

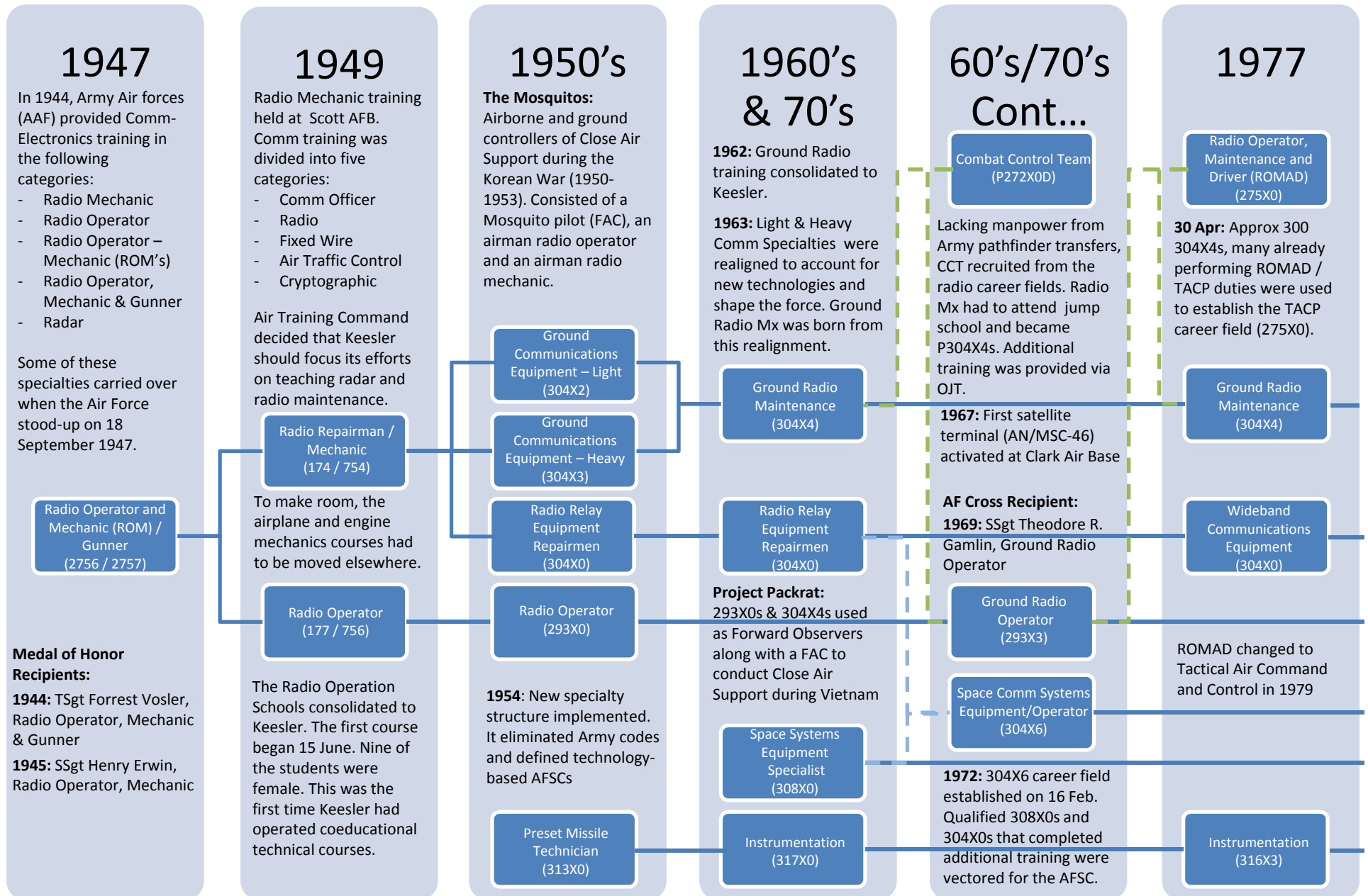
# RF Transmission Systems Heritage



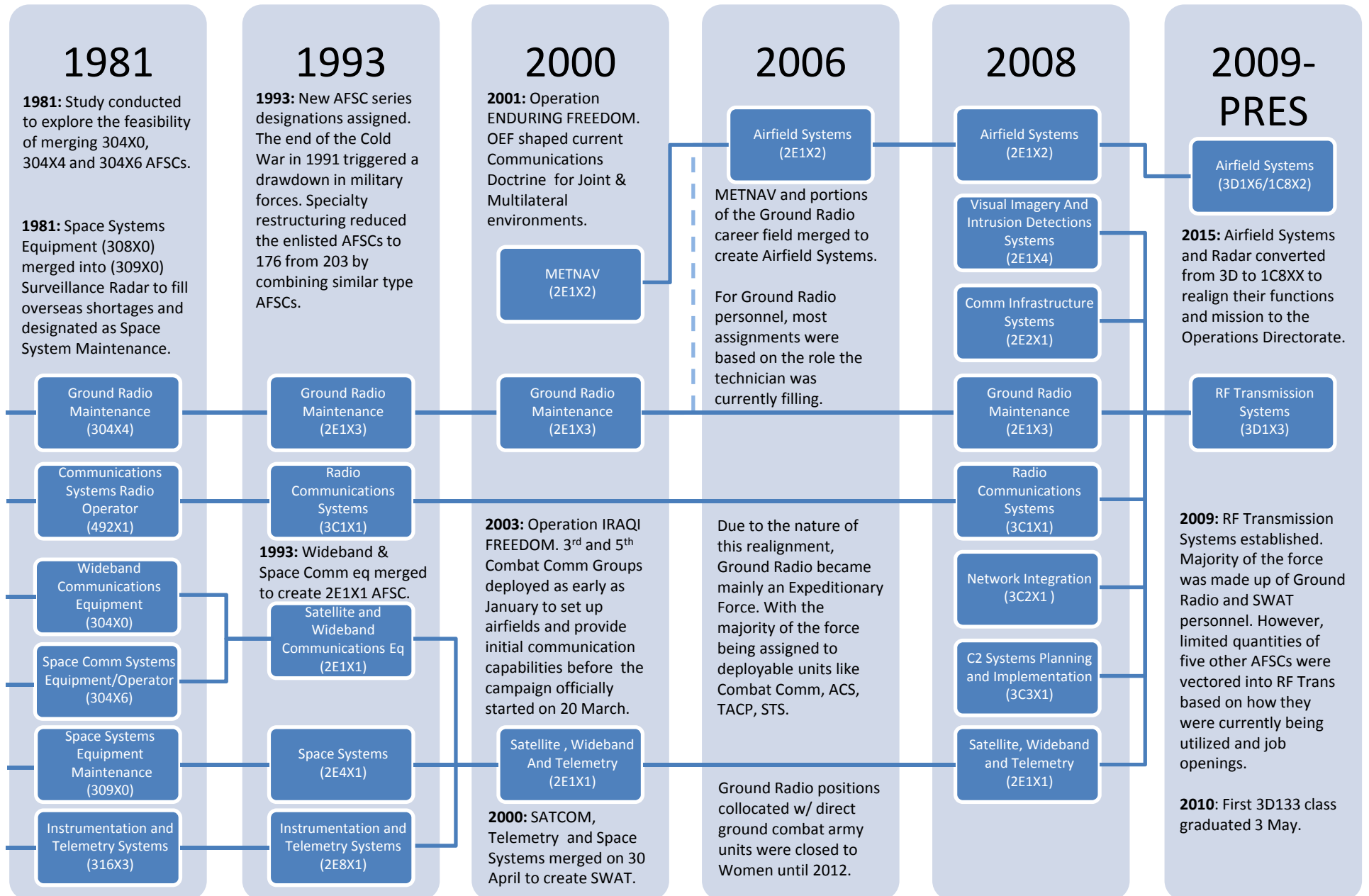
AN/PRC-71 (1965)  
FOUR INDIVIDUALLY PACKAGED BATTERY-OPERATED TRANSCEIVERS USED BY FORWARD AIR CONTROLLERS



