

**To:** Honorable Mayor and City Councilors  
**From:** Michael Spurgeon, City Manager  
**Date:** September 22, 2017  
**Re:** Notes to Council

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## **1. STAFF REPORTS / ITEMS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ATTENTION**

- Fire Department Monthly Report – September 2017

## **2. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE / NOTIFICATION**

## **3. SPECIAL EVENTS / ACTIVITIES**

- News Letter – Military History Center – September 2017

Respectfully submitted,



Michael L. Spurgeon

gk  
Attachments

# 1. STAFF REPORTS / ITEMS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ATTENTION



**INTEROFFICE MEMO**

***Broken Arrow Fire Department***

**To:** Michael Spurgeon, City Manager  
**From:** Office of the Fire Chief  
**Date:** September 20, 2017  
**Re:** August 2017 Monthly Report

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Please see the attached reports detailing:

EMS Responses  
Fire Responses  
Fire Prevention Inspections  
Fire Investigations  
Fire & EMS Overview  
Monthly Incident Summary Report



Broken Arrow Fire Department Monthly Report  
August 2017

Page 1 of 4

	<u>This Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Last Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
EMS Responses	838	767	9%
Fire Responses	219	207	6%
Fire Prevention Inspections	82	47	74%
Fire Investigations	04	09	-55%
Total Training Hours	1,140	1,864	-39%



Broken Arrow Fire Department Monthly Report  
August 2017

	Station	Assist Other Stations	Assist EMS	
District 1	47	06	97	This Month
	85	14	207	Total Fiscal Year
District 2	13	03	42	This Month
	28	04	100	Total Fiscal Year
District 3	22	03	35	This Month
	39	04	73	Total Fiscal Year
District 4	34	04	59	This Month
	60	06	125	Total Fiscal Year
District 5	35	07	104	This Month
	67	11	208	Total Fiscal Year
District 6	53	06	71	This Month
	103	10	164	Total Fiscal Year
District 7	36	07	86	This Month
	60	14	182	Total Fiscal Year
Total	240	36	494	This Month
	442	63	1059	Total Fiscal Year
	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>Total Number Runs per Day</b>



Broken Arrow Fire Department Monthly Report  
August 2017

Fire Suppression Average Response Times

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	This Month	Same Month Last F/Y	Total This F/Y	Total Last F/Y
Station #1 Eng 1	3:54	3:29	4:12	3:43
Station #2 Eng 2	4:22	5:00	4:47	5:22
Station #3 Eng 3	5:22	3:53	5:02	4:29
Station #4 Eng 4	6:03	6:26	5:52	6:47
Station #5 Eng 5	5:39	5:10	5:15	4:53
Station #6 Eng 6	4:12	5:05	4:57	5:03
Station #7 Eng 7	4:35	4:14	4:06	4:15
<b>Total Average</b>	<b>4:48</b>	<b>4:46</b>	<b>4:51</b>	<b>4:56</b>

**BAFD Bench Mark Average Time - 1st in Engine 5:00, 2nd in Engine 7:00**

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**EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**

EMS Unit Run Destinations

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Saint Francis - Tulsa	276	Hillcrest MC South	84
Saint Franics South	109	Hillcrest MC Tulsa	24
Saint John MC - Tulsa	189	OSU Medical Center	03
Saint John MC -BA	49		



Broken Arrow Fire Department Monthly Report  
August 2017

EMS Runs by Type

	This Month	Same Month Last F/Y	Total This F/Y	Total Last F/Y
Numbers of Runs	838	767	1687	1527
Treated/Transported	665	547	1237	1121
Treated/Released	42	54	160	85
Cancelled	64	58	129	109
Refused Treatment	57	101	139	194
DOA	06	7	14	18
Standby	02	--	03	--
Assist other units	02	--	05	--
EMS Suppression	84	98	160	166

EMS Average Response Times

	This Month	Same Month Last F/Y	Total This F/Y	Total Last F/Y
Station #1 Sq-1	4:12	3:44	4:03	3:49
Station #2 Sq-2	4:13	3:57	4:16	4:11
Station #3 Sq-3	3:43	4:35	4:00	4:30
Station #4 Sq-4	6:37	5:38	6:11	5:50
Station #5 Sq-5	4:22	3:56	4:16	3:54
Station #6 Sq-6	4:42	4:29	4:29	4:27
Station #7 Sq-7	3:55	---	3:55	
<b>Total Average</b>	<b>4:32</b>	<b>4:42</b>	<b>4:31</b>	<b>4:27</b>

**BAFD Bench Mark Average Time 5:00**

**General information:**

Total number of calls . . . . :	Fire - 219	EMS - 751	Exposures - 0	Unknown - 0	All - 970
Average calls per day . . . . :	Fire - 7.06	EMS - 24.22	All - 31.29		
Total number of arson calls . :	0				
Estimated dollar loss . . . . :	Fire - 357,057	Other - 0	All - 357,057	Arson - 0	
Estimated value . . . . . :	Fire - 1,488,005	Other - 0	All - 1,488,005	Arson - 0	
Percentage saved . . . . . :	Fire - 76.00%	Other - .00%	All - 76.00%	Arson - .00%	
Total injuries . . . . . :	Fire service - 0	Civilian fire - 0	EMS - 0	Arson - 0	
Total fatalities . . . . . :	Fire service - 0	Civilian fire - 0		Arson - 0	
Total apparatus responses . . :	Emergency - 1,661	Non-emergency - 191	All - 1,852		
Average responses per day . . :	Emergency - 53.58	Non-emergency - 6.16	All - 59.74		
Average apparatus per call . . :	Fire - 1.89	EMS - 1.91	All - 1.90		
Average turnout time . . . . . :	Emergency - 0:00:49	Non-emergency - 0:00:53	All - 0:00:49		
Average response time . . . . . :	Emergency - 0:05:16	Non-emergency - 0:05:35	All - 0:05:18		
Average contain time . . . . . :	Emergency - 0:36:12	Non-emergency - 0:00:00	All - 0:36:12		
Average total time . . . . . :	Emergency - 1:04:14	Non-emergency - 0:21:52	All - 0:59:23		
Total man hours . . . . . :	Fire - 366	EMS - 2,616	All - 2,983		
Average personnel per call . . :	Fire - 5.15	EMS - 4.96	All - 5.00		
Total aid given calls . . . . :	4				
Total aid received calls . . . :	1				

