

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".

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Michael Van Atta, Director
The POW Educational Fund
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the POW/MIA issue--according to Mr. Clinton and his people. Anybody and everybody can see that Hanoi is lying and Hanoi is unchallenged by the Clinton administration.

In October 1994 analysts at the DPMO (Defense Prisoner of War and Missing in

Action Office) under the direction of General James W. Wold, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (POW/MIA Affairs) began a comprehensive review to examine all information both wartime & post-war intelligence, in a cases-by-case review. The purpose for the review (over 20 years after the Vietnam War ended) was to decide which POW/MIA cases are unresolved or unaddressed by Hanoi, in which there is clear intelligence that Hanoi has knowledge on the cases, which Hanoi has refused to provide--either the live man, his remains or a complete explanation as to what happened to that individual (who was in Hanoi's hands at one point in time). The DPMO acknowledges that the POW/MIAs made a sacrifice in service to their country that will be honored forever by all Americans. On December 11, 1995 Jim Wold personally signed and sent each POW/MIA family (next-of-kin) a letter outlining the "next step" that needs to be taken, in an attempt to resolve the case of their missing loved one.

Of the 2170 cases of POW/MIAs the DPMO carries as open, 1101 as POW/MIA and 1069 as KIA/BNR (Killed-in-Action/Bodynot-Recovered). Hanoi could easily solve 965 cases because North Vietnamese troops were at the loss location and/or have knowledge of the missing some who were lead away alive as POWs but, Hanoi has failed to account for them. Why? Why?

The "NEXT STEP" involves challenging Hanoi & Laos to be responsible for Americans they held in their hands. The following list of names is the DPMOs list, started by General Vessey, in August 1987, and added to by DIA, with deletions and additions over the last 8 years (1987-1995)

Priority Discrepancy Cases-as of
August 30, 1995

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.

what purpose they were held back. Such as Soviet Lt. Col. Michael Golienevski and Czech General Jan Sejna-both who defected with this knowledge. Both gave their knowledge of a covert program to use captured Americans in chemical, biological, radiation exposure experiments and experiential mind control drugs. These defectors who point at medical records as a source of accounting for select Manchurian candidates, is omitted from the case-by-case study.

Why were all these factors purposefully omitted? Because this information is still highly classified and/or the study of this information did not fit into the time table allowing for timely completion of the study and/or this information lead to conclusions that contradicted the study findings. The "next step" reporting of the study, concludes that there are, in fact, leads that need to be followed up, that were not done the first time, when the case was investigated in the field or analytical reviews (done previously) missed the correlation of post-capture information. Canted in the study is the foregone conclusion that there are no live "BREATHERS" left to locate and the main focus on the "next step" conclusions are aimed at locating the remains of the missing man at or near the crash site. There appears to be no recommendation to following up of any possibility of live survivors - the leads that indicate that an individual was captured alive and held alive in a prison camp. All next step recommendations start at the crash site and not the last known alive prisoner holding site (POW camps).

While most of America feels, that all that can be done is being done and that the Clinton administration's stated assurance is that there are no POW/MIA leads that are not being followed-up, these notions cannot be supported by the case-by-case comprehensive study, nor the August 30, 1995 DPMO list of last known alive discrepancy cases. Clearly, Hanoi had captured several of these men alive and held them alive in their hands, but have failed to account for them through release, physical evidence or witness statements.

In light of these facts, the Clinton administration should halt all steps to im-

prove diplomatic and economic ties with Vietnam. In fact, reverse already taken steps, to rub Hanoi's face in the dirt of their lies.

-On July 2, 1993 Hanoi was rewarded, the U.S. asked the IMF to allow Vietnam's delinquent IMF loan to be re-written.

-On July 20, 1993 The State Department posted 3 mid-level diplomats in Hanoi.

-On February 3, 1994 the U.S. imposed "trade embargo" against U.S. businesses trading with Vietnam, was lifted.

-On July 11, 1995 the U.S. normalized relations with Vietnam at a formal ceremony at the White House--(no MIA families were invited to attend).

