



THE VOICE

February 2019 Edition

Contents:

Editor's Opening	1
Life Members	2
Directory	2
Editorial Disclaimer	2
Merchandise Available	2
Outstanding Leadership and Brilliant Victory	3
Mighty Mo	4
Task Force Smith	5
Bunker Disease	6
Sinking Aircraft Carriers	7
Non-combat Soldiers	7
Attention: Veterans Wanted	8
Nominations for KVA Office Bearers 2019-2020	8
Tanker In Peril	9
Blunting Sabres	9
Politically Correct Jokes	11
At Youngya-Do	13
Gold Coast Cultural Festival	14
Before & After	14
Farewells	14
The Ode	14

NOTICE

The monthly KVA Committee/General Meeting now takes place at the Stella Maris at 1130 hours (11.30am) instead of the previous 1030 hours (10.30am).

Also...

Don't forget the AGM (plus BBQ) on 27 March. This is our most important meeting of the year, so come along and have your say.

The Voice is proudly sponsored by

c-cor
Underpinning Innovative Technology

Editor's Opening

Firstly, apologies for the late sending out of *The Voice* in December. Not my fault, printing was held up due to circumstances beyond my control. And guess what? You are probably getting this edition late too, mostly because the monthly General/Committee meeting fell on the 30th.

Subscriptions: NO LONGER EXIST. They were discontinued in December 2017. If you were financial then, congratulations, it became a life subscription (or five years, whichever comes first). Don't know if you were financially in December 2017? Easy. If you are reading this, in other words, still receiving *The Voice*, then you were financial.

Donations: These are coming in three ways... Inadvertent, namely as subscriptions; Partially in error, as subscriptions plus donation; and as a donation only. Regardless of why, thank you all for you donations (inadvertent or otherwise). However...much as we appreciate the money, we have – literally – inherited a (semi) fortune. For those who intended to donate in the future...well, yes, feel free to do so; however, it will go towards perpetuating the KVA name rather than the KVA as such. See **The John Harris Bequest** below for details.

However, that said, I do have to acknowledge a few donations that have come in since December: Shirley Williams from Fawkner, Victoria – \$65, and Daryl Dyson, of Kempsey N.S.W. – \$40.

Veteran interviews. Dr. Jongwoo Han attended the 30 January Committee/General meeting and spent several hours interviewing, at length, five of the veterans present. Those of you who couldn't make it, or did but there wasn't time, consider doing the survey that was sent to you either via email or snailmail.

Melbourne Korean War Memorial update. The Consul-General Mr Sunghyo Kim and Victorian Minister for Veterans, the Honourable Robin Scott MP, had a meeting on Wednesday 30 January, and agreed that the memorial unveiling ceremony will take place on Thursday 2 May 2019. There will be more about this in April's *Voice*.

The John Harris Bequest. John Russell Harris, a veteran of 1RAR (3April 1951 - 24 March 1953), who later moved to New Zealand, died there in June 2017. He left the KVA one tenth of his estate, namely \$NZ24,940. A generous bequest, but it comes with a problem: What

(continues on Page 10)

Associate Member

International Federation of Korean War Veterans Association
Korea & South East Asia Forces Association of Australia
Sister with Korean War Veterans Association Australian Chapter
Twinned with the South London Branch British Korean Veterans Associations
Twinned with the Korea Veterans Association of Canada

Affiliated Associations

Association of Queensland Korea Veterans Inc.
Australian Korea Veterans Association Inc.
Korea War Veterans Association of NSW
Korean War Veterans Association of Sunshine Coast Inc.
The Sunshine State Chapter of the Korean War Veterans Assoc. Inc. of the USA

Allied Associations

Australian Peacekeepers and Peacemaker Veterans' Association Inc.

Life Members

Colin Berryman OAM
 Jim Boxshall†
 Rev. Burne Brooker†
 John Brownbill
 RFD, KCSJ, KtT (Scot)
 John Burke†
 Bill Campbell†
 Victor Dey OAM†
 John Duson
 Athol Egeberg†
 Alan Evered MRAC
 Mick Everett†
 J F Frawley OAM BEM†
 Stan Gallop†
 Olwyn Green OAM (Hon)
 Des Guilfoyle†
 Geoffrey Guilfoyle
 John Holford
 Neville Holl†
 Murray Inwood†
 David Irving†
 Ron J. Kennedy
 George Lang OAM†
 Dennis Lehman
 Kenneth Mankelov†
 Bruce Maxwell
 Alan McDonald
 Ian McDonald†
 Allan Murray†
 Ray McKenzie†
 Don McLeod†
 George Mitchell†
 Bill Murphy†
 Ormond Petherick
 Jack Philpot
 Allen Riches
 Arthur Roach
 Ivan Ryan
 Joe Shields†
 Gerry Steacy
 Doug Wilkie JPT
 †Deceased

Directory

Patron : Major General David McLachlan AO (Retired)

National President : Tom Parkinson

Phone: 03 9350 6608 or c/- Pascoe Vale RSL 03 9354 6364 or president@pascoevalersl.com.au

National Vice-President : Alan McDonald

Phone: 03 5975 4113 / Email: alanmc12@iprimus.com.au

National Secretary : Alan Evered MRAC

Mobile: 0412 521 488 / Email: secretary@kvaa.org.au / Email: evered@optus.com.net

Correspondence

The Secretary, Salford Park, Unit 125, 100 Harold Street, Wantirna, Vic, 3152.

The Voice

The Editor, PO Box 3, Grantville, Victoria 3984

Treasurer : Merrill Lord

Mobile: 0432 836 182 / Email: merrilllord78@gmail.com

Committee

George Daniel, Milton Hoe, Ron J. Kennedy, John Moller OAM JP
 John Munro OAM RFD ED, Allen Riches, Arthur Roach

Appointments

Chaplain / Veterans' Affairs: John Brownbill RFD, KCSJ, KtT (Scot) 0418 359 085

Editor: Geoff Guilfoyle Phone: 03 59976240 Email: editor@kvaa.org.au

Delegates

ACT: Colin Berryman OAM (Phone: 02 6258 2463 / Mobile: 040 896 2415 / Email: jacol57@bigpond.net.au)

Riverina: John Munro OAM RFD ED (Phone: 03 5480 3778 / Email: jrenmunro@bigpond.com)

Geelong: Arthur Roach (03 5243 6113)

New South Wales: Merv Heath (02 4343 1967)

Queensland: Harry Pooley (Phone: 07 3200 0482 / Email: htppooley@tpg.com.au)

Queensland (Kilcoy Region): Kelly Frawley (Phone: 07 5497 1790 / Email: kelbes56@gmail.com)

South Australia: John Jarrett (Phone 0411 420 162 / Email: jarrett8083@gmail.com)

Tasmania: George Hutchinson (Phone: 03 6275 0762)

Western Australia: John Southorn (Phone: 08 9531 2008 / Email: bessboss@westnet.com.au)

Website

www.kvaa.org.au

Editorial Disclaimer

Articles in *The Voice* are printed on the understanding that, unless stated, they are the original works of the contributors/authors. The editor reserves the right to reject, edit, abbreviate, rewrite or re-arrange, any item submitted for publication. The view of contributing authors are not necessarily those of the KVAA Inc., the editor or publishers of *The Voice*.

