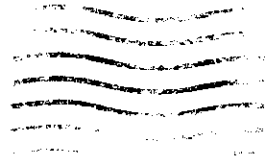


Ferryboat 1900s



The Insider



Volume XIV Issue 12

December 1995

Korea - A Composite of Data

How would the North Korean government react to an offer to swap POW information and live Americans for recognition of their government by ours?

-Korean diplomats would say, YES we have live Americans, but help us get your government to recognize our government first.

Here is some of what we know about American POWs from Korea:

-At a museum in Pyongyang there is a display of American military equipment captured during the war, and human parts.

-In August 1988 the Pentagon reported that U.S. Korean War POWs played a role in a 12-part North Korean film.

-As of July 29, 1955 the SECDEF Advisory Committee on POWs estimated that 2,730 of the official 7,900 American POWs in Korea died in captivity.

-There were atrocities; mass killing of Americans including men who were shot at the moment of surrender.

-American POWs that were confirmed in captivity are much different from MIAs who were seen to hail out safely or were lost in circumstances that suggested they could have been taken prisoner, but they never showed up alive in the prison system-they are simply MIAs. The discrepancy is in the areas

where Americans were identified as captured live prisoners but never were released or accounted for.

DURING THE WAR ACTIONS:

- a) Air-drops of North Korean agents into South Korea
- b) Soviet-manned and operated installations in North Korea
- c) Soviet Advisors accompanied North Korean units
- d) Shipped American prisoners to Chinese camps on Yalu River
- e) There is irrefutable evidence that the KGB and other Soviet officers interrogated American POWs in Korea.
- f) U.S. aerial reconnaissance during the Korean War had revealed at least three Manchurian airfields that held Soviet plains
- g) Col. Seregin was a senior intelligence advisor to Soviet Ambassador Razuvaev during the Korean War
- h) Col. Aleksei Ivanovich Zherabyatov was an officer of the GRU (Soviet Military Intelligence) and the head intelligence advisor to the North Korean general staff as was Col. Sozinov
- i) Gen. Li was the head of North Korean Military intelligence
- j) The first aerial combat between U.S. and Soviet pilots took place on 17 December 1950
- k) Lt. Gen. V.N. Razuvaev was Soviet Ambassador to Pyongyang from August 1951 to August 1953
- l) The General Secretary for POWs was Takayaransky
- m) The Director General of the POW con-

The Insider

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Michael Van Atta

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Stewartstown Station, PA 17363



This information service is designed to help President Clinton's appointees and other officials understand that there are unresolved problems of Americans who were captured alive and taken prisoner (POWs), but who were not released.

Official Notice**1996 Evidence Kit**

A group of current and former intelligence officers has put together an educational package of material called the "Evidence Kit" written for educators and elected officials. With the "Evidence Kit" you can show history professors at Colleges and High Schools the evidence of live POWs, so they might teach their students about the POW/MIAs. With the "Evidence Kit" you can meet with your Congressman & Senator to show them the proof & evidence of live POWs. Included in the "Evidence Kit": 4300 live sighting reports; returned POWs debriefings; CIA & DIA reports; 309 discrepancy cases; select hio-sheets; how and where to get newly declassified POW intelligence reports. With the kit you can hold "show trials" to present the live POW data to the press and the public. Buy your history teacher, congressman, and senator a live POW "Evidence Kit".

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trol hureau was a Col. Andreyev and his Deputy Director was Lt. Col. Baksov.

n) North Korea, General Kim II

o) North Korean Army Pak Dok San

p) China General Tu Fing

q) Chief of investigation Col.

