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Research Project Narrative

David Franklin Brock was born on July 22, 1931, on a farm near Cane Creek, in Spencer, Tennessee. On January 21, 1952, twenty year old Brock said goodbye to his girlfriend, Laura Mae Phillips, and took a Greyhound to the Induction Center in Nashville to report for the draft. He had been drafted to fight in the Korean War. After he was deemed fit to fight, he was sent to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, for a week to pick up clothes and uniforms, and then was finally sent to train at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. He trained to be a combat engineer and demolitions specialist, where he learned how to set up and detonate bombs (the enemies' bombs as well as their own), and how to build bridges. In the event that he needed to fight, he and all other combat engineers were trained as infantry soldiers. In summer of 1952, he boarded the *General W.A.Mann*, and after two weeks the 522 foot long vessel reached its destination in Yokohama, Japan. He and his fellow soldiers stayed there for a week and were shipped to Korea.

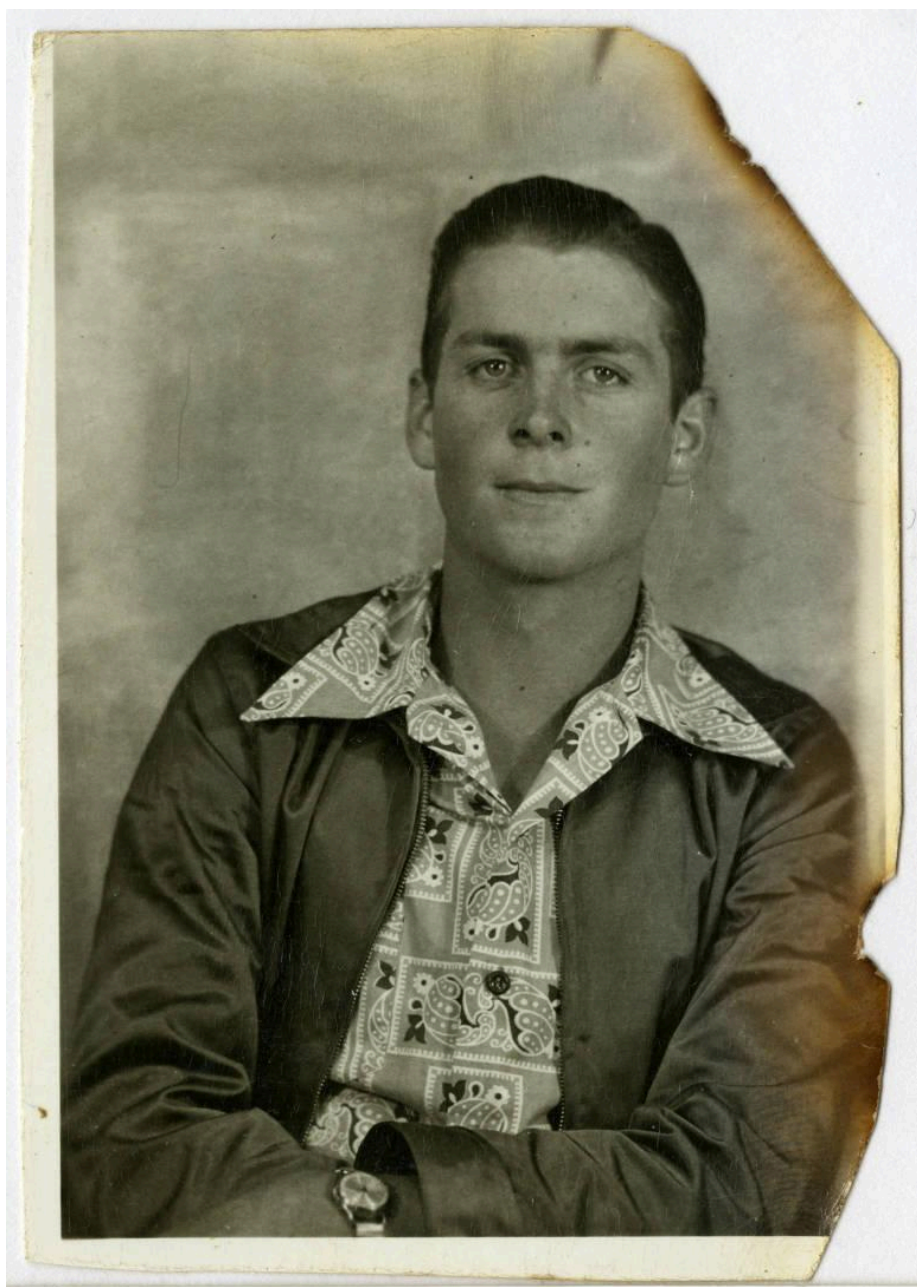
Brock and his company arrived in Pusan, South Korea, and were met with the aftermath of General MacArthur's offensive on the North Koreans. Brock was assigned to the 2nd Engineer Combat Battalion, which primarily remained near the Iron Triangle and 38th Parallel; his service started in the Chorwon Valley. Here he installed overhead insulation for an orphanage built by the 2nd Division in Chongpyong-ni. In January of 1953, he was transferred to the Kumhwa region. In the spring of 1953, Brock spent a week in R&R [Rest and Relaxation] in Tokyo, Japan. When he arrived back, he learned that one of the two KATUSA [Korean Augmentation To the United States Army] soldiers in his squad was a North Korean spy and was poisoning their 25 gallon water tank. In the summer of 1953, he transferred to the Hook, the most dangerous place of his service.

On July 27th of 1953, a ceasefire was called. Brock and his company went to Japan and boarded a ship headed for San Francisco, California. He was on active duty for five years. He reunited with his girlfriend, Laura Mae, and married her in 1954. They built their home in Sparta, Tennessee, and had two twin daughters in 1964. Brock lived a quiet life after the war, by being a faithful member of his church and longtime employee of Mallory Controls. His time abroad can be closely observed from over 200 photos he took during his service. David Franklin Brock died on August 17, 2019.

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Description

Brock sporting casualwear while being photographed at Johnson Photography Studio in Sparta, Tennessee, in 1951

Attribution

Title Casual studio portrait of Brock before service

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0112

Owning Institution Tennessee State Library and Archives



Description

Phillips poses with honeysuckle from Brock's family farm before Brock's deployment. This picture was taken in Van Buren County, Tennessee, in the spring of 1952.

Attribution

Title Brock's girlfriend, Laura Mae Phillips, posing with wild honeysuckle

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0157

Owning Institution Tennessee State Library and Archives



Description

Brock and Phillips posing for a picture while he is on a thirty-day leave after completing training. This picture was taken in Johnson Photography Studio in 1952.

Attribution

Title Studio photo of Brock with girlfriend before shipping out to Korea

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0087

Owning Institution Tennessee State Library and Archives



Description

Brock standing at attention in his training base, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, in early 1952.

