



THE VOICE

December 2019 Edition

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Editor's Opening

The more perceptive of you may notice a Pearl Harbor bias in this edition of *The Voice*. I was originally planning to hold the two pieces on the event over until 2021 and the 80th anniversary of America's official entry into World War II (ignoring its unofficial involvement – invasion of Greenland, etc. – in 1939-1941); however, it is unclear if *The Voice* will still be published at this date. So, welcome to the "78th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor" issue.

The KVAA Christmas lunch has come and gone, and this year it was without my presence, hence the lack of photos and a report on how it went, although I think I can say that numbers were down on previous years. I may have something for February's *Voice*. By way of explanation, I had to put away my 'KVAA Editor hat' that day and don my "President, U3A Bass Valley" one and was busy elsewhere.

Onto other news...

The yearly reunion in Canberra was held in October. Unlike the Melbourne Xmas function, I actually have a report on the event, from Col Berryman OAM, our Canberra delegate:

Dear Geoff, please find attached a copy of the Dedication speech which I delivered last Saturday (upon request from the Committee) at our reunion, which turned out to be a great success. It was sad that there are only a few of us fit enough to attend. Those of us who were fit enough to attend thoroughly enjoyed it. We were all overwhelmed with the kindness and attention given to us by the ROK Embassy staff. The National Federation Guard and Band performed brilliantly for us at the Service. We were all indeed spoilt with the attention we received...

The key sentence here is "only a few of us fit enough to attend..." This may well be the last Canberra reunion. Time will tell.

Finally, a couple of...

Notices

Ken Saunders is trying to make contact with any diggers still around who were with 2RAR at the end of the Korean War, in general, and if any are from 7 Platoon, C Company, in particular. If you are one, or know of anyone from 7 Platoon and would like to pass the info on, then you can contact Ken directly on saudfish@gmail.com or give the

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Outstanding Leadership and Brilliant Victory

Part Six: “US Imperialists, Take Hands off Korea!”

*This final section from the pictorial book, **Outstanding Leadership and Brilliant Victory**, published in 1993 in Pyongyang, DPRK covers the international response to the dastardly US invasion of peace-loving North Korea and the “war crimes” committed against the Korean people. And that’s it! An abrupt end. The Chinese entry to the war is utterly downplayed (it gets one paragraph), and the two years of stalemate and the ceasefire and aftermath go unmentioned. Could this be because the universal genius that was Kim Il Sung was forced to take a seat at the rear and let the Chinese run the show? We shall probably never know...or care.*

The revolutionary people of the world condemned and rejected the US imperialist aggressors for unleashing a war in Korea and committing barbarous atrocities, and raised voices of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle.

The people of the socialist and people’s democratic countries fully supported the Korean people in their just cause and gave positive moral and material aid to them in their life-and-death struggle against the aggressors.

These countries issued government statements to oppose and protest against the US imperialists who provoked the Korean war and condemned their inhuman atrocities. Through many international conferences, mass rallies and radio broadcast and publications they strongly demanded them to leave Korea alone.

In addition, they widely propagated the news of the struggle of the Korean people and sent people’s delegations and consolation teams to Korea to support and encourage its people in their heroic struggle.

They also formed “committee for aiding Korea,” “committee for the relief of Korean war victims” and other organizations to support the Korean people in an all-people movement. They formed “Kim Il Sung Brigades” and “Korea Brigades” and, through them, overfulfilled their production plans to send a great deal of aid funds and support materials to the Korean people.

In particular, the Chinese people sent their excellent sons and daughters as volunteers to the Korean front under the banner of “Resist US aggression and aid Korea, protect our homes and defend our motherland,” and helped the Korean people with blood.

Fact-finding groups from the Women’s International Democratic Federation, from the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and that consisting of progressive scientists from around the world came to Korea and conducted detailed investigations into the germ atrocities and other murderous acts committed by the US imperialists and sent reports, appeals and official bulletins and letters of protest to international organizations, the governments of many countries and people from all walks of life.

They were unanimous in saying that the indiscriminate bombardment, mass slaughter and germ atrocities committed by the US imperialists were planned and

that they should be punished under international law, and strongly demanded that the US imperialists stop their atrocities and leave Korea at once.

The southeast Asian people, including those of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, stepped up their armed struggle against the imperialists and so supported the just struggle of the Korean people. Japanese and Australian workers refused to transport war materials for the US imperialist aggressors, and the peace-loving people of the European capitalist countries staged demonstrations, shouting the slogan “US imperialists, hands off Korea!”

Workers and young people and students in Paris held demonstrations in front of the US embassy in Paris, scattering appeals and resolutions telling the US imperialists to halt at once their aggressive acts in Korea.

The people of the United States also waged a struggle against the aggression of the US imperialists in Korea under the slogan, “US imperialists, hands off Korea!”

The progressive people of Latin America, including Cuba, frustrated the schemes of their reactionary rulers who tried to offer young people as the hired troops of the US imperialists. The young people of India and other Asian countries conducted a movement to petition to be allowed to go to the Korean front to support the Korean people in their struggle.

Progressive political parties, organizations and individuals from many countries around the world issued statements, declarations and speeches to denounce the aggression by the US imperialists and sent the Korean people letters of support in their struggle, medical equipment, medicines and other aid materials.

As a result, the US imperialists were further isolated and rejected internationally and international solidarity with the Korean people grew stronger with each passing day.

The capitulation of Imperial Japan in September 1945 is so far history’s only example of major power being forced to surrender through the application of airpower and without its home territory being invaded by ground forces.

The Importance of Morning Reports

by Tom Moore

The U.S. Army had to know where its troops were at all times. When a soldier was assigned to a company, battery or troop, it was the commander's responsibility to account for him. The strict accounting was done through a written document, the Morning Report (MR).