**Total calls by incident group:**

	Count	Average response time	Aid given	Exposures
100-173 Fire	11	0:05:17	1	0
300-381 Rescue and emergency medical service incidents	751	0:05:12	2	0
400-482 Hazardous conditions (no fire)	23	0:06:32	0	0
500-571 Service call	65	0:05:30	0	0
600-672 Good intent call	75	0:01:23	1	0
700-751 and 7009 False alarm and false call	43	0:05:32	0	0
800-815 Severe weather and natural disaster	2	0:13:49	0	0

**Total calls by incident type:**

	Count	Aid given	Aid received	Exposures
111 Building fire	3	0	0	0
113 Cooking fire, confined to container	1	0	0	0
131 Passenger vehicle fire	3	1	0	0
142 Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	1	0	0	0
151 Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	1	0	0	0
154 Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	2	0	0	0
300 Rescue, EMS incident, other	1	0	0	0
311 Medical assist, assist EMS crew	6	2	0	0
320 Emergency medical service, other	1	0	0	0
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	670	0	1	0
3211 EMS call, Possible Non Emergency Transfer	5	0	0	0
322 Vehicle accident with injuries	45	0	0	0
324 Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	14	0	0	0
331 Lock-in (if lock out, use 511 )	8	0	0	0
381 Rescue or EMS standby	1	0	0	0
410 Combustible/flammable gas/liquid condition, other	1	0	0	0
412 Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)	6	0	0	0
413 Oil or other combustible liquid spill	1	0	0	0
422 Chemical spill or leak	1	0	0	0
440 Electrical wiring/equipment problem, other	2	0	0	0
444 Power line down	8	0	0	0
445 Arcing, shorted electrical equipment	4	0	0	0



Prepared: 9/20/17, 9:47:49

8/01/17 to 8/31/17

Program: FI263L

Total calls by incident type:		Count	Aid given	Aid received	Exposures
500	Service Call, other	2	0	0	0
510	Person in distress, other	2	0	0	0
511	Lock-out	4	0	0	0
520	Water problem, other	2	0	0	0
522	Water or steam leak	1	0	0	0
531	Smoke or odor removal	6	0	0	0
542	Animal rescue	1	0	0	0
550	Public service assistance, other	2	0	0	0
551	Assist police or other governmental agency	9	0	0	0
552	Police matter	2	0	0	0
553	Public service	5	0	0	0
554	Assist invalid	27	0	0	0
561	Unauthorized burning	2	0	0	0
600	Good intent call, other	3	0	0	0
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	34	0	0	0
6111	Dispatched & canceled en route-EMS	21	1	0	0
621	Wrong location	1	0	0	0
622	No incident found on arrival at dispatch address	3	0	0	0
631	Authorized controlled burning	4	0	0	0
651	Smoke scare, odor of smoke	3	0	0	0
661	EMS call, party transported by non-fire agency	1	0	0	0
671	HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	5	0	0	0
700	False alarm or false call, other	9	0	0	0
733	Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	6	0	0	0
735	Alarm system sounded due to malfunction	1	0	0	0
736	CO detector activation due to malfunction	5	0	0	0
740	Unintentional transmission of alarm, other	2	0	0	0
743	Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	6	0	0	0
745	Alarm system activation, no fire - unintentional	14	0	0	0
800	Severe weather or natural disaster, other	1	0	0	0
814	Lightning strike (no fire)	1	0	0	0

Totals calls by property use:		Count	Arson	Aid given
NNN	None	2	0	
UUU	Undetermined	9	0	
000	Property use, other	5	0	
116	Swimming facility: indoor or outdoor	1	0	
123	Stadium, arena	3	0	
124	Playground	2	0	
130	Places of worship, funeral parlors, other	1	0	
131	Church, mosque, synagogue, temple, chapel	3	0	
140	Clubs, other	1	0	
141	Athletic/health club	2	0	
142	Clubhouse	1	0	
150	Public or government, other	4	0	
183	Movie theater	1	0	
210	Schools, non-adult, other	1	0	
211	Preschool	2	0	
213	Elementary school, including kindergarten	2	0	
215	High school/junior high school/middle school	4	0	
241	Adult education center, college classroom	2	0	

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8/01/17 to 8/31/17

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<b>Totals calls by property use:</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Aid given</b>
254	Day care, in commercial property	4	0	
300	Health care, detention, & correction, other	3	0	
311	24-hour care Nursing homes, 4 or more persons	90	0	
321	Mental retardation/development disability facility	9	0	
331	Hospital - medical or psychiatric	18	0	
340	Clinics, doctors offices, hemodialysis cntr, other	31	0	
341	Clinic, clinic-type infirmary	1	0	
361	Jail, prison (not juvenile)	11	0	
365	Police station	1	0	
400	Residential, other	4	0	
419	1 or 2 family dwelling	488	0	
429	Multifamily dwelling	56	0	
439	Boarding/rooming house, residential hotels	2	0	
449	Hotel/motel, commercial	5	0	
459	Residential board and care	5	0	
460	Dormitory-type residence, other	5	0	
500	Mercantile, business, other	8	0	
511	Convenience store	4	0	
519	Food and beverage sales, grocery store	21	0	
529	Textile, wearing apparel sales	1	0	
539	Household goods, sales, repairs	1	0	
549	Specialty shop	4	0	
557	Personal service, including barber & beauty shops	2	0	
559	Recreational, hobby, home repair sales, pet store	1	0	
569	Professional supplies, services	2	0	
579	Motor vehicle or boat sales, services, repair	2	0	
580	General retail, other	2	0	
581	Department or discount store	3	0	
592	Bank	1	0	
700	Manufacturing, processing	3	0	
899	Residential or self-storage units	1	0	
900	Outside or special property, other	3	0	
931	Open land or field	2	0	
936	Vacant lot	1	0	
938	Graded and cared-for plots of land	4	0	
940	Water area, other	1	0	
960	Street, other	59	0	
961	Highway or divided highway	12	0	
962	Residential street, road or residential driveway	16	0	
963	Street or road in commercial area	15	0	
965	Vehicle parking area	21	0	
983	Pipeline, power line or other utility right-of-way	1	0	
<b>Total calls by district:</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>Arson</b>	
001	District One	172	0	
002	District Two	77	0	
003	District Three	85	0	
004	District Four	114	0	
005	District Five	178	0	
006	DISTRICT SIX	165	0	
007	District Seven	168	0	