Attribution

Title Fort Leonard Wood training field pictured behind trainee David Franklin Brock

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0060

Owning Institution Tennessee State Library and Archives



Description

Brock standing in front of his squad tent with his rocket launcher in the Chorwon Valley. There is a sign at his feet that reads "3rd SQD. 1st PLT." This picture was taken in July, 1952

Attribution

Title Brock at Chorwon Valley squad tent with his rocket launcher

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0021

Owning Institution Tennessee State and Library Archives



Description

A young orphaned child walks in front of the 2nd Infantry Division Friendship Home in Chongpyong-ni. In front of the home, the emblem of the 2nd division is visible. On the right, a group of children are walking around with a jeep behind them. This was taken in 1952

Attribution

Title Korean orphan in front of 2nd Infantry Division Friendship Home

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0008

Owning Institution Tennessee State Library and Archives



Description

Pictured here is the western front of the Kumsu region, with Phillips having written "a Bad place Koera" [sic]. This was taken in the winter of 1953.

Attribution

Title Image of the western front of Korea labeled with comments from Brock's girlfriend

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Accession # D-0005

ID# brock0034

Owning Institution Tennessee State Library and Archives



Description

Brock sleeping while at the Civil Service Hotel in Tokyo for R&R. This hotel was staffed by Americans and was not in downtown Tokyo. This picture was taken in Spring of 1953

Attribution

Title Brock sleeps in Tokyo R&R hotel room

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0015

Owning Institution Tennessee State Library and Archives



Description

Stationed in the Hook, Brock and a squad mate are planting either dynamite or C-3 into the earth to lay down roads, summer 1953. Brock is on the right side, with his squad mate on the left bowing down to work.

Attribution

Title Engineers laying explosive charges for road building

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0097

Owning Institution Tennessee State Library and Archives



Description

Stationed in the Hook, Brock is carrying a guitar while sitting on the camp's washstand, the hills and mountains displayed behind him. There were no showers in the Hook, they could only afford to shave or wash up. Summer 1953.

Attribution

Title Brock with guitar at Hook base camp

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0005

Owning Institution Tennessee State Library and Archives



Description

Brock pictured outside his house in Sparta, Tennessee. This was taken in May of 1966, a month before his wife, Laura Mae, will give birth to his twin daughters.

Attribution

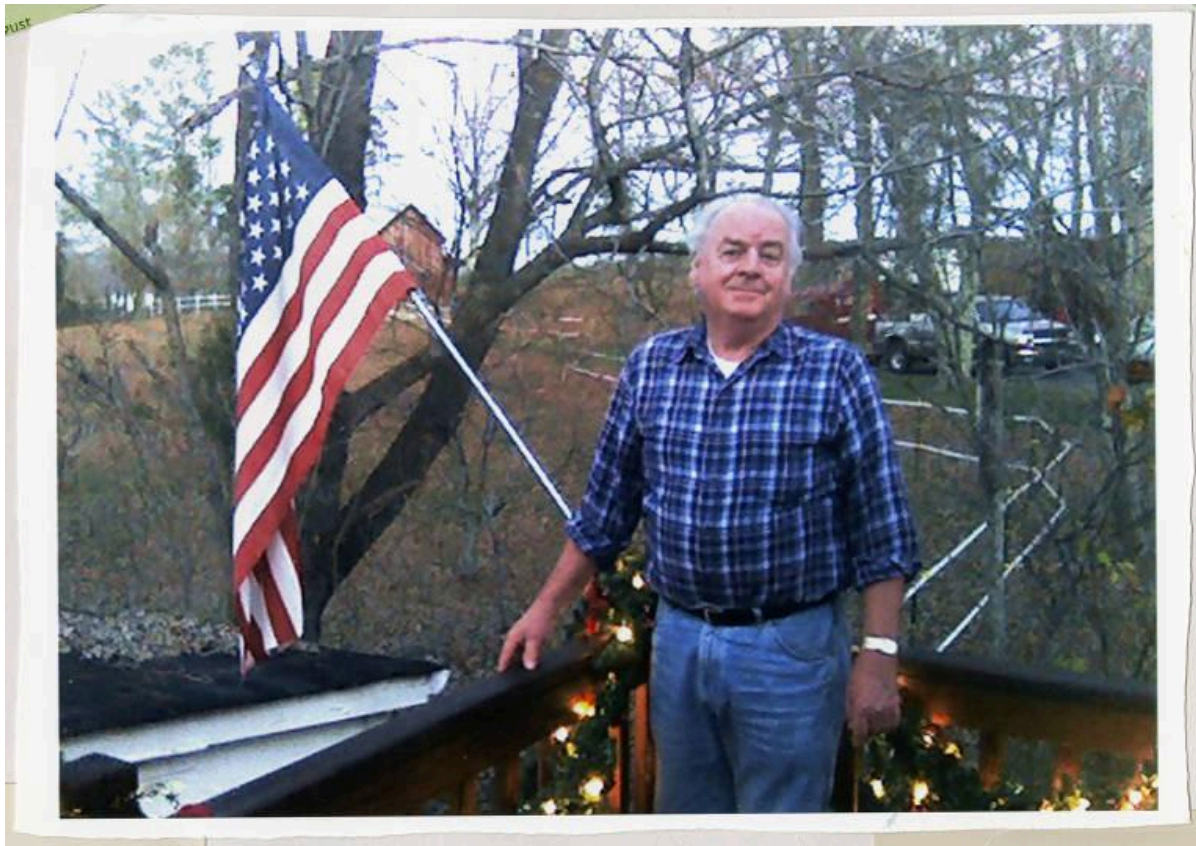
Title Brock pictured at postwar Sparta home

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0017

Owning Institution Tennessee State Library & Archives



Description

Brock in the backyard of his home in Sparta, Tennessee, standing next to an American flag. This picture was taken in 2012.

Attribution

Title David Franklin Brock with American flag he loves and fought for

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0121

Owning Institution Tennessee State Library & Archives

Courtesy Tennessee State Library & Archives



David Franklin Brock
July 22, 1931 ~ August 17, 2019 (age 88)

5 Trees, Flowers, or Condolences have been sent in support of David's family - [View on Tribute Wall](#) 5 New Posts

Obituary & Services Tribute Wall

Obituary

David Franklin Brock At the age of 88, unexpectedly passed away on August 17th. He left behind an adoring family comprised of his wife of 65 years, Laura Mae (Phillips) Brock, his twin daughters Darla and Karla Brock, and son-in-law Eddie Weeks.

Brock was born in Spencer, Tennessee, on July 22, 1931 to parents William R. Brock and Maggie (Mills) Brock.

David is preceded in death by his parents; brothers, James Brock and JR Brock.

The Korean War called him to service in January of 1952. He served as a combat engineer with the famed Second "Indianhead" Infantry Division, known as the Tomahawk Warriors, through October 1953. Brock used photographs to chronicle his military experience, and over 200 of his images can be found on the web site of the Tennessee State Library and Archives. He held a number of factory jobs, but completed over 34 years of employment with Mallory Controls. Brock was a longtime member of Findlay Methodist Church. Additional survivors include brother Sammy Brock and sister Geneva Christine Wilson and numerous nieces and nephews.

ARRANGMENTS:

Visitation will be Friday August 23, 2019 from 10:30-12 p.m. at Thurman Funeral Home.