In most cases it was the first sergeant's responsibility to prepare an accurate and complete report daily. The MR had to show the numbers of officers, warrant officers, NCOs and other ranks assigned to the unit, including the number physically present, the number absent, and the reason for the absence of each person from the unit that day.

Each MR covered the period from one minute after midnight that day to midnight of that day (0001 hours to 2400 hours). No erasures or strikeovers were permitted on the MR. First sergeants often prepared the MR late at night, so that it was ready as early as possible the next morning.

Sometimes this efficiency backfired, e.g., if someone was injured or killed just before midnight or if replacements, transfers, or injured personnel returned to their unit before midnight. Many things fed off the MR: payroll, mess preparation, unit supplies, etc.

This system worked pretty well in the peacetime U.S. Army of the late 1940s. But, problems arose quickly with the start of the Korean War in 1950. In its early days, first sergeants were often stationed with the company or battalion rear Command Posts.

This caused many MR problems. For example, keeping up with KIA, WIA, MIA, POW, DOW, NBDs, and returning men and replacements was difficult.

Company clerks were pooled at battalion or regimental levels, and Feeder Reports (FR) were sent back from the unit front line position daily, with strength accounting information on them. Clerks prepared the MR daily from the FRs and information from the battalion or regimental levels.

The wartime MR did not always prove satisfactory because the tactical situations sometimes prevented preparation of the FR or its dispatch to the rear. This led to inaccuracies on the MR and/or missing reports. The records of some units were lost due to enemy action. As a result, accounting for strengths and losses in the affected units or organizations was sometimes incorrect.

The Army recognized this huge wartime problem. It ordered that in such cases new or corrected reports had to be reconstructed later on, when the unit was in reserve, and there was time to question the soldiers and investigate the situation leading to the faulty report or no report being rendered. Again, everything ran from the MR: troops, replacements, ammo, food, and all supplies.

Because of these MR problems, large numbers of soldiers were carried as Missing in Action (MIA) because no one knew what happened to them. Soldiers carried in this status, who were lost in North Korea in places where U.S. troops would never return, remained MIA until declared dead after the war.

This led to a very high number of soldiers being recorded as MIA. If clerks did not know their true statuses, they listed the soldiers in the MIA box. Consequently, the actual number of soldiers truly MIA will never be known.

A Department of Defense (DOD) November 5, 1954 release stated: The U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps will no longer list any personnel as "Missing." They declared the missing as dead. The numbers of U.S. losses in the Korean War have bounced around over the years, but seem to have settled near these:

KIA:	23,836
DWM:	4,846
DWC:	2,435
DOW:	<u>2,535</u>
Sub-Total	33,652
NBD:	3,262
MPD:	3,255
WIA:	<u>103,248</u>
Total	143,453.

Key: KIA (Killed in action), DWM (Died while missing), DWC (Died while captured), DOW (Died of wounds), NBD (Non battle deaths), MPD (Missing, presumed dead), WIA (Wounded in action) "Only those who survived." The actual number of truly MIA will never be known.

Without the MR, the U.S. would draw a blank on these numbers. Reports notwithstanding, we know that over four million humans died in a brutal Korean War that raged up and down a peninsula the size of Utah.

The First "Guided Missiles"

by Tom Moore

On 28 August 1952, Guided Missile Unit-90, on board the aircraft carrier *USS Boxer* (CVA-21), launched a pilotless (and today we have driverless autos) radio-controlled Grumman F6F-5K Hellcat fighter aircraft against a target in North Korea. The F6F-5K Hellcat, loaded with 1,000-pound bombs, was guided to a bridge at Hungnam by a controlling AD-4N Skyraider aircraft of VC-35. Five more of these early "Guided Missiles" were launched between 28 August and 2 September 1952. The first resulted in two direct hits and one near miss. They were the first guided missiles (today's drones) launched from a U.S. Navy aircraft carrier in actual combat.

Source: *The Graybeards* magazine Vol.32, No.1, 2018

Myths of the Pearl Harbor Attack

by David W. Richman

(Written in 1991 on the 50th anniversary of the 7 December 1941 attack)

The surprise attack by Japan on Pearl 50 years ago has resulted in a whole shelf of books about it, giving reasons why it happened and assessing blame. While some have added to our understanding of what happened, most of the authors have had an axe to grind—they set out to defend one or more of those involved, or they set out to fix the blame on some person, usually President Roosevelt.

There is a recent book that even seeks to put the blame on Churchill. Because of the shock of the surprise attack, many people jumped to conclusions as to why we were caught by surprise, and as to who was to blame. Some of these conclusions were myths, and a lot of what has been written about the attack in the last 50 years has helped strengthen and perpetuate those myths.

I want to highlight and hopefully dispose of several of them. First, let me remind you of the principal actors. President Roosevelt had Colonel Stimson as his Secretary of War and Colonel Knox as his Secretary of the Navy. Cordell Hull was Secretary of State. General Marshall was Chief of Staff of the Army; Admiral Stark was Chief of Naval Operations. These people were all in Washington. Major General Short commanded the Hawaiian Department of the Army; Admiral Kimmel commanded the Pacific Fleet, based at Pearl Harbor. Admiral Hart commanded our Asiatic Fleet, based at Manila.

A word as to my involvement. In early 1942, Admiral Stark became Commander, United States Naval Forces in Europe, stationed in London; he was succeeded as CNO by Admiral King. During 1942 and 1943, the political pressure built up for an investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack which would fix the blame for the surprise. In response to this pressure, in July 1944, the Navy convened a Court of Inquiry. This is like a grand jury in civilian procedure.

This was about the time the Navy's responsibilities in the Normandy Invasion were winding down, and Admiral Stark was called to Washington to testify before the Court of Inquiry. I was on his staff in London; when it was suggested that he have someone with a little legal background, I got the nod. When he got to Washington, he made Admiral Hart his counsel; I was Admiral Hart's assistant.