<b>Total calls by district:</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>Arson</b>
010	Outside City Area	11	0

<b>Total calls by census tract:</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>Arson</b>
C00	Coweta Mutual Aid	2	0
T00	Tulsa Fire Mutual Aid	9	0
003	3 EAST OF FENCE LINE	3	0
100	T0	3	0
102	T2	6	0
103	T3	39	0
104	T4	30	0
105	T5	16	0
106	T6	26	0
107	T7	12	0
108	T8	29	0
109	T9	29	0
110	T10	26	0
111	T11	46	0
112	T12	31	0
113	T13	12	0
114	T14	35	0
115	T15	59	0
116	T16	21	0
117	T17	13	0
118	T18	30	0
119	T19	23	0
121	T21	5	0
122	T22	24	0
123	T23	46	0
124	T24	46	0
125	T25	6	0
126	T26	7	0
127	T27	10	0
128	T28	2	0
129	T29	40	0
130	T30	20	0
131	T31	2	0
132	T32	2	0
133	T33	2	0
134	T34	20	0
135	T35	3	0
137	T37	2	0
138	T38	5	0
139	T39	19	0
140	T40	15	0
141	T41	1	0
143	T43	9	0
144	T44	17	0
145	T45	8	0
146	T46	1	0
201	W01	3	0
204	W04	1	0

**Total calls by census tract:**

		<b>Count</b>	<b>Arson</b>
205	W05	5	0
206	W06	19	0
207	W07	10	0
208	W08	4	0
209	W09	3	0
210	W10	2	0
211	W11	7	0
212	W12	4	0
213	W13	7	0
214	W14	5	0
215	W15	3	0
216	W16	4	0
217	W17	1	0
218	W18	2	0
219	W19	1	0
220	W20	2	0
221	W21	1	0
222	W22	2	0
223	W23	8	0
224	W24	7	0
225	W25	2	0
226	W26	7	0
227	W27	15	0
231	W31	10	0
232	W32	2	0
233	W33	1	0
236	W36	1	0
263	W63	3	0
267	W67	5	0
268	W68	3	0
270	W70	1	0
271	W71	3	0
274	W74	1	0
276	W76	1	0
278	W78	1	0
287	W87	1	0

**Total calls by station:**

		<b>Count</b>	<b>Aid given</b>
001	Station #1	179	0
002	Station #2	82	0
003	Station #3	97	1
004	Station #4	122	1
005	Station #5	170	0
006	Station #6	164	2
007	Fire Prevention	73	0
777	Station #7	83	0

**Total calls by shift:**

		<b>Count</b>
001	A Platoon	306
002	B Platoon	337
003	C Platoon	327

Prepared: 9/20/17, 9:47:49

8/01/17 to 8/31/17

Program: FI263L

Total calls by action taken:		Count
00	Action taken, other	18
10	Fire control or extinguishment, other	1
11	Extinguishment by fire service personnel	4
20	Search & rescue, other	1
22	Rescue, remove from harm	4
30	Emergency medical services, other	26
31	Provide first aid & check for injuries	93
32	Provide basic life support (BLS)	67
33	Provide advanced life support (ALS)	544
34	Transport person	2
43	Hazardous materials spill control and confinement	1
45	Remove hazard	5
52	Forcible entry	3
63	Restore fire alarm system	5
64	Shut down system	2
65	Secure property	1
70	Assistance, other	4
71	Assist physically disabled	19
72	Assist animal	2
73	Provide manpower	7
74	Provide apparatus	1
75	Provide equipment	1
76	Provide water	1
78	Control traffic	1
81	Incident command	40
84	Refer to proper authority	1
86	Investigate	54
87	Investigate fire out on arrival	4
92	Standby	3
93	Cancelled en route	55

## Apparatus totals:

Apparatus	Emergency responses	Average per day	Non-emergency responses	Average per day	Total responses	Average per day	Average turnout	Average response
BT1	2	.06	2	.06	4	.12	0:00:17	0:10:24
BT2	1	.03	0	.00	1	.03	0:00:03	0:06:23
BT3	0	.00	1	.03	1	.03	0:02:12	0:06:22
BT4	3	.09	0	.00	3	.09	0:01:58	0:06:47
BT5	4	.12	0	.00	4	.12	0:00:04	0:04:12
BT6	3	.09	1	.03	4	.12	0:02:41	0:05:51
EMSA	1	.03	0	.00	1	.03	0:01:12	0:16:57
E1	131	4.22	23	.74	154	4.96	0:00:55	0:04:43
E3	49	1.58	10	.32	59	1.90	0:01:09	0:05:06
E4	91	2.93	5	.16	96	3.09	0:00:50	0:07:13
E5	131	4.22	17	.54	148	4.77	0:00:40	0:04:44
E7	119	3.83	18	.58	137	4.41	0:00:54	0:04:44
FD110	1	.03	0	.00	1	.03	0:00:03	0:00:07
FD111	2	.06	0	.00	2	.06	0:00:05	0:00:10
FD211	6	.19	1	.03	7	.22	0:01:00	0:09:38
FD212	70	2.25	10	.32	80	2.58	0:00:31	0:07:00
FD311	1	.03	0	.00	1	.03	0:01:57	0:45:59