Faryayev

r) Xu Ping Hua was head of a collection team for the 164th Chinese Division of volunteers that dealt in POWs in Korea. Xu personally turned over a number of American POW pilots to Soviet Officers.

s) The War Prisoner Administrative Office in Pyongyang was headed by Col. Nomen-ch'i-fu. American POWs were reported in camps along the Yalu river, a schoolhouse in Anju on North Korea's West coast, a former brick factory in the Pyongyang region at Huandong, at the former Unsan gold mine, at a girls school in Pyongyang, near the Hamhung railway station, in a former Japanese Army barracks, at an elementary school in Manpojin, in the city of Hoeryong-in a school, railway station, and municipal office (Russian officers were observed entering Hoeryong POW camps in September 1950).

t) Marshal Stephan Krasovskiy was the Senior military advisor to the Communist Chinese army and commander of all Soviet aviation units in the Far East-North Korea, China & the USSR.

u) Col. Gen. Shtykov was a Soviet Amhassador to North Korea

1. POWs THAT WERE HELD BACK

a) 14 men in Kaesong awaiting repatriation were last seen alive, but were not among those released.

-Capt. Jack V. Allen, Capt. Harold Beardall, 1st Lt. Donald Bell, 2nd Lt. William J. Bell, -A/3c John C. Brennan, SSGT Joseph S. Dougherty, TSGT Robert F. Gross, 1st Lt. Edward S. Guthrie Jr, TSGT Robert W. Hamblin, Capt. Luther R. Hawkins, Maj. Kassell M. Keene, 2nd Lt. Frederick R. Koontz, 1st Lt. Waldemar W. Miller, and Capt. Fred B. Rountree.

b) Names of captured Americans were used in newspapers, on radio (Lt. Herbert Lowe made an address over Pyongyang Ra-

Korean War Prisoners Reported in Soviet Union. Embassy BRUSSELS, "A walk-in Polish refugee said he was released on May 1, 1960, after seven and one-half years detention, from Soviet prison camp No. 307, near Yakutsk." The source said that "he became acquainted in the Soviet camp with two American Army prisoners who were captured in Korea in 1951."

Clearly, the State Department received and held SECRET data on Americans held in the USSR and can not pretend ignorance.

In summary after 14 plus years of research, looking through 1000's of pages of once classified CIA documents, having interviewed 100's of witnesses, it is my view that there is ample evidence that Americans captured in Korea, were left behind alive and that some survive today in North Korea, China, and the Soviet Union. This evidence should be presented for inclusion in the open public records of the Congressional Record and if at all possible (where time and money permit) a hearing should be conducted to air publicly this well documented evidence about Americans who were captured alive in the Korean war, who were not released. For background please read "Last Seen Alive" by Laurence Jolidon, Ink-Slinger Press ISBN 0-9646982-0-X.

The man who has identified himself in public meetings as the DPMO's Korean War MIA expert is Lt. Col. Martin Wisda 703-602-2202 Ext-156. As a paid government employee who presents himself as the an expert on Korean War MIAs, Col. Wisda should be beating down the door at the KGB archives to learn from Russia what they did with the Americans captured in Korea who were in Russian hands, but is he? Better check! Does the weight of this evidence stimulate Col. Wisda to act?

"You cannot solve problems with the same type of thinking that created them!" said A. Einstein.

Sincerely,

Michael Van Atta

Prisoners of War Missing in Action

A group of current and former intelligence officers has established an educational fund to provide government officials and the general public with hard factual proof that Americans were captured alive, in war, and were not released. The group publishes a monthly newsletter called

The Insider

that reviews CIA documents and provides insight through review of POW sightings and discrepancy cases of captives who were not released. For subscriptions or information, please contact:

**Michael Van Atta, Director
The POW Educational Fund
P.O. Box 735
Stewartstown Station, PA 17363
or phone
(717) 993-5498**

This information service is designed to help President Clinton's appointees and other officials understand that there are unresolved problems of Americans who were captured alive and taken prisoner (POWs), but who were not released.

Cluster Map Now Available

Now you can have your own copy of the famous "Cluster Map" which reports on 928 sighting locations. This 11" by 17" color map was made with data taken from 16,000 source intelligence reports which have already filtered out all non prisoner or 'accounted-for' reports. All reports of Garwood, Kay, Gay, or Gougelman, as well as yachtsmen, smugglers, living freely, foreign nationals, dog tag reports, remains reports, and crash site reports have already been filtered out for you. The data is a picture of DIA's database with 928 live sighting prisoner reports, pinpointing their locations, current to April 8, 1992 sighting reports.