# RF Transmission Systems Heritage



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# RF Trans POW/MIA/KIA

Date / Conflict	Name	AFSC	Details	Status
19 July 1950 / Korean War	SSgt James Mackie Evans	Unable to verify AFSC	620th Air Control and Tactical Warning Squadron. While directing air strikes, his unit had to withdraw. He and another airman became separated and he was listed as Missing in Action. His remains were recovered.	KIA
28 July 1950 / Korean War	SSgt Edward A. Lyon	0174 – Radio Repairman	6132nd Tactical Control Squadron. As a member of a radio jeep team, he was calling air strikes in aerial support missions over North Korea. He was shot by a sniper and died immediately.	KIA
20 August 1950 / Korean War	MSgt Herschel Lee Bushman	Unable to verify AFSC	6148th Tactical Air Control Squadron. He and 1Lt Ernest V. Reeves Jr. were killed while conducting FAC/observer duties aboard an AT-6D Mosquito. His remains were recovered .	KIA
1 Nov 1950 / Korean War	SSgt Robert Lee Carlson	0754 – Radio Mechanic	6132nd Tactical Control Squadron. He was listed as Missing in Action while participating in aerial support over Korea. Presumed dead on November 6, 1953.	MIA
26 Nov 1950 / Korean War	Sgt Philip Wayne Tilch	0756 – Radio Operator	6132nd Tactical Control Squadron. He was listed as Missing in Action while participating in aerial support over Korea. Per a debrief in 1953, he could have been a POW. He was presumed dead on March 31, 1954.	MIA
28 Nov 1950 / Korean War	A2C Kenneth Leroy Gage	0754 – Radio Mechanic	6132nd Tactical Control Squadron. He was taken Prisoner of War while engaged with the enemy and died while a prisoner on March 31, 1951.	POW, Body not recovered
29 Nov 1950 / Korean War	A2C Rollo D. Hibbs	0754 – Radio Mechanic	6132nd Tactical Control Squadron. While on an air strike mission with a radio jeep, he was listed as Missing in Action. He was presumed dead on December 31, 1953.	KIA
30 Nov 1950 / Korean War	Sgt John William Gahan	0177 – Radio Operator	6132nd Tactical Control Squadron. He was listed as Missing in Action while participating in aerial support over Korea . He was presumed dead on March 31, 1954.	MIA
1 December 1950 / Korean War	A2C Joseph Charles Jamieson	Unable to verify AFSC	6164 Tactical Control Squadron. While serving as a Tactical Air Controller with the 7 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, he was listed as Missing in Action. He was presumed dead on December 31, 1953.	KIA
2 Jan 1951 / Korean War	SSgt George Warren Worth Jr	0177 – Radio Operator	6132nd Tactical Control Squadron. He was listed as Missing in Action while participating in aerial support in Korea. Witness reports in 1951 stated he was a POW. He was presumed dead on March 31, 1954.	MIA
12 Feb 1951 / Korean War	A2C Clyde Hughes Bellamy	0754 – Radio Mechanic	6164th Tactical Control Squadron. While directing air attacks on the enemy , his unit was surrounded and he was taken Prisoner of War. He died while a prisoner on July 17, 1951.	POW, Remains returned
17 June 1951 / Korean War	A1C Thomas Burnard Evans Jr.	Unable to verify AFSC	6164th Tactical Control Squadron. While directing friendly aircraft , He was taken Prisoner of War on June 17, 1951 and died while a prisoner of Beriberi disease. He was presumed dead on November 16, 1953 .	POW, Remains Returned
12 June 1952 / Korean War	A3C Edward Allen Lent	Unable to verify AFSC	6150th Tactical Control Squadron. While performing forward observer duties, he and AB Charles Clark Sands were Killed in Action while engaged with the enemy from multiple fragmentation wounds.	KIA
12 June 1952 / Korean War	AB Charles Clark Sands	Unable to verify AFSC	6150th Tactical Control Squadron. While performing forward observer duties, he and A3C Edward Allen Lent were Killed in Action while engaged with the enemy from multiple fragmentation wounds.	KIA
13 Jun 1952 / Cold War	SSgt William Austin Blizzard	0177 – Radio Operator	91 <sup>st</sup> Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron. Crew member aboard a RB-29A (44-61813). Aircraft was shot down by 2 Russian MiG-15's over the Sea of Japan. Aircraft an Crew never sighted.	MIA

