



# The Denton County Veteran

MAY 2003

DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS

Volume VI, Issue 5

County Judge Mary Horn, Commissioner Cynthia White, Precinct 1; Commissioner Sandy Jacobs, Precinct 2;

Commissioner Bobbie Mitchell, Precinct 3; Commissioner Jim Carter, Precinct 4

## History of the National League of POW/MIA Families'

In 1971, Mrs. Michael Hoff, an MIA wife and member of the National League of Families, recognized the need for a symbol of our POW/MIAs. Prompted by an article in the Jacksonville, Florida Times-Union, Mrs. Hoff contacted Norman Rivkees, Vice President of Annin & Company which had made a banner for the newest member of the United Nations, the People's Republic of China, as a part of their policy to provide flags to all United Nations members states. Mrs. Hoff found Mr. Rivkees very sympathetic to the POW/MIA issue, and he, along with Annin's advertising agency, designed a flag to represent our missing men. Following League approval, the flags were manufactured for distribution.

On March 9, 1989, an official League flag, which flew over the White House on 1988 National POW/MIA Recognition Day, was installed in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda as a result of legislation passed overwhelmingly during the 100th Congress. In a demonstration of bipartisan Congressional support, the leadership of both Houses hosted the installation ceremony.

The League's POW/MIA flag is the only flag ever displayed in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda where it will stand as a powerful symbol of national commitment to America's POW/MIAs until the fullest possible accounting has been achieved for U.S. personnel still missing and unaccounted for from the Vietnam War.

On August 10, 1990, the 101st Con-

gress passed U.S. Public Law 101-355, which recognized the League's POW/MIA flag and designated it "as the symbol of our Nation's concern and commitment to resolving as fully as possible the fates of Americans still prisoner, missing and unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, thus ending the uncertainty for their families and the Nation".

The importance of the League's POW/MIA flag lies in its continued visibility, a constant reminder of the plight of America's POW/MIAs. Other than "Old Glory", the League's POW/MIA flag is the only flag ever to fly over the White House, having been displayed in this place of honor on National POW/MIA Recognition Day since 1982. With passage of Section 1082 of the 1998 Defense Authorization Act during the first term of the 105th Congress, the League's POW/MIA flag will fly each year on Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day, National POW/MIA Recognition Day and Veter-

ans Day on the grounds or in the public lobbies of major military installations as designated by the Secretary of the Defense, all Federal national cemeteries, the national Korean War Veterans Memorial, the National Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the White House, the United States Postal Service post offices and at the official offices

of the Secretaries of State, Defense and Veteran's Affairs, and Director of the Selective Service System.



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## MISSING MAN TABLE & HONORS CEREMONY

As you entered the dining area, you may have noticed a table at the front, raised to call your attention to its purpose -- it is reserved to honor our missing loved ones [or missing comrades in arms, for veterans].

Set for six, the empty places represent Americans still [our men] missing from each of the five services -- Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard -- and civilians. This Honors Ceremony symbolizes that they are with us, here in spirit.

(In silence or with dignified, quiet music as background, the Honor Guard moves into position around the table and simultaneously places the covers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard, and a civilian hat, on the dinner plate at each table setting. The Honor Guard then departs.)

The table is round -- to show our everlasting concern for our missing men.

The tablecloth is white -- symbolizing the purity of their motives when answering the call to duty.

The single red rose, displayed in a vase, reminds us of the life of each of the missing, and their loved ones and friends of these Americans who keep the faith, awaiting answers.

The vase is tied with a red ribbon, symbol of our continued determination to account for our missing.

A slice of lemon on the bread plate is to remind us of the bitter fate of those captured and missing in a foreign land.

A pinch of salt symbolizes the tears endured by those missing and their families who seek answers.

The Bible represents the strength gained through faith to sustain those

lost from our country, founded as one nation under God.

The glass is inverted -- to symbolize their inability to share this evening's [morning's/day's] toast.

The chairs are empty -- they are missing.