Admiral Hart didn't enjoy cross-examination, so he allowed me to do most of that. You might wonder how effective a young lieutenant could be in cross-examining Admirals and Generals. I wondered about it too! Admiral Hart reminded me that he had 4 stars, and that I was asking questions on his behalf. We proceeded on that basis and had no trouble.

The Court of Inquiry was a closed-door proceeding with elaborate provision for security. The Army had a similar investigation. Reports were issued by the Army Board and the Navy Court when their proceedings were ended. These reports didn't satisfy the public and in September 1945, Congress convened its own investigation. By this time, Admiral Stark had retired, but I continued as his naval counsel during the Congressional investigation. So much for the background. Now to some of the myths that still exist after 50 years.

The Destruction of the Pacific Fleet Myth

Even historians help make myths and keep them alive. Samuel Eliot Morrison was an eminent Harvard historian. Roosevelt brought him into the Navy and gave him a staff so that a contemporaneous history of naval actions during World War II would be recorded. They produced some 20 volumes of history. In his work on the Pearl Harbor attack, Morrison says: *Thus, in half an hour the Japanese bombers accomplished their most important objective, wrecking the battle force of the Pacific Fleet beyond the possibility of offensive action within a year.*

This is not only a myth, but a big myth. Certainly one that a naval historian shouldn't have fostered. True, the attack sank or put out of commission eight of the nine battleships in the Pacific Fleet. But it damaged none of the aircraft carriers, none of the 12 heavy cruisers, only 3 of the 10 light cruisers, and only 3 of the 54 destroyers.

The war plans called for attacks by our navy on the Marshall Islands within 60 days after the beginning of war with Japan. The Marshalls were attacked by carrier task forces operating from Pearl Harbor on February 1, 1942. Thus, the Navy was right on schedule. When Roosevelt decided that an air raid on Tokyo would be a great psychological lift for the American people in April 1942, Colonel Doolittle's planes were put in position by Admiral Halsey's task force operating from Pearl Harbor.

The Japanese were understandably delighted that they so completely surprised our forces and that the battleships in the harbor offered such beautiful targets. The young pilots went for the battleships. But that was probably a strategic mistake.

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Myths of the Pearl Harbor Attack (continued from Page 5)

In order for Pearl Harbor to support the fleet, it had to have enormous fuel supplies. The navy had only two ocean-going tankers which had been busy since mid-1940 bringing fuel from the West Coast to fill the storage facilities at Pearl Harbor. There were also drydocks, heavy cranes and other equipment essential to make Pearl Harbor an efficient operating base.

The Japanese didn't hit the fuel storage, they didn't hit the drydocks; they didn't hit the cranes and other heavy equipment. Had they done that, they would have forced the fleet to withdraw to San Diego. That would have been a setback! Instead, as soon as the damage was cleared away, Pearl Harbor was again ready to service the operations of the combat elements of the fleet. So much for the myth that the attack destroyed the ability of the Pacific Fleet to take offensive action.

The Battleship Bait Myth

There are those who believe that Admiral Kimmel lined all his battleships in a row in Pearl Harbor to encourage the Japanese to attack and thus draw us into the war. They believe that he was directed to do this on instructions from Washington, or perhaps did it on his own initiative. Otherwise, they say why would all the battleships be so conveniently arranged for damage?

This is a myth which can't withstand the facts. The battleships were all old and badly in need of modernization. The newest, *West Virginia*, was 18 years old. While they could exercise with other forces in Hawaiian waters, they were not fast enough to be a part of carrier task forces engaged in operations.

Admiral Kimmel had two aircraft carriers based at Pearl Harbor – *Lexington* and *Enterprise*. On the morning of December 7th, *Lexington*, with an accompanying task force was en route to Midway to reinforce the defence of that island with additional Marine Corps aircraft. *Enterprise*, with an accompanying task force, was returning from Wake Island, having carried out a similar mission. The battleships were in Pearl Harbor because they didn't have enough speed to be a part of these fast carrier task forces. It was as simple as that. That disposes of another myth.

The Navy was Drunk or Asleep or Both Myth

There are those who say that the damage wouldn't have been as great had the crews of the ships not been sleeping off the results of being ashore Saturday night. Regardless of hangovers, within 5 to 7 minutes after the first Japanese bomb fell, practically all the anti-aircraft batteries on the battleships were firing. Within 10 minutes, the other ships in harbor were firing. It was the barrage of anti-aircraft fire from the ships that minimized the effect of the second Japanese wave. The Japanese lost 28 planes to the Navy anti-aircraft fire.

The Navy's response to the attack was prompt and as effective as could be expected in view of the complete surprise. And surprise it was. The Japanese Navy's plan for the attack on Pearl Harbor and its execution was one of the best-kept secrets in military history. The Navy – and the Army – took a beating from the attack, but it wasn't because the Navy was drunk or asleep. So much for that myth.

The Naval Disaster Myth

Everyone recalls the pictures of the damaged ships at Pearl Harbor, engulfed with great clouds of smoke. Damage to the Army installations was less spectacular. As a result, many people consider the attack a great naval disaster. They then jump to the conclusion that the Navy was to blame. Obviously, there is plenty of blame to go around, but the Army got off too easily. The Navy was not responsible for defending Pearl Harbor. For a fleet to have freedom of action, good doctrine dictates that someone else has to defend its base. The only mission of the Army's Hawaiian Department was the defence of the base.

The Army had 32 anti-aircraft units, but only 3 fired on the enemy and one of these was confined to small arms fire. In fairness to General Short, I must add that one reason for this was that the Dole people would not let him put his units in the fields because they interfered with the pineapple harvest!

The Army also had six mobile radar units available. Only one was in operation on the morning of December 7 and it had received permission to shut down at 7 a.m. Two operators continued to practice after the plotters left at 7 a.m. They spotted the attacking wave at 7:02 at a distance of 132 miles from the base. One of the operators called his information centre at 7:20 a.m. to report what he had seen.