# RF Trans POW/MIA/KIA

Date / Conflict	Name	AFSC	Details	Status
11 Mar 1968 / Vietnam War	TSgt Melvin Arnold Holland	30470 – Radio Relay	Lima Site 85. One of 11 Airmen presumed killed when their site on a Laos mountain top was overrun by Vietnamese Troops.	KIA, Body not recovered
23 Mar 1968 / Vietnam War	SSgt/CMSgt Victor Romero	29393 – Radio Operator	21st Tactical Air Support Squadron. While serving as observer aboard an O1G aircraft (Walt 33) he and his pilot, Maj Charles E. Blair, were lost, cause unknown, in South Vietnam while on a recon mission. Pilots remains were recovered in 1988.	MIA
9 Nov 2004 / Iraqi Freedom	MSgt Steven Auchman	2E173 – Ground Radio	5 <sup>th</sup> Air Support Operations Squadron. Died of injuries sustained when multiple rocket-propelled grenades struck his location in Mosul, Iraq.	KIA
17 Feb 2006 / Enduring Freedom	TSgt Luis M. Melendez-Sanchez	2E173 – Ground Radio	Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa. He died on a training mission in the Godoria Range area, when the CH-53 helicopter he was aboard crashed into the Gulf of Aden.	KIA, Non-Hostile
17 Feb 2006 / Enduring Freedom	SrA Alecia S. Good	2E153 – Ground Radio	Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa. She died on a training mission in the Godoria Range area, when the CH-53 helicopter she was aboard crashed into the Gulf of Aden.	KIA, Non-Hostile

## References:

### Army Air Force MOS:

[http://www.alternatewars.com/BBOW/Ranks/USA\\_Job\\_Areas\\_WW2.htm](http://www.alternatewars.com/BBOW/Ranks/USA_Job_Areas_WW2.htm)

### Army MOS:

<http://www.coulthart.com/134/mos-em.pdf>

### Keesler History:

<http://www.keesler.af.mil/AboutUs/FactSheets/Display/tabid/1009/Article/360538/history-of-keesler-air-force-base.aspx>

[www.mobileradar.org/Documents/keesler\\_history.pdf](http://www.mobileradar.org/Documents/keesler_history.pdf)

<http://www.keesler.af.mil/News/ArticleDisplay/tabid/966/Article/362571/ground-radio-course-marks-end-of-era.aspx>

### Pre-1993 AFSCs:

<http://www.preservingourhistory.com/afsc.html>

### AFSC Specialty History:

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a510194.pdf>

In 1954, the new specialty structure was implemented (DAF, 1954). It provided a new coding scheme, eliminated unneeded Army codes, and defined new technology-based specialties.

### Mosquitos:

<http://www.mosquitokorea.org/>

<http://www.romad.com/wordpress/tacp-411/tacp-history/>

In all, the Mosquitos flew T-6 aircraft on more than 40,000 sorties. Seventy-six were killed in action. J.B. Wiles, a Korean War Analyst with the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, reports 22 Mosquitos as missing in action or unaccounted still today.

### RADIO OPERATOR (293X0 / 293X3):

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a102748.pdf>

The Ground Radio Operator specialty has had a long and varied history. Since 1951, it has gone through a great number of AFSC designations and titles. For this report, the last two changes are perhaps the most significant for discussion. In 1972, the Radio Operator career ladder (AFS 2q3X'3) was created, merging former AFSC's 293X0, Ground Radio Operator, and 293X2, Airborne Radio Operator. Two shreds were used in addition to the basic AFSC: the A shred for Airborne Command Post Communications and the P shred for Airborne Radio Countermeasures. In October of 1978, the airborne functions were taken out of the ladder and merged with airborne personnel from AFS 291X0 to form a new 294X0 AESC. The 293X3 ladder was then retitled Ground Radio Operator.

### RADIO RELAY (304X0):

<http://www.dtic.mil/get-tr-doc/pdf?AD=ADA108706>

Historically, the 304X0 career ladder was created in 1954 under the title "Radio Relay Equipment Repairmen". In May 1955, three shreds were created, with an A shred designating microwave equipment, a B shred for carrier equipment, and a C shred for ANTRAC equipment. The shreds were deleted later in 1955 and the career ladder remained unchanged until 1977. In April 1977, the title of the career ladder was changed to "Wideband Communications Equipment", and the career ladder has remained unchanged since that time.

### GROUND RADIO MX (304X4):

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a108707.pdf>

304X4 specialty has gone through many title and DAFSC designation changes over the years. The 304X4 career ladder had its beginning in 1954 with two AFSCs, the 304X2 for light radio equipment and the 304X3 for heavy radio equipment. In May 1955, both ladders were shredded in order to permit specialization around certain pieces of light and heavy radio equipment. The shreds were deleted in February 1959 and the two career ladders were then merged in 1963.

