

**Howard Borden  
Veteran**

**Robert von Hasseln  
New York State Military Museum  
Interviewer**

**Interviewed on  
26 December 2000  
at Latham, NY**

**Q:** It's now 10:50 hours on 26th December 2000. Interview of Mr. Howard Borden, conducted at the Latham Headquarters. Interview is Lieutenant Colonel Robert von Hasseln. Mr. Borden, tell me about your early life, where you were born and raised.

**HWB:** I was born in Albany. We moved to Schenectady when I was really small and then we moved to Guilderland and that's halfway between Albany and Schenectady, when I was, I believe, eight. Then, I started the apprentice course at GE in Schenectady and that's when I got drafted and went into the Army.

**Q:** What year was that?

**HWB:** That was in '52 that I served two years until '54, but I went to Korea in '53, so I was there for the last four months of the war. I keep kidding my son that I had to go over and end the war, but I joined the third division in Korea. I have some notes. It was interesting. My grandfather was a train engineer and he would have loved to see a train that we went from Pusan up to above Seoul. It was a narrow gauge train, one track and every time a train came the other way, we had to pull off, let the train by. We were greatly impressed because most of the trains that were headed south had wrecked vehicles on them. I mean, wrecked, shot up and blown up, and everything. Tanks, trucks, Jeeps, the whole works. We were pulled off on a siding and we would see these trains go by and wonder what's going on here? This does not look good.

We got up a little bit further north, got into our outfits and it was nighttime, but yet it's daylight out. They had all these search lights in the back off the clouds and they called them moon beams. It's better than moonlight and it lit up everything. I mean, there were shadows and everything, but you could see what's going on. Anybody moved, you could see. This impressed me because I've seen it in a couple of films or movies, the one on Pork Chop Hill, they turn on the lights when they shouldn't have and they illuminated all those GI's. That impressed me quite a bit was these moon lights.

I ended up on the front line. I ended up in a communication section. We were in the headquarters company of a first battalion, 15th Regiment. There was an old time Sargent

there from World War II, retreat. He came up to me one day and he says, "Do you want to see an air strike?" I said, "Sure, why not?" We go up on a hill and we watch an air strike because everything was trench warfare then when I got to Korea. I didn't give it another thought. We just went up on a hill, we watched the airstrike and that was it. A couple days later, he comes up to me at a different time and he said, "Do you want to see an airstrike today at 3:00?" I'm saying, "How does a Sargent in the Army know that there's going to be an airstrike at a certain time?" He said, "Well, we had panels that you put out in front of the trenches, different colors, different directions. Every day you had to change the panel, so the fly boys would know where the lines were." I said, "Well, how do you know there's going to be an airstrike today?" He said, "Never mind. Come up with me on the hill. We'll watch the airstrike," so we did.

We come back and I kept quizzing him, "How do you know, as a Sargent in the Army, that there's going to be an airstrike at a certain time?" He said, "I get a telegram every time, make sure your air panels are correct at 3:00 or whatever time the airstrike is." Well, he said, "It didn't take me long to figure it out that's what's going to happen." We go up and the second time we watched an airstrike, the plane got shot down and the pilot parachuted in no man's land. Our commander was smart enough, he calls back to artillery, "Get some smoke out there. Smoke up the no man's land." He sent a tank destroyer out and the pilot came back, we got him, our guys got him, tank picked him up with one of these tank destroyers. It's like a tank, but it has no turret. It's all hollow inside. Picked him up, brought him back. He had broken either his arm or shoulder, we couldn't tell. He had his arm in a sling, but you should have seen the smile on the guy's face because they took him into our aid station for maybe five minutes, checked him out and then they got him out of there because they knew the Chinese would be... in fact, they were probably out in no man's land looking for him, too.

They got him out of there and sure enough, right after he left, we started getting artillery in. Everybody goes in their bunker behind the hill. The funny thing, next to us were some Greeks and I said, "Whenever we get artillery, we go in our bunker. Then, when the artillery stopped, we'd go in the trenches. Usually, by then, the Chinese were there, but the Greeks, whenever they get artillery, they go forward and when the Chinese would come up the hill to attack them, they're ready for them, they're waiting for them."