The duty officer at the centre, who was there that morning for training and observation, in effect said "to forget it." He assumed that the radar operators had picked up a flight of our B-17s which were due to arrive at Hickham Field that morning from the mainland. So no report of the sighting was made to the Army's interceptor command.

When you consider that the Army's sole mission was the defence of the base, it can hardly be said that the Navy bears the blame for the surprise and the damage. So we dispose of another myth.

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The Conspiracy Myth

There are a number of writers on the subject of Pearl Harbor who suggest and urge the view that President Roosevelt knew of the Japanese plans and deliberately kept this information from the commanders at Pearl Harbor in order to draw the United States into war. I think there is little doubt that Roosevelt wanted the United States in the war to support Britain and its allies against the Germans.

Admiral Stark said that unless we could support Britain directly, Britain could not succeed. I think that view was shared by the White House, the State Department, and the Secretaries of War and Navy. But that does not support the myth that Roosevelt conspired with General Marshall and Admiral Stark to encourage Japan to attack Pearl Harbor and to keep any indications of the attack from the commanders in Hawaii.

The Navy Court of Inquiry and the Army Pearl Harbor Board held their inquiries in mid-1944. This was an election year. The Republicans would have been delighted to pin the responsibility for Pearl Harbor on Roosevelt. So would Admiral Kimmel and General Short. You can be sure that there were a lot of people doing their best to find evidence to support the conspiracy theory.

When the Congressional Investigation came along in 1945, Roosevelt was dead, but the Republicans, among others, were still intent on finding him guilty. There were 6 Democrats and 4 Republicans on the Congressional Committee. They held hearings on 70 days, heard 43 witnesses, took 15,000 pages of testimony, supplemented with 183 exhibits. Senators Brewster and Ferguson were particularly vigorous in the pursuit of any evidence of a conspiracy. But the evidence just won't support the conspiracy theory.

The facts are these. During 1941, there were numerous messages sent from Washington to the Pacific commanders, indicating the continuing deterioration in the relations between Japan and the United States. Washington not only knew this from the conversations and exchanges of diplomatic notes at the State Department, but by this time, Washington was reading intercepted messages between Tokyo and its Washington embassy. The Japanese diplomatic code had been broken and information from these intercepts was available to the White House, and the State, War and Navy Departments. The fact that the code had been broken was a carefully guarded secret and distribution of the messages was kept to a bare minimum. But the information was available to advise the fleet commanders and the army commander in Hawaii.

By mid-November, it appeared that Japan was ready to move. There were indications of a move into Southeast Asia but no clear indications of the direction of other possible moves. Certainly there was nothing to indicate that Pearl Harbor was an immediate target. On November 24, Admiral Stark sent a dispatch to Admiral K. Kimmel at Pearl Harbor and to Admiral Hart who was Commander of the Asiatic Fleet at Manila. The dispatch read in part:

Chances of favourable outcome of negotiations with Japan very doubtful. This situation coupled with statements of Japanese government and movements their naval and military forces indicate in our opinion that surprise aggressive movement in any direction including attack on Philippines or Guam is a possibility.

The movement of naval forces referred to movements south toward the China Sea and the Kra Peninsula. It must be remembered that Japanese naval forces landed on the Kra Peninsula at about the same time Pearl Harbor was attacked. Then on November 27th, Admiral Stark sent a second dispatch to Admiral Kimmel at Pearl Harbor and to Admiral Hart at Manila which began with these words: *This dispatch is to be considered a war warning.*

It went on to say: *Negotiations with Japan looking toward stabilization of conditions in the Pacific have ceased and an aggressive move by Japan is expected within the next few days. Execute an appropriate defensive deployment preparatory to carrying out the tasks assigned in WPL46.*

A similar message was sent by the Army to General Short. On December 3rd, Admiral Stark sent a message to Admirals Kimmel and Hart and other naval commands stating:

Highly reliable information has been received that categorical and urgent instructions were sent yesterday to Japanese diplomatic and consular posts at Hong Kong, Singapore, Tabavia, Manila, Washington and London to destroy most of their codes and ciphers at once and to burn all other important confidential and secret documents.

The November 27th dispatch was the first dispatch in our naval history that had stated: "This dispatch is to be considered a war warning." The burning of codes and secret papers is an action that usually indicates the start of hostilities.

These were three important indications of the knowledge Mr. Roosevelt and his senior advisors had and the deductions drawn from this knowledge. They were all sent to the Pacific commanders.

You will recall that Japan had sent a special envoy, Ambassador Kurusu, to Washington on November 15th to assist Ambassador Nomura in negotiations with the State Department. During the period November 17th

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Myths of the Pearl Harbor Attack (continued from Page 7)

through November 26th, the Ambassadors conferred with Secretary Hull and notes were exchanged. The notes indicated that the parties were about as far from agreement as they could be.

Although there was an apparent impasse in negotiations, on December 6th, the President sent an earnest appeal to the Emperor of Japan for the preservation of peace in the Pacific. On the morning of December 6th, a message from Tokyo to Kurusu and Nomura was intercepted, telling them that an important memorandum would be sent in 14 parts. It was to be kept secret until a later message told them when to deliver it to the State Department. The first 13 parts were received and distributed to the President and to the military commanders the evening of December 6th.

The 14th part was received and distributed about 8am on December 7th. Nowhere in the memorandum was there any indication or intimation of an intention to attack the United States nor that formal diplomatic relations were to be broken. The memorandum indicated only that Japan considered it impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations. On Sunday morning, the President, the State Department, the Army and the Navy knew that the Japanese ambassadors had been instructed to deliver the 14-part memorandum to the Secretary of State at 1pm Washington time.

Much has been made of the fact that the 14-point message was not sent to the field commanders. It was not sent because it was considered as adding nothing to the November 27 warning that “negotiations with Japan looking toward stabilization of conditions in the Pacific have ceased and an aggressive move by Japan is expected in the next few days.”