## References:

### Flares to Satellites:

[www.afnic.af.mil/shared/media/document/AFD-070130-048.pdf](http://www.afnic.af.mil/shared/media/document/AFD-070130-048.pdf)

### SPACE SYSTEMS COMMAND AND CONTROL OPERATOR/TECH (308X0):

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a043846.pdf>

Airmen in the 308X0 career ladder were found to specialize in either operations or maintenance, but did not perform both functions.

### SPACE COMM SYSTEMS OPERATOR/MX (304X6):

<http://www.dtic.mil/get-tr-doc/pdf?AD=ADA108708>

The 304X6 career ladder has a rather brief history, as the ladder was created in July of 1972. In April of 1981, an A, B, and C shred were created at the 3-skill level to accommodate a channelization of 3ABR training. The A shred is for Defense Satellite Communications Systems (DSCS) training, the B shred for AFSATCOM training, and the C shred for Ground Mobile Forces (GMF) equipment training.

### History of Air Force Communications Service 1 July 1971 – 30 June 1972. Product available from AFNIC Historian.

AFSC for Satellite Communicators. By 1972, AFCS, SAC and ADC were using Space Systems Command & Control Equipment Operator/Specialists (308X0) to meet the manning needs of their differing satellite missions.

Since space systems management was a relatively new mission, no problems were experienced until these specialists began to be reassigned between the three using commands. It was soon discovered that none of the three commands could use 308X0s previously assigned to the other without providing additional training. To resolve the problem, representatives from all three commands met at Kessler AFB, Mississippi, on 13-15 July 1971. It was agreed at this meeting that SAC should keep the 308X0 specialty code to identify specialists familiar with their mission, and AFCS and ADC would seek separate identifications for 308X0s familiar with their respective space system equipment.

Accordingly, HQ AFCS recommended to HQ USAF on 31 August 1971, that a separate AFSC be created to identify the command's satellite communications (SATCOM) and tactical satellite communications (TACSATCOM) technicians. HQ USAF responded by announcing on 2 December 1971 that a suffix was being added to the Ground Radio Communications Equipment Repairman (304X4) specialty to identify personnel with training and experience in operating AFCS SATCOM/TACSATCOM equipment.

This was not considered to be a satisfactory solution, and on 23 December 1971, General Stoney informed HQ USAF that he did not concur. He stated the revised specialty description proposed for AFSC 204X0 did not describe the duties performed by AFCS' satellite communications operator/maintenance personnel, and that in all probability when all was finalized, 304X0A technicians would be assigned 304X0 duties and vice-versa. He reminded the Air Staff that a 304X0 was not qualified to perform SATCOM duty until he had completed 12 to 23 weeks of additional formal training at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. He concluded by stating "The only acceptable solution is one that accurately and completely describes the functions to be performed and that will allow us to retain control of airmen who have been trained to operate and maintain satellite communications equipment. I feel a separate AFSC would be logical and would save the Air Force considerable money in training cost."

HQ USAF agreed and, on 16 February 1972, approved the specialty, Space Communications Systems Equipment Operator/Specialist (304X6). AFSC airmen possessing AFSC 308X0 were converted into the new specialty following the normal personnel qualification review.

### PRESET MISSILE SPECIALIST (313X0) & INSTRUMENTATION (317X0 / 316X3):

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a076592.pdf>

The Instrumentation career ladder (AFSC 316X3) was initially established in 1951 as AFSC 313X0 and included two skill levels – 31300 (Preset Missile Specialist) and 31370 (Preset Missile Technician). In 1954, the career ladder was expanded to include 5-skill level personnel. The 9-skill level was added in 1961 and given the title Instrumentation Superintendent. In 1966, the 3-, 5-, and 7-skill levels were reclassified to 317X0, with the 9-skill level being similarly changed in 1969. A final reorganization on 30 April 1976 resulted in the current classification structure. The 316X3 career ladder has remained stable since the last occupational survey report in 1976.