Funeral services will be Friday August 23, 2019 at 12 pm with Bro. Paul Allen officiating. Burial directly to follow at Oaklawn Cemetery.

To [send flowers](#) to the family or [plant a tree](#) in memory of David Franklin Brock, please [visit our floral store](#).

Coping with Grief

We would like to offer our sincere support to anyone coping with grief. Enter your email below for our complimentary daily grief

[Send Flowers for David](#)

[Plant a Tree for David](#)

[Share a Memory](#)

David Franklin's obituary was used for reference in this project. It summarized his life, with details of participating in the war and the family he left behind. David Franklin Brock died on August 17, 2019.

LLC, Thurman Funeral Home. "Obituary for David Franklin Brock." *Obituary for David Franklin Brock* | *Thurman Funeral Home LLC*, CFS, 20 Aug. 2019, <https://www.thurmanfuneral.com/obituary/David-Brock>.

Transcript of telephone interview conducted with Korean War veteran David Franklin Brock, Corporal of the 2nd Infantry Division, 2nd Engineer Combat Battalion, Company D, on 1/10 & 1/11/11 by his daughter Darla Brock

2d. If you were a WWII veteran, how did you feel about being recalled to duty for Korea? **I didn't see WWII veterans over there. I don't remember that we had any in our unit. There were some National Guard people. I talked to one guy who had been in the military for seventeen years as a career, and he was thinking about getting out. And I talked to one general; I got a lot of attention that day. It was back when I was smoking like the dickens. The Koreans took pine needles, and they rolled them up to start fires. The rolls could be four feet or six feet across. This one guy had spent all day rolling. He came down the road. I flipped my cigarette. I guess it landed in those pine needles. Some guys said that further down the road, that roll caught on fire.**

You see you had these, what we called 90-day wonders. They were 2nd lieutenants who thought they knew what it was all about. That seventeen-year veteran knew what was going on. They didn't. They had never been in any fighting. They got a lot of good men killed. It was hard to keep them alive.

There was a lot of junk going on. (I asked him to clarify.) **They tried to make you mad enough where you didn't mind killing someone. These guys (90-day) had to be careful who they walked in front of, or they might get shot. (Do you mean by friendly fire?) Yes.**

2f. What were your initial reactions when entering military service? **I didn't like it. (Laughs) I didn't want to put up with it—it wasn't worth a dime.**

2g. Please describe the local enlistment or draft process with which you were involved. **Yes, I was drafted. You see, you rotated on the points system. You got more points for getting shot at (being closer to the front), and you got \$45 extra for combat pay. When you get 36 points you are ready to come out. It took me fourteen months. I came to Korea in July of 1952 and came out September 17th**

1

Description

Page one of a twenty-six page long transcript. This interview was held over the phone and took a combined five hours to complete, done over the course of two days with David Franklin Brock. Brock's answers are highlighted in bold. (Brock, 2011)

Attribution

Title Korean War Veteran David Franklin Brock Oral History Interview

Collection Name David Franklin Brock Korean War Photograph Collection

Ascension # D-0005

ID# brock0121

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of 1953. January 21st of 1952 I went in for training. You don't know a soul. There were two out of the whole ship that went to my company. You take someone else's place. I took Paul's place. That was Paul Marison from Vincennes, Indiana. When we got back home, we kept in touch with Christmas cards. He ended up drowning in a pond or lake. His sister and her kids were down here (Tennessee) visiting, and she came by and told me. Anyway, he stayed in Korea a month to train me about what I was supposed to do and how to do it. I was supposed to be a sergeant all the time. That's what the job was rated. I was ranked a corporal. I might have gotten that rank if I had taken that test right before I left. But I told them to forget it—I am getting out of here, and I don't care.

You'd get R&R where you would get a week to rest and recuperate, and there would be reserve where for about a month you would be sent forty or fifty miles from the front lines.

Weather: One time I was pulling guard duty, and it was a full moon. It was snowing that night, and it was twenty-two below zero. I was walking guard. There were these big gas stoves. And there were these cans of water where we washed our mess kits. The gas stoves were heating that water. I had on big, heavy gloves. I remember that every time I would walk back around, with my gloves, I would grab ahold of that pipe and hold on to it for as long as I could. And that's how I kept my hands warm.

4a. Where was your training conducted? **At Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.** I told them I wanted to be a cook. They told me my health was too good for that. Then they asked me what I wanted to sign up for, and I said I didn't want to sign up for anything. So they sent me off to this. Me and several other guys wouldn't pick, and we got sent for this. You see, they tell you not to volunteer for anything. I saw at training in Fort Leonard Wood a couple of colored guys. They said "Who wants to be a truck driver?", and these guys volunteered. Next thing you know, they are coming around the corner pushing wheelbarrows.

2

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4b. In what specialties were you trained? **We trained in infantry for two months. Then it was engineer training—bridge building, explosives, mine-laying. If they needed infantry, they could call us. In WWII, the engineers were not trained in infantry, and they got killed, so they trained us in both. We were attached to the 72nd Tank Battalion, and there would be all kinds of things we could do if they needed us. Engineers had to build a bridge in one day. You would get vehicles going across a creek in one day. You worked in the pouring rain. You wore a steel helmet. In monsoon season, the only dry spot was the top of your head under that steel helmet, and that is where I would put my billfold and my cigarettes.**

I was a demolitions specialist. We had mine detectors that worked like metal detectors. We learned about all of their (the enemy's) explosives and all of ours. You trained in mines and fuses, Chinese mines, booby traps, and plastic explosives like C-3. You would use this like for cutting steel. You could cut a bridge down with it. You would stick it onto steel and cut it like a knife. I hated using dynamite. It was too dangerous. After you set it off, there would be all this smoke. If you walk into the smoke, you get an awful headache that lasts for a day. That happened to me. Nobody told me about the smoke. Using an electric cap was ten times safer than using fuses. You could hook up a hundred things to an electric cap and be safe using a detonator cord and electric blasting caps. I hated timed fuses. If it didn't go off, and you walked up on it, it might ignite and kill you.

I'd blow up dynamite by the whole case to get rid of it.

This is your own life, and you better be paying attention.

I remember one night they woke me up, and they got me and another guy to come and get this guy out of a mine field. It was clearly marked as a mine field, but he was a spy. He had been sleeping in this field near the Signal Corps. The mine fields had trip wires, and he had tripped this wire and a "bouncing betty" came up and blew up one side of his face. Me and this other guy had to clear a path for the medics to get a stretcher in. You mark the mines if you find them

3

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with the mine detectors so no one trips them. That mine really tore him up. It blew his foot off, and his right leg was gone. His face was full of shrapnel and all in his arms.

Tanks—if one of the tanks runs over a mine, it could blow the belly out of the tank. The 1st Cavalry Division laid a bunch of mines and got a lot of our people hurt not marking them. There was this boy who was driving a truck in a creek and backed out and hit a mine. It blew the back wheels off. It wasn't marked.

When the Chinese came in, the 1st Cavalry run back so fast, they left a whole bunch of men cut off. They were demoted and lost their colors and couldn't come back to the States for twenty years.

See, General MacArthur went all across North Korea. If he had had the men, we would have had North and South Korea both. He believed in fighting to win. Truman fired him over that. And we have only had trouble since then.