216 blue pins - 1970's eyewitness
 484 red pins - 1980-1990 eyewitness
 228 yellow - hearsay, date not reported
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and tortured in China. The story by Melissa Healy is entitled "MIAs May Have Been Subjected to Tests in China." The story references a DIA report from an East European military officer who came forward with the knowledge that American POW's captured in Korea were taken to China to be used in chemical and stress tests as guinea-pigs then executed.

22. Xiao Qiang, is the head of an organization in New York called "Human Rights in China". He indicates that a friend who is now in business in China, and travels to and from the U.S. and China, was, at one point in time, in jail in China with an American, around the 1973 time frame.

23. MAN Magazine, August 1961

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outlined information from a May-1957 hearing record, where Congressman C.J. Zablocki headed a probe in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in which witnesses brought forward testimony and proof that 944 captured Americans were in North Korea and China, but were not released. US crews observed the Americans being captured; these men were seen by returned POW's; Communist radio broadcasts revealed their names; their propaganda pictures were published by the Communists; and mail had been written by them while they were POWs. This information was written up in *The Insider*, July 1992.

24. On September 1, 1992 a Soviet newspaper article which interviewed Vladimir Roshine, a retired Soviet Air Force officer who went to North Korea to fight Americans. One mission he was assigned was to down an American air craft, dismantle it and shipping it back to Mother Russia. He details hard copy documents he viewed about the capture of an American being shipment to Russia. This Soviet newspaper story is written from a Soviet pilots point of view.

25. The State Department archives have several documents that relate to Americans captured in Korea who were detained in the USSR. Examples of these documents are as follows:

A. John Noble, an American, taken captive by the Soviets on July 5, 1945 and released on January 6, 1955 told of talking to other prisoners who reported seeing American soldiers captured in Korea held in Soviet camps-Patma, Irkutsk, Tafehet, and Omsk.

B. Informant, William Marchuk received information from Otto Herman Kirschner who said he encountered in Kirov camp and lived with 9 American flyers from Korea with the rank of Major and Captain prior to January 1955.

C. Foreign Service Despatch dated September 8, 1960 61161241/9860, subject:

dio) and in propaganda leaflets were named men who did not come home. Captured GIs signed "peace petitions" while in prison camps but did not come home. Families received letters from them, but they never came home. Wilfred Burchett, a procommunist reporter from Australia met POWs in North Korea.

c) From the 127 Army repatriates released in operation "Little Switch" the U.S. was provided definitive information on about 8,093 other men who had been captured. But, after operation "Big Switch" occurred, only 3,596 U.S. POWs were released alive and only 438 U.S. POW died in prison or "escaped" as North Korea described in its accounting. From the 3,195 Army returnees from operation "Big Switch" information was learned on about 20,000 other individuals. The UN Command gave the North Koreans a list of 3,400 UN troops that were still missing, including 944 Americans (who spoke in or were referred to in broadcasts, listed by North Korea as captured, wrote letters from POW camps, or were seen in the POW camps by returnees. There are 800 isolated burial sites and 10 established cemeteries in North Korea where POWs died in enemy hands. The conservative estimate is that 2,200 American MIAs could have been captured alive, who were not released and no explanation has been provided.

2. UNANNOUNCED DEFECTORS WHO CHOSE TO REMAIN IN NORTH KOREA

-Prisoners who chose to cooperate-known collaborators

-70% of American POWs contributed to propaganda efforts

-20 returnees were progressive and had a lot of Marxist ideology pounded into them-they were brainwashed and had to undergo mental and psychological rehabilitation tests.