TABLE SET UP:

1. A small, round bistro table
2. White tablecloth
3. Single place setting, preferably all white
4. Wine glass - inverted
5. Salt shaker
6. Slice of lemon on bread plate with a pile of spilled salt
7. Small bud vase with a single stem red rose
8. RED ribbon tied around the vase
9. Candle - lit
10. Empty chair

## The Code of Conduct for Members of the Armed Forces of the United States

<http://www.aiipowmia.com/research/codeindepth.html>

The Code of Conduct for members of the Armed Forces of the US was first promulgated by President Eisenhower August 17, 1955.

The Code, including its basic philosophy, was reaffirmed on July 8, 1964, in DOD Directive No. 1300.7. On November 3, 1977, President Carter amended Article V of the Code. On March 28, 1988, President Reagan amended Articles I, II and VI of the Code. The Code, although first expressed in its written form in 1955, is based on time-honored concepts and traditions that date back to the days of the American Revolution.

## THE CODE

1. I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

All men and women in the Armed Forces have the duty at all times and under all circumstances to oppose the enemies of the US and support its national interests. In training or in combat, alone or with others, while evading capture or enduring captivity, this duty belongs to each American defending our nation regardless of circumstances.

2. I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist. As an individual, a member of the Armed Forces may never voluntarily surrender. When isolated and no longer able to inflict casualties on the enemy, the American soldier has an obligation to evade capture and rejoin friendly forces. Only when evasion by an individual is impossible and further fighting would lead only to death with no significant loss of the enemy should only consider surrender. With all reasonable means of resistance exhausted and with certain death the only alternative, capture does not imply dishonor. The responsibility and authority of a commander never extends to the surrender of a command to the enemy while the command has the power to fight and evade. (continue on page 3)

**THE CODE** (continued from page 2)

When isolated, cut off, or surrounded, a unit must continue to fight until relieved or able to rejoin friendly forces through continued efforts to break out or evade the enemy.

3. If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

The duty of a member of the Armed Forces to use all means available to resist the enemy is not lessened by the misfortune of captivity. A POW is still legally bound by the Uniform Code of Military Justice and ethically guided by the Code of Conduct. Under provisions of the Geneva convention, a prisoner of war is also subject to certain rules, such as sanitation regulations. The duty of a member of the Armed Forces to continue to resist does not mean a prisoner should engage in unreasonable harassment as a form of resistance. Retaliation by captors to the detriment of that prisoner and other prisoners is frequently the primary result of such harassment. The Geneva Convention recognizes that a POW may have the duty to attempt escape. In fact, the Geneva Convention prohibits a captor nation from executing a POW simply for attempt escape. Under the authority of the senior official (often called the senior ranking officer, or "SRO") a POW must be prepared to escape whenever the

I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense

opportunity presents itself. In a POW compound, the senior POW must consider the welfare of those remaining behind after an escape. However, as a matter of conscious determination, a POW must plan to escape, try to escape, and assist others to escape. Contrary to the spirit of the Geneva Convention, enemies engaged by US forces since 1950 have regarded the POW compound an extension of the battlefield. In doing so, they have used a variety of tactics and pressures, including physical and mental mistreatment, torture and medical neglect to exploit POWs for propaganda purposes, to obtain military information, or to undermine POW organization, communication and resistance. Such enemies have attempted to lure American

POWs into accepting special favors or privileges in exchange for statement, acts, or information. Unless it is essential to the life or welfare of the person or another prisoner of war or to the success of efforts to resist or escape, a POW must neither seek nor accept special favors or privileges. One such privilege is called parole. Parole is a promise by a prisoner of war to a captor to fulfill certain conditions—such as agreeing not to escape nor to fight again once released—in return for such favors as relief from physical bondage, improved food and living condition, or repatriation ahead of the sick, injured, or longer-held prisoners. Unless specifically directed by the senior American prisoner of war at the same place of captivity, an American POW will never sign nor otherwise accept parole.