Merchandise Available

Bannerettes (flags)	\$15.00	\$	Kapypong battle print	\$ 6.00	\$
KVAA lapel pin (1950-57)	\$10.00	\$	Tie (with KVAA Inc. logo)	\$20.00	\$
KVAA lapel pin (undated)	\$10.00	\$	Returned Service caps	\$10.00	\$
Windscreen decals	\$ 4.00	\$	Christms cards	\$ 2.00	\$
Korean War bumper sticker	\$ 2.50	\$	TOTAL . . .	\$_____ + \$3 pp = \$_____	

Surname: Given Names:

Address: (Please Print)

State: Post Code:

Cheques/money orders should be made out to: KVAA Inc. and sent to: Merrill Lord, PO Box 107, Frankston 3199, Victoria

Outstanding Leadership and Brilliant Victory

Part One

*Editor's Introduction: Every argument, conflict or problem has multiple viewpoints. In the West (and South Korea), the view of the Korean War from the North's perspective is often either overlooked or dismissed as overblown propaganda. In the interest of fairness and balance (not to mention comedy), the KVAA is proud to present to you the official North Korean account of the 1950-1953 conflict as outlined in the book, **Outstanding Leadership and Brilliant Victory**, published in 1993 in Pyongyang, DPRK. No author is credited but it is possibly Kim Il Sung himself, speaking of himself and his undoubted genius in the third person (as a sign of modesty). Unfortunately, I can't reproduce the myriad of photos and captions; however, the text will be unedited. For those who don't know, Kim Il Sung was the (self-proclaimed) first President of North Korea, and the founder of the first communist monarchy in which succession is decided by blood line. The current incumbent is the grandson of Kim Il Sung.*

In their 5,000 years of history, the Korean people have more than once waged a heroic struggle against foreign invaders. But never before have they dealt such a fatal blow to such a powerful enemy through the singlehearted united strength of the leader, the army and the people and scored such a brilliant victory over him as in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953).

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "The Fatherland Liberation War waged by our people was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle against the allied forces of world reaction headed by US imperialism and a bitter class struggle against the enemies of the people."

The US imperialists, who had harboured the wild dream of dominating the world with Korea as the springboard, instigated the south Korean puppet clique to launch a surprise armed invasion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at early dawn on June 25, 1950, in order to subjugate the Korean people.

The US imperialists had a history of over 100 years of aggression and boasted of being the "strongest" in the world. But the Korean people had been liberated only five years before from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism, and the DPRK was less than two years of age.

With a view to swallowing the DPRK up at one go, the US imperialist invaders hurled into the Korean War vast allied forces over two million strong, including one-third of their ground forces, one-fifth of their air force and the greater part of their Pacific Fleet, south Korean puppet troops and the troops of 15 of their satellite countries, along with over 73 million tons of combat equipment. Worse still, they resorted to the most atrocious and barbarous means of warfare ever known in history.

The war forced upon them by the US imperialists was a severe trial to the Korean people. Under the outstanding leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese legendary brilliant commander, however, the Korean people and the People's Army rose as one and won a great victory in the war.

In order to liberate the country and the people

from the yoke of Japanese imperialism, President Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, in his twenties, on April 25, 1932, formed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the forests of Antu and proclaimed a great anti-Japanese war in the difficult condition of having no state base.

He led the Korean people to victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war by employing Protean tactics of guerrilla warfare, and liberated the country on August 15, 1945.

After liberation he lost no time in developing the revolutionary armed forces into the Korean People's Army, the modern regular armed forces with all arms and services, with KPRA soldiers, who had been trained in the 15-year long great anti-Japanese war, as the backbone.

The KPA, which had inherited the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions, delivered a deadly blow to the US imperialist invaders and won a historic victory in the three-year Korean war, thereby shattering the myth of the US imperialists' "might."

The US imperialist invaders, having suffered irretrievable military, political and moral defeats at the Korean front, found it hard to continue the war. Finally, on July 27, 1953, they fell to their knees before the Korean people and signed the Armistice Agreement. The historic victory of the Korean people in the war was only possible thanks to the outstanding guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The victory was a shining result of his *Juche* military thoughts and distinguished military art. On the basis of the rich experience and diverse tactics he had accumulated and created in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, he commanded operations and battles in each period and at each stage of the war employing unique *Juche*-based strategies and tactics and war methods suited to the actual conditions of Korea.

Thus he defeated the US imperialists who had been making a show of their power, believing in their numerical and technical superiority. He united

(continues on Page 4)

the army and people organizationally and ideologically for victory in the war. The great *Juche* idea and the *Juche* military thoughts he established were an ideological banner for the unity and cohesion of the army and people.

The *Juche* idea showed that the popular masses were the masters of the war and that they had the power to win it. He said that the war was a sacred one to defend the worthy life and happiness of the people and to safeguard the freedom and independence of the country, and he educated the army and people in the spirit of independence, the spirit that they should solve for themselves all the problems which arose in the war.

The soldiers and people armed with this idea rallied more firmly behind President Kim Il Sung with one mind and will and fought heroically, dedicating themselves for the just cause at the front and in the rear.

The soldiers fought like tigers in the raging flames on the River Raktong, during the difficult strategic retreat and on burning heights. As a result, they defeated the US imperialist army of aggression which had boasted of its technical superiority and which had employed the most barbarous war tactics.

Thanks to the outstanding and seasoned leadership of President Kim Il Sung, our revolutionary armed forces won a great victory in revolutionary wars against two imperialisms – Japan and the United States – in a single generation and demonstrated the heroic mettle of the Korean people to the whole world.

Today our armed forces have become a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary army under the wise guidance of the respected Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Jong Il who has perfectly embodied the *Juche* military thoughts and art of command of the President and who is developing and enriching them.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has set up the slogan, “A-match-for-a hundred”, first suggested by the President, as a major target in the building of an army and is putting it thoroughly into effect. He has put forward the slogan, “Let us fight devotedly for the great leader!” to meet the new demand of the developing revolution and the building of the army and is further developing the work of establishing the Party’s monolithic systems of ideology and guidance within the army.