We had these Bailey bridges on rollers that we would shove over the river. You would have them balanced and keep adding onto it. You had to decide how heavy do you want the bridge—two single sides or double. Tanks could go across them. You could have a whole company working on a bridge. You had truck drivers who could help too. We all knew how to build. Some hauled stuff to help. It didn't take a whole lot to put these things together, and how stable they would be would shock you.

Sometimes there would be something funny happen. You remember those two 2nd Division history books that they sent home to me after the war; the ones you girls played with. They were printed in Japan. Remember that I told you that I was supposed to get my picture in there, but I blew the photographer out of a tree. There was a really big backblast. You see, there was this big boulder up on the hill. I drilled some holes in it. I decided to make it really impressive, and I used a bunch of extra dynamite. When it blew, it blew all the way back to the big tree this photographer had climbed up in. He was so mad—he said he

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was not taking pictures. I had left him hanging on to that tree for dear life after the blast. And there was this South Korean man, about 69 years old. He had set out a rice paddy, and the blast blew it into dirt. There was no rice left. He got up on a boulder and made a speech about how mad he was. I couldn't understand a word.

4f. How well did your training prepare you for your service in Korea? **If you listened, you were trained well.**

4g. What further training, if any, did you receive in Korea? **Reserve reviewed what you trained in—it updated you. It served as a refresher, and you got a little rest too.**

5. At what posts were you stationed during your stateside service? **We were also at Fort Jackson, South Carolina for a week. That's where they issued us clothes and uniforms.**

6. If you were shown any troop information films or given any lectures on why the U. S. was involved in Korea, what was your reaction to them? **We saw films all the time—most were about training. We knew what was involved in this. Everybody knew.**

7a. What were your opinions of the equipment, clothing, and rations you were issued? **We had no trouble. If you had good company commanders, (Some were terrific.) that was the case. If your people didn't have what they needed, the company commanders would go down to the supply outfit and see why the stuff was not there.**

7b. How adequate were they for the climate and weather conditions you encountered? **They gave us long-handle underwear. I threw it away. I just wore regular pants. Monsoon season was in July. We had ponchos to put on. But you would sweat under them. And they would leak. I just threw them away and wore regular fatigues. You would get water in your boots. You would come in and turn them up and drain them and dry your socks. Then it would all be wet again tomorrow. You want to use them again. You didn't want to ruin**

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both pairs that you had. I was there through two monsoon seasons that started in July. When we first got over there, we saw the worst of it. Everything was washed out.

8a. What was your opinion of the weapons you saw or used in the service? **We had rifles—re-used M-1's from WWII. They had been packed in grease. It took a day or two to dry them out. I also had a bazooka rocket launcher.**

You turned your rifle in when you left. We didn't get a rifle until we got to Tokyo, Japan. Mine had a hair-trigger. The clip had twelve rounds. With my trigger, you pulled it, and it fired all twelve rounds at once. Somebody had filed it down. I didn't do that. You weren't supposed to. I shot at bushes and trees just to see what it would do.

9a. What did you think of the quality of military leadership while you were in the service? **You find hot-heads all the way through it. There are good ones in all of it and bad.**

9b. How did officers commissioned through various means (service academies, ROTC, OCS, National Guard, and battlefield promotions) compare? **Those with battlefield commissions are the best ones that you usually find. The 90-day wonders and National Guard ones could really cause trouble. Few people know.**

9f. Please describe instances of particularly good or bad leadership. **Those who were too concerned about their military career made for bad leaders. There was this guy from Memphis, and I thought he was going to be all right, since he was from Tennessee, but he was like that. He tried to get me to move my tent when I was going to leave Korea in one week. I told him to forget it.**

10c. What did you think of about military courts of justice? **No exposure to that. There's not much court-martialing in combat units.**

11. Were there any problems caused by the integration of black and white soldiers in to the same units? Explain. **Not really. There were a couple of incidents. One happened in training, but one of the blacks straightened it out.**

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There was this one black guy from Missouri, and he was real gung-ho; he wanted to be an M.P. I even leant him one of my dress uniforms when he was trying to get into it. But he had an attitude. He started messing with this other black guy, Briggs, who was a colored cat from Alabama—just a plain old colored cat (down-to-earth). Briggs just picked this other guy up above his head and slammed him straight into the floor—almost killed him.

In Korea, a squad would be ten or twelve men, and there would usually be two black men in the squad. They were scattered like that through the company. We never had a problem. Most got along without any problem.

This one black guy, though, at Fort Leonard Wood killed a white girl in Waynesville, Missouri on a Saturday. When we got back from driving down home, we found all our duffle bags dumped out on our beds. The MP's had been looking for bloody clothes. They found that guy and put him in the brig.

12a. If there was any desertion in your unit, what caused it? **There was a colored guy named Borders. He was a sergeant in the platoon. He would go AWOL for four or five days at a time—drinking. Everybody knew he just wanted to get this done and go home. Nobody paid any attention.**

12b. How much theft, if any, was there in your unit or other units? **No, not in Korea. Now in South Carolina there were people stealing clothes. They gave you 4 or 5 outfits. There was a shakedown to find out who was doing it.**

13a. What forms of off-duty recreation were common? **In Korea there was no recreation. Every once and a while they would show a movie. Maybe once every two weeks. You would work all day, and sometimes into the night. You would work by day building roads, and by night you would go on secondary to the front lines where they think the enemy might be trying to break through. You would get called up in the middle of the night with notice that the Chinese were in the trenches. You would all get loaded up to help, and then a message would come down that they had gotten it settled. You were on call 24 hours. If**

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they needed back-up, they called us. You got very little sleep. If you got a chance, you slept. Maybe you got a little recreation back in the reserves.

13b. What was your opinion of Special Services (USO shows, movies, reading material, personal education opportunities)? **Every once and a while there would be USO shows. We didn't get to go to a lot of them. I think I went to two. I went to the Bulldozer Bowl. Thousands attended that.**

Back in training at Fort Leonard Wood, it was a different story. We weren't really supposed to go more than fifty miles from Fort Leonard Wood. But I would pull a pass, or I would take Brundage's pass and go home; you had to be careful about this, though, because they would check the dog tags with the pass. You remember me telling you about Brundage. He was Alton C. Brundage from Pennsylvania. He was the one who came down to visit at my parents' farm in Van Buren County and got his hand shut in the car door. Daddy poured some coal oil—kerosene—over it, and it hardly even got sore. Brundage was amazed by that, but kerosene nowadays is different.

We would travel three hundred or four hundred miles in a weekend. Every weekend, I would come home to Nashville. There was this guy who had a 1941 Ford car, he was a PT (exercise) instructor, and we would hand him \$15 a piece to ride with him to Nashville. He would go on to Lawrenceburg. We would leave Missouri Saturday evening, leave Nashville Sunday evening, and sometimes not get back to Fort Leonard Wood until midnight on Sunday.

That colored guy from Alabama, Briggs, he asked this one guy who was riding home if he would have his wife make him a pone of cornbread, and he wanted some buttermilk too. The wife made it, and the guy brought it back to Briggs, and I think he sat down and ate the whole thing with the buttermilk—the whole time talking about how wonderful it was.