Prepared: 9/20/17, 9:47:49

8/01/17 to 8/31/17

Program: FI263L

**Apparatus totals:**

Apparatus	Emergency responses	Average per day	Non-emergency responses	Average per day	Total responses	Average per day	Average turnout	Average response
FD312	4	.12	0	.00	4	.12	0:02:53	0:33:48
FD313	3	.09	0	.00	3	.09	0:02:24	0:05:17
FD314	3	.09	1	.03	4	.12	0:00:23	0:01:26
LAD2	56	1.80	6	.19	62	2.00	0:00:48	0:05:36
LAD6	109	3.51	14	.45	123	3.96	0:00:53	0:06:13
RES1	26	.83	2	.06	28	.90	0:01:36	0:07:23
SQD1	156	5.03	18	.58	174	5.61	0:00:57	0:05:16
SQD2	78	2.51	2	.06	80	2.58	0:00:47	0:05:47
SQD3	82	2.64	11	.35	93	3.00	0:01:12	0:05:25
SQD4	106	3.41	8	.25	114	3.67	0:00:58	0:08:18
SQD5	145	4.67	9	.29	154	4.96	0:00:58	0:05:32
SQD6	143	4.61	17	.54	160	5.16	0:00:57	0:06:08
SQD7	135	4.35	15	.48	150	4.83	0:00:57	0:05:17

**Fire incidents with dollar loss:**

Incident ID	Date	Description	Dollar loss	Dollar value
2017-0006665-000	8/04/17	Building fire 5507 S 273RD AVE, WAGONER COUNTY, OK, 74014	190,000	190,000
2017-0006685-000	8/04/17	Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire 420 N ELDER AVE, BROKEN ARROW, OK, 74012	2	2,000
2017-0006873-000	8/09/17	Passenger vehicle fire INTR HIGHWAY 51 & N ELM PL	50,500	50,500
2017-0006897-000	8/10/17	Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire 10203 S 200TH AVE, BROKEN ARROW, OK, 74014	2	2
2017-0007091-000	8/16/17	Building fire 1700 W JEFFERSON ST, BROKEN ARROW, OK, 74011	115,000	375,000
2017-0007176-000	8/19/17	Passenger vehicle fire INTR ASPEN & W TUCSON ST	2	2
2017-0007470-000	8/29/17	Cooking fire, confined to container 1817 N IRONWOOD PL, BROKEN ARROW, OK, 74012	550	150,500
2017-0007485-000	8/30/17	Building fire 2700 N 7TH ST, BROKEN ARROW, OK, 74012	1,001	720,001
<b>Totals:</b>			8 incidents	357,057
				1,488,005

### 3. SPECIAL EVENTS / ACTIVITIES





# Freedom's Voice

The Monthly Newsletter of the  
Military History Center

112 N. Main ST  
Broken Arrow, OK 74012  
<http://www.okmhc.org/>



## "Promoting Patriotism through the Preservation of Military History"

Volume 5, Number 9

September 2017

### United States Armed Services Days of Observance

There are several Days of Observance in the month of September. We believe the most significant are Victory over Japan (VJ) Day on September 2, POW/MIA Recognition Day on September 15 and Air Force Birthday on September 18.

### Important Date

#### Civil War Weekend

The tenth annual Wagoner County Coweta Mission Civil War Weekend will be held on October 13-15 at the farm of Mr. Arthur Street, located southeast of Coweta.

From Tulsa, Broken Arrow & Coweta: Travel east on Highway 51 to the intersection of 305<sup>th</sup> Street (also known as Ben Lumpkin Road). This is the intersection at the high school. Travel south on 305<sup>th</sup> Street to 161<sup>st</sup> Street. Turn left, and travel east on 161<sup>st</sup> Street until you see the signs for the event.

This is an event you won't want to miss. So, mark your calendars now. **Proceeds from the Civil War Weekend are for the benefit of the MHC.**

### POW/MIA Recognition Day

POW/MIA Recognition Day is observed in the United States on the third Friday in September. It honors those who were prisoners of war and those who are still missing in action. This day was established by an Act of Congress in 1998.

The Military History Center has dedicated a small portion of the Memorial Flag Plaza as a special section to honor Oklahoma's thirty-two Vietnam War MIAs with memorial bricks.

At the MHC's commemorative event on Saturday, September 16, we were honored with the presence of two former POW's, Harold Dunn (World War II) and Cletys Nordin (Korean War). We were also honored with the presence of members of three MIA families. Ms. Kay Guynes and Rolling Thunder Oklahoma formally dedicated the MHC's Memorial to Oklahoma's Vietnam War MIAs. Ms. Pat Morris of the Quilts of Valor Association presented Quilts of Valor to the two POWs.

Also in attendance were several other special guests, including Broken Arrow Mayor Craig Thurmond, City Manager Mike Spurgeon and City Councilors Jonnie Parks, Mike Lester and Debra Wimpee (also a MHC Board Member), State Representative Mike Ritze, BG Hopper Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, Oklahoma Army National Guard and BG Ed Wheeler (US Army, Ret.)

The MHC is grateful for the participation of the POWs, MIA families, Rolling Thunder Oklahoma, Patriot Guard Riders, CMSGT Oscar Davis (USAF Ret.) and seven of his cadets from Broken Arrow High School JROTC, Major Jack O'Connor (USAF, Ret.), Ms. Maggie Bond and all who had a part in the program, the MHC volunteers and docents, whose invaluable help made the event possible, and everyone who came out to honor our POW/MIAs and to help make this a memorable occasion. We are especially appreciative of Tulsa Federal Credit Union, represented by Ms. Susan Williams, Chief Financial Officer, at the commemoration. The TFCU's generous financial contribution helped ensure the success of the event.







