

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 bio-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".

To order, send \$25.00 for each "Evidence Kit" to:

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

M146, N021, S127, S155, & S177 all reported on Ferguson.

Clearly, the code of conduct called for captured American POWs to try to escape and to resist their captors advances for military knowledge and to resist indoctrination,

but the code of conduct never defined the point at which NVA/VA troops were authorized to execute live American captives because they refused to cooperate or resisted or were ill.

E. Evans, James J.

C088 awakened by voice of American with Southern accent. He was delirious and incoherent. Individual did not respond to oral inquiries. Individual was heard to move about in the cell followed by a thud and a cry or whimper. Next morning during guards rounds a commotion commenced as guards looked into cell. More guards arrived & inspected cell. As C088 was taken to showers, movement indicated a stretcher was carried by. Cell then was scrubbed and cleaned.

F. Ford, Randolph W.

A038, B060, B096, B100, B101, B104, C018, C080, C086, C100, D009, D060, D062, D063, F032, F045, F047, F056, G006, G053, G057, J025, K050, L042, L045, M026, M074, M100, M110, M113, M118, M120, M131, N023, N024, R033, R039, R040, R041, R045, R046, R053, S027, S093, S095, S097, S104, S111, S117, V010, W065, W070, W073, and W074 all reported on him.

In general comments by DIA it states that he was seen in South NVN by Capt. Guy Gruters in a cave, but Capt. Gruters debriefing is not given. C101 last saw him in Vinh in staging camp, saw him on a stretcher in bad shape. D058 saw him carried out on a stretcher after receiving medication. F003 reports him on memory list of "Lonely Hearts", last seen in prison in Vinh area and had broken arm & internal injuries. F007 said he tried to escape with a cast on his leg, but was caught. I004 reports first hand that Ford was brought into camp 15 JUN 1968 and had a broken arm & complained of being constipated. The guards gave him a large pill and he went delirious shortly after taking the pill and passed out. He lost control of his bowels.

economic recovery - a recovery financed with U.S. dollars - before Hanoi was forced to release/tell us, what happened to these live American POWs (they held in their hands) it is suggested that you pass this data to them and ask that they pass it to their members, so they can help find the POW/MIAs. Not all POWs were executed!!

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Hershel Golber, one of President Clinton's advisors, who recommended the brushing aside of the unaccounted for POWs to allow U.S. business to enter Vietnam's market place, is quoted as saying in a meeting with Veterans, "We left some live POWs behind, but they are all now dead". The readers of THE INSIDER, disagree! Where are the hreathers - warm bodies? Don't be etherized or stupified or have deadened perceptions.

Sincerely,

Michael Van Atta-
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 P. O. Box 735
 Stewartstown, 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.

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:

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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

For your own copy send a \$10 contribution to:

The POW Educational Fund, Inc.
P.O. Box 735
Stewartstown, PA 17363

FACT: The Vietnamese Communist executed live American POWs

22. NSA Communication Intercept
1891548 Message Z071545ZJUL72 The NVN 37th Air Defense:

On 6 July (1972), the NVN 377th Air Defense Division (unlocated, lower Quang Binh Province). The 284th AAA regiment --- directed the execution of 10 Americans --- cadre shall be left behind to kill the 10 Americans --- complete the task and return. The 284th AAA Regiment departed Qyang Tri City on 5 July and is presently locating in the areas of Cam Lo, Dong Lon and Tan Vinh.

This message was first made public in the last several months by Jay Vieth, a

researcher who promotes the accurate interpretation of hard copy war-time documents. In Vieth's summary he promotes that the intelligence system was dysfunctional and in decay because when very valid data was received the management system was not prepared to use, what is called - the immediate action drill - to respond with action. Quite clearly, American lives may have been saved if a rescue team was standing at the ready, but instead: the intelligence system that collects real time data; put it in front of managers who have a care free attitude; communicates the message up and down the chain of command (using up valuable time) and when the decision is approved to act upon the data, it is too late. Then, to pour salt on the wound, the managers, cover-up their mistakes, failures and errors by saying that, "This is, how the system works".