4. If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way. Informing, or any other action to the detriment of a fellow prisoner, is despicable and is expressly forbidden. Prisoners of war must avoid helping the enemy identify fellow prisoners who may have knowledge of particular value to the enemy and who may, therefore, be made to suffer coercive interrogation. Strong leadership and communication are essential to discipline. Discipline is the key to camp organization, resistance, and even survival. Personal hygiene, camp sanitation, and care of sick and wounded are imperative. Officers and noncommissioned officers of the United States must continue to carry out their responsibilities and exercise their authority in captivity. The senior, regardless of Service, must accept command. This responsibility, and accountability, may not be evaded. If the senior is incapacitated or is otherwise unable to act, the next senior person will assume command. Camp leaders should make every effort to inform all PWs of the chain of command and try to represent them in dealing with enemy authorities. The responsibility of subordinates to obey the lawful orders of ranking American military personnel

remains unchanged in captivity. The Geneva convention Relative to Treatment of Prisoners of War provides for election of a "prisoner' representative" in POW camps containing enlisted personnel, but no commissioned officers. American POWs should understand that such a representative is only a spokesman for the actual senior ranking person. Should the enemy appoint a POW chain of command for its of purposes, American POWs should make all efforts to adhere to the principles of Article IV. As with other provisions of this code, common sense and the conditions of captivity will affect the way in which the senior person and the other POWs organize to carry out their responsibilities. What is important is that everyone support and work within the POW organization.

5. When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause. When questioned, a prisoner of war is required by the Geneva Conventions and this Code to give name, rank, service number (SSN) and date of birth. The prison should make every effort to avoid giving the captor and additional information. The prisoner may communicate with captors on matters of health and welfare and additionally may write letters home and fill out a Geneva Convention "capture card." It is a violation of the Geneva Convention to place a prisoner under physical or mental duress, torture, or any other form of coercion in an effort to secure information. If under such intense coercion, a POW discloses unauthorized information, made an unauthorized statement, or performs an unauthorized act, that prisoner's peace of mind and survival require a quick recovery of courage, dedication, and motivation to resist anew each subsequent coercion.

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# In Flanders Fields—by Lt. Col. John McCrae, M.D. (1872-1918)

<http://www.abmc.gov/ff.htm>

In Flanders Fields

by Lt. Col. John McCrae, M.D.  
(1872-1918)

Canadian Army

In Flanders fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks, still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset  
glow,  
Loved, and were loved, and now we  
lie

In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies  
grow

In Flanders fields

The World War I Flanders Field American Cemetery and Memorial lies on the southeast edge of the town of Waregem, Belgium, along the Lille-Gent AutoRoute E-17. It is located 175 miles north of Paris, France and 46 miles west of Brussels. The cemetery is within 30 miles of Brugge (Brugges) and Gent (Gand), the two largest cities in Flanders.

Waregem may be reached by train from Brussels via Gent (Gand) in approximately one hour; from Paris, Gare du Nord, in about five hours via Rysel

At this peaceful location rest 368 American military Dead most of whom gave their lives

(Lille) and Kortrijk (Courtrai), and five and one-half hours via Brussels and Gent. Taxi service is available from the station in Waregem. The cemetery occupies a six acre site. Masses of graceful trees and shrubbery frame the burial area and screen it from the passing traffic. At the ends of the paths leading to three of the corners of the cemetery are circular retreats with benches and urns.

At this peaceful location rest 368 American military Dead most of whom gave their lives in liberating Belgium in World War I. Their headstones are aligned in four symmetrical areas around the white stone chapel which stands in the center of the cemetery.