Ken Cook, Master of Ceremonies



Major Jack O'Conner (USAF, Ret.) relating his experiences recovering remains of Vietnam War POWs who died in captivity



Dr. Clarence Oliver delivered the invocation and led the Pledge of Allegiance



Ms. Kaye Guynes and Rolling Thunder Oklahoma dedicating the Oklahoma Vietnam War MIA Memorial



Ms. Maggie Bond singing the *Star Spangled Banner*



World War II POW, Mr. Harold Dunn – Korean War POW, Mr Cletys Nordin seated to his left

(Event photos by Keith Browne, MHC Board Member)



Cletys Nordin's Quilt of Valor  
All the quilts are hand-made by the ladies of the Quilts of Valor Association



Former POWs Harold Dunn and Cletys Nordin wearing their Quilts of Valor



Ms. Debbie Morris, on the left, displaying MAJ Martin R. Scott's MIA bracelet, with his son, Ron, and family

(Photo courtesy of MHC docent, Ken Collins)



Ms Debbie Morris wore a Martin Ronald Scott MIA bracelet for more than fifty years. She acquired it after he had been promoted to Major. Ms. Morris graciously donated the bracelet to the MHC, where it will be placed in the Vietnam War Exhibit. During the Vietnam War, a great many Americans wore POW and MIA bracelets to keep faith with the POWs and MIAs.



486<sup>th</sup> Civil Affairs Battalion Reunion, 2017; Military History Center, Broken Arrow, OK  
L to r: (standing) Don Wadley, fmr 486<sup>th</sup> BN/CDR, Rick Smiddy, Chuck Stanphill, Mark Segovia, Larry McCarthy, Joe Todd, Glenna Wheatley, George Soriano, Ben Guthrie; kneeling: Shawn Bell, Seth Yoder. John Boysel, Jim Holland



Angel Bikers from as far away as Long Island, New York and Yuma, Arizona arrive at the Military History Center on Friday, September 8 to call attention to the "22 plus 1" military veterans daily suicide rate. The Blue Star Mothers Chapter 5 hosted this event (women in red shirts). Attending was Mitch Reed, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Broken Arrow City Council Debra Wimpee, City Manager Michael Spurgeon, Brigadier General Tom Mancino (US Army, Ret), Oklahoma State Representative Mike Ritze (District 80), Knights of Columbus, Korean and Vietnam War veterans, Tulsa JROTC cadets, American Legion Adjutant and Historian, Gene Roberts, and Ted Melroy, PR and Media Officer.

## Oklahoma MIAs Come Home



Captain Martin R. Scott – ca. 1966

Martin Ronald “Scotty” Scott was born at Jenks, Oklahoma, on April 10, 1931. His family later moved to Tulsa, where he graduated from Webster High School. Following high school, he attended the University of Oklahoma. After graduation, he joined the Air Force, in 1954.

On March 16, 1966, CPT Scott was assigned to Headquarters, 8<sup>th</sup> Tactical Fighter Wing, as the aircraft commander and wingman of a two-seater F-4C Phantom fighter/bomber. On that day, he and LTC Peter L. Stewart (bombardier/navigator) were assigned a mission over North Vietnam. The flight departed Ubon Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand, in the late afternoon for the armed reconnaissance flight that would take them over the town of Dien Binh Phu in the northwestern part of North Vietnam. Scott and Stewart were number two in a two-plane flight. About one mile south of the Dien Bien Phu airport, the flight leader spotted two trucks on the main highway and directed the number two crew to make a low bombing pass. Moments later, the leader observed what he described as a dense explosion resembling a napalm drop in the target area. Repeated attempts to raise the number two plane failed.

Scott and Stewart were declared missing. After prisoners were released in 1973, Scott was not among them, and no information about him was provided. The Air Force declared him presumed dead and promoted him to Colonel. He had already been promoted twice while an MIA.

On August 13, 2017, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency announced that COL Scott’s remains had been confirmed. A rosette will be placed next to his name on the Tablets of the Missing at National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu indicating his remains have been recovered. The Military History Center will place an “R” next to his name on his brick in our Vietnam War MIA Memorial.

A full military burial service for COL Scott will be held at 11:00 a.m. on September 22, 2017, at Woodlawn Cemetery, Claremore, Oklahoma. He will be buried next to his wife, who died in 2005.



PVT Melvin R. Hill – 1950

Melvin Randall Hill was born near Rush Springs in Grady County, Oklahoma, on October 4, 1931. While a young boy during the Great Depression and Dust Bowl Era, his family moved to Pomona, California, east of Los Angeles. They may have gone there to find work in the citrus orchards in the area.

In November 1950, PFC Hill was a member of the Heavy Mortar Company, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 32<sup>nd</sup> Infantry “Buccaneers” Regiment, 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division. The 32<sup>nd</sup> Infantry entered the Korean War with the Inchon landing on September 16, 1950. After the 7<sup>th</sup> ID completed its mission in the Soeul area, it was redeployed to Pusan for training and then to northeast Korea for the drive to the Yalu River. The 1<sup>st</sup> BN of the 32<sup>nd</sup> and the 1<sup>st</sup> BN of the 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry, along with about 600 South Korean troops, were organized as the 31<sup>st</sup> Regimental Combat Team, about 3,000 strong, for the final push to the Yalu.

Chinese forces had been infiltrating into Korea for weeks, and on November 28, 1950, they entered the war in force around the Chosin Reservoir. The 31<sup>st</sup> RCT, and Marine units around the reservoir were quickly surrounded by overwhelming numbers of Chinese. By December 1, the 31<sup>st</sup> RCT, isolated on the east side of the reservoir, with half of its men killed or wounded and running low on ammunition, attempted a breakout. In the end, about 1,500 men, mostly wounded or badly frostbitten, or both, made it into Marine lines. PFC Hill was not among them.