Let's see. I brought my notes. Okay. They moved us to a different area and there was three hills, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and they had a big fight in June of the year the war ended of OP Harry because they sent our Charlie Company out on the hill and they got surrounded. In fact, they got pretty well decimated because we were in communication, so we knew what was going on. We could tell. In fact, we were next. They were going to send us out to the hill to relieve them, but it didn't happen. We got a call from way back, some general called and said he had a sound power telephone in some command bunker

on the hill and he said, "The Commander of Charlie Company was wounded and in his bunker, but he was on sound power directly to the general." He had communications that they were all right, but the commander was wounded. That was in June and the war ended in July. That's when we went up to... We were in relief or we were in reserve and we went up to relieve Triple Nickel, 555, artillery that had been overrun by the Chinese.

That's when I saw Major John Eisenhower. He was on a road directing traffic, getting the right unit in the right place. That's where I was very impressed that he was still there. His father was President. I thought they'd pull him right out of there, out of Korea, but they didn't. He was right there. He was right on the front lines and he was directing traffic because we looked out and they said, "Some major is directing traffic. There's an MP on the road." I look out, Eisenhower on his jacket, and I looked, you know, had the oak leaf cluster, Major John Eisenhower. That's the last I saw him because the war ended right after that. Well, we lost some replacements.

We went into an area that the Triple Nickel had as an artillery unit and the Chinese had overrun it. What we were in was the rear area of the artillery unit. They still had some tents there, some squad tents. When we started getting shelled, we'd go in the bunkers. We'd been there a while, we knew smart enough, get out of the way. Well, these rookies, just replacements, just got there, seven of them. They went in a squad tent. We went out the next morning with daylight and here's the squad tent all riddled with shrapnel holes. We go inside, seven guys are gone, they're dead, which somebody should have told them that you don't go in a squad tent when you're getting shelled because that canvas is not going to help anything. Get in a bunker, get in behind some sand bags or something better than a tent.

We had one of the other replacements, the war was announced that the war was ending. This was 10 in the morning and it was a 12-hour period where, before everything happened. Well, everybody headed for a bunker. They did not want to be the last guy wounded or killed. We had a replacement that got there. He wanted to give himself up to the Chinese and we said, "I don't get your thinking." He says, "Well, I'm going to be repatriated. I'm going to be a prisoner of war," and he'd be switched because they'd already had Operation Little Switch and then they had Big Switch after that. It was his thinking that he would be a prisoner of war for a few days and then the Chinese would give him back and then he'd go back to the states. We said, "No, no. We know that and you know that, but the Chinese don't know that." They weren't the greatest for the Geneva Convention. They were... well, some of the Germans we heard in Normandy tied prisoners up [inaudible 00:10:26], they shot some prisoners. Well, the Chinese weren't much better.

We had to tie the guy up and turn him over to the MPs after the war was over, the next day, and some lieutenant came around and said, "What's going on? How come this man is tied up?" We told him what happened. He says, "You did the right thing." They took him out of there, we never saw him again, but he probably got a section eight. It was ironic the way it happened because we said, we kept saying, "We know that and you know that, but the Chinese don't know that," and I said, "Besides, you don't know what's out there. You walk through a mine field, you don't know what you're getting yourself into," but he was going to do that. Then, the MPs came and took him away.

Then, the next day, we looked through the artillery BC scope and here's all the Chinese all dressed in white. During the way, they weren't dressed in white. They had camouflage or padded stuff on, but they were all dressed in white and they're taking apart the 555's artillery pieces and taking them back. That's what we had. Then, from then on... I was there another year and mostly in reserve. A lot of red alerts, a lot of field problems, but we had a radio truck that had a special antenna on it, so we always put the radio truck on top of a hill, so we could reach out. A lot of hills there. You get down in the gully, you don't reach anybody, so we come back from a field problem, and it was always a problem with our radio truck because it was so far away. He was always last, so we get back from a field problem and the radio truck is not there. Well, that's not unusual.

About two hours later, this guy comes in. "Harry where have you been?" "Don't want to talk about it." Uh-oh, he got into trouble somewhere, so we said, "Harry, what happened? We know you were late because you were remote from us, but you didn't come back with us or usually it's 15-20 minutes." He was two to three hours late. He got lost. He says, "Here I was, going down a super highway in the middle of Korea." We said, "Wait a minute. There are no super highways in the middle of Korea." He was on a forward airstrip. It was one of these emergency airstrips. How he got on it, we don't know and he says that an AP came out and stopped him and gave him the devil for being there. He said, "You're on a forward airstrip. Get off." He says, "Hey Mac, have you seen a convoy go by here?" He must have blown the guy's, AP's, mind because he just said, "There's the exit, out. Get out." He did, he left. He came back and [inaudible 00:13:30]. That's about all I had and you have some questions I'm sure.