(continued on page 5)

## The Code of Conduct (continued from page 3)

Actions every POW should resist include making oral or written confessions and apologies, answering questionnaires, providing personal histories, creating propaganda recordings, broadcasting appeals to other prisoners of war, providing any other material readily usable for propaganda purposes., appealing for surrender or parole, furnishing self-criticisms, communicating on behalf of the enemy to the detriment of the United State, its allies, its Armed Forces, or other POWs. Every POW should also recognize that any confession signed or any statement made may be used by the enemy as a false evidence that the person is a "war criminal" rather than a POW. Several countries have made reservations to the Geneva Convention in which they assert that a "war criminal" conviction deprives the convicted individual of prison of war status, removes that person from protection under the Geneva Convention, and revokes all rights to repa-

triation until a prison sentence is served. Recent experiences of American prisoners of war have proved that, although enemy interrogation sessions may be harsh and cruel, one can resist brutal mistreatment when the will to resist remains intact. The best way for prisoner to keep faith with country, fellow prisoners and self is to provide the enemy with as little information as possible.

6. I will never forget that I am an American fighting for freedom, responsible for my action, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America. A member of the Armed Forces remains responsible for personal actions at all times. A member of the Armed Forces who is captured has a continuing obligation to resist and to remain loyal to country, Service, unit and fellow prisoners. Upon repatriation, POWs can expect their actions to be reviewed, both as to circumstances

of capture and conduct during detention. The purpose of such review is to recognize meritorious performance as well as to investigate possible misconduct. Each review will be conducted with due regard for the rights of the individual and consideration for the conditions of captivity, for captivity of itself is not a condition of culpability. Members of the Armed Forces should remember that they and their dependents will be taken care of by the appropriate Service and that pay and allowances, eligibility and procedures for promotion, and benefits for dependents continue while the Service member is detained. Service members should assure that their personal affairs and family matters (such as pay, powers of attorney, current will, and provisions for family maintenance and education) are properly and currently arranged. Failure to so arrange matters can create a serious sense of guilt for POW and place unnecessary hardship on family members. The life of a prisoner of war is hard. Each person in this stressful situation must always sustain hope, must resist enemy indoctrination. Prisoners of war standing firm and united against the enemy will support and inspire one another in surviving their ordeal and in prevailing over misfortune with honor."

## THE HISTORY OF MEMORIAL DAY

<http://www.historychannel.com>

Memorial Day was originally known as Decoration Day because it was a time set aside to honor the nation's Civil War dead by decorating their graves. It was first widely observed on May 30, 1868, to commemorate the sacrifices of Civil War soldiers, by proclamation of General John A. Logan of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization of former sailors and soldiers. On May 5, 1868, Logan declared in General Order No. 11 that:

The 30th of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

During the first celebration of Decoration Day, General James Garfield made a speech at Arlington National Cemetery, after which 5,000 participants helped to decorate the graves of the more than 20,000 Union and Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery. This 1868 celebration was inspired by local observances of the day in several towns throughout America that had taken place in the three years since the Civil War. In fact, several Northern and Southern cities claim to be the birthplace of Memorial Day, including Columbus, Mississippi; Macon, Georgia; Richmond, Virginia; Boalsburg, Pennsylvania; and Carbondale, Illinois. In 1966, the federal government, under the direction of President Lyndon Johnson, declared Waterloo, New York, the official birthplace of Memorial Day. They chose Waterloo—which had first celebrated the day on May 5, 1866—because the town had made Memorial Day an annual, community-wide event during which businesses

closed and residents decorated the graves of soldiers with flowers and flags. In 1966, the federal government, under the direction of President Lyndon Johnson, declared Waterloo, New York, the official birthplace of Memorial Day. They chose Waterloo—which had first celebrated the day on May 5, 1866—because the town had made Memorial Day an annual, community-wide event during which businesses closed and residents decorated the graves of soldiers with flowers and flags. By the late 1800s, many communities across the country had begun to celebrate Memorial Day and, after World War I, observances also began to honor those who had died in all of America's wars. In 1971, Congress declared Memorial Day a national holiday to be celebrated the last Monday in May. (Veterans Day, a day set aside to honor all veterans, living and dead, is celebrated each year on November 11.) Today, Memorial Day is celebrated at Arlington National Cemetery with a ceremony in which a small American flag is placed on each grave. Also, it is customary for the president or vice-president to give a speech honoring the contributions of the dead and lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. About 5,000 people attend the ceremony annually.