When the Chinese released the names of their prisoners, Hill’s name was not on the list. When prisoners were exchanged, after the Armistice, he remained missing in action. On December 31, 1953, the Army declared him presumed killed in action on December 2, 1950, and promoted him to Corporal. His name was inscribed on the Tablets in the Courts of the Missing at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu. He was just nineteen years old.

Between 1990-94, North Korea returned to the United States 208 boxes containing the comingled remains of at least 600 U.S. servicemen. Through the efforts of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, the remains of CPL Hill were identified by DNA in 2016. On February 4, 2017, Patriot Guard Riders escorted his remains from Oklahoma City to Alex Cemetery in rural Grady County, where he was laid to rest, just a few miles from his birthplace.

## Prisoner of the Chinese

Cletys Idell Nordin was born on March 2, 1925, in Adair County, Oklahoma. During the Korean War, he was a private in the 19<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry "Taro" Division. The 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division entered Korea at Pusan in the early weeks of the war. The Division pushed north after the Inchon landing forced the North Koreans to retreat from Pusan. With Chinese entry into the war in force in November, the situation was quickly reversed. By Christmas Eve, UN forces had been forced south to about where the war started. Chinese forces launched a massive attack all along the line on Christmas Eve. On January 1, 1951, PVT Nordin was wounded by shrapnel in the leg and taken prisoner by Chinese Communist forces. He was marched, along with other prisoners, in temperatures as low as forty degrees below zero, more than 600 miles to Camp 3 at Ch'angsŏng in far northeastern Korea, next to the Yalu River. He remained a prisoner for 966 days, until August 23, 1953.

In an interview with Tulsa *World* staff writer Randy Krehbiel on July 5, 2005, Nordin recounted his experiences in Korea: "The Chinese used psychological pressure. The North Koreans didn't. They said, 'Tell us what we want to know or we'll shoot you.' And, they did." In August 1950, twenty-six Americans were found shot to death with their hands tied behind their backs. In October, retreating North Koreans massacred 500 captured South Korean troops.

Nordin went on to tell the interviewer that on the day he was captured, he and eleven others, including two South Koreans, walked into a clearing and found themselves surrounded by Chinese. He said that he and his buddy, SGT Lloyd Pate, shook hands. "We knew they were going to kill us," Nordin said. But they didn't. Nordin said an English-speaking Chinese officer suddenly appeared, barked orders, and the riflemen stood down.

In Camp 3, "The weather was bitterly cold. On an average day," Nordin said, "twelve to fifteen prisoners died". In October 1951, Pate and Nordin were identified as "reactionaries" and sent to a special indoctrination camp. There, they listened for hours on end as a recent graduate of the University of Texas lectured on the evils of capitalism and the wisdom of Chairman Mao. Nordin noted that the lectures proved not nearly as effective as cold and starvation, which drove some prisoners to sign false confessions which were then used for propaganda purposes. "That's something most Americans just can't understand," said Nordin. "Not just hunger, starvation." Nordin said he doesn't think the Chinese intended to starve their prisoners. "I feel like they just couldn't do any better. Their soldiers were practically on starvation diets themselves." (Excerpted from "Unwelcome Memories" by Tulsa *World* staff writer, Randy Krehbiel)

In August 1955, Nordin was called as a witness in the court martial of SGT James C. Gallagher, whom the Army had charged with the murder of two soldiers in the POW camp that Nordin and Gallagher had shared. Gallagher was accused of throwing the two soldiers out of the barracks because he didn't want to hear their moaning. The two men froze to death in the sub-zero cold. At Gallagher's court martial, Nordin revealed that he had been an undercover operative posing as a collaborator. He had

led the Chinese to believe that he was one of the "progressives", as the collaborators were called. He was so convincing that the Chinese made him an aide in the camp headquarters. The "progressives" fully believed Nordin was one of them until his testimony at the court martial; however, the prosecution knew the truth before they put him on the stand. Gallagher was found guilty of unpremeditated murder and collaboration with the enemy. He was sentenced to life in prison.

After the war, Cletys Nordin returned to Oklahoma and a career with Skelly Oil Company. He lived for some time in Broken Arrow before moving to Tulsa, where lives today. In his retirement years, he has been very active in POW associations.



Former POWs Les Brown (1922-2011) and Cletys Nordin, laying a wreath at Fort Gibson National Cemetery in a Wreaths Across America Ceremony – December 14, 2006. (Photograph by Muskogee *Phoenix* Staff Photographer, Jennifer Lyles)

\* \* \* \* \*

More than 7,000 Americans were captured by the North Koreans and Chinese during the Korean War, but only 3,800 returned alive. The North Koreans wantonly murdered or massacred hundreds of American prisoners on and off the battlefield – an estimated 1,000 altogether. At least another 1,700 died of wounds, illness or malnutrition during imprisonment. When the Chinese took control of the POWs, their physical conditions improved slightly, but they were subjected to intense indoctrination efforts. More than 500 MIAs remained unaccounted for at the end of the war.

American servicemen had not been trained to expect indoctrination or how to resist it. Unprepared for the Chinese psychological attacks, some prisoners succumbed to the incessant propaganda. Others cooperated in an effort to improve their conditions. Twenty-one Americans and one British citizen renounced their citizenship and remained in China following the armistice in 1953.