-21 American POWs refused repatriation and were brainwashed into staying according to a book titled "21 Stayed" by Virginia Pasley, 248 pages, 23 chapters with photos of each stay behind and a chapter on each, published in N.Y. by Farrar, Strauf and Cudahy in 1955. They are: Richard Corden, William Cowart, Lowell Skinner, LaRance

Sullivan, Scott Rush, Otho Bell, Albert Belhomme, Aaron Wilson, Samuel Hawkins, William White, Harold Webb. Clarence Adams, Arlie Pate, Howard Adams, Rufus Douglas, Lewis Griggs, Morris Wills, Richard Tenneson, John Dunn, Andrew Fortuna and James Veneris. Some later changed their minds and returned to the U.S. to be dishonorably discharged while some moved into Eastern Europe. Clarence Adams and James Veneris moved to China and still live there today. One was issued a VISA by the U.S. State Department to return to the America when his family was sick and then he returned to China.

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3. POWS TRANSFERRED TO THE SOVIET UNION

(living witnesses who have stepped forward)

a) Soviet Defector Yuri Alexander-rovich Rastvorov, who crossed over in 1954 was a Capt. in the MVD (KGB) who was involved in a program to recruit intelligence agents from Japanese POWs held in Siberian prisons. Yuri told of Soviets at Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Chita, Vladivostok and Barnoul ready to use American POWs from Korea. Yuri told that North Korea sent thousands of South Korean POWs into Siberian exile during and after the war, according to Kan San Kho, a former deputy head of the North Korean internal security department.

b) Bronius Skardzius told of a transit prison in Novosibirsk and that in June 1952 two prisoners arrived who said they were American pilots who had been shot down over Korea.

c) Anton Kiburis said he met two

captured American pilots from Korea in Moscow in July 1952.

d) A former inmate of Soviet labor camp No.307 in Yakutia said he had met two American POWs from Korea at the camp, Lt. Ted Watson and Sgt Fred Rosbicki.

e) Yuri Filippovich Yezerskiy, a retired MVD (KGB) general-lieutenant, while serving as a camp administrator in Vorkuta between 1954 and 1963 said there were 4 or 5 young American men in their mid-20s in the camp complex during that time.

f) Nikolai Dimitriyevich Kazersky spent 4 1/2 years from 1950-1954 in a Soviet labor camp at Zimka. While there he met an American pilot shot down over North Korea who was forced to land in Soviet territory, with two others. He lived in barracks No.6. Kazersky picked out the photo of Capt. Ara Mooradian as best matching the American he saw.

g) Balys Gajauskas was imprisoned in a Soviet mining camp in the Balkash area where he met two American inmates - one named Victor Shaeffer

h) Gen. Georgi Lobov was one of the commanders based in Manchuria with the Soviet 64th Fighter Aviation Corps, the main Soviet unit in North Korea and his chief deputy Col. Victor Alexandrovich Bushuyev both said American POWs were present in Soviet prisons during and after the Korean war.

i) Artur Roopalu said he spent two days in a transit camp near Vladivostok with two Americans in September 1951

j) A former Gulag inmate now living in Moscow said he met an American pilot from the Korean War in a camp at Zimka. Shown a number of photos, analysts say it was Lt. Donald E. Bell.

k) Col. Alexander Orlov in Pyongyang, Viktor Bushuyev in Antung and Col. Gavril Korotkov said that in

Khaharovsk he was one of the participants in the interrogations of American POWs in Korea.

l) 49 interrogation reports have been located in the Soviet archives. Later the Russians said 262 American aviators were interrogated by Russians, but they were only able to find interrogation reports on 56 American POWs. Some of the names were: Col. John K. Arnold Jr., Col. Harold Fischer, Lt. Col. Edwin L. Heller, Col. Walker Mahurin, 2nd Lt. Michael DeMoyno, Lt. Smith, Lt. Harvey, MSGT Louis Bergman, Capt. Joseph Han, pilot Dedzin Kunega

l) Col. Georgy Kuzmich Plotnirov worked as a military field advisor in North Korea and an interpreter who spoke English admitted interrogating some American POWs.