**Q:** Tell me what happened after the war. You spent an additional year in Korea.

**HWB:** Yep.

**Q:** Then, you came back to New York.

**HWB:** Correct.

**Q:** How was your life after that?

**HWB:** Good. Yeah.

**Q:** What did you do?

**HWB:** Well, I got discharged. I went back to work in Schenectady at GE and finished my apprentice course. That's what happened there.

**Q:** Subsequent to that, what did you do for employment? Did you get married, have kids?

**HWB:** Oh, yes. Yeah, we got married I think it was a year after I got home. I graduated from the apprentice course, got married, then we moved out with GE. Had two kids, a boy and a girl. Got laid off from GE nine times. The last time I left and went to IBM in Kingston, so we went... I retired from IBM in Kingston seven, eight years ago and moved back to Albany because that's where most of our family is up here in this area.

**Q:** After you were drafted, where did you do your basic training?

**HWB:** At Indiantown Gap in Pennsylvania. It's a Pennsylvania National Guard camp and we were like second cousins because whenever the National Guard had to do anything, they had first preference and we didn't because our basic training cycle was 16 weeks and I had 17 weeks. Everybody said, "How come you had an extra week?" Because the week we were supposed to go on bivouac, the National Guard was going to go on bivouac. That was their two weeks there. We had an overlap, so we had an extra week of basic training and then we went on bivouac after that.

**Q:** When did you find out you were going to Korea?

**HWB:** Well, it was a long story. Had two choices not to go to Korea. One of them was the married men, they were sending to Germany. The single men, they were sending to Korea, so there was a Calvary school at Indiantown Gap or the paratroopers in Fort Benning. I don't know why, I just had that feeling there's no reason I should jump out of a good airplane, so I said, "I'm not going to be a paratrooper." I went to the Calvary school at Indiantown Gap. We went there and saw some of the people that were there. They said, "Oh, it's not bad, besides you learn more." I did. I fired the M1 more in this school than I did at basic training. In fact, later on, we were acting Calvary in another basic training outfit as part of the school. We found out we could fire the... when they go on the firing line and they fire and they'd always have the alibi's fire, we could take the M1s and we had all the ammo, we could fire the M1 and that's where I fired it more than I did in basic training.

The funny thing was, we had a bunch of people from Chicago area there and they are strange, but different. One of the fellows was an alibi and he was firing on a certain target, so we took rifles on both sides of him, three or four deep, and we all fired at the same target, same guy's target. We got a call from the pits. They said, "Did he hit the

target? He's only supposed to have nine shots at a target and he's got 37 or something. What's he got? A machine gun up there?" We didn't want to say what was going on, but that's what we did. We fired the M1 more there than we did in basic training.

**Q:** Do you feel like this training prepared you for what you eventually faced in Korea?

**HWB:** The basic training didn't, but we got a lot from the cavalry school because they had quite a bit on what to do if you're a prisoner. We learned more I think in six weeks there that we needed in Korea, than we did in basic training. I mean, we got the basics in basic training, but you got a lot of extras and they told you, if you're captured, your best thing is to, you know, name, rank, and serial number or if you do go beyond that, you're just a peasant. You're not anybody high-class. You're just a peasant and to try and escape as soon as you could because you're in better shape and the guy guarding you is not a trained prisoner guard. He's another infantryman. They said, "If you're going to escape, your best time to escape is early, as soon as you can, not later on because they're going to take you far away and then you've got a long way to go to hit the lines."

**Q:** How did you actually get to Korea?

**HWB:** Took a train from Albany to Chicago and then from Chicago to Seattle. Then we took a ship from Seattle to Yokohama. Got off the ship, got our gear, got right back on the same ship two days later and went to Pusan. The funny thing was, I was in the Army and I've got 31 days on a ship. My brother was in the Navy, he's got one night on a ship, so he takes a lot of heat on that.