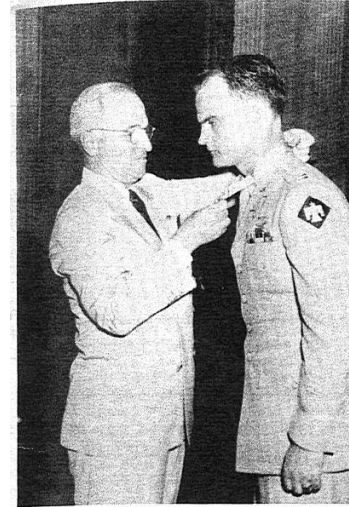
As a result of the Korean War POW experience, the Defense Department created a Code of Conduct for POWs that became effective on August 17, 1955. It directs service members how to conduct themselves during captivity. Recruits are required to memorize it as part of their basic training.



First Lieutenant Jack Treadwell commanded Company F, 180<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry “Thunderbird” Division, near Nieder-Wurzburg, Germany in the Siegfried Line, on March 18, 1945. On that day, 1LT Treadwell “single-handedly captured six pillboxes and eighteen prisoners. Murderous enemy automatic and rifle fire with intermittent artillery bombardments had pinned down his company for hours at the base of a hill defended by concrete fortifications and interlocking trenches. Eight men sent to attack a single point had all become casualties on the bare slope when Capt. (then Lt.) Treadwell, armed with a submachinegun and hand grenades, went forward alone to clear the way for his stalled company. Over the terrain devoid of cover and swept by bullets, he fearlessly advanced, firing at the aperture of the nearest pillbox and, when within range, hurling grenades at it. He reached the pillbox, thrust the muzzle of his gun through the port, and drove four Germans out with their hands in the air. A fifth was found dead inside. Waving these prisoners back to the American line, he continued under terrible, concentrated fire to the next pillbox and took it in the same manner. In this fort, he captured the commander of the hill defenses, whom he sent to the rear with the other prisoners. Never slackening his attack, he then ran across the crest of the hill to a third pillbox, traversing this distance in full view of hostile machine gunners and snipers. He was again successful in taking the enemy position. The Germans quickly fell prey to his further rushes on three more pillboxes in the confusion and havoc caused by his whirlwind assaults and capture of their commander. Inspired by the electrifying performance of their leader, the men of Company F stormed after him and overwhelmed resistance on the entire hill, driving a wedge into the Siegfried Line and making it possible for their battalion to take its objective. By his courageous willingness to face nearly impossible odds and by his overwhelming one-man offensive, Capt. Treadwell reduced a heavily fortified, seemingly impregnable enemy sector.” President Truman presented, by then, Captain Treadwell with the Medal of Honor on September 14, 1945.

Treadwell rose from Private to Captain during World War II. He received a battlefield commission as a Second Lieutenant during the fighting at Anzio. By the end of the war, he had participated in eight campaigns with the 45<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division. Treadwell went on to a career in the Army, participating in three campaigns in Vietnam. In Vietnam, he was Chief of Staff

of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Infantry “Americal” Division and later commanded the 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade.



President Truman presenting Captain Treadwell with the Medal of Honor

COL Treadwell retired from the Army at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, on February 27, 1974. At the time of his retirement he was believed to have been the highest decorated active serviceman in the Armed Forces.

Jack Lemaster Treadwell was born at Ashland, Alabama, on March 31, 1919. While he was still a boy, his family moved to Snyder (Kiowa County), Oklahoma. He graduated Snyder High School in 1937 and attended Southwestern State College, Weatherford, Oklahoma, in 1937-38. He entered the Army from Snyder in January 1941. He later graduated from the University of Omaha in 1963.

COL Treadwell died of complications of open-heart, bypass surgery at Lawton, Oklahoma, on December 12, 1977. He is buried in Fort Sill Post Cemetery.



Colonel Treadwell's decorations



## This Month's Featured Exhibit

On March 4, 1944, Troy A. McGill was serving as a Sergeant in Troop G, 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry "Black Knights" Regiment, 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry "First Team" Division on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty Islands, north of New Guinea. During an enemy attack on that day, he held his ground against a numerically superior enemy force. After ordering the only other un-wounded man in his squad to withdraw, he continued to hold his position alone and eventually engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat and was killed in action. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor six months later, on September 11, 1944.

Troy McGill was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, on July 15, 1914. At some point, he moved to Ada, Oklahoma, from where he joined the Army in November 1940. SGT McGill is buried in Knoxville National Cemetery. A section of I-40 within Knoxville has been named Troy A. McGill Memorial Highway.



Bertie McGill Fowler (front), sister of SGT Troy McGill, receiving his Medal of Honor at Fort Sill, Oklahoma – September 11, 1944.

### Museum Hours and Admission Fee

Tuesday – Friday: 10:00 – 4:00; Saturday: 10:00 – 2:00  
Closed Sunday and Monday and major Federal holidays

Adults – \$5.00

Members and Children under 18 – Free

For more information, call (918) 794-2712

[www.okmhc.org](http://www.okmhc.org)

A Civil War Union officer's field camp with authentically designed and made reproduction furniture, weapons, uniform, tent and personal items. Dennis Hoch, MHC docent and Civil War reenactor, assembled the exhibit with items from his personal collection. The 35-star flag was in use from July 1863 to November 1864. West Virginia was the 35<sup>th</sup> state and Nevada the 36<sup>th</sup>, when another star was added. (This exhibit is temporary.)

# United States Air Force



Going to meet the enemy over France – 1918



B-17s over Germany – 1944



B-29s over North Korea – 1951



B-52s over North Vietnam – 1965



Combat aircraft refueling over Iraq – 2003

The United States Air Force began its existence in 1907 as part of the Army and remained so until September 18, 1947, when it was established as an independent branch of the U.S. armed forces. Since 1917, the air Force has carried the fight in the air to the nation's enemies.

## Support the Military History Center

We believe the MHC provides a valuable service to the local community, especially to students and veterans, by "Promoting Patriotism through the Preservation of Military History". We ask for your financial support to help the MHC continue our educational endeavors and to help our ongoing mission of promoting patriotism and recognizing the sacrifices made by our veterans to keep America free.