m) Evgenii Pepelyaev was one of 15-Soviet pilots led by Gen. Blagoveshchenski given the task of forcing an American F-86 to land unscathed so it could be shipped to mother Russia.

n) Marshal Rodion Yakovlovich Malinovsky was commander-in-chief of the Far East Military District, known as the 7th Directorate-the 7th Special Propaganda Department its mission to extract useful information and intelligence from Americans taken prisoner in the Korean War. Hundreds of American POWs had been processed through Khabarovsk interrogation facility throughout the 3 year war. The American POWs started their journey to the Soviet Union at a POW collection point at Paekut-San, a famous mountain on the Manchurian-North Korean border, from there by train to the port of Posyet, then north through Ussurijsk to Khabarovsk.

o) Chinese volunteer in Korea, Xu Ping Hwua headed a Division-level prisoner-capture team said he personally turned over 3

(Continued on page 5)

say were captured, interrogated by Soviet intelligence agents and sent to China. [Ambassador Toon must know that there are about 90 Soviet prisons where Americans have been seen, held alive, over many years. Toon went to Moscow in the summer of 1992, spent 4 days, sent two teams to two Soviet prisons and then announced that Yeltsin mis-spoke. The State Department's Director, Office of Soviet Union Affairs, Alexander R. Vershbow was confronted with a list of reports taken from the State Department's own archive, entitled "Americans Detained in the USSR". These reports outlined the 90 Soviet prisons where Americans had been reportedly, held alive. He responded in writing on August 16, 1990 about the sites where Americans were incarcerated in the Soviet Union by saying, "We have found no evidence to corroborate these reports." This generic attitude of State Department officials, who step forward making stated public assurances, about the validity of live American prisoner data they hold SECRET, needs to be challenged. Because the stated public assurances can not be supported by the evidence, and this needs to be exposed. Please note that **The Insider** and my associates met with Yuri E. Bokanov the Third Secretary and

Viacheslov N. Matousov, Counslor at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. on September 20, 1991 and outlined 90 Soviet prisons we wanted to visit to talk to guards and review prison records to learn the fate of Americans who were reportedly held alive and seen alive by other prisoners who were released.

19. On 3/3/87 in response to an inquire to Richard Armitage's office, he responded with a list of the 389 Americans who were captured and/or seen alive the day before the "BIG & LITTLE SWITCH"-prisoner release operations. These Americans who were not released, had been seen alive by released American POW's, the day before, in Korean prisons.

20. Dr. Paul Cole of the Rand Corporation in December 1991 researched, a \$60,000.00 study, assigned to his company by Alan Ptak, the Secretary for POW/MIA Affairs. The Rand study related only to the Korean War MIA/POW issue and contains the most current opinions and views of intelligence related to Americans who were captured alive and unreleased.

21. On July 3, 1992 the L.A. Times Newspaper carried a story about American POW's, captured in Korea who were taken to

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others held in China. The story also shows a photo of Fecteau who was not freed until 1971.

11. In a document called "Communist mistreatment of U.S. prisoners of war" dated 1954, there are questions asked of released POW's about "OVERT SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE KOREAN WAR"- "Did you see any Russians while you were in North Korea? Were they in uniform? What were those Russians doing in North Korea? Manning AA? Flying aircraft? Advising NKPA and CCF?" This body of evidence, POW debriefings, is still held classified.

12. In a new book "Rangers in Korea" by Robert Black who lives in Carlisle, PA., it outlines some U.S. contact with Soviet forces in Korea.

13. In the December 1953 issue of U.S. News & World Report is outlined the disappearance of 944 missing GI's in Korea.

14. On 2/1/73 Avraham Shifrin testified before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary at a hearing entitled "U.S.S.R. LABOR CAMPS" about his June 6, 1953 to June 6, 1963 time in a concentration camp in Kazakhstan. His opening remark-"First I must ask you to excuse my English, because I cannot speak like you. I learned my English in concentration camps and first my teachers were kidnapped American officers." Mr. Shifrin still operates a Research Center in Jerusalem, Israel, in 1992 that studies concentration camps of the USSR.