FACT: The Vietnamese Communist did retaliation executions:

SUMMARY:

Does it fit into what we know about the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian Communist, that they would execute live captured Americans? Sure dose! So the Communists are the dirty rats, the had guys, the ones who killed people - live American POWs and then covered it up. The cover up continues today. In Bosnia this slaughter is called a WAR CRIME!!!

What happened to the Americans who were captured alive, but not released? Of the 2170 MIAs, about 225 were POWs!!!

This is the kind of information, that is, for the most part, to harsh for the average American to digest/understand. How American business can move forward with plans to do business with the Vietnamese Communist, before they account for the last known alive POWs (that Hanoi has refused to account for) is unbelievable. If you want to pass this information to two of the most responsible business groups that are aiding Vietnam in its

Later he heard a deep gasp and the guards came in & carried him out of the cell covered with a blanket. DIA said his remains were returned on 11/3/71 but not identified until 4/22/77.

G. Rich, Richard

S114 reported they were downed 10-12 miles South of Hanoi. After capture and while receiving medical attention S114 heard a single pistol shot in the area. He never saw nor heard of CDR Rich again. D. Yarbrough, William P., B096 reported first hand knowledge that his chute may not have opened. H096 also reported. Under additional comments it says, one good chute and one streamer. During W070's interrogation he was shown an interrogation hooklet with B096's name in blue and Yarbrough's name in red and the interrogator told that Yarbrough was dead.

The USAF list also showed deaths in captivity caused by the actions of inactions of the enemy or their allies.

H. Atterberry, Edwin L.

A035 reported first hand visual contact. DIA general comments state that he was last seen with John Dramest after recapture from escape attempt. He was tortured for trying to escape from the Zoo/Cu Loc (prison) on 10 MAY 1969. He was seen 4 hours after the escape attempt walking under guard but under his own power toward the chicken coop. Sounds of torture were later heard. Atterberry heard crying out "No - No, Not the salt again". Atterberry was a victim of Cuban busting or Castro program - in other words - the Cubans tortured him to death. 156 returnee's reported on him - his remains were returned 3/13/74.

I. Bosiljevack, Michael J.

O031, in December 1972 in the prison system told F069 that he believes Bosiljevack ejected himself from the aircraft and was alive at the ejection sequence. His life vest was inflated and he observed him in his chute several times during descent. An NV guard told O031 that his crewman was there and uninjured. M118 reported him as a PW in Cu Loc & the Zoo. O031 reported him as PW in HaLo & the Hilton. R039, R040, R046 & S097 all reported on him. NOTE: some current and

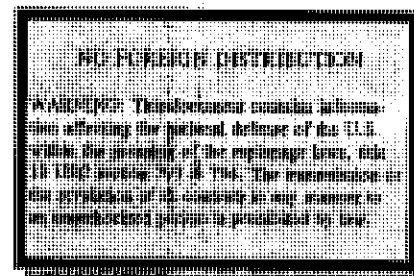
former intelligence officers say that he was taken to Russia where he died - was returned to Vietnam - and his remains were returned on 9/21/87.

J. Robertson, John L.

P060 who was shot down 10 SEP 66 revealed that an NV officer told him that Maj. Robertson had been killed. B104 heard his knowledge from P060. DIA comment says, "Added infoMAT73 - the fox said Robertson had died - he lived long enough to be brought to Hanoi where he soon died."

K. Sijan, Lance P.

He was reported by 129 returnees. He was last seen on a stretcher leaving the



area of HaLo in JAN 1969 - he was in need of medical attention and in poor health. The returnees were later told by English speaking official in charge of HaLo and by VN medical person - French speaking - that Sijan had been removed to a VN hospital where he died. S073 was told by Ernest G. Brace that he had heard that Sijan had died at an unknown location South of Hanoi. Sijan evaded capture for nearly 6 weeks and was awarded the Medal of Honor. His remains were returned on 3/17/74.