He has intensified education in the *Juche* idea and armed all the servicemen with the revolutionary ideas of the leader, with the result that the People’s Army has become a powerful army equipped with qualities as the army of the leader, the army of the Party and the army of the people.

He has called those soldiers who fought well heroes and faithful in wartime and those soldiers who have

trained well heroes and faithful in peace time, and he has put up the slogan, “Training is also a battle!” Upholding this slogan all the servicemen have powerfully conducted combat training and have grown into a-match-for-a hundred soldiers with unique and superb tactics, great marksmanship and strong bodies.

He has wisely guided the work of modernizing the combat equipment of our revolutionary armed forces and fortifying the defences. He has seen to it that the combat equipment has been modernized by our own efforts and in our own style, in compliance with the conditions in the country.

He has drawn up a great plan to raise the combat equipment of all the arms and services to the modern level simultaneously and put it into effect. As a result, the People’s Army has become an invincible armed force with modern combat equipment.

He has powerfully promoted the work of arming all the people, including the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards, with the result that the Korean people are fully prepared to frustrate immediately any attempt by the enemy to infringe on the gains of our revolution.

He has made sure that the work of fortifying the nation’s defences has been conducted on a whole Party, entire nation and all-people basis. As a result, impregnable fortresses protecting the men and their weapons from modern means of attack and smashing any enemy, however superior, have been built throughout the country, particularly in the front-line areas. Under the outstanding guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Jong Il the KPA has become a revolutionary army, each member of which is a match for a hundred foes, with the result that a firm guarantee has been established for defending Korean-style socialism and hastening national reunification.

(continued next issue).

Mighty Mo

The Battleship Missouri Memorial is located in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Commissioned in June 1944, *USS Missouri* fought in the battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa during World War II and saw action during the Korean War. She was decommissioned in 1955, but was reactivated in 1986 and participated in Operation Desert Storm. Decommissioned a second time on 31 March 1992, she was donated to the *USS Missouri Memorial Association* in 1998. On 29 January 1999, she was open to the public as a museum and houses a number of different exhibits that document her time in service. Popularly known as “Mighty Mo,” she was also used in the 2012 film *Battleship*.

Task Force Smith

By Tom Moore

He, therefore, who desires peace, should prepare for war – Vegetius (De Rei Militaris)

At the end of WWII the U.S. military had organized, trained and equipped 89 Army ground divisions (67 Infantry, 16 Armored, 5 Airborne and one Mountain). Then, in late 1945, the U.S. Army began to reorganize for new missions, occupying former enemy territories, establishing a General Reserve, while demobilizing the majority of the WWII forces. When the Korean War began, the U.S. Army had ten under-manned and under-equipped peacetime combat divisions on active duty around the world. But nevertheless, the end of the Korean War, brought new reductions, which resulted in fewer U.S. Army divisions available by the end of the decade than during the Korean War.

A nation being un-prepared for war causes this...

In 1950, when the Korean War began, the 24th Infantry Division was based on the Japanese Home Island (Kyushu). This was the closest unit to South Korea, so of course it would go into battle first, landing at Pusan about 2 July 1950. Of the four divisions in the Eighth Army, the 24th was the least combat ready. Only two, of the “two” battalion regiments, the 21st (commanded by Richard Stephens) and 34th, were actually on Kyushu. They were optimistically rated at 65 percent combat-ready.

Charles F. (Fritz) Mudgett, University of North Dakota, wrote later: “Rather sad, almost criminal, that such under-strength, ill-equipped and poorly-trained units were committed.”

At the end of the first week of American ground combat in Korea 1950, the North Korean People’s Army (NKPA) had advanced 50 air-miles from Suwon to the Kum River, suffering moderate casualties. Smith Task Force, in contrast, and was decimated by the NKPA advance.

No more Task Force Smiths!

This catchphrase is used to express a desire to avoid the perceived mistakes that led to the smashing of Task Force Smith during July 1950.

The defeat has generally been blamed on poor training, poor leadership and poor equipment. The real cause for the failure, however, has been ignored.

Task Force Smith was deployed to the Korean Theatre without any concept of how and why it was to be employed. It was the operational leadership above Task Force Smith that was the most ill prepared. The leadership of the U.S. Army had failed to learn the art of war or even the doctrine of the period.

The idea of Task Force Smith began with General MacArthur’s message, C56942, to the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) on 29-30 June 1950, requesting a U.S. Regimental Combat Team (RCT) to reinforce the Han River Line and the Seoul-Suwon corridor, a request that was approved. Given that there was no established RCT in Japan ready to deploy, one would need to be improvised.

The JCS questioned the wisdom of an improvised deployment. General MacArthur did not reply to the JCS, as was his habit when confronted by tough questions. So, Task Force Smith was never configured for a mission, but only for the airlift to Korea that was available. A near impossible RCT mission was given to two rifle companies, a RCT mission with not even ten percent of its assets, thus a mission destined to fail.

In following General MacArthur’s approved message C56942, the commanding officer of the 24th Infantry Division, General William F. Dean, chose Stephens’ 21st Regiment for the mission. Thus Task Force Smith was formed from the 21st Infantry Regiment and consisted of the “B” and “C” Infantry Companies and half of the Headquarters Company. Reinforced with two 75mm recoilless guns of “M” Company and two 4.2” mortars from the Mortar Company, plus an Artillery Battery of 105mm guns from The 52nd Artillery Battalion. The number of transport aircraft immediately available in Japan determined the size of Task Force Smith. Stephens then picked 1/21 Commander, Lt. Col. Charles B. (Brad) Smith, who had commanded an infantry battalion on Guadalcanal in WWII to take command of this force.

At 08:05 on 1 July 1950, Smith led a convoy of 440 men from Camp Wood to Itazuke AFB. Aircraft were hard to come by, they went out on two C-54s and C-47s (that held 18 soldiers). They finally reached Pusan, South Korea on 2 July, but had to leave behind half of their heavy fire-power. One artillery battery of 105mm howitzers was sent in lieu of 155mm cannons; two 4.2 mortars were sent in lieu of a company; two rifle companies instead of sixteen; zero tanks instead of fourteen; no forward air controllers to prevent friendly strafing; no engineers to emplace obstacles or mines - no mines, period. No medical company, no air defence company to protect the units movements, no military police to control the route, no signal platoon to communicate, no reconnaissance platoon.