Your mom would go off and hide when I would come back. The first weekend, she went to Rockwood. She pulled that once or twice. We would be home four or five hours and then have to head back. She would sometimes go with us to

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Nashville when we had to leave out, and she would ride back home on the Greyhound bus.

14. How did your comrades get along with civilians? **Stupid question. In Korea, Koreans knew to leave you alone. If we had Korean soldiers in the units, we had to make them stay.**

15. Describe the health of your unit and the adequacy of medical care. **If you were sick, there was a medic in each outfit. You had a dentist too. There were women nurses to perform first aid, but I didn't see any American women. Most of those nurses were from Thailand. The only American women I saw, except on the boat over, were in the USO shows.**

16a. Was drinking a problem in your unit? If so, how were the beverages obtained? **Off and on. Mostly, it was not a problem. One or two got looped. It was 90% okay.**

16b. Was drug use a problem in your unit? **It was never heard of then. It was unheard of.**

17. Was there much gambling? If so, what types? **Only saw it on the train when we left to go to train in Fort Jackson, and that went on all night.**

18. What military slang words or phrases were popular during your military service? **Most of it is not mentionable. Shouldn't be.**

19. When you first learned you would go overseas, what was your reaction? **Most hated the thought. It took ten or twelve days to go, and it took two weeks to come back from Korea. You see, you lose or gain a day because you cross the International Dateline. Your cousin Andrew, who just got sent to Korea, was flown over there, and he got there in twelve or thirteen hours.**

20a. What difficulties, if any, did your unit experience in preparing to move overseas? **Just seasickness. They had a movie about every night on the ship. If you stayed on the top deck, you got by a lot better. On the lower decks, they**

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were all puking. I would stay up on the top deck late into the night. Sometimes we would play bingo.

20b. At what point in your movement overseas did you learn your real destination? **That's a strange question. We all knew. We all knew we were going to the Far East Command (FECOM).**

21b. Please identify the name of your transport: **The *General W. A. Mann*. It was 522 feet long and was loaded with hundreds of cars and women and children too. These were the families of the officers and their vehicles.**

21c. Please identify your port of arrival: **Yokohama, Japan. And the Japanese unloaded all of it for us.**

22. What information, if any, did the Army give you about South Korea? **Nothing. After we got over there, you learned stuff—other soldiers told you, and you had better listen. They told us not to eat ANYTHING these people offer you, or you will be in trouble. There was this guy who ate some peaches from them, and he got sick as a dog. He had to be taken off the train. They use all kinds of human waste in their farming. They would have their honey pots, and they would pour this stuff all over the vegetables. You had to learn not to eat anything they had raised or handled.**

23. What were your first impressions of service abroad? **I do remember that there was nobody to pick us up. They dropped us in an open field and said there would be somebody coming along to get us. Sure enough, after a while, somebody comes to get us. They distributed us out. There were just two of us that went to my squad. And that's the last I ever saw of the rest of them guys. Some wild stuff. I slept in the laundry tent that night, and then we were sent to our squad.**

24a. How did you and your comrades get along with civilians in Korea before, during, and after hostilities? **Most of us got along just fine. There were no civilians allowed within ten miles of the front lines. Our only contact with them**

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was something like that incident with the 60-year-old guy with the rice paddy and when we were building roads or building a cut-through.

24b(1). How did you and your comrades get along with civilians in Japan? **They were as nice as they could be.** (really nice)

25. Was there much fraternizing with local women? **Plenty of that went on in Japan. There were supposed to be no civilians within ten miles of us. There were a few cases of women getting smuggled in, but they got caught in a day or two.**

26. Please describe any looting by soldiers of which you are aware. **No. I never saw any. They didn't have any property that anybody wanted.**

27a. How was the morale of your unit? **There wasn't a whole lot of problem with morale. We all knew why we were there. Most of us just wanted to put in our time and go home. Most tended to business and got along. Mail from home was good. You knew you had to be there. You had to make the best of it. I wasn't homesick. You just want to stay alive. You keep your nose clean, your eyes open, and there's no problem.**

27c. What factors helped improve morale? **Mail from home was good. We got no special food of any kind. Not even anything extra at Christmas.**

27e. Were you aware of domestic U.S. opposition to the war? **No.**

27f. What enemy propaganda, if any, did you see or hear? **You could hear stuff on the radio. You never pay it any mind. Loudspeakers at the front would spout stuff. I don't know about leaflets.**

29. If you remained with your original unit, how did you and your fellow veterans feel about individual American replacements who later joined your unit? **When the older ones leave, you have to have replacements. If they were good, there was no problem. They were just as good.**

31a. Did you know or observe any media war correspondents? **No.**

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31b. What did you think of wartime civilian newspaper, magazine, or radio coverage of the war and of your unit? **No, we didn't have any. Those Canadian troops—they had the stuff. When we went to the reserves, and if they had been there before us, they left tons of the best magazines behind. No books were anywhere. You didn't feel like fooling with that stuff anyway. If you had time, you wanted a shower. You had to go eight or ten miles on the back of a truck to get a shower. You got a shower once every two weeks. You would get some clean clothes; the Koreans would launder your clothes. You might have guard duty too. Once you had supper, washed up, shaved, maybe write letters—you were ready to go to sleep.**

32a. Did you take part in any combat action? **Yes.**

32b. Please describe your "baptism of fire" and your reaction to the experience. **I am trying to think when I was first shot at. The worst was about up in "The Hook." We were sent up there to build a bunker over an air compressor. You see, the ground freezes, and you can't dig. You have to have an air compressor. We were building over it with 4x12's at night. During the day they would shoot at you. At night too. You would be out there at 12 or 1 o'clock, and it would be pitch dark. People would be shooting at you. You would be driving nails with a sledge hammer building a wall. All night long you were getting shot at. I remember you could have reached out and caught the 88mm Russian shells they were shooting at us off the tanks. One of our jets went scraping their lines and didn't get it shut off in time. The firing went 200 feet over our lines; he didn't pull up in time. I don't know how many nights were like that when we had to be out there doing this. I remember they would bring us corned beef hash—they were supposed to bring us a meal. It was frozen solid, and I had to take my bayonet to it to get to eat it. That would have been around 12 midnight. Sometimes it was so rough (the firing) that we wouldn't get a meal.**

I remember that the last time I was really shot at was in July of 1953. This was just before the truce. Me and another guy were laying in a field. Bridges were washed out, and we couldn't get out in the day to re-build them. We were

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guarding a valley where the North Koreans were trying to come through. And they would let you know. It was pitch black. If you see anyone, you are going to shoot. You don't know who you shot. I was laying flat on the ground. They were firing within inches over my ear. The other guy got out. He couldn't take it. They had to get a replacement for him. It was hot. And the mosquitoes! I got shot at all night that night, and that was the last and the worst night that I got combat pay for.

