct the issue by putting out messages on our Web site stating that there is not an authorized medal,” King said. Several different designs of medals are offered on the Internet — and even at military clothing sales stores. “This is America. Anyone can purchase the commemorative medal from private vendors, just not wear on his or her uniform.”

“It’s illegal to wear unauthorized medals on a military uniform,” said Master Sgt. Kittie Messman, uniform policy noncommissioned officer for the Office of the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

Messman cited Title 18, Section 704, “Military Medal or Decorations”: “Whoever knowingly wears a medal not authorized by Congress ... shall be fined or imprisoned not more than six months or both.” (*DoD News Service*)

U.S. and North Korea end POW/MIA talks

U.S. and North Korean negotiators ended talks Jan. 26, 2002, on future recoveries of the remains of U.S. servicemen missing in action from the Korean War.

The talks, which began Jan. 23, 2002, were held in Bangkok, Thailand. Negotiators led by the Department of Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office sought to establish a schedule of operations to recover U.S. remains from several areas in North Korea.

The U.S. negotiating team included representatives from the United Nations Command, the Department of State and

the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

As a result of previous negotiations, U.S. teams have recovered more than 150 sets of remains believed to be those of American soldiers. Between 1996-2001, specialists from the U.S. Army Central Identification Laboratory have conducted 27 joint recovery operations in an area about 60 miles north of Pyongyang, the capital city, as well as near the Chosin Reservoir in the northeast part of the country.

No dates were set to resume negotiations.

2002 Commemoration Events

Regional Joint Service
Commemoration
Savannah, Ga.
April 6

Marine Corps Korean War
Commemorative Event
Camp Lejeune, N.C.
April 11

Regional Joint Service
Commemoration
Phoenix, Ariz., May 4,

Korean War Symposium
Naval Aviation Museum Foundation
Pensacola, Fla.
May 9-10

Memorial Day Wreath Laying
Ceremony
Korean War Veterans Memorial
Washington, D.C., May 27

Wreath Laying
Arlington National Cemetery
June 25

International Korean War Symposium
Old Dominion University
June 26-27

Korean War Veterans Association
National Convention, Washington,
D.C., July 23-28

Musical Tribute (Tattoo)
Daughters of the
American Revolution
Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C.
July 27

Disabled American Veterans
National Convention
Dallas, Texas, Aug. 9-14

American Veterans
National Convention
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10-17

“Show Me State” Offers Diplomas to Vets

Missouri, home of President Harry S. Truman, is honoring Korean War Veterans by awarding them high school diplomas, according to Mac Hubbard, Readjustment Counselor at the St. Louis Veterans Center.

“This is a free service,” said Hubbard, “There is no charge. I am just trying to get the word out to my fellow veterans. Just call me at (314) 231-1260 and I will mail an application.”

Any Korean War veteran from Missouri can apply for

a diploma from any Missouri High School by writing to:
Mac Hubbard
Vet Center
2345 Pine St
St. Louis, MO,
63103



Jesse Ventura Public Service Announcement wins award

The Korean War Commemoration Committee's public service announcement featuring Minnesota Governor Jesse Ventura won a “Vision Award” for Excellence in Communications. Vision Awards were created to give national recognition to productions on limited budgets.

Yellow Cat Productions recorded the PSA.

Governor Ventura is a former Navy SEAL.

The PSA can be seen on the committee's web site at www.korea50.mil

First Monday features two Korean War veterans

Two Korean War veterans play prominent roles in First Monday the new CBS television series that focuses on the Supreme Court and its cases.

James Garner and James McEachin, Supreme Court justices in the show, appeared in the first two episodes on Jan. 15 and Jan. 18.

Garner plays Chief Justice Rankin, where his personality as a cigarette-smoker and die-hard college football fan adds to his regal role as America's top Supreme Court Justice.

McEachin, stars as Justice Jerome Morris, the only African-American Justice.