This tiny force was placed in front of the absolute strongest part of the North Korean Army, along the main approach route of five NKPA infantry divisions and one NKPA armored division. No one in the chain of

(continues on Page 6)

Task Force Smith (continued from Page 5)

command seems to have questioned the mission of two companies – not a Regimental Combat Team – being sent to accomplish the mission.

In Taejon, Lt. Col. Smith met with Brigadier General John H. Church, a WWI and WWII veteran, on MacArthur's staff in Tokyo, and was told that the Task Force was to provide the Republic of Korea (ROK) soldiers with confidence. Smith was not given a field-order, an enemy-situation report or a mission, nor did General Church provide Smith with an explanation or analysis on why the ROK Army was being overwhelmed. Smith was not warned about the T-34 enemy tanks or told of their numbers. Why General Church failed to relay this information he possessed is open to conjecture.

Lt. Col. Smith selected good terrain and deployed his force. Soon they were fighting enemy tanks at point-blank range and were surrounded. In history, unfortunately, the unit readiness/preparation and subsequent battlefield events are generally very distorted by those who have an agenda to serve.

[On September 20, 1950, Lieutenant Colonel Smith was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (the second highest military award in the USA) for action on 5 July 1950. Additionally, he received the Silver Star medal for action on 17 October 1950. Smith retired from the U.S. Army as a Brigadier General. After retirement from the U.S. Army, General Smith moved his family to Arizona where he worked for the Motorola Semiconductor Division. He died on 23 May 2004.]

‘Bunker’ Disease

by Tom Moore

In 1951-1952, the U.S. Army Field Medical Service was seeing an epidemic of a painful illness in Korea. The U.S. military had moved into bunkers and were in daily contact with soil, water, insects, and wild rodents also came into the bunkers, attracted by food and warmth. This disease produced in some U.S. Army line units an early mortality of twenty percent among the affected. The illness was diagnosed as malaria, infectious hepatitis, even leukaemia. The First Cavalry Division, during 1951, reported 42 percent of the 887 cases, and 42 percent of the deaths, more than any other American Army Division.

The U.S. Army Library in Washington, D.C. found medical intelligence from 1940s Japanese researchers who encountered this illness in Manchuria in 1939 and concluded the disease was caused by a filterable virus and transmitted by a mite whose host was a common field rodent. The disease was called “Haemorrhagic Fever.”

Tests at the 406th Medical General Laboratory in Japan failed to find the cause of the disease. Lacking this, neither vector or host could be confirmed. No cure was found. The new epidemic peaked.

The illness was painful in its onset, often fatal in its course: sore throat, headache, nausea, and backache marked the first phase, followed quickly by the appearance of red spots in the armpits and on the chest. The

The Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) was the brainchild of Michael De Bakey, a World War II surgeon who worked with the U.S. Army and came up with the concept in August 1945. At first units were surgery only, but that would change later. In November 1950, MASH units were enlarged to 150 beds, and then to 200 & 300 beds by May 1951.

patient was thirsty. Fearing dehydration, intravenous fluids were administered. In the second phase the temperature and blood pressure fell. Weakened vascular walls allowed blood fluids to seep into the tissues, hence thirst and haemorrhagic symptoms. The patient slipped into hypertensive shock, vision becomes blurred, and mental confusion, delirium, convulsions, or coma takes over. In the next phase, the kidneys cease to function.

In April 1952, the 8228th MASH unit became fully operational as the Eighth Army's designated Haemorrhagic Fever Centre. Located at Songu-ri, northeast of Seoul, under

command of Lt. Col. George S. White. The 8228th MASH presented the paradox of a surgical hospital without surgical duties.

On the assumption that mites were the vector, the Eighth Army launched a program to soak all clothing in a miticide. Rodents were also trapped and poisoned. In 1952, total hospital admissions at 8228th were 2,237 (U.S. Army - 1,625; U.S. Navy - 9; U.S. Marine Corps - 183; U.S.A.F. - 06; Allied UN Personnel - 223 and Other - 191).

Understanding the course of the fever disease, permitted better care and proper nursing, enabling the victim's body in all but the most serious cases to cure itself. The cause of the disease was not found. No cure was found. Medics learned how to handle a disease they could neither prevent nor cure.

Author's Endnote: I have been concerned with this disease since my great friend PFC Gerald V. (Jerry) McCoy, 7th Infantry Division, 32nd Infantry Regiment, 3rd Battalion, “M” Company contracted the disease before he was KIA in October, 1952.

Sinking Aircraft Carriers

(Not as difficult as it seems – providing the carriers are Japanese)

by Martin Campion

Before the war a major question was whether aircraft could sink a manned, fighting battleship. By the end of the war, there was no doubt that they could. But during the war, carrier aircraft were more often engaged in trying to sink enemy carriers, a task that also engaged land-based aircraft and submarines. The question then became, “How much does it take to sink a carrier?”

It is impossible to give a single answer. Battle damage never simply sank a carrier. Hull damage which resulted in flooding was countered by compartmentization and counter-flooding. Fire was the worst enemy. Fire could drive the crew from a part of a ship. Fire set off secondary explosions of ordnance or fuel.

Explosions not only caused hull damage but also ruptured water lines, gas lines and fuel storage tanks. Generally, ships did not sink until sometime after a fire had forced the crew off. Frequently, a carrier had to be sunk by torpedoes fired at it after it had been abandoned. The number and kind of hits that were necessary to cause fatal damage was extremely variable. The Japanese *Taiho* was hit by a single submarine torpedo (larger than an airborne torpedo), which did minor structural damage. But it ruptured a fuel line which allowed gasoline vapour to spread throughout the ship, through a mistakenly opened ventilation system. Then a spark blew the ship up.

A similar fate met the *Lexington*. Before the war, it had been estimated that the *Lexington* or its sister-ship, *Saratoga*, built on battlecruiser hulls, could absorb as many as twelve torpedoes. At Coral Sea, however, *Lexington* received two torpedo hits and two bomb hits, which caused it to list and started fires. Everything seemed to be under control when a spark set off gas vapour that had leaked. This caused fires, and the ship had to be abandoned. In the same battle, the small Japanese carrier, *Shoho*, was a victim of overkill when it was hit by thirteen bombs and seven torpedoes.

In the great dive-bombing attack at Midway, the three Japanese carriers were set on fire by two, three, and four bomb hits respectively. The fires proved to be uncontrollable, a fact attributed to the presence of rearming and refuelling planes on the carriers' decks. Later, however, the remaining carrier, the *Hiryu*, was hit by four bombs which started similarly uncontrollable fires without the presence of readying planes.