These are the facts presented by the Department of Defense on November 13, 1995 before the National Security Committee: "The Clinton Administration claims that 67 Americans have been accounted for in his administration, when the actual number was 7." From JAN'93 through SEP'95 only 32 remains were returned, but not all identified. So, while DPMO spokesmen/speech writers and testimony writers all claim outstanding success in numbers, they are, in fact, counting remains identified under the Clinton years that were actually turned in during prior administrations. Clinton needs to be challenged to stop lying and start accounting for POW/MIAs!

Sincerely,



Michael Van Atta

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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among the high priority cases, but clearly shows that the Lao and the Vietnamese have direct first hand knowledge of him but have refused or failed to bring forward an account for him.

Completely left out is signal intelligence where the NSA captured the enemy talking about men they captured, who were not released and have not been accounted for. Such as these:

A. Edward A. Dickson-
MESSAGE #29033Z JAN 66 and #281239Z JAN 66 MESSAGES state that "pilot captured alive...in Quang Binh Province and pilot's name is Edward A. Dickson."

B. David R. Magen-MESSAGE
210530Z OCT 66 and 210605Z OCT 66

MESSAGE states that "Captured the pilot, he is American, brethren met the pilot, he is American."

C. John W. Armstrong-
MESSAGE 070543Z JUN .. states that a "Soviet...news article with segment on U.S. MIA's including a Colonel Armstrong, who was shot down on 9 November 1967."

Completely left out of the discussions and conclusions is reference to the "last transmissions" collection that the Pentagon maintains in SECRET, where the last communication radio transmissions are voice recorded.

Covered up by what is called a higher level of security clearance, are the facts that were learned from photos taken by spy satellite-the imagery on May 23, 1994 allowed the DPMO to re-locate or re-define some exact crash site locations. Located in Col. Frank Gould's file was the clear statement that the crash site coordinates were changed based upon new "imagery of the crash site...the crash was changed from 84QUH950020 to 48QUG862840 and the Province/District changed from Houaphan/Houamuang to Xi-angkhoang/Nonghet."

Also, hidden is any covert action taken on the ground in S.E. Asia handled "out of the office" by (NGIC) that may have secured the release of or information about live Americans. Such as Denry Ball and Winfrey. This intelligence collection was left out of the study. These men, both late returnees-in 1981 Winfrey returned and in 1986-87 Ball returned.

The study leaves out "known defectors"-men who's names were left off of the National Vietnam Memorial in Washington, DC. Such as Michael LaPorte and McKinley Nolan.

Also, hidden from the study are any high level defectors who speak of a policy of keeping back live American POWs and for

(55 cases are still unresolved of the 196 Vietnam only cases)
0054 James H. McLean
0094 David S. Demmon, Charles A.

Dale
0213 George I. Mims, Jr.
0242 Cecil J. Hodgson
0258 Donald S. Newton
0267 Delbert R. Peterson
0344 Louis Buckley, Jr.
0372 William Ellis, Jr.
0386 Roosevelt Hestle, Jr.
0453 Lawrence B. Tatum
0529 Daniel L. Niehouse **
0607 Burt C. Small, Jr.
0644 John S. Hamilton
0647 Roger D. Hamilton
0656 Michael J. Estocin
0678 Carlos Ashlock
0703 Walter F. Wroblecki
0706 Kenneth F. Backus, Elton L.

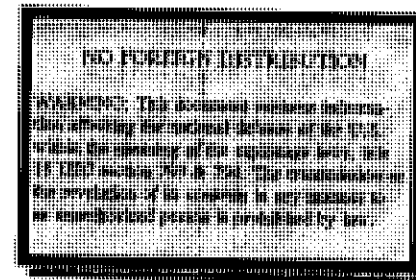
Perrine
0723 DiReyes Ibanez
0728 Robert L. Platt, Jr.
0805 Charles Lane, Jr.
0867 Paul L. Fitzgerald, Jr. Olin Har-
grove, Jr.
0928 Herbert O. Brennan
0930 Michael Millner
0997 William D. Johnson
1046 Jerry L. Roe, Harry W. Brown,
Wade L. Groth, Alan Gunn
1065 Robert W. Hunt
1112 Walter A. Cichon
1131 John W. Held
1205 Walter R. Schmidt, Jr.
1244 Donald R. Fowler, Steven M.
Hastings, Peter J. Russell
1258 Humberto Acosta-Rosario
1274 Dallas R. Pridemore
1308 Dickie W. Finley
1329 San D. Francisco
1388 John M. Brucher
1456 Donald L. Sparks
1572 Gary B. Scull
1598 Eugene L. Wheeler
1668 Douglas F. Strait
1723 Clive G. Jeffs
1747 David P. Soyland
1748 Danny D. Entrican
1816 Thomas D. Dunlop
1820 Larry F. Potts