L. Waters, Samuel E. and Weskamp, Robert L.

In June 1967 B102 saw picture of 1st Lt. Waters ID card in a VN paper. W074 reports that here is a possible confusion between 1st Lt. Weskamp & Capt. Waters as he heard 2nd hand over VN radio that either Weskamp or Waters had died enroute to Hospital. VN radio broadcast a statement on 5 MAY 67 suggesting that Weskamp's last words were - spare my life - Voice of Viet-

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nam radio indicated Weskamp was injured during shootdown and died on operating table trying to save his life. Weskamp remains were returned 3/6/74 and Waters remains were returned 3/18/77 - they were both on the same F105.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

1. CSCI - 316/03130 - 71 2 November 1971

(VC) Quang Ngai Province Party Committee to Furnish Drugs to U.S. Prisoners of War to Facilitate Debriefings and to Induce Them to Work for the VC. Use of heroin and marijuana. VC agents bought 100 containers of heroin in Son Tinh District on 2 October 1971 and took them to a VC-control area for which she received VN\$5,000 in payment. The drugs will end up with the Province Security and Military Proselyting Sections, which are to work with the Province Medical Section in distributing the drugs to the POW's. After the latter have become addicted, they are to be completely debriefed on all military and political subjects and then induced to work for the VC. The Province Party Committee has ordered the Security and Military Proselyting Sections to use the POWs in the future to help the VC cause. Source added that he had seen U.S. POW's using drugs at the Dispensary.

FACT: No returnees were drug dependent

Given this data to be true a complete review of the medical records and debriefings of Vietnamese Doctors and medical treatment personnel would produce this evidence. The Vietnamese have refused, to date, to allow this to occur.

2. 20695CIA - internal use only
Intelligence Cable 28 July 67

Approximately 100 American prisoners were engaged every day in painting the Red River Bridge in Hanoi. DIA Comment: Source presumably refers to the Paul Doumer

Bridge.

FACT: No returnees painted this bridge

Given the high visibility of this bridge to every day foot and motor bike traffic, witness reporting would be at a high level while U-2 and A-11 photos could confirm the presence of Americans; thus conformation can be in U.S. records already or conformation can come by interviewing people who lived within eye shot of the bridge in 1967.

In the book - "Air Power in Three Wars" by William W. Momyer, on page 186 - are two photos captioned: Reconnaissance photo shows five of the original spans of the Paul Doumer bridge destroyed. Over 1,900 feet of the eastern portion of the bridge were destroyed by crews from the 355th and 388th TFWs. The lower photo shows partial rebuilding of the western portion which was damaged by attacks in October of the same year - 1967. (Thus, we were photographing the repair work.)

3. CS-311/08827-67 16 August 1967 (use of slave labor)

VC Reclamation of Land and Use of Prison Labor for Agricultural and Fishing Projects in An Xuyen Province. The manpower for these projects comes from a VC prison camp in the vicinity of VF805205 where about 25 civilians are detained. The head of this prison camp is known as Sau Loi. A civilian who was recently released from captivity at this camp revealed this information.

FACT: The VC used slave laborers
4. TDOS-314/16563-66 23 December 1966

Viet Cong use of three American prisoners of war for propaganda meetings with Montagnards in Quans Ngai Prov.. Between 20 and 25 October 1966 the VC forced three American POW's to participate in pro-

(Continued on page 5)

POWs.

20. From other government records:

a) On September 26, 1965 the National Liberation Front (NLF) announced over Hanoi Radio, the in captivity execution (and decapitation) of Capt. Hubert R. Versace (MIA 10/29/63) and Sergeant Kenneth M. Roraback (MIA 11/24/63).

b) On June 24, 1965 the NLF announced over Hanoi Radio, the in captivity execution of Sergeant Harold Bennett (MIA 12/29/64).

c) On May 23, 1967 the Viet Cong (VC) captured, tortured, executed and mutilated Lt. William M. Grammar and Sergeant Orville B. Frits. When the enemy position was taken, a few hours after their capture, the two were discovered to have been tortured, executed and mutilated.

d) On June 15, 1967 the VC announced over Hanoi Radio, the in captivity execution of a U.S. civilian, Gustav C. Hertz (MIA 2/2/65). Viet Cong Liberation Radio broadcast in Hanoi announced that Hertz, a captured American prisoner, had paid (his) blood debt to the Vietnamese people. On 9/24/67 the PRG gave the U.S. a list of those who died in captivity and Hertz's name was on the list.