15. In hearing records of the 93 Congress (second session) Report No. 93-771, page 88, January 29, 1974 comes these remarks by witness, Mr. Wu. He said, "I can recall an episode in 1960 when I was a student at Tsinghua and went for...a study trip to a factory in Tsingtao, a city in Shantung Province. There I saw around 80 Westerners undergoing labor in that factory. I asked a Chinese worker in that factory, 'Who are

those foreigners?' He told me: 'Some of them are former missionaries who served as foreign spies, and some of them are U.S. POW's from the Korean war. They are those stubborn elements that refuse to repent.'"

16. In the 1958 Ukrainian Review has a list of about 90 Soviet prison/concentration camps.

17. In a Soviet internal publication called Na Strazhe is a story by Major Amirov dated May 9, 1991 that interviews a Soviet officer in a veteran hospital near Sverdlovsk, now called Ekaterenberg. The Story tells about Grigorii Matevosovich Dzhagarov who put on a Chinese uniform in 1952 and went to North Korea to head an AA unit who's mission was to shoot down and capture American aircraft and pilots for shipment to the USSR. This story is written from an AA officers point of view. Maj. Amirov also has located Soviet witnesses who were at the "Secret Window" at the Soviet-China boarder through which Americans captured in Korea crossed into Soviet control. He also has located Soviets who were on the secret coach train that transported captured US POW's to debriefing sites inside Russia. (Ambassador Malcolm Toon gave Maj. Amirov's name to his Soviet counterparts in the Joint U.S.-Russian Commission meetings. Around the first of August 1992 Maj. Amirov was then called before a military tribunal. **The Insider**, ISSUE #30 dated August 1, 1991 outlines this Soviet Secret Order to take captured Americans and their equipment in Korea to be shipped to Russia.

18. When Boris Yeltsin announced on June 12, 1992 that Americans missing from Korea may have fallen into Soviet hands and delivered a letter to the Senate Select Committee. Attached to the letter was a list of 536 names discovered in the Soviet KGB archives. In this list were the names of 125 GI's missing in Korea who Russian officials

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Project: Unauthorized Entry

The Live POW Lobby of America sponsors trips back to Vietnam and Laos to look for the Americans who were captured alive but not released. We provide maps and put you with a team of searchers in an area where there are of live sighting reports. You stay in a hotel at night but search for POWs during the day. We have a search team advisory group that will help you with every detail. We have sent 16 teams in the last 2 years into Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Russia, and Cuba.

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The Live POW Lobby of America
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American pilots to the Soviets

p) 11 men who were never repatriated were named in Soviet documents, proving they were alive in their custody:

A/IC Alvin D. Hart Jr., 1st Lt. Henry D. Weese, 1st Lt. Paul E. Van Voorhis, MSGT Johnny M. Johnson, Capt. Charles E. McDonough, *** SGT Louis H. Bergmann, Capt. Halbert C. Unruh, Capt. Albert G. Tenney*, SGT Albert J. Reid Jr., 2nd Lt. Charles A. Harker, 1st Lt. Robert F. Niemann**.

*Tenney died in the vicinity of Myagou field, a Soviet airfield just inside Manchuria, according to the Russians

**Niemann died in the Slodzio

(Sinuju) Region, the Russians assert, based upon their records.

***Russian records state he died December 18, 1950

q) Hearsay Information (second hand) Avraham Shifrin said a Gen. Djagadze who was assigned to North Korea during the war in a unit commanded by Joseph Stalin's son, Vasili, told him that during the Korean War he had ferried six U.S. pilotprisoners from Korea to Kansk, in the former Soviet Union.

r) Russian witnesses confirm that one advanced U.S. helicopter was shipped back to Moscow and three operational F-86s were dismantled, crated and shipped back to Moscow.

s) Col. Grigorij Pavlovich Derskiy who was an aid to the Soviet Ambassador to North Korea made arrangements for American POWs to be shipped to the Soviet Union.

t) Giorgi Matveyevich Leivikov said two Americans landed yards away from his gun emplacement. He said they were captured and taken by rail north of the Tumen River near the city of Barabash in the Soviet Union.

u) Valerij Petrovich Pavlenko a former Gulag inmate near the village of Susman in the Magadan region of Siberia was in prison with American Korean War POWs in 1979.

v) Soviet Lt. Col. Michael Golienewski defected and told of American POWs held in Verkuta from WWII and the Korean War.