Both actors are Korean War veterans. Garner, who starred in such shows as the “Rockford Files” and “Maverick” served with the 5th Regimental Combat Team. McEachin, an accomplished author who starred in hit shows such as “Hill Street Blues” and “Tenafly”, served with the 24th Infantry Regiment and 2nd Infantry Division. Garner and McEachin each earned the Purple Heart for wounds they received during the war.

The two episodes were the first of 13 the network has scheduled. The 60-minute show airs on Fridays at 9 p.m. (EST).



Courtesy CBS

New number to call for Korean War Service Medal

Contact the Headquarters Air Force Personnel Center at 1-866-229-7074 to receive the Republic of Korea Korean War Service Medal.

African-American History Month

War spoils young fighter pilot

The Korean War spoiled William Earl Brown.

As a young second lieutenant in 1952, Brown, an F-86 fighter pilot, was surrounded by the Air Force elite, where he lived and learned from the best.

“(Frederick) Blesse, (James) Jabara, (“Pete”) Fernandez, I flew with the best of them” said Brown who flew 125 combat missions. “I thought all Air Force pilots were like that.”

Major Jabara had 15 kills, second most during the war; Capt. Fernandez had 15; Major Blesse had 10. All three Korean War aces flew the Sabre jet and were assigned to the same unit as Brown — the 4th Fighter Interceptor Wing.

While flying in the company of such Air Force pioneers, Brown was a pioneer in his own right. One of the few African-American pilots of the Korean War. Most African American fighter pilots were Tuskegee Airmen flying P-51, P-47 and P-38 aircraft — even a smaller number of African American pilots flew the F-86. The added luxury of the Sabre jet also



Lt. Gen. Brown in Korea as a second lieutenant F-86 pilot.

spoiled Brown.

“It was a special aircraft,” Brown said. “When you closed in on your opponent through all the twisting and maneuvering, you could keep your opponent in sight. The visibility was excellent. Plus, at high altitude, the canopy did not ice up.”

The F-86 was the first swept wing jet fighter in the Air Force. Originally designed as a high-altitude day-fighter, it was later redesigned into an all-weather interceptor and fighter-bomber. It’s speed, range and other combat capabilities allowed the Air Force to compete with its chief opponent, the MiG 15, another swept-wing aircraft.

Though the pilots he served with and the modern equipment he used in Korea spoiled the Bronx, N.Y. native, Brown turned the negative aspects of war into a positive experience that helped define his character and shape his career.

“The war gave me a feeling of self confidence and that gave me a kickstart in the Air Force,” said Brown, who retired in 1982 with three stars. “I knew what it was like to keep composure. I learned that you can’t give in to your fear. Everyone is scared when someone is trying to kill you, but you must remain calm and stay strong. That kind of attitude applies to other things in life as well. I also knew the importance of a mentor. A professional will perform his duties regardless of how he or she feels. An



Tech. Sgt. Michael Dorsey
Air Force Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Earl Brown, right, greets Gen. Paik Sun Yup in the Pentagon.

amateur will not.”

“Woody Crockett was my guide, role model and mentor for the next 50 years,” Brown said. “He still is.”

Crockett, a Tuskegee Airman who flew in the Korean War as part of the 8th Fighter Bomber Wing at Suwon, flew the F-80 Shooting Star while Brown flew out of Seoul. Before they served in Korea, the two were stationed at Williams Air Force Base, Ariz., as students in the F-80 jet-transitioning program. It was Brown’s first duty assignment.

“I just watched him and did what he did and he impressed me,” said Brown of the famous WWII fighter pilot. “Junior people are always watching you and there is only one way to lead and that is by example.”

He also learned that the true meaning of war is not defined merely by its title.

“When someone is trying to kill you, that’s war,” Brown said. “Anyone who has that attitude that Korea wasn’t a war, you don’t have any place talking to them. Blackhawk Down, those guys were at war. Afghanistan, those guys are at war. If they don’t think that Korea was a war, I don’t waste my time trying to talk to them.”

Daughter learned psyops from patriotic father

Peggy Engel knew about psychological warfare long before the tragedy on Sept. 11. Her father, Army 1st Lt. Jack Engel, was in the same line of work in the Korean War. Unlike the terrorist acts America suffered five months ago that still haunt the country today, the United States was engaged in a less violent form of psychological warfare to preserve freedom.