FACT: The VC executed Americans
21. Document No. 1-20008 is Message 100916Z AUG 1976

Is a post-Indochina War cable from the American Embassy, Bangkok to Department of State, Washington, DC. The Embassy reports that an American returned from Saigon on August 1, 1976 (Herman McDonald) had no positive information on American POWs still in Vietnam. The following information was gleaned from interviews with the American. It goes on to say that there was one report of a rumor (information came to the American from a Vietnamese friend whose father-in-law is high "PRG" official, original source is reported to be 2 NVA who recently came South) that about 235 American prisoners were executed less than three weeks earlier (July 1973) in a prison in Ha Tay Province, North Vietnam. Note: This data was first published in the February/March 1995 issue of the U.S. Veteran Dispatch in a story written by Dr. Harvy Andrews. In the summary Andrews writes, "the United States is willing to sacrifice its citizens for trade and a political presence in Indochina (Vietnam)."

The Insider

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1972

Observation of the killing of one and capture of another U.S. Air Force Officer in North Vietnam in 1968. The pilot with the orange parachute fell into a bomb crater in a rice paddy East of Ba Don Town. A North Vietnamese girl had taken shelter in the crater and when she saw the pilot she panicked and tried to run. For an unknown reason, the pilot killed the girl with his pistol. By this time, the militiamen of a nearby village, including the brother of the dead girl, surrounded the pilot. When the brother of the dead girl saw that his sister had been killed by the pilot, he became enraged, ran ahead of the other militiamen to the crater, and killed the pilot by shooting him twice. Source said the pilot had been shot in the head and chest and his entire body was covered with blood. JPRC Comments: The description of the man allegedly killed matches quite well that of Captain William E. Powell, USAF, still MIA 8/17/68. Captain Arthur T. Hoffson, USAF is a confirmed prisoner of the North Vietnamese Government, was released 3/14/73.

FACT: Vietnamese civilians killed Americans

18. TDCS-DB-315/00629-73 24 January 1973

In March 1972 Near Ban Houay Lay, which is about 500 meters North of NVA Route 25B and 10 Km East of Ban Toumlan XC3268 the NVA saw a low flying U.S. OV-10 aircraft shot down by 37mm anti-aircraft artillery (AAA) fire. The pilot successfully parachuted from the aircraft, but while he was descending the 37mm AAA gunners continued to fire at him. Members of Binh Tram 39 hated reconnaissance pilots and this hatred apparently caused the gunners to fire on the descending pilot. The pilot was lying on the ground unconscious. He had a one-half inch puncture-type wound about

one-half inch below his right ear. The four NVA soldiers who had carried him to the checkpoint told that they vented their anger against the pilot by purposely dropping him onto a sharp bamboo stump when they stopped at the checkpoint. Correlating, location and type of aircraft to JPRC records indicates that the pilot seen by the source may be 1st Lt. Arthur H. Hardy who was shot down while piloting an OV-10 Aircraft on 14 March 1972. The pilot made last radio contact while in the vicinity of XC475708. Source was shown a number of photo's of captured personnel but did not select the photo of Lt. Hardy. Instead, he chose a photo of 1st Lt. Carter A. Howell as most nearly resembling the downed pilot he saw. But Howell was the pilot of an F4E which was lost on 7 March 1972 in the vicinity of XC652765

FACT: The NVA killed captureable Americans

19. From Newsweek October 11, 1965

Viet Cong guerrillas in a liberated area of South Vietnam had killed two American soldiers—a Captain and a Sergeant - in reprisal for the deaths of three Viet Cong agitator shot by the South Vietnamese in the coastal city of Da Nang. The slaying of the two Americans - Capt. Hubert Roque Versace, 28, of Baltimore, Md., and Staff Sgt. Kenneth Rorback, 33, of Fayetteville, N.C. - were not the first reprisal executions. Last June 24, Army Sgt. Harold Bennett, 24, of Perryville, Ark. was shot by his Communist captors only a few days after an accused Viet Cong terrorist died before a firing squad in Saigon. The reprisal slayings of Versace and Rorback were immediately branded by a State Department spokesman as an "act of wanton murder" in violation of the Geneva convention.