ONE OF THE MOST OVERLOOKED AND UNTEMPERED DATABASES OF INTELLIGENCE ON POWS WHO WERE TAKEN TO THE SOVIET UNION FOR TECHNICAL EXPLOITATION AND THOSE WHO CROSS OVER TO WORK FOR THE OTHER SIDE IS THE BODY OF DATA CONTAINED IN THE DEBRIEFINGS OF EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET DEFACTORS.

w) Vladimir Trotsenko reported that he saw U.S. servicemen in a Soviet military hospital near Arsenyev in the Russian Far East who may be the crew of a U.S. bomber downed November 6, 1951 or these Americans may have been Korean War POWs.

RETURNEE STATEMENTS:

(Continued on page 6)

a) A USAF lieutenant was questioned at Sinuiju shortly after capture and was taken later to Antung, Manchuria, where he was interrogated 8 to 10 times by Russians

b) Another POW told how a Russian General Officer attempted to question him at length about USAF techniques & equipment.

c) Fred Fink, a Marine Captain reported being interrogated by a mountainous Russian woman.

d) Capt. Lawrence Bach, was questioned by Soviet Officers.

e) Lawrence V. Bach Jr. was questioned by a Soviet Officer with the help of an English-speaking Japanese interpreter.

f) Lt. Ernest C. Dunning Jr said two Russian interrogators.

g) Lt. Roland W. Parks was released from a prison in China in May 1955-he parachuted into a Soviet military zone in Manchuria on September 4, 1952-he was held back after the war and a Russian told him they were taking him to Moscow.

h) Marine Corporal Nick Flores was mistaken as an F-86 pilot was turned over to Soviet military interrogators at an airfield near Antung, Manchuria and was questioned for four hours by Russians.

i) Six repatriated Marine POWs were taken into Manchuria for medical care and/or interrogation: PVT. Alberto PizarroBaez, CPL. Nick Flores, MSGT Frederick J. Stumpges, 2nd Lt. Carl R. Lundquist, 1st Lt. Felix L. Ferranto, Col. Frank H. Schwable.

j) Lee Kyu Hyon was the North Korean soldier who served as an interpreter for POW Gen. William Dean. Gen Dean was sent to Moscow in September 1950 according to Maj. Mun Man Sun who was taken prisoner in October 1951 and interrogated by U.S. debriefers. The chronology of Dean's movements after capture could lead to a detailed explanation of his time in Russia.

k) George Rogers gave debriefers a list

of 60 men who had been in Camp 5, who were not released including Roger Dumas. Walter O. EnBom and Cecil V. Preston also reported on Dumas.

l) Pvt. Wildon East sent a post card July 1, 1992 stating that he was a POW in North Korea-he went MIA September 1950.

m) Cho Chang-Ho was a POW missing in North Korea until he appeared in Seoul in October 1994.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

1. On 12/1/89 The Washington Times Newspaper outlined in a story by Mark A. Sauter giving details about Ronald Van Wees who may have been shipped to Siberia. In addition this news article details 6 declassified CIA reports that track Americans captured in Korea, moved through China and then into the USSR. Mark has written a book released September 11, 1992 called "Soldiers of Misfortune".

2. Arnaud de Borchgrave, Editor-In-Chief of The Washington Times wrote to a letter on 12/12/89. He stated, "As you are well aware, newly obtained declassified government records, along with various other sources, revealed eyewitness accounts of American POWs in the Soviet Union, China, and North Korea."