32c. How effective was the fire support your unit received from other combat arms, from the air, and from naval gunfire? **We had the best artillery in the world. They could lay down a solid line of fire. Someone trying to come across—those boys knew what to do with the weapons that they had. They could lay down a streak. It went on 24 hours a day. There was no quiet time until the cease fire. In just a few minutes, you could have air support—even from Japan. They would drop bombs, and sometimes wave at you. There was lots of good learning that took place over there. You find out if they are men or boys.**

32d. Please describe a "typical" day when your unit was committed to the front lines. **It varied. Sometimes you were being shot at from all different directions. You had to watch. You had to keep your head down and not expose yourself. We flew our jets against the Chinese. Gobs of those who were killed were Chinese. The Chinese were behind all that happened with the weapons.**

(Question: Daddy, could you tell the difference between a North Korean and a South Korean?)

There's very little difference between any Asian in appearance. You couldn't tell a South Korean from a North Korean. Le Bon Duck, the South Korean guy in my unit, hated the North Koreans—the same way that some people from the South feel about people from the North in the United States. Now, the colored guys from the South, you could tell; they were so nice and polite. The ones from the North, like from New York City, were smart alecks. That Alabama cat set that one guy straight, remember.

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The next night, there would be big search lights five or six feet across shining across the front. They were mounted on flat trailers and located two or three miles from the front lines. They would shine on the hills, and there would be anti-aircraft and tracer bullets—if anything moved there would be a solid streak of bullets hone in on it. They kept those lights on, and if you stuck your head up, it was over. It was strange and kinda funny at the same time.

Wires could be tripped; flares would ignite; and firing would start. Everything got shot at. You were looking into pitch dark. You might need a certain area covered. You would call in mortars. They could drop them right in front of you. Artillery couldn't do that; they had a longer range.

One day we had to call in anti-aircraft fire to rain down and get this guy back into the lines. There were six or eight guys together, and this one guy in the patrol didn't get back before daylight like they were supposed to. They laid down a solid streak to get that guy back. He was in no man's land. There was a tunnel two-feet wide that we had that came into our trenches. The guy was trapped. I never saw that much anti-aircraft fire without enemy planes being around. That was how they could use what they had to rain down. There were lots of new things. New weapons used in ways that nobody had thought of before. They made them work.

Jets would scrape the area around our tents. If our guys got off course, they might go for a mile before they would quit firing. One time, there were four or five Marine single-engine planes coming into enemy territory carrying on. One of them got shot down and plowed into a hill. The others turned tail. The guy wasn't paying attention. Photographers flew by later and filmed the site. The military wanted to know where he crashed. He wasn't armed; I guess those pilots just wanted to see what would happen. The military need to know what happened to him for his record and probably to jack up the others (discipline).

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32e. If you ever came under enemy air attack, please describe the circumstances and your reaction to that attack. **No. If there was ever an enemy plane, it might have been this one night. They didn't dare come where we were. But there was one single-engine plane one night that came and dropped flares and took pictures. This was not far from the front. It didn't sound like our plane either. Ours were anti-aircraft planes. They would run across the Yalu River, and the enemy would fly back into China. We couldn't follow. We never even had an air raid sounded. There were fox holes dug around every squad tent—a hole you could jump in in case of an air raid.**

33. How would you characterize your unit's combat performance? **They all done extremely well. They were good, average soldiers. We knew what were supposed to do, and we did it. Me and the ones working with me—usually about ten or twelve men working on a project—we'd get shot at more by artillery and tank guns than by small arms. Lots of times, though, snipers would have gun sites set up. There would be big stuff like 88mm or mortars and artillery, and they would be going by the noise that we were making with the construction as they tried to zero in on us to fire.**

Behind the Hook, there were rice patties and an island that was all growed up. They hit our storage bunker that was full of ammo. It was located behind the hills. The only way they could have done that was if they had someone on that island to tell them where to shoot. The enemy couldn't have known otherwise. They would have had to get exposed to find out that exact location. A forward observer in that growed-up island had to tell them exactly what to do. No one checked. We had people planted dredging in their fire. I had always had a sneaking feeling that someone was watching us there. I never did understand why we didn't go out and get rid of that guy that had to be on that island. It makes you mad when stuff like that isn't taken care of.

35a. If you were ever wounded in action, please recount the circumstances. **I was never wounded. We didn't lose any in my company either. There were one**

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or two that were hit when mortar shells exploded—the metal is red hot when it explodes. Those guys ended up with a Purple Heart. That was wicked.

35b. Did you personally experience or know of others who experienced “shell shock” or psychological stress in combat? Please explain. **That time at the Hook when the guy had to leave when the enemy got too close to us—that’s the kind of stuff we encountered. We were stationed right behind the Dutch then. Half the time, when they sent us in (combat engineers), the people at the front didn’t know who we were. There was a tunnel under the hills you would have to go through. If they hadn’t been told who we were or that we were coming, there was a password you used to give them the okay. It was a different password every night. It would be like “moonlight” or “moonshine,” and if you only got the first half out and not the second in the first five or ten seconds, they would shoot you. Several got killed that way, ‘cause they couldn’t get the password out fast enough; I think it was Koreans (South) coming back in in the pitch dark and got shot. You had to keep your mind on what you were doing and not hesitate.**

35c. How effective was medical care at the front and behind the lines? **As far as I know, it was good. It was good, what I saw. The wounded didn’t have to wait but a few minutes. It was like M.A.S.H. on tv. They could pick them up anywhere at any time. The helicopters could land on railroad tracks and pick up a guy in a minefield. One boy in our outfit was working with a two-man chainsaw. It took four men to put it in a truck. This guy was helping in his house shoes—I don’t know how that happened. Somebody dropped their end, and it ended up hitting this guy and cutting through the ligaments in both his feet. They took him ½ mile to the hospital. He was there hours while they were taking care of the wounded. He was there hours with nothing to eat. He was upset, but he knew they had to take the wounded first.**

The worst I saw happened to this fellow (Borders) when he was drunk. He fell in a foxhole that was full of water. He hung his upper teeth over 4x6’s that

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spanned the foxhole. It broke his jaw and knocked his face out of line. He just came back into our tent that night after it happened, covered with blood, and got in bed. He was gone for a month. His jaws never lined up right again. He was one who would go off for three or four days and motor back. He hated the place. He wanted to get his time in, get home, and just stay alive. In training, he got pneumonia and was sent to the hospital. He was pulled out and put in another unit. Then after we had been in Korea about 6 month, two or three replacements came in. I was in the chow line, and he found me and was so excited to find someone he knew. He got in the same unit and the same tent. Squads would be ten or twelve in a tent together; together, squads would make up the company. He was a college graduate. He was a real nice guy. You could trust him with anything if he wasn't drunk.

38. Did you ever participate in joint operations with a sister service? No.

39a. Did any KATUSA individual replacements serve in your company or battalion? **There were two South Koreans (supposedly) in our squad. One was my friend Le Bon Duc, and the other's name was Kim, and he turned out to be a North Korean spy. They found this out while I was on R&R in Japan. We had these big canvas bags (25 gallons) to hold our water, and this Kim had tried to poison the water. So we came back from R&R and found this out. He had been in the same tent with us the whole time. The other guy (Le Bon Duc) knew something was wrong. The spy had been planted in our squad.**

The army would put two South Koreans (supposedly) in each squad of eight or ten men. They put them in with us like they did the National Guard guys, so they had to stay; we didn't have any National Guard in our unit, but this had happened before. When the going got hot, these weekend warriors couldn't take it. They hadn't had any experience with real combat. You throw them in like that, and it would tear them all to pieces. There were none of them in our outfit—only this one guy from Wisconsin, a real gung ho windbag who got transferred.