The hardest-dying ship of the war may have been the carrier *Hornet*. It was hit in the first rush by four bombs, two torpedoes, and two suicide planes, one of which carried two bombs which exploded. Remarkably, the damage from all this seemed to be under control, when another attack brought another bomb hit and another torpedo hit, which increased the damage enough that the ship was abandoned. Then, American destroyers tried to sink the blazing hulk with gunfire and torpedoes without success. Finally, the Japanese came up and sank the ship with four more torpedo hits.

The *USS Franklin* did recover after sustaining damage that might have brought about its abandonment if it had been in contested waters. By 1945, however, there were no contested waters left in the Pacific. The *Franklin* sustained only two bomb hits, but the fires reached parked aircraft, some of which were armed with the new Tiny Tim rockets which carried 150 lbs. of TNT. Perfect aircover, which prevented the Japanese from launching follow-up attacks, gave the *Franklin* fire-fighters enough time to save their ship.

It is difficult to make any generalizations from these examples or the other stories of sunk and damaged carriers. Bomb and torpedo hits had varied results. It was generally admitted that torpedoes were more damaging to a ship, but bombs actually hurt more carriers. This was because it was easier to avoid a torpedo by turning the ship. Bombs delivered by high level bombers could also be avoided, but ships could not move fast enough to avoid very many bombs from low-level and dive bombers.

Source: *Strategy & Tactics* magazine No. 51

Non-combat Soldiers

The overwhelming majority of men conscripted during WWII never saw combat. In 1945 there were 11 million men in the U.S. Army, but only 2 million (less than 20 percent) were in the ninety combat divisions, and of these, just 700,000 (6 percent) were in the infantry. Similarly, the Germans called up 10.5 million men for the army and the Waffen S.S. but only 210 combat divisions with 2.5 million men were maintained. And, even within a combat division, only a small minority actually fought. A British infantry division normally consisted of 17,000 men, but only 4,000 of them carried weapons. The number actually involved in combat was even smaller. Postwar analysis in the U.S. Army showed that even in combat units, only 15 percent of men took any part in the fighting, and even under intense local pressure, only a quarter of the men who had weapons actually fired them.

Source: Ponting, Clive, *Armageddon*, Sinclair Stevenson, 1995

Attention: Veterans Wanted

No, this isn't the same message which appeared in this place in the last edition of *The Voice*. Well, it is, and it isn't. Same intention; different instigator: Neil Sharkey, Curator, Shrine of Remembrance. Here is an edited version of the email he sent explaining his intention.

I am currently pulling together a list of veterans and other key stake-holders for the Shrine's Korean War exhibition currently under development. It is my hope that these contacts will serve as the basis of an invitation list that we will also be able to use to promote future Korean War exhibition events, i.e. book launches, public lectures, panel discussions, etc.

I am also very interested to know if you can think of any current KVAA members who would make good 'media talent' (i.e. charismatic veterans in good physical and mental shape who will be willing and able to speak with the media and the general public about their experiences). Ideally there would be a soldier, sailor, airman and nurse among that number. Four or five such individuals would be perfect.

It would be wonderful if we could draw a large number of Korean War veterans on the day of the launch:

a) to demonstrate to these individuals that the Shrine is actively telling their stories and honouring their service and,

b) because their presence at the launch will (hopefully) attract the media. At this stage the launch is likely to take place on Friday 29 March or one day in the first week of April. The sooner I receive the relevant contact the sooner we can begin planning, which is highly desirable given our extremely short lead time.

If you live in Victoria and feel you can fulfill the requirement for the 'media talent' Neil mentions, contact Alan Evered.

Unfortunately, the next *Voice* won't be until April, so I can't give those on the snailmail list any warning of any Korean War themed exhibition at the Shrine of Remembrance. Phone or check the Shrine's website for details.

Nominations for KVAA Office Bearers 2019-2020

Positions required: President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and Committee members

Current Office Bearers 2018-2019: President - Tom Parkinson / Vice President - Alan McDonald / Secretary - Alan Evered / Treasurer - Merrill Lord / Committee - George Daniel, Milton Hoe, Ron J. Kennedy, John Mollar OAM J.P. John Munro OAM RFD ED, Allen Riches and Arthur Roach.

KVAA Constitution - Rule 14: Election of Officers & Ordinary Committee Members

1. Any financial member of the Association may submit his/her nomination for a position as an ordinary member of the Committee but must comply as follows: The nomination form must be signed by two (2) financial members of the Association and be accompanied by the written consent of the Candidate.

2. Nominations must be returned to: The Secretary, KVAA Inc., Salford Park, Unit 125, 100 Harold Street, Wantirna, Vic, 3152.

Please cut here -----

NOMINATION FOR OFFICE BEARERS / COMMITTEE 2019-2020

We the undersigned, being members of the KVAA Inc., do hereby nominate:

Name:	For the position of:
Proposer:	Signature:
Secunder:	Signature:
I,	
Do hereby and hereon accept nomination for the position of:	
Signature:	Date:

Just a reminder, our National Secretary, Alan Evered – the guy who does all of the very important and extensive administrative work the depth of which few appreciate – is, at this stage, not renominating for the position. This is a critical and underappreciated job that requires the right person to do it. Even if you can't do the task, maybe you know someone who might be capable. The son/daughter/nephew/niece of one of our veterans (alive or deceased), perhaps. The job can be split into a senior and junior category if necessary with a division of labour to suit the needs and/or abilities of the applicant/s. Give it a thought between now and the AGM. Also bear in mind that, legally, we are required to fill all positions. No National Secretary, no KVAA.

Tanker in Peril

The Incredible Saga of MV Ondina

by Vic Jeffery

One of the most amazing stories to emerge from the Indian Ocean during World War Two was the incredible saga of the Royal Shell oil tanker *Ondina*.

It all began when the 6350 tonne *MV Ondina* sailed from Fremantle escorted by the Australian-built, Bathurst-class Royal Indian Navy corvette *HMIS Bengal* which was on her maiden escort duty on November 5, 1942. Bound for Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, *Ondina* was in ballast except for 390 tonnes of fuel oil – as fate would decree, this later being a major factor in saving the ship.

HMIS Bengal's Royal Australian Navy sister-ship *HMAS Maryborough* had sailed the previous day acting, as it turned out, as an unsuccessful decoy for Japanese surface merchant raiders. A worrying prospect with her solitary 4-inch gun.

Six days out and 1400 nautical miles from Fremantle, *Bengal* sighted two merchant ships which turned out to be well-armed and disguised Japanese merchant raiders *Hokoku Maru* and *Aikoku Maru*, both displacing 10,440 tonnes. Between them, the Japanese raiders boasted an impressive 16 5.5-inch guns, plus torpedo tubes and float planes.