**Q:** Once you got to Pusan, they ship you north...

**HWB:** Yep. On a train.

**Q:** Where exactly were you?

**HWB:** We were above Seoul in the [unclear 00:19:30] Valley because when I saw Seoul, it was a tent city. It was decimated. Seoul was leveled and there were just tents there. I've talked to some people that had been to Korea recently and they said, "Seoul's all built up." They said, "It's a big city, modern city." My daughter married a fellow who was in the Army and he was at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. We went out there to visit her a couple years ago and one of the guys that lived near them had just come back from Korea. My daughter had told him that, "Gee, my father was in Korea when the war was on." He said, "I want to talk to him when he comes here."

We got there and I couldn't get out of this guy's sight. He wanted to know how was it there when the war was on. I said, "Well, we didn't see any civilians because we were north of that, pretty much." He was on the DMZ in occupation and he said they didn't see many civilians either, but said they saw a lot of North Koreans through binoculars. The funny thing was, I only saw one Thompson submachine gun when I was in Korea

and it was a Master Sargent, he was the First Sargent of Charlie Company in our battalion. I never saw him use it, only once, and that's when Syngman Rhee let all the prisoners loose. There was something going on there with Syngman Rhee was older and he was quite political. I think MacArthur, who was gone then, and Ridgway was in command, and Syngman Rhee cleared out the prisons. Chinese and North Koreans.

Well, we knew they were going to go home. We knew they were going to go north. Well, this Sargent stood out in the road with his Thompson and he could speak some Korean. He told them, "You can go home, but leave your weapons here." Some would and some wouldn't. Well, he had some pile of people piled up in front of him and that's the only time I saw a Thompson in use. Nobody else had any. We had DM1s and then we had the Carbines that most people had reworked that would fire automatically. They had the clips taped on, it was a 30-round clip, but they had two taped, one on each side, so as soon as one emptied, they could turn them around and push them in. They had 90 rounds they could fire with it. That was a good machine gun type weapon that was handheld because the AR was good, but it was pretty heavy.

**Q:** You were basically in a static position.

**HWB:** Yes, we were. Yep.

**Q:** What was your typical day like up on the line?

**HWB:** Well, during the day you didn't move around much because you didn't want to be seen. That was the thing. At night, we did most of our things at night because a lot of patrols at night... it was a mile or more of no man's land. We were on one hill and the Chinese were on the next hill, which was two miles away, roughly. Everything in between was no man's land. We sent patrols out, they'd send patrols out. Sometimes we'd meet, sometimes we wouldn't.

**Q:** Did you ever went out on a patrol at night [crosstalk 00:23:12]?

**HWB:** Yep.

**Q:** Tell me about it.

**HWB:** It's different and it's quiet. You took nothing with you. You left your change, you had to tape your dog tags up, so you're quiet as possible, and it was a small patrol, five men usually. What they did, they'd send a patrol out and we'd have a radio. Then, they'd have a bigger group that you could call if you got into trouble. Fortunately, we never did, but it was ironic. I got back to the states, I go back to GE, and I had top secret clearance when I left. That helped me get into communications when I was overseas because I already had clearance, but we come back, go through the clearance again, and they hand me a piece of paper, the form, and they say, "Well, here's the form," they pull out a file, "Here's your old form, copy it over and add two years US Army and we'll get you your

clearance back." I said, "That's okay, but anybody could do that." The guy says, "Well, that's all right. You were fingerprinted." I says, "I was originally, but I wasn't when I came back." He wouldn't let me out of his sight. He says, "You will be fingerprinted." He says, "Come with me." Went down and got fingerprinted.

We got talking, and he was in the third division. He was in the same division I was in and when he was in G2, he was in intelligence, and he's telling me some of the things that went on that I didn't know about. Then, some of the things I got talking with him, he says, "You shouldn't know about that." I got telling him about one night after a patrol had come back, and they brought some Chinese back with them. They were dead, and they had them laying out in our place until the graves' registration came up, picked them up. I said, "What are they going to do with these guys?" Going to clean them up, put fresh uniforms on, take them back out and leave them out there. Then, they tell the Chinese to come and pick them up. I said, "Well, I don't get the reasoning on that." I wouldn't like that if one of my buddies got killed. Then, they left them out there. I said, "I kind of wonder maybe they got them. Maybe something happened," but that's the way they did things.