FACT: The VC executed American

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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.

Ever thought of going to look for the live POWs?

Call us today, because you can help. A two week trip costs about \$3500.

CONTACT

Michael Van Atta, Chairman
The Live POW Lobby of America
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paganda meetings. The Americans were made to speak and their statements were falsely translated in support of communist propaganda. For example, "fifty percent of the people in the United States are Communists." This was done at Ha Chau Village, Son Ha District.

FACT: American POWs were used for propaganda

5. TDCS-DB-317/01734-67 24 May 1967

Use of American Prisoners for Propaganda Purposes. On 22 April two Americans were taken to Ban Nakay Teu VH192552 to broadcast for the Pathet Lao

Radio. The Americans were being held captive in a cave at Kang Lit in the vicinity of VH1366531, usually made the trip every other month. The broadcasts may have been taped for future use.

FACT: American POWs were used for propaganda

6. FIR-317/09113-74 June-August 1970

Death of a U.S. prisoner of war at the Viet Cong K-71B hospital, 222th rear service group, Mimot District, Kompong Cham Province Cambodia. This report possibly describes the incident involving Army WO1 Michael Varnado, the pilot of a UH1H helicopter on a resupply mission on 2 May 1970. The POW died from a serious wound in his left thigh, which he had received when his UH1-A helicopter crashed in the Choam Kraview area. The POW was a Major in the U.S. Air Force, he was born in about 1947, he had blond hair and brown eyes. The hospital did not have the necessary medication to properly treat his wound and the POW died from an infection of his wound and from exhaustion. Varnado's remains were held back, returned from Hanoi August 1, 1989.

FACT: American POWs were not provided necessary medical care.

FACT: Hanoi moved his remains from Cambodia & withheld them.

7. FIR-317/09147-75 Late 1971

Khmer Communist execution of an American prisoner in late 1971. In late 1971, Phim, the commander of Khmer Communist Region 203 located in Southeastern Cambodia, sent a written order to the Region 203 hospital located in Phkar Dauns forest, Krauch Chhmar District (WU8936) Kompong Cham Province, ordering the hospital staff to kill, by injection, an American prisoner who was at the hospital. The American prisoner at the time of the order was in good health with the exception of having contracted malaria. Source saw the American prisoner injected with what he believes was lagartyl and witnessed his death a few minutes later. The source was shown a booklet entitled "Foreign Journalists Missing in Cambodia" and he immediately identified Sean Flynn as the journalist who was administered

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the lethal dose of medicine. Flynn was reported missing on 6 April 1970 in Svay Rieng Province and is depicted in the book as having thick eyebrows. The JPRC evaluation states that Flynn and CBS photographer Dana Stone were shot rather than given an injection, that they were executed in early February 1971.

FACT: The Communist executed five captive Americans.

8. FIR-317/09129-74 16 October 1974

In late 1967, an unidentified British Colonel was sentenced to death by the 8.17 Detention Camp Party Committee. By the Security Section COSVN, because he had refused to provide information during one year of indoctrination and interrogation. He was subsequently executed and buried in the area of the 8.17 Detention Camp at about XT1012693 in Phuoc An Village, Phuoc Ninh District, Tay Ninh Province. JCRC evaluates this report as correlating with the case of Mr. William Henry Wallis, British civilian.

FACT: The VC executed captives who refused to cooperate.

9. CS-317/09021/73 21 February 1973

Discovery of bodies of possibly 12 U.S. prisoners of war in VC Duy Xuyen District, VC Quang DA Special Zone. Farmers in Xuyen Khuong village reported the discovery of 12 bodies in shallow open graves. They appeared to have been stabbed or bayoneted to death some days earlier because of the horrible stench. The local farmers believed that the bodies may have been fully buried at one time, but that the rains or a rise in the river level may have washed away a part of the soil.

FACT: The VC executed captive Americans.