That afternoon, November 11, the Naval Officer In Charge Fremantle reported to the Naval Board that a signal had been received from *Bengal* at 11.45am stating: "We are being shelled, my position 19 degrees 38 minutes south, 93 degrees 05 minutes east."

The armed merchant cruiser *HMS Kanimbla* was crash-sailed from Fremantle still trailing a pontoon when she got underway, heading from the scene in a futile attempt to intervene.

The commanding officer of the diminutive *Bengal*, Lieutenant Commander W. J. Wilson, RINR, realising he was hopelessly out-gunned, gave the order for the *Ondina* to turn away and proceed independently as he engaged the enemy with his sole 4-inch gun.

Ignoring the order to turn away, *Ondina's* master, Captain W. Horsman, maintained a course that kept his ship in close proximity to the engagement. Armed with a 4-inch gun mounted on her stern and carrying only 40 rounds of ammunition, *Ondina* joined the battle, with young South Australian AB Bert Hammond, one of nine DEMS (defensively armed merchant ship) gunners aboard.

The well-trained *Ondina* gun crew commenced firing, the first couple of rounds ranging shots, then the third scoring a direct hit on *Hokoku Maru's* stern which resulted in a deafening explosion. The detonation effectively crippled the *Hokoku Maru* which lost way, sustaining more hits from *Bengal* and the *MV Ondina*, before slowly sinking. Able Seaman Hammond of the *Ondina* was later awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the Netherlands Bronze Cross for his part in the action.

The stricken Japanese raider had proven a worthy foe, scoring direct hits on *Bengal's* foredeck and stern before she finally slipped beneath the waves.

Ondina, which had also sustained several hits, limped away from the action heading north-east. When it looked as though *Ondina* was getting away the gallant *Bengal*, with her ammunition almost exhausted, broke off engagement and retired behind a smoke screen.

The remaining Japanese raider, *Aikoku Maru*, set off after *Ondina*, opening fire at the fleeing tanker at a range of 4000 metres. *Ondina* expended her last 12 rounds of ammunition without success and sustained repeated hits by the Japanese raider's guns. Shortly before being killed by a direct hit on the bridge, Captain Horsman ordered *Ondina's* crew to "abandon ship" and 56 crew members got away in lifeboats and rafts.

Soon after, *Aikoku Maru* hit *Ondina* in the number three and four tanks on the starboard side with two torpedoes before machine-gunning survivors in the lifeboats and rafts killing the chief engineer and three Chinese seamen. *Aikoku Maru* turned about to pick-up survivors from the *Hokoku Maru* and then returned to the scene and fired a third torpedo, which missed, at the port side of the stationary *Ondina*.

MV Ondina's survivors, assuming the tanker was sinking, set about plugging the bullet holes in their lifeboats and rafts. However, the defiant *Ondina* did not sink and eventually a group of volunteers, including Bert Hammond, reboarded the abandoned tanker and as the machinery was still intact decided to try save her.

Other crew members came aboard and extinguished the blazing fires and around 9.30pm managed to get the ship underway and head south-west towards Fremantle.

At 7.45am on November 17 (the day the battered *Bengal* arrived at Diego Garcia) a patrolling RAAF Catalina aircraft on a reconnaissance flight reported sighting *MV Ondina* 220 nautical miles north-west of Rottnest Island.

The following day the badly damaged tanker with gaping holes in her starboard side and proudly flying

(continues on Page 10)

Tanker in Peril (continued from Page 9)

a skull and crossbones flag from her 4-inch gun, which was elevated to a 45 degree angle as she limped into Fremantle.

A plush celebratory dinner was held at the Adelphi Hotel in Perth for the ship's officers and gun crew on their return.

After being surveyed *Ondina* was considered of little value as a seagoing tanker and was extended temporary repairs before being sent north to Exmouth Gulf. With eight Australian gunners posted to her to man anti-aircraft guns, *Ondina* acted as a stationary fuel storage depot for US Navy submarines heading north from Fremantle on patrol in south east Asian waters.

On September 1, 1943, *Ondina* provided fuel and water for the Z-Force vessel *Krait* as she set off on her successful attack against Japanese shipping in Singapore harbour.

By late 1943 oil tankers were in short supply and the decision was made to send *Ondina* to the USA for permanent repairs. The gutsy little *Ondina* survived the war and went on to serve in the Shell tanker fleet for many post war years.

Source: *Navy News*, 25 August 1997

Blunting Sabres

by Roger K. Horky

During the last winter of the war, the North Koreans – aided by the Soviets – developed a strategy for dealing with the constant US Sabre patrols that effectively kept their MiGs north of the Yalu River. Called the “box-in”, this strategy required careful monitoring of Sabre positions and time-on-station. Just before the Sabres would have to return to base due to fuel constraints, the Koreans would send some aircraft over the Yalu to take up positions over the Chongchun River. When the US jets headed home, they were pursued by MiGs from over the Yalu. Low on fuel and preoccupied with the MiGs behind them, many US aircraft were lost – most becoming fuel “kills”, unable to reach the safety of UN-held airspace. The war ended before the Allies developed a successful counter to this tactic.

Source: *The General* magazine No.26, No.3, 1990

Editor's Opening (continued from Page 1)

to do with this money, especially given that the KVAA is rapidly approaching its ‘use-by’ date?

A straw-poll of members at the January Committee/General meeting kicked around the following ideas: some manner of school scholarships received the most support followed by a contribution towards medical equipment or beds for a hospital or a donation to the Salvation Army/Smith Family. Less supported but perfectly valid are a donation to the Korea Uniting Church, Legacy and the Australian Korea Youth Association.

Of course, the money can be split amongst two or more of these suggestions. Rest assured, I will keep you updated on what is decided.

The 2019 Korea Revisit Program. Given that applications close on the 8th March, you need to get in quickly. Preference will be given to those who have not previously returned to Korea via this program. The revisit program has been extensively covered in *The Voice* over the last decade, so I shouldn't need to go into details as to what it entails. As usual, our National Secretary, Alan Evered, is handling this. His contact details are on page 2 and he'd love to hear from you.

The Annual General Meeting. On Wednesday 27 March. This is the BIG meeting of the year in which all official positions are declared vacant and new officer bearers appointed. It is the time when the next 12 months is mapped out.

The functions/ceremonies part of the equation is easy: the Memorial unveiling in May and the 27 July Korean War cease-fire, and maybe, just maybe, planning for the December lunch. What is unlikely to be discussed – and what needs to be discussed – is a step-by-step plan to wind up the KVAA Inc.