The one o'clock message was intriguing. But it is too easy to say that 1pm in Washington is 7:30am at Pearl Harbor and this should have sounded an alarm. The officer who distributed the message also noted that it is two or three hours before dawn at Kota Bharu in Southeast Asia. This would be the normal time for beginning amphibious operations by the fleet moving south from Japan. Unfortunately, none of those who saw the message read into it the imminence of an attack on Pearl Harbor.

A number of people, including some determined Republicans, spent many hours trying to find support for the theory that President Roosevelt knew before December 7th that Japan was about to attack Pearl Harbor. The evidence indicates that he was as surprised as anyone else. So much for the conspiracy myth.

There are many fascinating aspects of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor to be written about and to read about. But it is time to put the myths to rest.

Source: *The General* magazine, Vol.25, No.5 1994

Midget Subs At Pearl Harbor

by Mark Dodd

Japan's pocket rockets got within shelling distance of the anchored US fleet, but their mission was a total failure

While the 7th December 1941 Pearl Harbor attack was a success for Japan in the air, underwater it was a different story. The Imperial Japanese Navy deployed five midget submarines during the attack. They were transported on board large I-Class submarines and launched near the entrance to the harbor the night before the raid. Their mission was to reconnoitre harbor defences and attack targets of opportunity, in particular the battleships lying off Ford Island.

The submarine mission resulted in the loss of all five submarines. One crewman was captured. One midget submarine attempting to enter the harbor before dawn on December 7th was detected by the destroyer *USS Ward* and sunk. This is likely to have been the first combat action involving America and Japan in a war that had yet to be declared.

A midget sub gained entry into the harbor but was sunk by the *USS Monaghan*, while another failed to penetrate the harbour and drifted on to the east coast of Oahu Island, where it foundered and was captured the day after the attack. Two submarines remain unaccounted for, leading some analysts to speculate that at least one of them was in place to fire its two torpedoes at warships anchored in battleship row.

Between 1934 and 1944, Japan built dozens of Type A midget submarines for combat use. They were usually transported via a mother ship and then deployed against the advancing enemy fleet. The submarines were also used for special operations with moderate success.

They measured 23.8m and carried two 45cm torpedoes. Powered by electric motors. They were propelled at a respectable 20 knots.

Source: *The Australian*, 60th Anniversary Series: *WWII, Part 3: Pearl Harbour*

Nothing in life is so exhilarating as to be shot at without result – Winston Churchill.

Sinanju HA V A NO

By Robert L. Drew

(Rob served in the U.S. Air Force's 610 Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron in Korea).

When the peace talks started, the war continued, but at a slightly scaled back pace. The peace talks started at a place called Sinanju. After a short while the peace talks were moved to Panmunjom. This is another story that I know never made it into print.

I have read many accounts of the peace talks process, but I have never heard the name Sinanju mentioned as a peace talks site. It is as if the place doesn't even exist. But, I was there. I saw and heard with my own eyes and ears what happened. I am reminded of what the famous Spanish philosopher Santana said: "History is written by liars who were not there."

One night, while I was on duty, we saw the biggest blip that we had ever seen on a radar scope when it appeared at the lower edge of our scopes at about 200 degrees azimuth. The track was moving north at about 350 mph. ADCC asked us if we had the target.

We said, "My God, how could we miss it! This is the biggest blip ever registered on this scope."

ADCC then said, "Scrub everything off your board and call in the position of this track every sweep (every 30 seconds) and don't lose it."

We replied, "We won't lose it, but we still have unidentified aircraft left on our board."

ADCC said, "We don't care. Scrub 'em off and follow this target."

This unheard of order created intense curiosity, of course, as to what kind of aircraft we were tracking. As it continued up the middle of the peninsula, we started speculating about what we were seeing. ADCC wouldn't tell us anything about it. It was top secret.

When the object came into the range of the height finder, we found it was flying at about 35,000 feet and had just started losing altitude. It was headed for Sinanju. As it got closer to Sinanju, it lost a lot of altitude and levelled out as if in a bombing glide. It orbited over Sinanju for a few minutes, then headed east and started gaining altitude. In a few minutes it had gone off the eastern edge of our scope, probably headed back to the States.

We all decided that this thing had to be the new B-36, our new strategic bomber, which had just become operational. The thing was so big and heavy there were only 4 or 5 places in the world where it could take off and land. Okinawa was one of these places, and it had come from that direction. The speed and altitude checked out for a B-36, and there was only one airplane in the world which could leave a signature that big on a radar scope.

Our controller knew we were all dying to know what was going on and had put ADCC on speaker so we could all hear. Our controller kept pestering the controller at ADCC for information. Finally, the controller at ADCC said, "All I can tell you is that Sinanju HA V A NO."

This was Japanese slang for "It doesn't exist," or, "It no longer exists." This was all we needed to hear. It confirmed everything we knew about this flight.

The B-36, the world's largest aircraft, was designed to fly to any point on the globe and back without refuelling. I don't remember what the bomb load was, but it had to be phenomenal. It was our atomic bomber at the beginning of the Cold War. It had 6 huge reciprocating engines and 4 jet engines. It still had to have JATO rockets (Jet Assisted Take Off) to get off the ground. You could hear it well beyond visible range. All the reciprocating engines were synchronized so that matching cylinders in each respective engine fired at the same time. It was an unforgettable, awesome sound.

The B-36 was in service only a few years because in-flight refuelling was being perfected and the B-36 was too expensive to operate. The all-jet B-47 was operational for a short while, then the old B-52 workhorse took over and is so good that it is still our primary heavy bomber 50 years later.