## References:

### PROJECT PACKRAT:

[http://www.squawk-flash.org/505th\\_tcms/505th\\_tcms.htm](http://www.squawk-flash.org/505th_tcms/505th_tcms.htm)

<http://www.romad.com/wordpress/tacp-411/tacp-history/>

In mid early to mid 64 the CSAF came up with the plan ("Project Packrat") to replace all TDY Radio Operators with volunteers for PCS assignments to VN. The volunteers to be selected were to be CAFSC (Control Air Force Specialty Code) 29350/70, E4 or above, over 4 years service, single, no dependents. Assignment to VN was predicated on passing a class 3 flying physical and completion of Aircrew Survival Training School at Stead AFB Nevada. (Note: At this point in time, all 293X0 Radio Ops had, and still were receiving, both Basic Radio Maintenance and Morse Code training at Keesler – course duration 19 weeks + 1 week of academic kp. Most of the assignments in VN entailed flying as observers in O1's as well as handling point – point radio operations). I volunteered for the first call but had to wait and finish 11 months of the assignment I was at and between O/S assignments. I had been TDY to Saigon from Clark in 62, working the PACAF HF Nightwatch Net, and was familiar with the area. I was among either the second or third group of radio ops assigned to Packrat (there were only four of us that successfully passed the flying physical and survival training. One of us, the biggest, was assigned to the 1st ARVN Airborne Brigade, two went to DASC's in I and II Corps and I was sent to a Special Forces at Song Be, in III Corp, to replace a CCT guy that had been there since the camp was overrun the month before. It quickly became apparent that there were not going to be enough volunteers for Project Packrat that could meet both the personal and physical requirements and the USAF had to revert to normal assignment procedures. A problem developed at this point: The AF, showing little foresight, had decided that Radio Operators did not need to be trained in maintenance or Morse code any longer and had reduced the training to just six weeks of training in radio procedures. The replacement operators did a great job, for the most part, but needed increasing maintenance support from the DASC's. That was when the USAF decided to start sending 304X4 Ground Radio Maintenance troops, particularly to the U.S. and allied Army units, in place of 293's (it would be much easier and quicker to teach a maintenance troop radio operations procedures than it would be to reinvent the wheel and revert to teaching operators basic maintenance). This was in late 1966 and I think that's about where Bobby Mack's take on the subject picks up."

### COMBAT CONTROL:

[http://www.criticalpast.com/video/65675068970\\_Sergeant-Sewart\\_Vietnam-War\\_air-traffic-controller\\_maintenance-men\\_combat-control-team](http://www.criticalpast.com/video/65675068970_Sergeant-Sewart_Vietnam-War_air-traffic-controller_maintenance-men_combat-control-team)

[http://www.gutenberg.us/articles/combat\\_control\\_team](http://www.gutenberg.us/articles/combat_control_team)

[https://www.facebook.com/USAF-Combat-Controller-194101447284513/info?tab=page\\_info](https://www.facebook.com/USAF-Combat-Controller-194101447284513/info?tab=page_info)

While the career field was still young and lacking in manpower from so little Army pathfinder transfers, Air Force headquarters solicited from radio maintenance career field for more Combat Controllers. It was also stipulated that Combat Controllers would have to attend air traffic control school if they would be controlling aircraft from the ground. Because their job, Combat Controllers had to have either an air traffic control AFSC or a radio maintenance AFSC in addition to jump school to become a Combat Controller.

In 1977 TACPs officially developed a unique AFSC, radio maintenance personnel were given an ultimatum, cross-train as air traffic controllers or become TACP. The rivalry between the two career fields began, as long time combat controllers struggled to justify their existence. Waivers were granted and a few CCT qualified radio maintenance personnel were able to remain on the teams.

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a094050.pdf>

The history of the 272X0D shredout has been more stable. Created in July 1971, the D shred has remained relatively the same in terms of numerical designation and tasks performed.

### TACP:

<http://www.dtic.mil/docs/citations/ADA075498>

<http://www.romad.com/wordpress/tacp-411/tacp-history/>

Prior to 1977, the Tactical Air Command and Control functions were performed by personnel within the Ground Radio Communications (304X4) career ladder. These 304X4 personnel performed much the same functions as present 275X0 personnel; however, prior to the conversion personnel were allowed to perform some radio maintenance tasks. After the conversion of the career ladder to AFS 275X0, the scope of the Job was altered. Following the conversion, more emphasis was placed on the operations aspect and less on the maintenance area of the job. Since the majority of personnel converted to the 275X0 career ladder were previous 304X4 personnel, many were dissatisfied with this de-emphasis of the radio maintenance aspect of the job. The title of the career ladder was changed from Radio Operator Maintenance and Driver to the Tactical Air Command and Control Career Ladder in April 1979 to further stress the operational nature of the career ladder.