As I have mentioned before, the membership is ageing, growing less capable, fewer and fewer are still driving and are therefore reliant either on public transport or family, and participation in events – not to mention just getting to them! – is becoming problematic.

Without a carefully plotted phasing out of the Association, it will end with a crunch as we hit the ground in a helpless heap.

Given that we are an incorporated body, there are legal requirements we need to fulfill both to continue existing as a not-for-profit government recognised organisation and for the planned bringing of the Association to a close. It isn't as simple as the members putting up their hands at a meeting and voting to end the organisation, and that's it. That is merely the first step.

But it is a step, one that is in urgent need of discussing. Too much is being left to too few and if the too few go, then what?

Let us go out with a planned celebration rather than an acrimonious wake.

My suggestion, and that's all it is at this stage, is let's aim for a farewell combination meeting and catered luncheon at the Stella Maris, for all members and associate members who respond to the invitation, for September, on a date to be fixed.

And that's it. The KVAA Inc. goes out with dignity – and a party. The website will remain in perpetuity and *The Voice* will continue for a few more years which should see off most of the veterans (with back issues on the website).

Those who wish to continue with an unofficial and unincorporated KVAA (without the Inc.) are welcome to do so, and if they are capable of still doing so, this should be encouraged.

Politically Correct Jokes

In the 21st century it is no longer considered acceptable to make jokes about certain groups designated 'minorities' by the urban middle-class social progressives (who decide these matters). If you do so, they will stick one or more labels on you (homophobic, transphobic, Islamophobic, racist, sexist, cissexist, genderist, xenophobic, and so on) and dismiss you as a right-wing bigot. There is, however, a few group who the urban middle-class social progressive have no problem ridiculing: Christians, heterosexual white urban or rural males on the conservative side of politics, blonde-haired white females, Irish, Scottish, English white males, and so on. So, here are some jokes that even the most rabid member of the PC brigade can approve of.

Irish Jokes x 4

Paddy and Mick found three hand grenades and decided to take them to the police station.

Mick says, "What if one explodes before we get there?"

Paddy replies, "We'll lie and say we only found two!"

* * *

Paddy's dog goes missing and he's inconsolable.

His wife says, "Why don't you put an advert in the paper."

He does but two weeks later the dog is still missing.

"What did you put in the paper?" his wife asks.

"Here Boy!" he replies.

* * *

Joe says to Paddy: "Close your curtains the next time you're making love to your wife. The whole street was watching and laughing at you yesterday."

Paddy says, Well the jokes on them, cos' I wasn't even at home yesterday!"

* * *

Paddy says to Mick: "I'm ready for a holiday, only this year I'm going to do it a bit different. Three years ago I went to Spain and Mary got pregnant. Two years ago I went to Italy and Mary got pregnant. Last year I went to Majorca and Mary got pregnant."

Mick asks: "So what are you going to do this year?"

Paddy replies: "I'll take her with me!"

An Englishman, Scotsman and Irishman Joke x 2

An English man, a Scots man and an Irish man were trying to get in to see the Olympics without tickets. They arrived at the stadium during one of the main events and discussed how they would be able to attend without paying.

The English man walked around the stadium and saw a pole lying on the ground and picked it up. He walked to the entrance and said, "Peter. England. Pole throwing." The guards let him in without hesitation.

While walking, the Scots man sees a manhole. He picks up the cover, carries it under his arm to the entrance and says, "McGregor. Scotland. Discus throwing. The guards let him in also.

The Irish man is very frantic, since both his friends are now inside. He walks around the stadium and finds a roll of barbed wire. He picks it up, walks to the entrance and says, "Murphy. Ireland. Fencing."

* * *

A Scotsman, an Englishman and Irishman were standing at the graveside of a close friend when the Englishman suggested that they should each put some money on the coffin in the grave so that their friend would not go short in heaven. The Englishman opens his wallet and throws 10 quid on to the coffin. The Irishman does likewise. The Scot thinks for a minute, then writes a cheque for 30 quid, throws it on the coffin and takes the two tenners.

Blonde Jokes x 2

John gets a call from his very blonde girlfriend Buffy.

"I've got a problem," says Buffy.

"What's the matter?" asks John.

"Weeeell, I bought this jigsaw puzzle, but...it's too hard. None of the pieces fit together."

"What's the picture of?" asks John.

"It's of a big rooster," replies Buffy.

"All right," says John. "I'll come over."

So he goes over to Buffy's house and she greets him by saying, "Thanks for coming over." Buffy leads John into her kitchen and shows him the jigsaw puzzle on the kitchen table.

John looks at the puzzle and then turns to her and says, "For heaven's sake, Buffy, put the cornflakes back in the box."

* * *

A young brunette goes into the doctor's office and says that her body hurts wherever she touches it.

"Impossible" says the doctor, "show me".

She takes her finger and pushes her elbow and screams in agony. She pushes her knee and screams, pushes her ankle and screams, and so it goes on.

"You're not really a brunette, are you? You're really a blonde", asks the doctor.

"Why...yes doctor", she says.

"I thought so," he says. "Your finger is broken"

(continues on Page 12)

More Blonde Jokes

80,000 blondes meet in the Astrodome for a BLONDES ARE NOT STUPID convention.

The leader says, "We are all here today to prove to the world that blondes are not stupid. Can I have a volunteer?"

A blonde steps up.

The leader asks her, "What is 15 plus 15?"

After 15 or 20 seconds she says, "Eighteen."

Obviously everyone is a little disappointed. But then the 80,000 blondes start cheering "Give her another chance, give her another chance."

The leader says, "Well, since we've gone to the trouble of getting 80,000 of you and the worldwide press here, I guess we can give her another chance." So she asks, "What is 2 plus 2?"

The girl closes her eyes and after a whole minute eventually says, "Four."

Throughout the stadium 80,000 girls jump to their feet, wave their arms, stomp their feet and scream: "Give her another chance, give her another chance!"

* * *

A blonde and her boyfriend were walking along a path in the park when the boyfriend said "Hey look, a dead bird!!" The blonde looked up in the air and said "Where, where?"

* * *

A blonde was driving down the road when at an intersection a man held a gun to her face and said "This is a carjack," to which the blonde replied "I know this is a car, but my name IS NOT Jack."

* * *

A blonde was driving down the highway to Disneyland when she saw a sign that said "DISNEYLAND LEFT". After thinking for a minute, she said to herself "Oh well !" and turned around and drove home.

* * *

A bartender is sitting behind the bar on a typical day, when the door bursts open and in come four exuberant blondes. They come up to the bar, order five bottles of champagne and ten glasses, take their order over and sit down at a large table. The corks are popped, the glasses are filled, and they begin toasting and chanting, "51 days, 51 days, 51 days!"