Well, we got hot chow every morning and one of the cooks came up. He saw the bodies there. He goes in his Jeep and he gets a camera, and he takes pictures of these bodies lying on the ground. We didn't think anything of it. Well, you couldn't get any pictures developed in Korea, but whenever somebody would go on R and R to Japan, they'd take the films back with them. Whenever you went, you always had four or five things of film to be developed. When you first got there, after you dropped off the film, and when you came back you picked them up and brought them back. Well, these pictures never came back. They were in Japan, somebody got them in the film developing. We saw them a couple months later in a magazine. Was [Pick 00:26:42] or was like Life, but it wasn't Life. It was Pick or some other magazine that's not printed anymore. Here's those pictures of the Chinese bodies lying there, atrocities committed by the American GI's.

I said, "Wait a minute. I saw those pictures being taken. I know better than that." Well, I was telling this guy from the third division. He says, "You'd be a good one as an anti-communist how some of their propoganda or some of their printed stuff is lies." I said, "Well, boy, that was an out and out lie." Here's a picture that says, "Atrocities committed by the Americans," I said, "I know better than that. They weren't." I said, "I didn't agree on some of the things they did about cleaning them up and putting the fresh uniform on, putting them back out for the Chinese." I said, "They were killed in the war. They were killed in a fire fight. No atrocities intended," but the way it came out in the article, that's some of the lies that the communist told. He said, "Well, you're a good one." He said, "Anti-communist." I said, "Well, that's the way it goes."

**Q:** Were you subjected to any other communist propaganda while you were over there?

**HWB:** Just the loud speakers. We heard the loud speakers and that was kind of eerie.

**Q:** Tell me about [inaudible 00:28:18].

**HWB:** Well, they would play music and then some guy would come on and give yourself up type thing. You're better off on our side and all this. Everybody said, "That's a lot of baloney."

**Q:** While you were in the lines, were your positions ever attacked by the Chinese?

**HWB:** Oh, yes.

**Q:** What was that like?

**HWB:** Different. Artillery is worse than small arms fire because artillery, you can't retaliate against. That's the worst thing. One time we were moving when the line wasn't quite static and we had set up kind of temporary and here comes artillery down a road. Somebody was walking it in, somebody was calling it in, and it got right next to us and started walking right over into our area. You knew somebody was up in the hills calling that artillery in and there's nothing you can do about it. All you did was scatter and we had no bunkers, we had no trenches, we had nothing because we had just moved into that area. Everybody just scattered.

**Q:** What about ground attacks? Did the Chinese try to come up and infiltrate at night or-

**HWB:** No. No, but I heard about that. The fellow that I had met back here said that one of the American officers somewhere along the line either had been captured or had given himself up. We don't know which, but he said he turned and he come back and he... of course, we couldn't tell a Chinese from a North Korean from a South Korean from a Japanese. We couldn't tell, so he said, "He came back in his full uniform and he had people with him, oriental people." Well, they were Chinese or North Korean, we don't know which, but they'd come in and they'd wipe out a bunker. Every once in a while, they'd come around and here's a bunker. Everybody's dead. They couldn't figure out why. Well, finally, one day one of the guys lived and he said, "He was led by an American Lieutenant."

Well, then they started, this guy in G2 started putting things together and they figured out who it was and why. Of course, then they got the word out, so they did a lot of infiltrating at night, but not in our areas, luckily. We had too much stuff out there. Barbed wire and mines and everything else, so you could tell when they were getting close.

**Q:** How did you feel about being up on the line while the peace talks were going on in Panmunjom?

**HWB:** It was different. It was different. Every day you're hoping that they'd had the peace and finally they did, but I guess that went on for two years, the peace talks.

**Q:** Do you ever worry about getting shot while peace was being concluded?

**HWB:** Oh, yeah. That's why when they finally announced the armistice and it was going to go on for 12 hours, everybody went underground, everybody went in a bunker except the rookies. They didn't know any better because our side and the Chinese unloaded everything, got rid of all the artillery and all the mortar shells and all the ammunition. For those 12 hours, it was probably the worst bombardment we've ever been in, but we were in a bunker with three or four feet of sandbags over your head and logs, so we were pretty safe. Nobody wanted to be the last guy shot or the last guy killed in the war.