For more information, please contact the Military History Center at (918) 794-2712 to learn how you can be a financial supporter, or click on the link below to go to the MHC website at [www.okmhc.org/donate/](http://www.okmhc.org/donate/).

Monetary donations, as well as gifts in kind, are tax deductible, subject to IRS regulations.



## World War II Aircraft Nose Art

Nose art is a decorative painting or design on the fuselage of an aircraft, usually on the front, or nose, of the fuselage. Painting designs or insignia on aircraft began with the Germans and Italians, as early as 1913 for the Italians. The Germans picked it up during World War I. The British and French soon adopted it, as did the Americans, once they entered the war. The designs helped identify friend from foe. Often an entire squadron had identical art for easy identification.

During World War II, nose art became highly personalized for each aircraft. It took many forms, but one of the most common motifs for USAAF aircraft were depictions of attractive, scantily clad young women. The art was often accompanied by a racy name for the aircraft. Airplanes were also named for mothers, wives or girlfriends, such as *Enola Gay* for Colonel Paul Tibbets' mother, *Memphis Belle* for Captain Robert Morgan's fiancé or *Big Beautiful Doll* for Major John Dave Lander's wife. The most enduring nose art design has been the tiger shark. It was used by both the Germans and British and later by the Americans during World War II. Its most remembered use may be by the 1<sup>st</sup> American Volunteer Group (AVG) or Flying Tigers, in Burma and China. It was retained by the fighter units of Tenth Air Force in the CBI Theater after the AVG was disbanded. The design is still used by certain units of the USAF.

During World War II, pilots frequently paid professional artists to paint nose art on their aircraft. One of the most famous of those artists was Don Allen of Cleveland, Ohio. He was a ground crewman in the 334<sup>th</sup> Fighter Squadron, 4<sup>th</sup> Fighter Group, Eighth Air Force. The pilots of his unit paid him \$35 to paint nose art on their P-47 and P-51 fighters. Allen painted over fifty aircraft during his tour of duty.



Artist Don Allen painting a victory symbol, a German cross, signifying an aircraft kill, on the fuselage of LT Nicholas "Cowboy" Megura's P-51 Mustang, *ILL WIND?*.

Sometimes, pilots used only a name for their aircraft, without the colorful nose art. In addition to the aircraft name, with or without nose art, bomber crews painted symbols for bombing missions – a tiny bomb. Symbols indicating aircraft kills in the European theater were either a German cross or swastika painted on the fuselage, one for each aerial kill. In the Pacific, pilots painted a tiny Japanese rising sun flag for each aerial kill. Bomber crews also marked their aircraft to indicate each confirmed aerial kill. The aircraft of World War II, whether fighter, bomber, cargo or other aircraft type, were highly personalized, often with very colorful and professional designs.



3<sup>rd</sup> Squadron "Hell's Angels" of the 1<sup>st</sup> American Volunteer Group, Flying Tigers, photographed flying over China – May 28, 1942.



The B-17F Flying Fortress, *Memphis Belle*, and her crew completed twenty-five missions on May 19, 1943. The miniature bombs painted on the fuselage signify the number of completed missions. The swastikas indicate the number of German aircraft her crew had shot down. The Air Force touted *Memphis Belle* in a 1943 public relations movie and War Bond drive as the first bomber to have completed twenty-five missions. That accomplishment, in fact, belongs to the crew of *Hell's Angels*, on May 13, 1943, six days ahead of *Memphis Belle*.



The B-29 bomber, *Bockscar* (sometimes referred to as Bocks Car), was named by its regular pilot, Captain Frederick C. Bock. Major Charles W. Sweeney flew *Bockscar* to Nagasaki on August 9, 1945, where he dropped the second atomic bomb, which convinced the Emperor of Japan of the futility of further resistance. Five days later, the Japanese government agreed to Allied surrender terms.



## VJ Day

On September 2, 1945, VJ Day, the Empire of Japan formally surrendered to the allied nations with whom she was at war. The surrender took place on board USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, presided over the ceremony. Most of the Allied world had already wildly celebrated the end of the war on August 14-15, when President Truman and other Allied leaders announced Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, effectively ending the war. August 14 is frequently, if erroneously, called VJ Day.



General MacArthur signing the surrender document – September 2



American servicemen and women celebrate in Paris – August 14



Perhaps, the most iconic photograph of end of war celebrations was taken in Times Square, New York City – August 14



End of the war celebration in Tulsa – August 14



Battleship *Missouri* Memorial at Pearl Harbor. She is permanently moored near the USS *Arizona* Memorial.



263 Allied ships, from landing craft to submarines to aircraft carriers – American, British, Australian, New Zealander – were anchored in Tokyo Bay on September 2. After the surrender documents were signed, thousands of Allied aircraft of many types conducted a flyover. The purpose of this massive show of force was to show the Japanese people the might of the Allied forces.

# *“Lest We Forget”*



**Luxembourg American Cemetery and Memorial – Hamm, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg**

The cemetery is 50.5 acres in extent and contains the remains of 5,076 American service members, including twenty-two sets of brothers. Most of the interred died during the Battle of the Bulge, which was fought nearby in the winter of 1944-45. The 5,076 headstones are set in nine plots of fine grass. Separating the plots are two malls radiating from the memorial and two transverse paths. 371 names of those missing in action are inscribed in the memorial. Nineteen bronze rosettes identify men who have been recovered since the inscriptions were made and now rest in known graves. Two flagpoles overlook the graves area. Between the two flagpoles lies the grave of General George S. Patton, Jr., commander of Third Army during World War II. General Patton died at Heidelberg, Germany, on December 21, 1945, of complications from injuries received in a traffic accident, thirteen days earlier. He is the highest-ranking American serviceman buried in Europe. His grave is located at the head of the cemetery facing the other graves, as if he is symbolically addressing his assembled troops.



*Freedom is not free.*