Soon, three more blondes arrive, take up their drinks and the chanting grows. "51 days, 51 days, 51 days!" Two more blondes show up and soon their voices are joined in raising the roof. "51 days, 51 days, 51 days!"

Finally, the tenth blonde comes in with a picture under her arm. She walks over to the table, sets the picture in the middle and the table erupts. Up jumps the others, they begin dancing around the table, exchanging high-fives, all the while chanting "51 days, 51 days, 51 days!" The bartender can't contain his curiosity any longer, so he walks over to the table.

There in the centre is a beautifully framed child's jigsaw puzzle of the Cookie Monster.

When the frenzy dies down a little bit, the bartender asks one of the blondes, "What's all the chanting and celebration about?"

The blonde who brought in the picture pipes in, "Everyone thinks that blondes are dumb and they make fun of us. So...we decided to set the record straight. Ten of us got together, bought that jigsaw puzzle and put it together. The side of the box said 2-4 years, but we put it together in 51 days!"

A Scotsman Joke

Old MacPherson died and his wife felt that she ought to put an obituary in the local newspaper. She went into the newspaper office and asked about the cost of the obit. The clerk said, "The first three words are free and after that it's \$5.00 a word."

"Aye", said Mrs. MacPherson, "I'll think on it a wee while."

Now Mrs. MacPherson was a true Scot. She went over to the counter and took out a paper and pencil and began scribbling, scratching out, and re-writing. Finally, she came back to the counter and presented it to the clerk. On the paper, she had written, "MacPherson is dead."

"Oh", said the clerk, "You've only written three words. I think old MacPherson deserves a lot more than that. After all he was quite well known here in town."

"No, that's all", she said, "that's my three free words, you know. So just print it."

When the clerk showed it to the editor, he was astounded.

"She can't do that", he said, "Poor Old MacPherson deserved a lot more respect than that. People will want to have a nice little write-up about him. Tell the woman we'll give her three more free words."

So the clerk phoned Mrs. MacPherson and told her what the editor had said.

"Good", she replied, "I'll be right over".

When she got back to the newspaper office, she handed the clerk the revised obituary. On the paper she had written: "MacPherson is dead. Volvo for Sale."

* * *

A blonde was playing Trivial Pursuit one night. On her turn, she rolled the dice and she landed on *Science & Nature*. Her question was: *If you are in a vacuum and someone calls your name, can you hear it?* She thought for a moment then asked: "Is the vacuum on or off?"

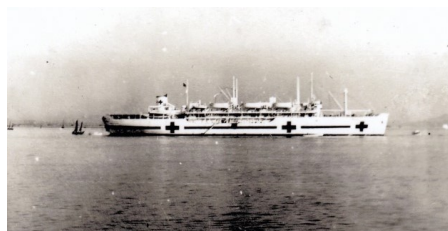
* * *

At Yongyu-Do

by Ormonde Petherick

Editor's Introduction: Here is a short piece by KVAA stalwart and ex-navy man, Ormonde Petherick. Given that the paper he submitted it on was headed by a sketch of the HMAS Condamine, my guess is that's the ship he served on but doesn't actually state in the story. The accompanying photos have been scanned and captioned and will appear on the KVAA website in due course.

I was interested reading about the hospital ship *Jutlandia* in the last issue of *The Voice*. When we were on patrol around the Yongyu-Do Island area (nicknamed as Yong-Pong-Do), we were called to the Inchon harbour where Mr William McMahon, the Minister for the Navy and the Air [and future Prime Minister] came on board and told us we were doing a great job. Anchored near us was the *Jutlandia* and, I think, the US ship *Repose*. The *Jutlandia* had a single cross on it and a helicopter landing pad while the *Repose* boasted three crosses and also had a helicopter landing pad. Also in the harbour was a patrol boat (one of many). They'd come in briefly for diesel and water to extend their patrols. Our gunnery officer, Mr Stubbs, had the idea to buy a heap of Xmas stuff in Kure and hand it out at Christmas to the kids on Yongyu-Do as we were on station for Xmas and New Year. But that's a story for another time.



The USS *Repose* and its three crosses.



A medi-copter approaches one of the ships.



The single-crossed *Jutlandia*.



Although they probably didn't understand the significance of Xmas, doubtless the gifts were enthusiastically received.



A patrol boat resupplying.



Future PM and current Minister, William McMahon, pays a visit.



Gold Coast Cultural Festival

Saturday, 30 November 2018



John Fry and Committee getting ready for the Students Award at which they would present a cheque to the Korean Society of the Gold Coast for \$10,000 to help them with their Continuing Future Students Awards Scholarship.



A cheque of \$10,000 from Korea War Veterans to the Korean Society of the Gold Coast. Vice President Eddie Grocott shakes hands with Simon Jeon, president-elect of the Korean Society.



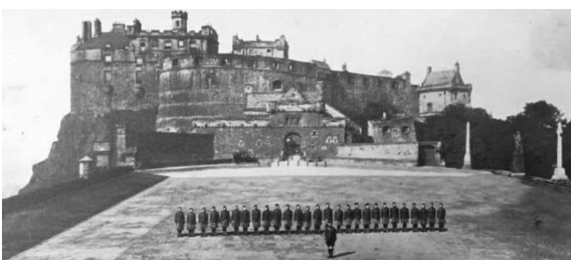
Maurie Pears MC, Patron of the AQKV and Chair of QLD Korean War Memorial.



(L-R): Simon Jeon (President Elect KSGC), Eric Mayo, Edward Kim (Outgoing president KSGC), Cr. Crichlow, Eddie Grocott, Maurie Pears, Harry Pooley, Students – Jaden Dong-kyu Lee, (Lucas Dong Hyun Lee), BoHyeon Yum, Lynn Kim, John Fry, Peter Elliott, Les G Taylor and Ron Callander. Dave Harper (Pres SEAKS).

Before & After

Below is a battalion of the Cameron Highlanders in 1914, prior to being dispatched to the front line; below that is the same battalion upon their return in 1918 after the armistice.



A wise man can learn more from a foolish question than a fool can learn from a wise answer.

Farewells

Robert W. Couacaud, 5400182, 1RAR & 2RAR on 14 October 2018 [Note: WWII K-Force and Vietnam War veteran].

John Russell Harris, 6599, 1RAR on 28 June 2017

Murray Charles Inwood, 4751, Royal Australian Corps of Signals on 13 December 2018

Godfrey Tetley, Royal Leicestershire Regiment on 21 Dec. 2018

The Ode

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old;
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun, and in the morning
We will remember them.

LEST WE FORGET