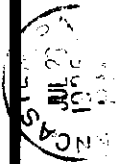
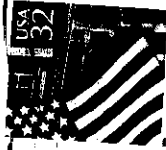


The Insider

(717) 993-5498
Michael Van Atta
P.O. Box 735
Stewartstown Station, PA 17363

Walter O. Wylie, CSP PD4/96



34943-1602 80



The Insider



Volume XI Issue 7

July 1996

Deserters?

There are several intelligence reports in the files of the U.S. government, wherein captured POW's were identified as held in prison, but many of these individuals were never released or accounted for. It becomes very valid to ask the question---why not? A review of several intelligence reports leaves no doubt that individuals who went missing showed up in the known prisons. Simply to look the other way and avoid accounting for these individuals is inexcusable. Please review the following reports: Defense Intelligence Report # 60291086 71 dated 24 NOV 71 gives information that is dated 15 November to 1 December 1970. The Source report of Dang Van Kiem details information he gathered while in HAO LO Prison in North Vietnam. The interrogator used the JCRC PW/MIA/CIA Photo Album, from which Kiem positively identified the following 33 US POWs, as being held at the HOA LO Prison.

1. George R. Brown SFC USA MIA 3/28/68 LAOS 4
2. Robert E. Chenowith SP4 USA MIA 2/5/68 NV Rel. 3/16/73
3. James E. Creamer SP4 USA MIA 4/21/68 VS 2
4. Edward R. Dodge SFC USA MIA 12/31/64 VS 4
5. James W. Holt SFC USA MIA 2/7/68 VS 1
6. Juan L. Jacquez SP5 USA MIA

7. Robert L. Luster PFC USA MIA 1/23/69 SV RR 1/27/69-ID'ed 3/22/76
8. Brain K. McGar PFC USA MIA 5/31/67 SV 2
9. Charles W. Millard CWOUSAMIA 4/19/68 SV 4 (1)
10. Timothy S. Owen PFC USA MIA 6/29/68 SV 4
11. James F. Pfister PFC USA MIA 1/5/66 NV Rel 3/5/73
12. Joe H. Pringle PSG USA MIA 2/2/68 SV 4
13. James A. Ravencraft PFC USA MIA 6/18/68 SV RR 2/3/69-ID'ed 3/26/75
14. Richard D. Roberts PFC USA MIA 3/25/69 SV 2
15. John H. Robertson SFC USA MIA 5/20/68 LAOS 4
16. Philip R. Shafer SP4 USA MIA 4/19/68 SV 4
17. Earl E. Shark SGT USA MIA 9/12/68 SV 1
18. Jack D. Erskine CIV MIA 11/11/68 SV 1
19. Lewis E. Meyer CIV MIA 2/1/68 SV Rel 3/27/73
20. Richard C. Bram SGT USMC MIA 7/8/65 SV 4
21. Gregory J. Harris CPL USMC MIA 6/12/66 SV 2
22. William D. Moreland CPT USMC MIA 1/16/68 SV 5
23. William W. Butler CPT USAF MIA 11/20/67 VN Rel 3/14/73



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.

24. William E. Campbell MAJUSAF MIA
1/29/69 LAOS 2
25. Charles E. Capeli MAJUSAF
MIA11/17/67 VN 2
26. Stanley S. Clark LTCUSAF MIA
2/14/69 LAOS 3
27. George W. Clark CPTUSAF
MIA10/16/67 LAOS 1
28. Arthur Cormier SSGUSAF MIA11/
6/65 NV Rel 2/12/73
29. Morgan J. Donahue 2LTUSAF
MIA12/13/68 LAOS 2
30. Gobel D. James MAJUSAF MIA
5/15/68 NV Rel 3/14/73
31. Henry H. Herrin ENS USN MIA 1/
1/68 NV 5
32. Quinlan R. Orell CDR USN
MIA10/13/68 NV 2
33. Charles N. Tanner LCDR USN
MIA10/9/66 NV Rel 3/4/73

FOOT NOTE: 1) To validate this source report, all that needs to be done is review the returnee debriefings on the released POWs in this group of names and verify that they were all in HOA LO Prison at one point in time. However, the evaluation of the report relied upon CMIC interrogators who stated that the source was actively fabricating information and practicing outright deception. Source stated the prisoners he saw were being lead into the prison compound, were blindfolded and that lighting was poor. The source was polygraphed twice, was apprehensive, revealed discrepancies (not deception) in his statement, but "the polygraph examination revealed that most of the information contained in that report was probably true". Why then would the report be discarded as F-9 intelligence? At one point in the interview the source "admitted that the photographs of US POWs which he had selected matched photographs of US POWs he had seen in the NHAN DAM Newspaper in Hanoi and Haiphong Cities."

While a considerable attempt to establish the sources veracity is called for, when the report was fresh (NEW), from an historical point, the substance of the report can be veri-

fied (post-war) by reviewing the debriefings of returnees. Because the source report is considered "suspect", it was discarded as inaccurate and no effort to seek verification has been attempted. Why not??? Released POWs were debriefed as to where and when they were held and they were questioned as to who they saw or knew about while held as a prisoners. Some of the POWs listed in the report are clearly category (cat) 1 MIAs wherein it was felt that the enemy had knowledge of their loss (Holt, Shark, Erskine, and Clark).