1868 Larry K. Morrow 1927
Daniel V. Borah, Jr.

** POW at Homecoming and not originally last known alive.

So who are these men and what are their stories? How did men who were on this list get picked to be easily accounted for cases, over all other cases? Here are a few examples:

CASE 0094
Dale, Charles A., Lt., USA -
6/9/65, VS, Home - Phoenix, AZ, Age-5/5/37



Demmon, David S., SP4, USA -
6/9/65, VS, Home - Venice, CA, Age-
11/30/40

The OV-1 Dale and Demmon were flying disappeared over Vinh Binh on an electronic sensor surveillance operation. A defector provided intelligence and

knowledge of their capture.

CASE 0529
11/25/66 SV
Niehouse, Daniel L. Civilian

He worked as an auto salesman in Saigon for the Ford Motor Company. While traveling by auto, 10 miles NE of Bien Hoa in Long Khanh Province he was stopped and taken captive. Two other civilians (Thomas R.

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Scases and Robert W. Nonahan) who were released 1/1/67 reported Niehouse alive and in good health. A defector who reviewed the Volume I pre-capture photo album positively identified 22 Americans including Niehouse. His name is on-PRG list as DIC 4/12/67.

CASE 0607

Small, Burt C. E4 USA
3/6/67 SV Home-Savannah, GA. Age-9/2/46

Small's Special Forces unit was involved in a firefight and he was captured, with a leg wound. He was last seen being led away alive by his Vietnamese captors. Robert Garwood, released in 1979, was questioned by the Viet Cong about Small. Clearly, Vietnam knows his fate.

Clearly, these 55 cases are the hard core discrepancy cases that show that Hanoi has not accounted for the Americans they had in their hands. HANOI'S REFUSAL TO ACCOUNT FOR THEM CAN HARDLY BE CALLED PROGRESS.

During the Vietnam War and some say, still today, Hanoi controls large areas of Laos. Laos is where the Ho Chi Minh trail (a military supply route) moved men and weapons from North Vietnam to South Vietnam. The DPMO says that in Laos Vietnamese troops controlled 80% of the area over which Americans were shot down and captured. The DPMO goes further to state that is was the policy of the Pathet Lao (Communist Lao troops) and Vietnamese policy for Laos to turn over all captured Americans to Hanoi troops. Captured enemy documents and archived records

from Laos and Vietnam bare out this policy of turning over all live American POWs to Vietnamese control. CIA documents show clearly that Lao government officials cooperated in turning over captured Americans to Hanoi. Thus, Hanoi should be accountable in at least 80% of the losses in Laos. The DPMO then created the following list of Discrepancy Cases--Laos.

As of August 30, 1995, the following 133 cases are still unresolved. This list includes those officially carried as POWs at Homecoming in 1973, men who we believe survived their incident, as well as cases where there is evidence that the other side should have knowledge of the incident.

POW at Homecoming:

0018 Eugene H. DeBruin
0079 Charles E. Shelton
0084 David L. Hrdlicka
Last Known Alive:

0070 Arthur D. Baker, James W.

Lewis

0233 Don C. Wood
0253 Oscar Mauterer
0275 David H. Holmes
0297 James W. Gates, John W.

Lafayette

0323 William F. Mullen
0370 Warren P. Smith, Jr.
0480 Raymond Echevarria, James
E. Jones, Eddie L. Williams
0536 Russell P. Bott, Willie E.

Stark

0606 Ralph L. Carlock
0720 Timothy R. Bodden, Ronald J. Dexter, John G. Gardner, Stephen P. Hanson, Billy R. Laney
0750 Leo E. Seymour
0947 Gary H. Fors

(Continued on page 5)

platforms; the National Ground Intelligence Center reports on covert action; and Defectors Debriefing Report.