A day or two later we learned the true story of Sinanju. The ten-square-mile square area of the peace talks was supposed to have no weapons of any kind inside the perimeter. The North Koreans and Chinese wouldn't even permit our UN officers to carry any side arms. Yet, all the North Koreans and Chinese had side arms and armed guards all over the place, with international photographers taking their picture. They even had artillery and tanks inside the area. It was some kind of psychological advantage the enemies thought they were pulling off to show the world how tough they were. Orientals are big on psychological warfare.

We told the enemies to move their artillery and tanks. When they flatly refused, we just obliterated Sinanju, along with anyone and anything inside the area. A few days later the peace talks were moved to Panmunjom, because, "Sinanju HA V A NO!"

The enemies accused us of bombing the peace talks area, but we denied it. Why, I don't know.

Source: *The Graybeards* magazine Vol.26, No.3, May-June 2012

Dedication of Service Speech

Delivered by Col Berryman OAM, Korean Veterans' Reunion, Canberra, October 2009

We welcome our esteemed guests, His Excellency, Mr Lee Baeksoon, the Ambassador of the Republic of Korea, and the Defence Attaché of the Republic of Korea, Colonel Kwon Taesub, and all other members of their staff. All of them have been so kind, helpful and supportive of us over the years at these reunions. I do not know how many more we will be having, because now there are so few of us left. However, while some of us still remain alive, our bond will still remain. This time last year the Department of Veterans Affairs advised me that there were about 15 hundred of us left in Australia. They can keep tag of us because of our Gold Cards. This year, I did not bother to ask how many of us are left, because, I just don't want to know, how many more have faded away during the year. Therefore, let us dedicate this service to the few who have been able to make it here today. Also to the widows, who are also here with us, and are also fading away like the husbands they have survived. We should also dedicate it to other family members of veterans who may be here today. May God Bless you all.

I think next I would like us to thank the People that made it possible for us to celebrate this occasion. Many of us here, including myself, thought, last year may have been the last. It was not the last, thanks to a dedicated group of people, especially Bill Crump, who took it on as organiser, and his dear wife Val, and John Munro and his daughter Debbie Rye, who is also our National Secretary, but unfortunately is not here with us today. Last but not least, we should also thank our National President, and MC for the day, Tom Parkinson. Tom is striving so hard, to keep the few of us that are left together, and in still, some semblance of an Organisation, the KVAA. He is still game for us to carry on. Also of course these magnificent young people, from the Ceremonial Guard, who are here looking after us. We thank, especially the Ceremonial RSM, Brian Moore, and of course his Commanding Officers, who have made this occasion possible for us. May God Bless you all.

We must always remember our 358 comrades, who paid the supreme sacrifice during their service in Korea. They did not get the chance, for age to weary them, nor the years to condemn, like us few, who are left. Also especially those 42 who are still missing. Please be assured that the Unrecovered War Casualties Unit from Department of Defence, are currently still working hard to recover our missing comrades. They have currently arranged two Memorandums of Understanding with both the appropriate US Government Authority and the Republic of Korea Authority to cooperate in the search for all those missing. There are some advances being made within the DMZ, and apparently a new road has been completed through it. The main problem of course is to remove all the mines that exist there. I have heard through the MIA Committee that two of our French comrades may have been found, but to date none from the Commonwealth Division. We can only hope that the situation with North Korea may improve, so that the endeavours to continue the search may improve. I don't know if this will occur in our lifetime. Let's hope it does, and that eventually a lasting peace, for our dear friends from the Republic, with whom we fought beside, and North Korea may eventuate.

I would again like to conclude this address with feelings of respect towards the wonderful people of the Republic of Korea, who through their great courage and tenacity, have made such a miraculous recovery after the terrible sufferings they endured during that dreadful war. It was an honour to serve beside them during that terrible ordeal.

Thank you, and may God Bless us all.

The term, "It's all fun and games until someone loses an eye" is from Ancient Rome. The only rule during wrestling matches was, "No eye gouging." Everything else was allowed, but the only way to be disqualified was to poke someone's eye out.

Editor's Opening (continued from Page 1)

editor a call (leave a message) and I'll pass you info on. Here's an interesting fact about Ken... Previously I had thought our former National Secretary, keen cyclist, Alan Evered, our fittest and most physically active veteran. No more. Right through to his 80th birthday, Ken was running marathons. Check out www.sub3hrmarathon.simplesite.com for details.

Notice 2: Are you, or do you know of a Korean War veteran, who is an ex-student of St. Joseph's College, Hunters Hill, Sydney, or are you a member of the family of such a veteran? If the answer to any of these is 'Yes' then Richard Barry would like to hear from you. Why? St. Joseph's is looking to have their names inscribed on an Honour Board. You can contact Barry directly on 02 6792 3114 or richyvon47@hotmail.com or contact the Editor.

The Rules of Aviation

- Every takeoff is optional. Every landing is mandatory.
- Flying isn't dangerous. Crashing is what's dangerous.
- It's always better to be down here wishing you were up there than up there wishing you were down here.
- The ONLY time you have too much fuel is when you're on fire.
- When in doubt, hold on to your altitude. No-one has ever collided with the sky.
- A 'good' landing is one from which you can walk away. A 'great' landing is one after which they can use the plane again.
- Learn from the mistakes of others. You won't live long enough to make all of them yourself.
- You know you've landed with the wheels up if it takes full power to taxi to the ramp.
- Never let an aircraft take you somewhere your brain didn't get to five minutes earlier.
- Stay out of clouds. The silver lining everyone keeps talking about might be another aeroplane going in the opposite direction. Reliable sources also report that mountains have been known to hide out in clouds.
- Always try to keep the number of landings you make equal to the number of take offs you've made.
- There are three simple rules for making a smooth landing. Unfortunately no-one knows what they are.
- You start with a bag full of luck and an empty bag of experience. The trick is to fill the bag of experience before you empty the bag of luck.
- Helicopters can't fly; they're just so ugly the earth repels them.
- If all you can see out of the window is ground that's going round and round, and all you can hear is commotion coming from the passenger compartment, things are not at all as they should be.
- In the ongoing battle between objects made of aluminium going hundreds of miles per hour and the ground going zero miles per hour, the ground has yet to lose.
- Good judgement comes from experience. Unfortunately, the experience usually comes from bad judgement.
- It's always a good idea to keep the pointy end going forward as much as possible.
- Remember, gravity is not just a good idea. It's the law. And it's not subject to repeal.
- The three most useless things to a pilot are: the altitude above you, the runway behind you, and a tenth of a second ago.
- There are old pilots and there are bold pilots. There are, however, no old bold pilots.