3. On 7/13/90 The Washington Times outlined in a story by Major Garrett quotes retired Lt. Gen. Eugene Tighe, the former Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency in the Reagan administration as saying, "Let me say that intelligence reports I received left no doubt at all to me that American POWs left North Korea to go to the Soviet Union and China." The story showed copies of once SECRET CIA file documents that tracked the movement of U.S. POW's to China & Russia, who were captured in Korea.

4. On 10/1/85 the CIA released to 11 documents it was holding in its data base

about Americans who were in China and in the USSR, all who were captured in Korea.

5. On 10/21/91 acquired from the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas was a July 18, 1955 "MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT" written on the "Subject: Americans Detained in the Soviet Union" by "John Foster Dulles". The MEMO said, "On July 16 the American Embassy in Moscow gave the Foreign Office a list of eight American citizens about whose detention in the Soviet Union we have information from returned prisoners of war." (There is other information at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library that contains presidential papers and "Another document concerning World War II prisoners of war held by the Soviet Union is still securityclassified" wrote David J. Haight the Archivist.)

6. On page #8 of a once CONFIDENTIAL CIA document it references a sighting in North Korea on 10/12/79 of labors observed on a collective farm. Of the 50 labors, "one was definitely identified as Caucasian; Eight to ten others also appeared to (be) Caucasian." "...speculated with some degree of certainty that these were American prisoners of war." Mr. Marshall Jacob, a retired school teacher, from North Miami Beach, Fla. has documents located in the CIA data base on "American Citizens Detained in Russia". Mr. Jacob had spent the last 7 years studying the disappearance of a West Point Cadet, who according to CIA documents, ended up in a Soviet prison. Mr. Jacob indicated that he had located in Ct. the eyewitness, through a former prisoner of war association, who provided the CIA a sighting-in 1979-in Korea of US POW's.

7. On 3/1/91 "The Insider" (ISSUE #25) talked about GI's in Siberia-a summary of a story that appeared in the 1953 Esquire magazine written by Zygmunt Nagorski. The story gave extensive details of the names of the prison camps in China and the USSR where Americans captured in Korea were taken, as live prisoners.

8. Foreign Service Despatch #1716 dated March 23, 1954 from AMCONGEN, Hong Kong details 6-pages of a report on the subject "American POWs Reported en route to Siberia". This once SECRET report is the

THE INSIDER newsletter started publication in January 1982 and is written by a group of current and former intelligence officers who set up an educational fund to provide government officials and the general public with hard, factual proof that Americans were captured alive, in war, who were not released. The group publishes a monthly newsletter called **THE INSIDER** that reviews CIA documents, interviews intelligence officers, provides insight through analytical review of Prisoners of War sightings and discrepancy cases of captives who were not released. **THE INSIDER** is available in hard copy format on a subscription basis at \$24.00 for 12 issues; or using personal computers via phone modem on the military affairs section on COMPUSERVE, the POW Computer Network and the National Forget-Me-Not Association Computer Network. For a hard copy subscription, write to:

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report filed by U.S. Air Force Lt. Col O. Delk Simpson, a top intelligence officer who was an attache in Hong Kong. The Philadelphia Inquirer Newspaper on 7/15/90, page 6-A carried Col. Simpson's story written by Jill Stewart of the Los Angeles Times. The Washington Post in a story dated in 1985 written by George Wilson outlined how ex-attache Delk Simpson was working with the Pentagon to locate TOP-SECRET cables, that was missing among 1000's of SECRET papers.

9. On September 14, 1990, General Daniel Graham went on CBN TV and said, "The Soviets went through the POW camps in North Korea and took out the-Special Talent-U.S. POW's."

10. On 10/15/90 Insight Magazine published a story by Susan Katz Keating, about the Korean war downing on 1/12/53 of Air Force radio operator Steve Kiba who was not released until August 1955, along with 10

This information service is designed to help President Clinton's appointees and other officials understand that there are unresolved problems of Americans who were captured alive and taken prisoner (POWs), but who were not released.