Completely obscured from view are the 1973 returned POWs debriefings, where they talked about their first hand and hearsay knowledge of other POWs-EGRESS REPORTS-such as these:

74. Jordan, Larry W.

S106 heard on Peking radio and read in the Peking Bulletin that an A-3B had been shot down between Hainan and China and the crew was captured alive. (see #72, #77 & #67)

75. Musselman, Steve

W128 picked up hearsay information in the Cu Loc/Zoo that he was in the system. Other aircraft saw a good chute.

76. Patterson, James K. A039, B096, C077, E034, L042, M113, R045, S095, S103, S124, and W070 all reported on Patterson. D050 believed in radio contact with friendlies for several days after shoot down, he was alive on ground after shoot down. M022 believes he saw a photo of Pattersons ID card in newspaper. M101 states that in late 1967 a NV interrogator known as Onizz told him Patterson had been injured

but was well now. Maj. Dewey Smith & 1Lt Ron Hasman may have more. M110 was in the air & heard Patterson on radio after shoot down. Data on Smith & Hasman not given.

Off the map information given by Maj. Lawrence R. Bailey who was captured and held as a prisoner at Sam Neua, the Pathet Lao headquarters, until his negotiated release August 15, 1962 was left out of the comprehensive review. He was told by his captors that another member of his crew was being held and that the information he provided would be check with this other crew member's statements. Bailey was shown the wallet of WO Edgar Weitkamp. In 1991 when the graves were excavated Weitkamp's remains were missing. In 1977 Weitkamp's photo appeared in a PL propaganda film turned over to the JCRC in Bangkok Thailand by a (UNSPECIFIED) Friendly Foreign Intelligence Service. In 1992 some of the contents of Weitkamp's wallet were discovered in two Hanoi museums and archives, as well as 15 photos related to the crash. Bailey's debriefing is still classified and not included in Weitkamp's file. Although the NSA had 2 radio intercepts that they say, reported the shoot down, the NSA reports were left out of Weitkamp's file. Weitkamp's cases is not

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along side the Vietnamese-POWs captured in Laos were turned over to North Vietnam for handling.)

Very clearly by looking at the list one can be assured that some knowledge of the loss was reported by the enemy field unit to its military headquarters by telephone or by radio. These lines of communication were taped for data by U.S. intelligence. Also, photos of some POWs were published in communist publications or their capture was acknowledged (sometimes by name) in news articles. Some POWs were used to make radio broadcasts for propaganda purposes. Items carried by these men in their pockets at the time they were lost, showed up in museums, in Vietnam and Laos. Guards, food service personnel and medical treatment personnel, who had direct contact with these men, defected and told of their first hand encounters with these men - picking their pictures out of photo albums and providing their names. Rescue choppers in the area took photos of the men at the point of capture. CCN, CCC and CCS teams observed these men in captivity, but were unable to rescue them. Captured enemy records taken from enemy soldiers contained letters POWs had written or enemy lists with their name marked as captured.

This list of names is not a theory, but a calculated intelligent estimate, based upon the DIA/DPMO database, of knowledge at the point of lost, enemy transmissions, and post capture records that clearly show enemy knowledgeability and therefore accountability. It is not an allegation that these men may have been captured, but a statement of fact, that they were in the enemies hands. It is not a baseless allusion nor an anomaly that is vague based upon the interrupters view point, but clearly, a statement of facts. These records are the Defense Intelligence Agency's, own record - its database.

For President Bill Clinton to refuse to act on these facts, for these men and their families who seek to learn what happened to them (once the enemy captured them) is a mortal sin. No one in the Clinton White House can deny that this list was produced under their watch, oversight or management, as the list is dated August 30, 1995.

In addition on December 11, 1995 Gen. Wold, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (POW/MIA Affairs) sent each and every POW/MIA family (next-of-kin) a letter outlining that facts in their missing loved ones case as a result of what has been called a comprehensive, cases-by-case review that started in October 1994 and was completed in November 1995. Each cases "next step" is clearly spelled out, wherein the country of loss, governments, must provide access to the area, so that a ground search for physical facts and anecdotal evidence (eye witness testimony) can be collected and analysis into the equation-to determine the final fate of the individual. A so called, complete and comprehensive study has just been completed, under Clinton's watch, which states that Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam have, now more that 20 years after the Vietnam War, refused to provide as complete an accounting as is possible and on very specific cases - where live POWs were in their hands. The communists have refused to provide the man, his remains, or the story about what happened to him (a verifiable explanation).