Memorial Day is much more than a three-day weekend that marks the beginning of summer. To many people, especially the nation's thousands of combat veterans, this day, which has a history stretching back all the way to the Civil War, is an important reminder of those who died in the service of their country.

*Soldier, rest, thy  
warfare o'er,*

*Dream of fighting  
fields no more.*

*Sleep the sleep that  
knows not  
breaking,*

*Morn of toil, nor  
night of waking.*

## In Flanders Fields

(continued from page 4)

The altar inside the chapel is of black and white Grand Antique marble having draped flags on each side; above it is a crusader's sword outlined in gold. The chapel furniture is of carved oak, stained black and white veining to harmonize with the altar. On the side walls are inscribed the names of 43 of the Missing in Action who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified.



The cemetery is open daily to the public from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm except December 25 and January 1. It is open on host country holidays. When the cemetery is open to the public, a staff member is on duty in the Visitors' Building to answer questions and escort relatives to grave and memorial sites.

# National Military Appreciation Month

[www.nmam.org](http://www.nmam.org)

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In 1999, a resolution was passed in Congress proclaiming May as National Military Appreciation Month (May). The month is appropriately all-inclusive; Remembering those who gave their lives in defense of our nation's freedom and honoring those Americans who have served their country, and the men and women now serving in uniform -- active duty in all services, the National Guard and Reserves - and all of their families, well over 80 million Americans and more than 225 years of our American history. Organizers for National Military Appreciation Month (NMAM), which is held in May, announced today that they are asking Americans to show their appreciation for our military by displaying the American flag and the POW/MIA flag during the month of May through Flag Day June 14. May includes VE Day, Military Spouse Day, Loyalty Day, Armed Forces Day/Week, National Day of Prayer, and Memorial Day. Alice Wax, currently serving as Executive Director, was instrumental in lobbying to establish this month. She said this the fifth year, more than any other, we need to let our service members and their families know that we are thankful for their dedication and sacrifices in protecting our country. On Thursday, May 1, 2003, a News Conference is being planned at the U.S. Capitol announcing the kickoff of NMAM nationally. Organizers will be asking all Americans to honor, remember, and appreciate our military by displaying U.S. Flags and Yellow Ribbons on cars, homes, businesses, and classrooms.

## **May 1— Loyalty Day/National Day of Prayer - Title 36-Subtitle 1 Part A Chapter 1**

Sec. 115. - Loyalty Day

(a) Designation. - May 1 is Loyalty Day.

(b) Purpose. - Loyalty Day is a special day for the reaffirmation of loyalty to the United States and for the recognition of the heritage of American freedom.

(c) Proclamation. - The President is requested to issue a proclamation - (1) calling on United States Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on Loyalty Day; and (2) inviting the people of the United States to observe Loyalty Day with appropriate ceremonies in schools and other suitable places

**May 8— V-E Day - VE Day** finally arrived on May 8, 1945 after fierce efforts by the allied forces. The previous year British, Canadian, and U.S. troops invaded Normandy, and began to drive the Nazis out of France. At the same time, the Soviets were launching their own counter-offensive. They pushed the German army completely out of Europe. Seizing their advantage, the Soviets advanced into Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania.

By 1945, the German defenses had begun to collapse. The Soviet army occupied the eastern one-third of Germany. Eventually, the allies surrounded Berlin. On April 30, Adolph Hitler committed suicide. Germany surrendered soon after.

## **May 9 — Military Spouses Day**

The Friday before Mother's day each year has been set aside to honor Military Spouses. The purpose of this special day is to thank

military spouses for the support they give to their family and other military families, to honor their contributions to the communities where they live and to acknowledge the sacrifices they make every day in support of their military member and our country. Both mothers and fathers face the daily challenges of military life that often include deployments, family separations, and frequent moves. These spouses are the ones left "holding down the fort" allowing our military members to successfully complete their missions and not worry about their family at home.