“Serving in Korea was very important to my father,” Engel said. “He had three dependents at home when World War II ended so he could have made a case for coming home, but he was extremely patriotic and agreed to serve in Korea too.”

Lieutenant Engel went to Korea in 1950 and returned home in October 1951, three months after Peggy and her twin sister were born. Psychological warfare was relatively new in the military. When North Korea attacked South Korea, the only operational psychological warfare unit in the Army was at Fort Riley, Kansas. The unit, sent to Korea in the fall of 1950 as the 1st Loudspeaker and Leaflet Company, was the Eighth Army’s tactical propaganda unit during the war where loudspeakers on vehicles and aircraft also delivered propaganda.

Engel said her father, after writing pamphlets, would go up in unarmed Air Force bombers and literally throw papers out to Korean troops below.

Some leaflets promised medical treatment for frostbite, undermined faith in officers, and similarly instilled fear for soldiers’ safety. Other themes for tactical operations told of the mounting enemy dead. More than 2.5 billion leaflets had been dropped over enemy troops and civilians in North Korea by the end of the war. Engel said that during the time her father served, a slight change to the leaflets gave psychological warfare more impact.

“In Korea, one of the first things he did was discover that drawings were more effective than photographs in the literature the Koreans read,” said Engel. “After they switched to drawings, there were many more defections of Koreans, which is what they were aiming for.”

Lieutenant Engel’s impact in the Korean War stretched further than his pioneering efforts in military psychological warfare.

“He absolutely influenced not just me, but my twin sister and my brother,” said Engel, managing editor of the Newseum, a news museum run by the Freedom Forum, the



First Lt. Jack Engel, middle, in Korea.

Courtesy photo

nonpartisan, international foundation dedicated to free press and free speech.

Many of those in psychological warfare were graduates from journalism schools, radio, advertising and newspapers. Lieutenant Engel, who ran his own advertising agency in Cleveland before later becoming a professor in the journalism department at Iowa State, died of a heart attack in 1980.

Now, during the three-year commemoration of the Korean War, Engel remembers many of the things her father told her about his tour of duty.

She remembers learning about the ribbing he got from the South Koreans when he learned that she was born. She remembers her dad talking about the stench of kim chee and how the Chinese used troops as cannon fodder. She also remembers that her father “wanted Americans to never forget why this war was fought and why it is so important to be vigilant against totalitarianism.”

“The Korean War should not be a forgotten war,” Engel said. “None of our wars should be. It is vital for people to visit exhibits that can illuminate how and why this war was fought.”

This Date in History

Feb. 6, 1952: The carrier USS Philippine Sea returned to Korean waters for its second tour of duty.

Feb. 3, 1953: Carrier aircraft blast western Korea from Chinnampo to Haeju while the cruisers USS Toledo and Rochester and the destroyers USS Kidd and Chevalier engage targets in the Kosong area.

Second Lieutenant Raymond G. Murphy, A Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, became the 121st Korean War Medal of Honor recipient

Feb. 2, 1951: The French Battalion, attached to the 2nd Infantry Division's 23rd Infantry Regimental Combat Team, met the Communist counterattack and stabilized the UN position north of Yoju.

The minesweeper USS Partridge hits a mine off Sokcho, just north of the 38th Parallel, and sinks within 10 minutes with 10 killed or missing and six severely wounded.

Feb. 2, 1953: President Eisenhower announced that the U.S. Seventh Fleet would no longer prevent Chiang Kai-Shek's forces from attacking the Chinese mainland.

Feb. 1, 1951: Master Sergeant Hubert L. Lee, I Company, 3rd Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division, earned the 49th Medal of Honor.

Jan. 31, 1951: Belgian troops under the command of Lt. Col. Ben Crabay arrived in Korea to join Eighth Army.

Jan. 31, 1951: First Lieutenant Carl H. Dodd, E Company, 2nd Battalion, 5th Infantry Regimental Combat Team, became the 48th

Korean War Medal of Honor recipient.