The English Language

Let's face it...English is a crazy language. There is no egg in eggplant nor ham in hamburger; neither apple nor pine in pineapple. English muffins weren't invented in England or French fries in France. Sweetmeats are candies while sweetbreads, which aren't sweet, are meat.

We take English for granted. But if we explore its paradoxes, we find that quicksand can work slowly, boxing rings are square and a guinea pig is neither from Guinea nor is it a pig. And why is it that writers write but fingers don't fing, grocers don't groce and hammers don't ham? If the plural of tooth is teeth, why isn't the plural of booth beeth?

One goose, 2 geese. So one moose, 2 meese? One index, 2 indices? Doesn't it seem crazy that you can make amends but not one amend, that you comb through annals of history but not a single annal? If you have a bunch of odds and ends and get rid of all but one of them, what do you call it?

If teachers taught, why didn't preachers praught? If a vegetarian eats vegetables, what does a humanitarian eat? If you wrote a letter, perhaps you bote your tongue?

Sometimes I think all the English speakers should be committed to an asylum for the verbally insane. In what language do people recite at a play and play at a recital? Ship by truck and send cargo by ship? Have noses that run and feet that smell? Park on driveways and drive on parkways?

How can a slim chance and a fat chance be the same, while a wise man and wise guy are opposites? How can overlook and oversee be opposites, while quite a lot and quite a few are alike? How can the weather be hot as hell one day and cold as hell another?

Have you noticed that we talk about certain things only when they are absent? Have you ever seen a horsefull carriage or a strapfull gown? Met a sung hero or experienced requited love?

Have you ever run into someone who was combobulated, gruntled, ruly or peccable? And where are all those people who ARE spring chickens or who would ACTUALLY hurt a fly?

You have to marvel at the unique lunacy of a language in which your house can burn up as it burns down, in which you fill in a form by filling it out and in which an alarm clock goes off by going on.

English was invented by people, not computers, and it reflects the creativity of the human race (which, of course, isn't a race at all). That is why, when the stars are out, they are visible, but when the lights are out, they are invisible. And why, when I wind up my watch, I start it, but when I wind up this essay, I end it.

Ejecting the Kaiser From the Pacific

by Dan Cossins

Q. Is it true that during the First World War there was a guerrilla campaign waged by pro-German elements in what was then German New Guinea?

A. In August 1914, the British called on the Australian and New Zealand governments to capture Germany's colonial possessions in the Pacific. Among the most important was German New Guinea, annexed in 1884. Comprising the north-east of the island (Kaiser-Wilhelmsland) and several nearby islands (the Bismarck Archipelago), German New Guinea boasted Germany's largest force in the Pacific, with more than 600 natives led by German officers and reservists.

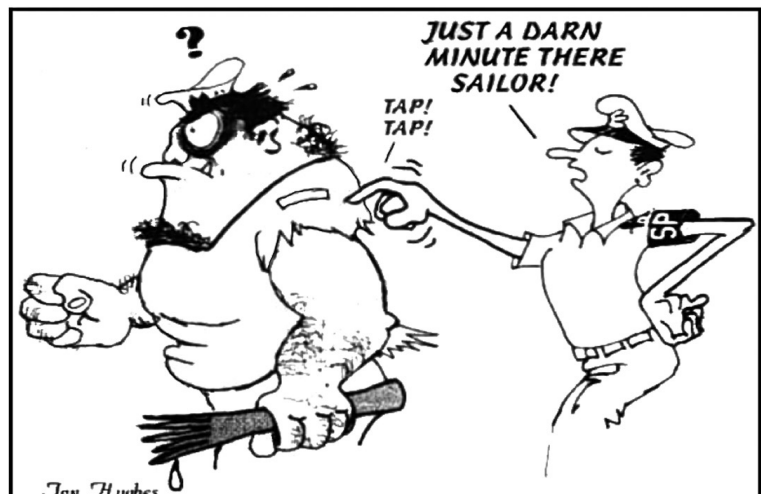
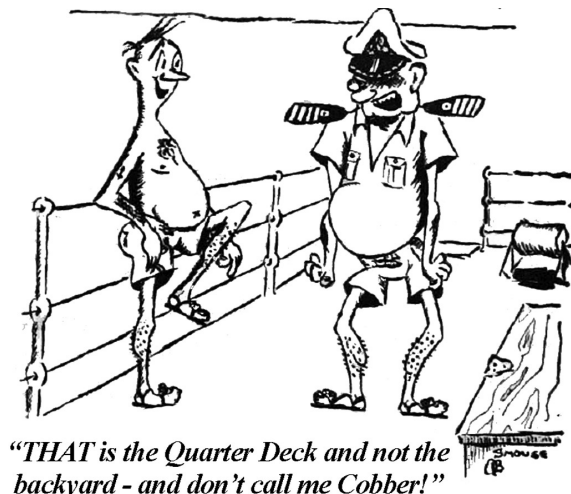
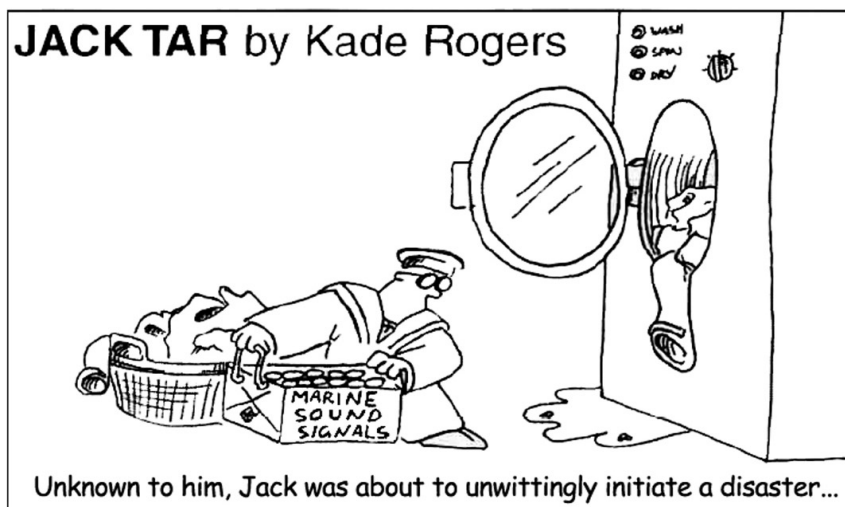
Australian troops sailed to New Pomerania (now New Britain) to seize Rabaul, the administrative capital of German Oceania. Two parties struggled to pick their way through dense jungle. Then they encountered fierce resistance, coming under heavy fire from German and native gunmen hidden in trees and hastily built trenches. Nevertheless, one party negotiated the mine-strewn road to the all-important wireless telegraph station at Bita Paka. Six Australians died during the battle, their first casualties of the war. But the Germans fared worse. Outnumbered, they surrendered.