There are several intelligence collections that were NOT USED by the DPMO in putting together its comprehensive review, on a cases-by-case basis. Several intelligence collections were NOT part of the DPMOs study element.

Left completely out are: returnees reportings; captured enemy radio reports; the MIAs last radio transmissions; photo intelligence taken from satellite based

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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?

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CONTACT

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0984 James D. Cohron

1063 Gilbert S. Palmer, Jr.,
Thomas T. Wright
1100 Peter D. Hesford, Aubrey E.
Stowers, Jr.

1108 Alan L. Boyer, George R.
Brown, Charles G. Huston
1191 Glen O. Lane, Robert D.

Owen
1339 Russell Galbraith
1343 Norman Payne
1347 Charles R. Brownlee
1348 Charles D. King
1405 Carter P. Luna

1437 William J. Brashear, Henry
G. Mundt, III
1463 Patrick M. Fallon
1478 Ronald J. Janousek, Bruce
E. Kane
1514 Gunther H. Wald, William
T. Brown, Donald M. Shue
1522 Ronald R. Ray, Randolph B.
Suber
1535 Benjamin F. Danielson
1573 Dennis G. Pugh
1669 Pete J. Wilson
1683 Thomas A. Duckett, Owen
G. Skinner
1698 Robert L. Standerwick
1708 Robert J. Acalotto, Ran-
dolph L. Johnson, David M. May
1779 Randolph J. Ard, Sheldon J.
Burnett
1724 Barton S. Creed
1730 Frederick L. Cristman, Ri-
cardo M. Garcia, Jon M. Sparks
1782 Scott W. McIntire
1918 Robert R. Greenwood, Jr.,
William C. Wood, Jr.
1994 Chrales Dean
2052 Clarence F. Blar-
ton, James H. Calfee, James W.
Davis, Henry G. Gish, William R.
Hall, Melvin A. Holland, Herbert
A. Kirk, David S. Price, Patrick L.
Shannon, Donald K. Spring-
steadah, Don F. Worley
Knowledge of the Incident:

0002 Charles J. Duffly
0005 Gerald M. Biber, John M.
Bischoff, Walter H. Moon
0250 Russell P. Hunter, Jr., Ernst
P. Kiefel
0256 Raymond H. Hetrick
0276 Glenn D. McElroy, John M.
Nash
0339 George W. Jensen, William
L. Madison, Kenneth D. McKen-
ney, James A. Preston, Lavern G.
Reilly, Marshall L. Tapp, George
W. Thompson, James E. Williams
0524 Alan D. Pittmann
0802 John Creighton G. Kerr,
Burke H. Morgan XX

(Continued on page 6)

0935 Donald M. Russell
0980 Norman M. Green, Wayne
C. Irsch
1062 John F. Hartzheim, Paul L.
Milius
1293 Wayne E. Newberry
1298 Gregory P. Lawrence, Albert
D. Wester
1303 Michael J. Masterson
1325 William M. Copley
1366 Daniel E. Singleton, Russell
K. Utley
1454 Harold Kahler
1536 Joseph S. Pirruccello, Jr.
1542 Bruce C. Fryar
1579 Henry L. Allen, Richard G.
Elzinga
1596 Robert E. Rausch, Richard
L. Ayers
1641 Donald D. Aldern
1642 Gordon C. Hill, Mitchell O.
Sadler, Jr.
1644 William S. Sanders
1650 Donald B. Bloodworth,
James W. Reed
1686 Park G. Bunker
1751 Jack W. Brunson, Clinton A.
Musil, Jr.
1824 Scott D. Ketchie
1944 John L. Carroll
1947 Donald C. Breuer
1959 Frank A. Gould

To focus on a few cases in Laos to see why they are listed as priorities please review the following case of 1683 Thomas A. Duckett, Owen G. Skinner. Clearly, the Vietnamese had these individuals (lost in Laos) alive in their hands, but have failed to account for them.