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39e. How effective were KATUSA's as soldiers and why? **You couldn't ask for any better than Le Bon Duc. He didn't hesitate to do what he was supposed to do. He couldn't be nicer. He would show me pictures of his babies. He sure hated to see me leave Korea. He said I was the best friend that he had. Others might pick at him. I gave him some of my cigarettes.**

40a. Did your unit ever serve with a ROK unit? **No. We only encountered a couple of real young soldiers just out of basic training. Most of them were good; they just needed some time to get used to things.**

40b. What special procedures, if any, were used to facilitate operating with ROK units? **There was nothing wrong with them. They just had to get used to it.**

40e. How well did ROK soldiers and U. S. soldiers get along? **As far as I know, they had no trouble. They had complete units of them trained up there on the lines. They trained them hard. You could tell the new ones who just came out of training—they were so slim. They accused them of starving them. The South Korean Army was trying to make something out of them, so they wouldn't back out and bug out. They had to figure out whether they were a man or a mouse. They made men out of them.**

41a. Did you ever work with non-ROK Allies? **We were off and on with a lot of them. On the front, they were all around. There were the English, the guys from Thailand, the Dutch—and the 1st Marines were on the Hook beside us. Most got along and worked together and took care of what needed to be done.**

The soldiers from Thailand were expert with recoilless rifles (had a huge back blast that could go thirty feet behind and kill you). I watched them on the front. One time, they were a mile away from a target—this building. They had a clear view with a 4.2, and they fired. The first time they missed, but the second time it went right in the front door from a mile away. They were good soldiers—some of the best. I would just stand and watch sometimes.

It could be beautiful there—the cold days and the clear blue skies with the whisper of planes above. It could have an exciting, new feeling.

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We were here and there. The English always had tea houses. They served sandwiches, cake, coffee—all for a little bit of money. It was good. It was the best food, and you could get all you could eat for fifty cents. They were making money away from the front.

I did get sent off with some French soldiers that one time. I was the only American. They had this bunker; it was a house built in a little hollow on the front lines. They took me up there. They were called night fighters. The French would go out at night, rub out the enemy, find information, and come back.

They gave me a canteen cup full of wine. I couldn't understand anything they were saying, and they didn't speak English. I just went to sleep. I woke up at daylight, and I was the only one there. They were all gone and had not gotten back from their night raid. There was a jeep there to pick me up. I never did find out why I was there. I have no idea to this day. I was treated good. They had lots of magazines with pretty women in them, and they gave me wine. . . . I just don't know.

42a. Did you ever work with Allied Korean guerrillas? No.

42d. What was your opinions of the guerrillas? That was never even heard of over there. Good ones can cause a lot of damage. You know what kind of trouble Champ Ferguson made in this area during the Civil War. That kind of guerrilla warfare was not even known. The only things I am aware of was like that sabotage incident with the water.

43. Please describe a "typical" day in reserves when your unit was not committed to the front lines. Mostly it was re-training and refresher stuff. You got a little rest. You still had to pull guard duty. The place always had to be guarded. There were training hikes of a night; you cleaned your weapons; you stayed busy. You might spend a month there, and then you would start hop-scotching back to the front. Units would move out, and you would move in. You would move about half a dozen times until you go to the place where you were going to be stationed for a while. We stayed in tents. The Canadians had lots of

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magazines and good buildings. We did good when we were behind them and got to move in after them. They would leave all those magazines for us.

There were land mines and explosives that we were carrying, and everything would have to be moved. You would have to unload it all every time. You would unload it of a night and put it way back on the hills, so it would be away from the main camp. Then you would have to load and unload it all in another two weeks. You had to take the tank mines, land mines, TNT and stash it away from people. You stashed it on the side of a hill.

You'd never go back to the same place. I was stationed in the Chorwon Valley (where they had Baldy Hill—1062 feet high), then Kumhwa, and the last place was the Hook. You would stay in these places five or six months.

When we got near the Hook, there was a driver who was supposed to take us there. There were cat's eyes on the vehicle—there were no lights that would shine on the ground. A guard stopped this guy and said "You are out in no man's land. You are going to get all these men killed!" He got him back on track. You would work all night and then smoke back to the company. You were wherever they needed you.

When we stayed at the Hook, that was all part of the front lines. There were eight or ten of us sent out. Others would be way back. Some would be scattered working. Then you would all head back to camp to eat and sleep. We did a lot of different things.

Boy, all those pictures I took sure would have been a treasure. Those X-ray machines exposed them all. That would have been four or five more 35mm rolls.

We brought over there all the big guns. There would be twelve rounds with a clip. I would shoot a tree—maybe one 12" or 14" across—with my M-1 to see how many rounds that it would take to shoot it down. There would be two or three of us out there. It was a wonder that we weren't killed. You had to

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experiment with your equipment and your explosives, though, to see how they worked and what they could do for you.

There was this one Mexican guy who pulled all the gold teeth out of the North Koreans. He kept them in a quart jar. He was a medic. There was a silver mine there that the North Koreans had ransacked. They gutted it. That was where I was out shooting and testing my M-1. There was uranium above us. The South Koreans had been mining it and shipping it to Japan. One guy got some on the stove and heated it up. It turned blue, green, and purple; it was raw uranium. He just wanted to see what it would do. He got it to sell or just to have. There was plenty of gold there. You could even see a lot of it in one of the streams. A lot tried to smuggle some out, but they would catch you.

45c. How well-trained, well-led, and well-armed did the enemy seem to be? No doubt about it; they were determined, and they were good fighters. They made the most use of everything they had. They would fire one round at a time and not waste ammo. Ours would waste ammo. There was a lot of difference in their method. They were more stingy and patient. The Chinese and the Russians furnished them with weapons. England even sold the Chinese weapons that were used to kill our men.

Our units had been taking care of North Korean prisoners on an island. The South Koreans let a bunch of them out, and they went everywhere. We got after them about it. New recruits started shooting.

46. If you participated in the defense of Pusan in the summer of 1950, please describe your feelings as the enemy moved toward the city. Pusan—there wasn't much left of it when we got there. They had blown up the docks. Muddy waters everywhere. It was destroyed. There was a concrete thing built way into the water that we had to use to unload. Everything had been destroyed for miles and miles—everywhere there had been a town was destroyed. MacArthur went to Pusan and Inchon and put the hurt on the North Koreans. It was a mess.