After brief negotiations, the German governor, Eduard Haber, surrendered the colony on 21 September 1914. That ended German presence in the Pacific, except for one man, Lieutenant Hermann Detzner, who was on a mapmaking expedition in the interior when the war broke out. When he discovered that the colony had been occupied, Detzner refused to surrender, instead mobilising a force of 20 natives and Germans.

That small band roamed the interior for four years, flying the German imperial flag whenever they could. After news of the end of the war reached his mountain camp, Detzner released his native policemen and presented himself, in carefully preserved full uniform, to the Allies at Rabaul in January 1919. He was briefly interned in a POW camp in Britain before returning to civilian life in Germany.

Germany lost all its colonies after the Treaty of Versailles, including German New Guinea, which merged with the Australian territory of Papua in 1949.

Source: *BBC History* magazine August 2010



Old Tim

The last veteran of the Crimean War (1853-1856) died in 2004 at the age of 165. Serving aboard the 110-gun ship of the line, *HMS Queen*, Timothy, was aboard ship during the bombardment of Sevastopol. On retiring from active duty in 1892, Timothy took up residence in Powderham Castle where, in 1924, *he* was revealed to actually be a *she*, having fooled the crew on the ships on which she served as to her gender since coming aboard Capt. John Everard's vessel in 1854. On her death, she was the oldest resident of the United Kingdom and the longest-lived veteran of the Crimean War.

Oh, I forgot to mention that 'Timothy' was a tortoise and served as the mascot aboard these ships.

Source: *Strategy & Tactics* No.276

Reveille

The custom of waking soldiers to a bugle call dates back to the Roman Legions when the rank and file were raised by horns playing *Diana's Hymn*. To this day the French term for Reveille is 'La Diana'. When bugle calls were officially introduced into the British System by George III, a special call was written for the waking of troops. This was known as Reveille meaning 'to wake again', from the old French. Joseph Hayden is generally regarded as the composer of the calls which exist substantially unchanged today.

The final word of WWI German air ace, Manfred von Richthofen (also known as The Red Baron), after crash landing and mortally wounded, is reputed to have been, "kaput."

HMAS Wort

by Ian Hughes

A series of cartoons which appeared in *Navy News* in the 1980s & 1990s.



Korean Day Reception Photos

Wednesday 2nd October 2019 at the Australia Club, Melbourne.



Outgoing Consul-General, Mr Sugnyho Kim.



Korean children entertaining the guests.

Shrink vs. Bartender

Ever since I was a child, I've had a fear of someone under my bed at night. So I went to a shrink and told him.

"Just put yourself in my hands for one year," said the shrink. "Come talk to me three times a week and we should be able to get rid of these fears."

"How much do you charge?" I asked.

"One hundred and fifty dollars per visit," he replied.

"I'll sleep on it," I said.

Six months later I met the doctor on the street.

"Why didn't you come to see me?" he asked.

"Well, \$150 a visit, three times a week for a year, is \$23,400. A bartender cured me for \$10."

"Is that so?" And with a bit of attitude, he added: "And how, may I ask, did a bartender cure you?"

"He told me to cut the legs off the bed. Ain't nobody under there now."

Beer Prayer

Our lager,

Which art in barrels,
Hallowed be thy drink.

Thy will be drunk,

At home as it is in the pub.

Give us this day our foamy head,

And forgive us our spillages,

As we forgive those who spill against us.

And lead us not to incarceration,

But deliver us from hangovers.

For thine is the beer, the bitter, the lager.

For ever and ever.

Barmen.

Farewells

Patrick Allen Ryan, 45268, *HMAS Anzac* and *HMAS Condamine* on 16 November 2019

Henry Terence Shanks, 36033, *HMAS Shoalhaven* in September 2019

and

(Edna) Olywn Green, OAM, Life Member of the KVAA, on 27 November 2019

Teacher, author, war historian and widow of the Late Lieutenant Colonel Green, D.S.O.

Family and Friends are invited to Celebrate the Life of Edna Olwyn Green OAM at a Memorial Service on Monday 20th January 2020 in the NSW Art Gallery, Art Gallery Road, Sydney in the Restaurant Function Space located on the ground floor level of the gallery commencing at 4.00pm. Disabled access is available at the venue.

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