10. TDCS-314/13929-71 30 December 1971

Trial of a U.S. prisoner by a Viet Cong Court in Cang Long District, Vinh Sinh Province. One U.S. Negro prisoner of war and two Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) POWs. Huynh Van Ngo, judge of the VC Tra Vinh People's Court, presided over the meeting. He is the Chief of the Region Security Committee.

FACT: The VC put Americans on trial.

11. CS-311/13796-66 14 October 1966

Viet Cong mass execution of Long-Term Political Prisoners. On 28 August 1966 the VC sentenced and put to death 70 persons of the government of Vietnam who had been detained at VC Tuy Hoa 1 District 1 Reindocination camp since 1963. The camp is located near Mua spring CQ063276 in Hoa Thinh District (This data is equivalent to Hieu Xuong District, Phu Yen Province).

FACT: The VC executed prisoners.

12. FIR-311/03619-73 6 September 1973

Harsh treatment of prisoners in Khmer insurgent prison camps in Kompong Cham and Kampot Provinces of Cambodia. In one instance the KI executed 40 prisoners. Prisoners were often beaten to death. The KI cadre in charge called the facility "prison number 204".

FACT: In captivity executions were common place.

13. Intelligence Information Report 245 23 July 1971

In mid-October 1970, an American F4-H Phantom jet was shot down by an Anti-Aircraft battalion. One pilot landed in Ban Cuoi Village, Vinh Linh District, Quang Binh Province, North Vietnam, and was killed by the local forces there. The other pilot landed near Hill 730, but his parachute was caught in the trees and he dangled in the air. A member

of an infantry battalion guarding the supply station heard the pilot speak into a portable radio he was carrying in an apparent attempt to contact his base and call for help. Fearing that an American rescue operation might lead to bombing and destruction of the supply station, the Binh Tram guards shot and killed the pilot. The papers found on the dead man's body identified him as a 32-year old Air Force Major. Source heard that during the first 10 months of 1970, the anti-aircraft battalion had shot down a total of 34 enemy planes and that all of the pilots of the downed planes had been killed.

FACT: Angry civilians and NVA troops killed Americans

14. Message 140950Z 14 Sept 1965

On 18 July a villager working in the vicinity of a cave about 1000 meters East of San Nong Kou VH1958 where two American pilots were held prisoner was told by a North Vietnamese lieutenant that 20 meters from the cave were the unmarked graves of two Americans, who were stabbed in the neck at 1202 hours on July 17. On 12 July eight jets hit San Nong Kou burning all the houses and killing two high ranking North Vietnamese officers. The pilots were executed in retaliation for the jet strike.

FACT: The PL and VC did do retaliation executions.

15. TDCS-DB-315/01495-71 23 March 1971

Execution of two U.S. prisoners of war by Viet Cong in Takeo Province, Cambodia. On 5 February 1971 the two Vietnamese prisoners and two Cambodian prisoners dressed in civilian clothes were ordered to dig four graves. That same evening the two Americans and the two fatigue-clad Cambodians were taken to the edge of the graves and shot. The bodies fell into the prepared graves and the prisoners who had dug the graves filled them again. DIA Comment - on the night of 16 January contact with the enemy at TA EEC Mountain VIC VS947689 resulted in the deaths of seven U.S. soldiers. Two other soldiers, whom the JPRC has identified as 1st Lt. Gerald F. Kinsman and Sgt. James A. Harwood, were MIA.

FACT: The VC executed Americans.

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:

Michael Van Atta,
P.O. Box 735
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16. Unnumbered Document May 1968

U.S. pilot killed by North Vietnamese Air Defense Unit. In late May 1968 source observed a U.S. pilot making a parachute descent into Ban Sat Rice Field WJ691526 of That Kghia Hamlet, Son Loi Village, Binh Xuyei District, Vinh Phuc Province, North Vietnam. The pilot was shot and killed while making his descent by a North Vietnamese Army (NVA) 12.7mm Anti-Aircraft unit at Hung Canh Bridge WJ687525. The pilot's body had three wounds in the head and seven wounds in the left leg. The Anti-Aircraft unit said they had shot him while parachuting because they were afraid that he might kill someone in an attempt to escape capture once he landed.

FACT: The NVA killed captureable Americans

17. CS-317/091-1/72 12 December

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