## References:

### **1981 304X0/304X4/304X6 Occupational Survey Report:**

**<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a108705.pdf>**

The report was prepared for AFMPC/MPCRQ in response to their request for occupational data on the tasks and jobs performed by 304X0, 304X4, and 304X6 personnel, with primary emphasis on the possible merger of the three career ladders.

Based on the analysis of tasks and jobs performed by 304X0, 304X4, and 304X6 personnel, a merger of these three specialties does not appear feasible at this time. In addition to task differences, job satisfaction, equipment, and electronic principle differences were noted for the personnel in the three specialties. All of these factors would have a negative impact on the overall 304XX career field if the three career ladders were consolidated.

### **The 1993 Specialty Classification Restructuring:**

**<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a510194.pdf>**

The end of the Cold War in 1989–1991 precipitated a severe drawdown in military forces.

The specialty-restructure objectives were to better match the specialties with the needs of the restructured Air Force and to realign career fields that had become fragmented.

Smaller specialties were to be reduced by combining into similar specialties.

Generalists specialties were to be created, affording increased flexibility.

The restructuring reduced the enlisted AFSCs to 176 from 203.

### **COMM SYSTEMS RADIO OPERATOR (492X1):**

**<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a202368.pdf>**

AFSC 492X1 was created 30 April 1986 as part of a major realignment of the communications specialty career ladders. In this realignment, all former communications specialties were placed under AFSC 49XXX career field. AFSC 293X3, Ground Radio Operators, was converted to AFSC 492X1 and retitled Communication Systems Radio Operators. Personnel and functions, however, did not change.

### **1981 304X0/304X4/304X6 Occupational Survey Report:**

**<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a108705.pdf>**

The report was prepared for AFMPC/MPCRQ in response to their request for occupational data on the tasks and jobs performed by 304X0, 304X4, and 304X6 personnel, with primary emphasis on the possible merger of the three career ladders.

Based on the analysis of tasks and jobs performed by 304X0, 304X4, and 304X6 personnel, a merger of these three specialties does not appear feasible at this time. In addition to task differences, job satisfaction, equipment, and electronic principle differences were noted for the personnel in the three specialties. All of these factors would have a negative impact on the overall 304XX career field if the three career ladders were consolidated.

### **SPACE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE (309X0)**

**<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a173363.pdf>**

The career ladder as it is at the time of this report is the result of the merger of two specialties in 1981—Space Systems Equipment (AFSC 308X0) and Surveillance Radar (AFSC 309X0). The factor driving the merger was an overseas assignment imbalance within the AFSC 308X0 career ladder.

## References:

### **SATELLITE, WIDEBAND and TELEMETRY (SWAT):**

#### **1993 Merge:**

<http://www.dtic.mil/get-tr-doc/pdf?AD=ADA327765>

This survey, completed in 1997, is the first since the October 1993 merger of Wideband Communications Equipment (AFSC 304X0) and Satellite Communications Equipment (AFSC 304X6) comprised the newly named AFSC 2E1X1.

#### **2000 Merge:**

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a408079.pdf>

The previous 2E1X1 Satellite and Wideband Systems OSR was completed in June 1997. On 30 April 2000, AFSC 2E4X1 (Space Systems) and AFSC 2E8X1 (Instrumentation and Telemetry Systems) merged with the 2E1X1s.

#### **Combat Comm OIF Support:**

<http://airman.dodlive.mil/2012/02/first-in-last-out/>

#### **Ground Radio Female Restrictions:**

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a515501.pdf>

<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a562020.pdf>

Air Force Occupations with Some Positions Closed to Women as of 2005:

2E1X3 - Ground Radio Comm, Collocation w/ direct ground combat units; Reopened in 2012

In the few Air Force occupations that are open but have restrictions on the assignment of women, more than 97 percent of positions are open to women (see Table B.1 in Appendix B). Positions in special operations units are closed to female officers in the 15W weather specialty. The enlisted occupation 3D1X3 radio frequency transmission systems has some closures based on the expectation that these Airmen would be assigned to Army infantry battalions. Because they have been serving in Army brigades and thus have not been collocated with or involved in direct ground combat missions, these positions are likely to open to the assignment of women.