## **May 17—Armed Forces Day**

Originally, each branch of the armed forces set aside a date to honor the founding of their particular service.

Air Force Day - August 1

Army Day - April 6

Coast Guard Day - August 4

Marine Corps Day - November 10

Navy Day - October 27

On August 31, 1949, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson announced the creation of an Armed Forces Day to replace separate Army, Navy and Air Force Days. The single-day celebration, Third Saturday in May, was a result of the unification of the Armed Forces under one department -- the Department of Defense.

**May 30—Memorial Day** U.S. holiday. Originally held in commemoration of soldiers killed in the Amer. Civil War (1868), its observance later extended to all U.S. war dead. Most states conform to the federal practice of observing it on the last Monday in May, but some retain the traditional day of celebration, May 30. National observance is marked by the placing of a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery.

**For Local Help**

Denton County Veterans  
Service Office  
306 N. Loop 288, Suite 146  
Denton, TX 76209  
Monday through Friday  
8:00 am to Noon and 1:00

Phone: 940-349-2950  
Fax: 940-349-2951  
hank.scheible@dentoncounty.com  
james.wheeler@dentoncounty.com  
barbara.nance@dentoncounty.com  
mylinda.taylor@dentoncounty.com

**KOREAN WAR TIDBITS**

(O) Operations Big Switch and Little Switch - Operations Little Switch, April 2 to May 3, 1953, was the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of the Korean War. Operations Big Switch, August 5, to December 23, 1953, was the first exchange of prisoners of war by both sides, and like Little Switch, was marked by travesty over voluntary repatriations and, later, by allegations of brain washing and torture of U. N. POW's by the communists.

(P) Pusan Perimeter - The breakout from the Pusan Perimeter cost the U.S. Army 4,334 casualties: 790 killed and 3,544 wounded.

*If you ♥ freedom  
Thank a veteran*



## The United States Coast Guard in the Korean War

The United States Coast Guard answered the country's call to arms during the Korean War just as it had during other American conflicts. Indeed, the Coast Guard's presence in Korea began soon after the end of the Second World War when a Coast Guard Advisory detachment assisted in the development and training of the Korean Coast Guard, which eventually became the Navy of the Republic of Korea. Once hostilities commenced between North and South, the South Korean Navy, assisted by the U.S. Navy, fought a winning battle against Northern forces along the Korean peninsula. Other Coast Guard units played active roles supporting the United Nations (U.N.) efforts throughout the conflict, carrying on the humanitarian tradition of the United States' oldest sea-going service. Coast Guard cutters served on open-ocean weather stations beginning

in the late 1930s. Cutters serving on ocean stations Sugar and Victor near Korean waters continued in this vital meteorological duty, providing United Nations ground, naval, and air forces with information on weather patterns that affected their military actions. These cutters also served as communication support platforms and as plane guards, ready to assist aircrews who were forced down at sea. They were also in position to assist troop and supply transports on their way to Korea and back again as well as in emergencies. Twenty-two cutters served on these lonely outposts during the war. Coast Guard aircraft stationed in the Philippines also stood ready to rescue anyone in need. One heroic rescue typified that role. In January 1953 a Navy reconnaissance airplane was shot down over the China Sea and a Coast Guard seaplane, stationed at the Coast



Guard's Air Detachment at Sangley Point in the Philippine Islands, was dispatched to the rescue. The pilot, Coast Guard Lieutenant John Vukic, successfully landed the seaplane in 12-foot seas to rescue and retrieve survivors. Unfortunately one engine failed on takeoff and the seaplane crashed. Nevertheless, Lieutenant Vukic, although injured, and his crew were able to retrieve life rafts from the sinking seaplane and save most of the survivors. They were rescued by a surface vessel the next day. Five Coast Guardsmen lost their lives during the rescue.  
(continued in June issue)