**Q:** What was it like right after the armistice went into effect?

**HWB:** Well, we went back into belated training, all kinds. Infantry, basic training, we had to teach some communication skills, radio, switchboard, wire laying and all that because it was funny, because it was a static position, they had a lot of telephones, but whenever you'd get artillery, they'd blow up all the lines and we'd have to replace the lines. Radio was the best communication. The only problem was the Chinese could listen in and it was funny, we had what we call a commo check every hour, but they did it right on the hour. Every once in a while, you get a Chinese guy on there, "Commo checkie, commo checkie," you'd say, "Hey, that isn't..." We got so we knew who you were talking to from the sound of their voice or their accent or whatever. You're saying that's not Charlie or that's not George or that's not Sam, that's probably a Chinese who couldn't speak English that well, but some of the Chinese spoke very good English. In fact, some of them were college trained in the states and went back to China.

**Q:** After the armistice, was life in the trenches a little more relaxed or were you still [crosstalk 00:33:45]?

**HWB:** Oh, a lot more relaxed. Of course, we weren't in the trenches. They pulled us back into reserve. That's when we lived in tents and we were five or 10 miles behind the lines, but it was a lot more relaxed.

**Q:** Did you get a chance to go on and R and R in Korea in Japan?

**HWB:** Once. I went to Japan once. This was after the war because toward the end of the war, they cut out R and R for a while. Then, they started it up again, so I went Kobe, Japan for R and R. I think it was five days, but then they couldn't get a plane to take us back to Korea, so they extended us a couple days. The only problem was, everybody was out of money by then, so you didn't go too far from the R and R center. You couldn't go back into town and go in the hotel. That was the first thing we did. You went to a hotel and got a good meal because when I finally did leave Korea, we got on a Navy ship to come back to the West Coast and we ate with the Navy crew. They had bread and they

had ice cream and they had quite a few things. They were complaining about it and we said, "We haven't seen any of that for a year. What are you guys complaining about?" You know? We got no fresh bread. Everything was canned or frozen and it was used one meal because they had no refrigeration, so they'd open a can and we'd eat it, and the rest got thrown out.

**Q:** Did you ever get a chance or an opportunity to relate to any of the Korean civilians?

**HWB:** Not the civilians, but some of the ROK soldiers. Some were good, some weren't. We had a Sargent in our outfit that was South Korean and he'd been around quite a while. He could speak Japanese because what they did, we had what they called catoosas (?) It was the South Korean CCC, so to speak. They were too old to be in the Army, but they used them as laborers. They were good because they dug trenches and they carried things around, but when we talked to them in English, they'd say, "No comprende," type thing. We'd call for Sargent [Tanaka 00:36:12] and he'd come and he'd talk to them in Japanese because they knew when somebody said something in Japanese, they did it or the next thing was a sword somewhere. He'd come and yack at them in Japanese and then, he'd ask us what did we want done? We'd tell and he'd tell them in Japanese and they did it because they knew they had to do it or else, but if we talked to them in English, they couldn't understand. We know they did, but they didn't choose to understand.

**Q:** When you got back to the United States after the war, did you feel like neglected by the public?

**HWB:** Only once and it was funny, that's when I said I know how the Vietnam vets felt because we came back, we landed in Seattle on a ship and they had a band playing and people on the dock. It was wonderful, but then we got on a plane. We complained we had to go to Fort Lewis because we were from the East Coast and all the guys from California got off the ship and got on a train right away and they headed home. They sent us to Fort Lewis. We said, "Well, we don't like that. Why are we going to Fort Lewis? Why aren't we getting on a train right away?" "Because you guys are flying out tomorrow." Ah, that made it a lot better.

We got on a plane and we landed in Milwaukee. Of course, they had to fuel the plane and we go in the airport for lunch because we had our uniforms on and all our metals and all that, we were all decked out, and bought some magazines. We got to the counter, one of the guys was at the counter and some old woman asked him, "Gee, you're all decked out in uniform." "Just got back from Korea, Ma'am." She looked at him, she said, "Oh, do we still have troops over there?" Well, we thought he was going to kill her. We said, "We'd better get him out of here, so let's go back to the plane," so we did.

I know how the Vietnam veterans feel. That was the only time that anything ever happened because everything else was good. We got to Camp Kilmer and then got discharged right away. Fortunately, being Borden and I was always in the first roster, so I'd get processed right away. Well, some of the guys that had their name Z, they got stuck with details, but I was always in the first roster, so I got out right away and then, I went right home. Everybody was well received. "Oh, you're back from Korea? Okay." It was good.

**Q:** Well, I think we're about running down on time, Howard. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

**HWB:** No. I think I've covered all my notes and most of your questions.

**Q:** Good. Well, thank you very much.

**HWB:** Okay. Yep.