On 9 December 1971 disseminated in a restricted channel was CS317/09062/71 under the signature of George A. Carver, Jr., the Special Assistant

for Vietnamese Affairs at the CIA. The subject of the report was the capture of three American pilots in early January 1971 in lower Laos. (A more accurate title would be the observation of three captured American pilots in a jeep, who stopped briefly at a como-station about four kilometers North of the Xe Ba Ngiang River.) The source was rallier Koeum Kum.

Koeum Kum became a permanent member of the Cambodian Communist Party in 1956 and rose to the rank of Senior Captain in the North Vietnamese Army. On 2 November 1971 he attended a meeting with five VC cadres and became embroiled in a dispute over tax collections. Enraged over the VC attitude, he seized a rifle and killed all five. The following day he rallied to Government of Cambodia troops of the 32nd Infantry Brigade.

The JPRC (Joint Personnel Recovery Center) advised the following: two pilots became MIA in Laos on 12 December 1970. They are Major P.G. Skinner and First Lt. T.A. Duckett, pilots of an O2A missing at XD412414. Two other pilots became missing in action in Laos on 3 January 1971. They are Major J.H. Ayres and Captain C.W. Stratton, pilot and RIO of an F4E missing at WD940685. JPRC adds that the 3 January 1971 incident occurred at night, that no parachutes were observed and there was no contact was made after the crash.

In CS-317/09066-71 a Defense Information Report Evaluation dated 12/23/71 it states: On 12 December 1970 Thomas A. Duckett and Owen G. Skinner, were crew members aboard an O-2A that was declared down at its fuel exhaustion time. On 13 December, one parachute and the O-2A aircraft were located. Beepers were heard in the area on 14 December, but no positive voice and/or visual contact was established. Extreme hostile activity

in the area precluded ground search efforts. James H. Ayres and Charles W. Stratton (NOTE that they are not listed on the August 30, 1995 discrepancy list.) were aboard an F-4E which was lost on 3 January 1971. No ejections or Parachutes were observed during their incident. Photo reconnaissance and electronic surveillance were negative. Regarding the description provided by the source (NAMES BLACKED OUT) have blue eyes and blond hair. This report has been maintained in the files of all four of these individuals in light of the fact that their names were mentioned by the JPRC. A formal evaluation has been done at this time...

Senior Captain Koeum Kum said of his observation that in early January 1971 three American prisoners who were escorted North in two jeeps that stopped at his comostation in Laos. The prisoners were escorted by five Vietnamese guards. The guards said the prisoners were American pilots of two downed jets who were being taken to North Vietnam. The prisoners, who appeared to be about thirty years old, all had blue eyes, blond or red hair, and weighed about 175 pounds. They were wearing black boots and purple (sic) pilots, uniforms. They wore no hats, watches or rings. They appeared to be in good physical condition and laughed and talked among themselves. During the stop, the prisoners remained seated in the jeeps, with their wrists chained.

RESEARCH NOTE: In the Library of Congress is reel 168 pages 49 to 54 which contains the intelligence archives on REFNO 1683. While the DPMO maintains a total of 3757 casualty files, the McCain legislation requested the declassification of only the unresolved cases files (less the 1973 to 1992 accounted for), some 2267 cases. The DPMO sent a letter to each MIA family next-of-kin asking for permission to put the case files at the Library of Congress. The DPMO withheld 620 files where the MIA family said no or in cases where no response was received. So the Library of Congress holdings are only 1657 cases files (less 2100 files DPMO maintains, but withheld claiming that they are resolved cases or families requested). All intelligence reports (source files) are in this record group. All correlated

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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and uncorrelated data is maintained in the 1657 case files. END-RESEARCH NOTE
Intelligence Information Cable 319123 dated 20 June 1977 provides details that POWs captured in Laos during the war were turned over to the Vietnamese. The report says, the LPDR Minister of National Defense Khamtai Siphandon (now-1996-the head of the Lao government) maintains in the Ministry, a central and highly classified record of American pilots captured by Lao and Vietnamese Communist forces during the war in Laos. This record also provides details on the dispatch of captured pilots to prisoner-of-war (POW) camps at several locations in the Northern sector of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) including the Son Tay camp. This record had been kept from the outset of the war, and previously held in safekeeping at Khamtai's former military headquarters in Sam Neua. (Very clearly the Lao collaborated, cooperated and fought

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