## References:

### **SSgt James Mackie Evans:**

[http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean\\_war\\_project\\_remembrance\\_search\\_6\\_2013.html?key=8804](http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_6_2013.html?key=8804)

### **SSgt Edward A. Lyon**

[http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean\\_war\\_project\\_remembrance\\_search\\_6\\_2013.html?key=18114](http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_6_2013.html?key=18114)

<https://airforce.togetherweserved.com/usaf/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=Person&ID=116725>

### **MSgt Herschel Lee Bushman**

[http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean\\_war\\_project\\_remembrance\\_search\\_6\\_2013.html?key=4042](http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_6_2013.html?key=4042)

<https://airforce.togetherweserved.com/usaf/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=Person&ID=117769>

### **SSgt Robert Lee Carlson**

[http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean\\_war\\_project\\_remembrance\\_search\\_6\\_2013.html?key=4451](http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_6_2013.html?key=4451)

<https://airforce.togetherweserved.com/usaf/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=Person&ID=116719>

[http://www.dpaa.mil/portals/85/Documents/KoreaAccounting/pmkor\\_una\\_usaf.pdf](http://www.dpaa.mil/portals/85/Documents/KoreaAccounting/pmkor_una_usaf.pdf)

### **Sgt Philip Wayne Tilch**

[http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean\\_war\\_project\\_remembrance\\_search\\_6\\_2013.html?key=30116](http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_6_2013.html?key=30116)

<https://airforce.togetherweserved.com/usaf/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=Person&ID=116727>

[http://www.dpaa.mil/portals/85/Documents/KoreaAccounting/pmkor\\_una\\_usaf.pdf](http://www.dpaa.mil/portals/85/Documents/KoreaAccounting/pmkor_una_usaf.pdf)

### **A2C Kenneth Leroy Gage**

[http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean\\_war\\_project\\_remembrance\\_search\\_6\\_2013.html?key=10098](http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_6_2013.html?key=10098)

<https://airforce.togetherweserved.com/usaf/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=Person&ID=116720>

[http://www.dpaa.mil/portals/85/Documents/KoreaAccounting/pmkor\\_una\\_usaf.pdf](http://www.dpaa.mil/portals/85/Documents/KoreaAccounting/pmkor_una_usaf.pdf)

### **A2C Rollo D. Hibbs**

[http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean\\_war\\_project\\_remembrance\\_search\\_6\\_2013.html?key=13137](http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_6_2013.html?key=13137)

<https://airforce.togetherweserved.com/usaf/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=Person&ID=116724>

### **Sgt John William Gahan**

[http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean\\_war\\_project\\_remembrance\\_search\\_6\\_2013.html?key=10107](http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_6_2013.html?key=10107)

<https://airforce.togetherweserved.com/usaf/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=Person&ID=116721>

[http://www.dpaa.mil/portals/85/Documents/KoreaAccounting/pmkor\\_una\\_usaf.pdf](http://www.dpaa.mil/portals/85/Documents/KoreaAccounting/pmkor_una_usaf.pdf)

### **A2C Joseph Charles Jamieson**

[http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean\\_war\\_project\\_remembrance\\_search\\_6\\_2013.html?key=14548](http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_6_2013.html?key=14548)

### **SSgt George Warren Worth Jr**

[http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean\\_war\\_project\\_remembrance\\_search\\_6\\_2013.html?key=33171](http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_6_2013.html?key=33171)

<https://airforce.togetherweserved.com/usaf/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=Person&ID=116728>

[http://www.dpaa.mil/portals/85/Documents/KoreaAccounting/pmkor\\_una\\_usaf.pdf](http://www.dpaa.mil/portals/85/Documents/KoreaAccounting/pmkor_una_usaf.pdf)

### **A2C Clyde Hughes Bellamy**

[http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean\\_war\\_project\\_remembrance\\_search\\_6\\_2013.html?key=1917](http://www.koreanwar.org/html/korean_war_project_remembrance_search_6_2013.html?key=1917)

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### **A1C Thomas Burnard Evans Jr.**

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