Jan. 30, 1951: First Lieutenant Robert M. McGovern, A Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, earned the 47th Medal of Honor for action in the Korean War.

Jan. 28, 1952: The UN Command gave the Communists four lists with the names of 132,080 POWs held by the United Nations forces.

Jan. 29, 1951: The Greek Battalion and supporting artillery killed 800 Communist troops in a battle culminating in a bayonet charge near Chungju.

Jan. 29, 1952: The US Air Force's 315th Air Division, Combat Cargo Command, airlifted its 1,000,000th passenger between Japan and Korea.

Jan. 26, 1951: US warships bombard Inchon.

Jan. 26 1953: Surface ships blast coastal targets as the USS Missouri completed a 46-hour bombardment of Songjin.

The last F4U Corsair rolled off the Chance Vought Aircraft Company production line. Despite the dawning of the jet age, this World War II fighter remained in production due to its vital close air support role in the Korean War. Almost 12,000 Corsairs were produced in various models.

Jan. 25, 1951: General Ridgway launched Operation "Thunderbolt," a counteroffensive northward to the Han River by I and IX Corps. This large-scale reconnaissance in force was the first ground offensive since the full-scale intervention of the

Chinese. The purpose of the operation was to determine the enemy's disposition of forces and reestablish contact.

Jan. 25, 1952: During the third largest aerial victory of the Korean War, F-86s shot down 10 MiG-15s and damaged three others without suffering any losses.

Jan. 25, 1953: Operation "Smack" was launched in the western I Corps sector by the US 7th Infantry Division. This air-ground coordinated test strike lasted for three hours and involved close air support in concert with a combined arms task force of tanks, infantry, and artillery. The operation achieved disappointing results.

Jan. 24, 1951: Generals Matthew B. Ridgway and Earl E. Partridge personally reconnoitered the front lines in a T-6 Texan aircraft prior to the Jan. 25 dawn attack on Red Chinese forces, Operation "Thunderbolt."

Jan. 24, 1952: The U.S. 24th Infantry Division announced the first use of scout dogs in Korea.

Air Force Captains Dolphin D. Overton III and Harold E. Fischer Jr., both of the 51st Fighter-Interceptor Wing, became the 24th and 25th aces of the war. They flew F-86's named "Dolph's Devil" and "Paper Tiger."

Jan. 23, 1951: Thirty-three F-84s of the US Air Force's 27th Fighter-Escort Wing engaged thirty MiG-15s in a dogfight over the skies of Sinuijin. In less than a minute Captains Allen McGuire and William Slaughter each destroyed a MiG while 1st Lt. Jacob Kratt scored two kills, the first double MiG kill of the war.

HONOR ROLL



Richard David Dewert

Rank: Hospitalman

Organization: U.S. Navy, Hospital Corpsman attached to Marine Infantry Company, 1st Marine Division.

Place and date: Korea, April 5, 1951.

Entered service at: Taunton, Mass.

Birth: Taunton, Mass.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Medical Corpsman attached to a Marine Infantry Company, First Marine Division, in action against enemy aggressor forces on April 5, 1951.

When a fire team from the point platoon of his company was pinned down by a deadly barrage of hostile automatic weapons fire and suffered many casualties, Hospitalman Dewert rushed to the assistance of one of the more seriously wounded and, despite a painful leg wound sustained while dragging the stricken marine to safety, steadfastly refused medical treatment for himself and immediately dashed back through the fire-swept area to carry a second wounded man out of the line of fire.

Undaunted by the mounting hail of devastating enemy fire, he bravely moved forward a third time and received another serious wound in the shoulder after discovering that a wounded marine had already died. Still persistent in his refusal to submit to first aid, he resolutely answered the call of a fourth stricken comrade and, while rendering medical assistance, was himself mortally wounded by a burst of enemy fire.

His courageous initiative, great personal valor, and heroic spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of overwhelming odds reflect the highest credit upon Hospitalman Dewert and enhance the finest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