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54. What were your views at the time and now on the relief of General MacArthur? **He believed if you didn't go in to win then you should stay out. Not start something and lose all your men. He was a leader that wouldn't quit. Truman was afraid the fighting would scatter to other places. MacArthur didn't have the men he needed to hold what he took. He cleaned house. If he had had the troops, equipment, and planes that he needed, he would have kept it (the land he captured). We were armed to the teeth at the time I was there in Korea. If that had been the case for him, he could have kept it.**

55. How did General Ridgway, as Eighth Army Commander, affect the morale or combat effectiveness of you and your unit? **As far as I know, he did good. He knew what to do. Some of the men like Obama never spend a day in the service and don't know what they are talking about. The ones who would come down to the units and make things work were the good leaders. Some of the top brass would hardly have an idea what was happening. The ones on the ground know.**

56. If you were in Korea in 1952-1953, what impact did the U. S. Presidential campaign/election of Eisenhower have on your unit? **Nobody allowed us to vote. We never had an idea about absentee voting in our unit. I never heard it mentioned.**

57a. What were your and your unit's reactions to the cease fire? **In the election, Eisenhower had promised a truce. I only remember hearing about the truce. The night the fighting stopped was at the end of July. The artillery was supposed to stop firing then. Something strange happened. There was a twin-engine propeller plane headed north, flying low headed over the North Korean lines. It was hit by anti-aircraft fire, and it was shot down. It was just an hour or two since we were supposed to stop shooting. I remember watching it until it went over the mountains. It was so strange. That was the last dumb thing our Air Force pulled.**

It was so strange. All the time I had been over there it had been a solid roar day and night, and all at once with the cease fire, it all stopped. It was spooky.

Description

Page twenty-two of a twenty-six page long transcript. This interview was held over the phone and took a combined five hours to complete, done over the course of two days with David Franklin Brock. Brock's answers are highlighted in bold. (Brock, 2011)

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- 58a. (1) The decision not to bomb Manchuria? **We'll never know. MacArthur had the right idea; he just didn't have the men and the equipment to end it. You never need to get into a ground war in the Far East—you can't win.**
- (2) The decision to avoid confrontation with the USSR? **I don't think Russia wanted to get involved. They knew we had enough weapons. It could have ended a lot of problems.**
- (3) The decision not to use nuclear weapons? **We'll use 'um some of these days. Within five years North Korea will have rocket launchers capable to getting a nuclear warhead to the United States. It will start some of the stuff that is written in *The Bible*. We'll see what happens. Israel is another starting point. You got a lot of loose nuts over there in Iran, Syria, and North Korea. Weak-minded people.**
61. How were refugees treated by Americans and other Allied soldiers? **We only came in contact with orphans at the orphans' home set up by the 2nd Division. We built it, took care of it, and supported it. I worked there putting in overhead insulation for them. There are some pictures of me and the kids. I worked there a week or two. It was a beautiful building where they stayed and were taught.**
- 62a. How did the personnel rotation system affect morale and discipline in your unit? **A lot wanted to get out soon. Everyone was watching the points anxiously. A lot wanted to get their time in and get out. I had spent the winter there and experienced monsoons—I was ready to leave.**
- 62b. What efforts were made to maintain your unit's morale and discipline after the end of hostilities? **Not that long after the truce, there was a USO show. We usually had a movie a week. There was an old generator with a jeep motor to run the projector. Sometimes it would quit half-way through.**
- 63a. What awards and decorations did you receive? **I had campaign ribbons—three or four on my uniform hanging in there. It all shows up on my DD214.**

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63b. In your opinion, how fairly were awards and decorations distributed? **As far as I know, it was fair. Most in there with me were draftees. We all just wanted to get home. It was the career ones that wanted the decorations.**

64. Please describe your welcome home to the United States. **We got off the ship in San Francisco, and there were a couple of old ladies from the Red Cross, and they gave us half a cup of coffee and a couple of cookies. There was no one else. No one else knew the shipload of us were coming in.**

We got off the ferry boat and went to Camp Stoneman. There was a man up on a stand trying to get guys to re-enlist. He was booed off the stand, though a couple of men did re-enlist. A bus took us to the train to St. Louis. We were on the train three or four days. When we got off the train at the depot in St. Louis, they had breakfast sitting on the tables ready for hundreds of us. They just said grab you a seat and start eating. Boy, it was good.

Vietnam vets are still crying about nobody caring when they came home. Nothing was said about us. That's the difference between us and them. They call Korea "The Forgotten War." We all just wanted to get home. That was the only time the Army got on the move with our records and got us ready to get on that train.

65c. When and where were you discharged? **I was on active reserve for five years. I was living with your mother (married) down on Cedar Bend when I got word about my discharge. I either had to go to Nashville to get a physical and get discharged, or have a local doctor examine me. Dr. Bradley (Donald H. Bradley) examined me and filled out the forms. Then a month or two later, I got my discharge in the mail.**

About that active reserve, I told one sergeant, I am not coming back in here if you make me a general. I told him I got this settled down and got it stopped. It has taken two years to get it done. I'm not coming back. Don't call me. You keep this settled down.

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66b. How, if at all, were your military skills or military education transferrable to civilian life? **Not really. Being raised on the farm, I knew how to do all that anyway. There was very little I could apply from the military experience. I got to see the country, build bridges, and work with explosives. I could have gotten a job in demolitions that would have paid big money, but it was too dangerous. They wouldn't have let me do it the way I wanted to do it.**

66c. Please describe the ease or difficulty with which you readapted to civilian life and the influence of your overall military experience had on that readjustment. **Readjusting didn't 'mount to much. It took very little time for me to cool down. I didn't want to work on the farm. That didn't interest me. I kept \$30 or \$40 a month out of my pay during the war and sent the rest home. When I got home, I bought a car and wasted the rest. I'd just drive around. Your mother had gone to work at the shirt factory (not married yet). I would take her to work, loaf around all day, maybe show up for lunch to meet her with sandwich meat and a loaf of bread.**

66d. Did you go to college or trade school under the GI Bill after the war? **No. I drew \$26 for twenty-six weeks. That's all I ever got.**

67. What were your expectations of civilian life upon leaving the service? **When we got back, we were told to undress, down to just your billfold in your hand. You had to take all your clothes off, and they took everything from us. They issued us used clothes—two sets of fatigues, O.D.'s, and used boots. They owed me the \$1000-\$2000 of clothes that I was charged with, and I got none to bring home—none of it. You were supposed to come out with a full issue. Others heard about them taking everything from you, and they got around and left their clothes somewhere else. That's how I left the service.**

69a. Please name any national or unit veteran's group to which you have belonged. **No. I never cared anything about that kind of stuff. I'm not the kind to join anything like that.**

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But, Daddy, what does the patch on your coat mean to you then? **Well, that's about being part of the best division in the whole thing—the Tomahawk Warriors. That goes way back in the history of this country. All the way back to the beginning. There's good history to it.**

70. With whom do you feel most comfortable discussing your wartime experiences? Why? **I have really only talked to you (daughter Darla) about it.**

You never talked to men your age who would have been there? **Most of them don't want to talk about it. A lot of talk about it, fixating on it will get you in trouble. It is best to put it aside.**

71. If you read any histories, article, or other postwar writings on campaigns in which you participated, what is your opinion as to their accuracy? **All you need to know is in those division history books that they sent me. That's the real thing. There's no outside publisher involved. That came right off the ground.**

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