While the theory is that a number of POWs were held back, to be used for intelligence exploration and chemical experimentation or taken to third countries -- there is clear evidence to support the separation of captives into groups of refusniks (those stubborn POWs who refused to cooperate in any way) and those who exhibited behavior that demonstrated a desire to receive better treatment in exchange for accepting communist ideology or working with their captors in a non-adversarial relationship. Low ranking captives were more willing to view self-preservation as a better option than maintaining silence and being subjected to brutality or adhering to the UCMJ code that required the giving only of your name, rank and service number to the enemy. This list of captives is dominated by lower ranking candidates who may have accepted "turning" as did "Kit Carson Scouts" (captured North Vietnamese Troops who were "talked" into cooperating with the US in helping the war effort in South Vietnam). Orrin DeForest, a CIA case officer wrote in his book about the thousands of captured Communists who were willing to cooperate for better treatment and other benefits. The Communists exposed captured US POWs to daily doses of Communist ideology (lectures on the benefits of Communism) called "Proselytizing".

A review of several CDEC documents (captured enemy records) clearly shows a deliberate intent and desire of the enemy (the Vietnamese Communist Party) to gain the political cooperation of low ranking captured

Michael Van Atta
717-993-5498

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.

2052 Springsteadah, Don LA
2052 Worley, Don F. LA

There are 269 last known alive cases as documented by DPMO analysts. It includes 170 cases in Vietnam, 79 in Laos and 20 in Cambodia. The cases listed above are only the cases where the individuals location has not been determined. On all of the other cases, there is a statement of death, that has been located or the remains have been located and returned to the USA. Some of the same cases appear on all three lists included in this issue of THE INSIDER.

One case, that of 2052 was classified until 1985 and the families were asked not to speak out publicly about their missing love ones. Case 2052 is Site 85, a secret base in Northern Laos that was over run. From the site, 4 individuals were seen and reported by witnesses, being lead away, as prisoners, from the site. The site was visited by several investigators, but no remains could be located. The reason no remains could be located was because, the NSA monitored the site as it was professionally and secretly excavated by the Vietnamese/Lao Communists and only 5 bodies were recovered, thus to release the 5 remains, would prove, in a back handed way, that some of the 11 individuals still missing at the site, were taken, alive from the site. The bottom line is that not all the POWs who were captured alive have yet to be released or accounted for and the question is, "What have you done to locate them, today?"

There are a few good books that are fresh on the market that you as a reader of THE INSIDER should acquire and read. One is "Solitary Survivor" by Col. Lawrence R. Bailey, Jr., USA (Ret.) with Ron Mratz. Bailey gives his first hand account as one of the early POWs, shot down and captured in Laos on March 23, 1961. Of some considerable interest is his account of talking to another prisoner named Jan who had been captured in with South Vietnamese prisoners, kept in a cell down the hall from Bailey. Jan was not re-

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

leased on 11 August 1962 when Col. Bailey and others were released. Bailey as a POW had been flown around Laos by Soviet pilots. Another good book is "Shadow Warriors" by William Breuer, about the covert war in Korea. Breuer tells many new stories including the defection of Yuri Rotovorov, who told, after his defection, about Americans being transferred from captivity in North Korea to the USSR. Another book is called "The Soviet Union and the Vietnam War" by Ilya V. Gaiduk (I never knew the Soviet were involved in the Vietnam War, did you?) And finally, an instructor that I met at West Point, has completed and published his book called, "On Killing" by Lt. Col. David Grossman. David points out how, a good many folks have a little trouble killing, in war time. It is a good read. Sincerely,

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.

US POWs. In fact, twice daily political indoctrination was a required attendance seminar mandated by the communists for all captured US POWs. Thus, it would be highly unlikely that some US POWs would not accept better treatment in exchange for their cooperation.

In CDEC document, log number 02-1315-70, which is a captured enemy document dated 1 June 1969, captured on 3 February 1970 at YT184468, is a document classified by the VC as "Absolute Secret". The document was prepared by the Military Affairs Party Committee Headquarters, SVNLA, which outlines various political tasks. One objective is military proselytizing. It states, "...troops must persuade the enemy troops to join the Revolution... We must spread propaganda among the troops about the revolution, promote a nationalist spirit, and a working class viewpoint... to cause a broad political change among the people and low-ranking soldiers... We should properly carry out the policies for the Puppet troops who defect their units, and promote uprising... These forces are also a tool of dictatorship in the Party Headquarters."

In CDEC document, log number 01-1081-70 is a captured enemy document dated 19 July 1969, captured on 20 December 1969 at BS776374, prepared by the Military Proselytizing Section of a VC unit in Quang Ngai Province. It outlines the proselytizing missions, specific tasks and measures for implementation including gaining influence and control of the people. "...the enemy is trying to bribe soldiers and their families... the enemy is stepping up psy-war activities, intimidating the people, and spreading propaganda about the deceitful US policies for peace. He also said that even if a political solution is adopted and a coalition government is established, the nationalist regime will continue to exist. He used secret agents to penetrate our areas and contacts our cadre in order to attack our forces." He outlines how they "should plant... agents in... important branches and key agencies (and) guide them to struggle for the restoration of peace." On US troops it says, "We must actively develop the US troops political movement and coordinate it with the general movement. They must... motivate the US troops to remain neutral and inactive, and sabotage the enemy's war facilities. We must... employ those who can speak English as key agents in the movement. We must train capable individuals

to be penetration agents to operate within the US forces. We must motivate the US troops to demand peace..." We must... provide assistance for those who desert the Puppet ranks."

Thus, the Vietnamese Communist Party had a "spy plan" and a plan to convert "low ranking" and/or politically indifferent US troops to cooperate with the communist will. (Senator John McCain AZ and Senator John Kerry MA appear to be successful converts to this communist plan.) The plan to brainwash US troops to "help" the Communist side, appears to have been successful. On page 178 of "Dezinformatia" a book written by Richard Shultz and Roy Godson it states, "One of its programs was to use American deserters for

international propaganda spectacles. The AASC handled these deserters once they got to the USSR. The KGB also was involved, and established a route of escape for the deserters through Japan."

Some of the deserters/collaborators are described in testimony given on March 26, 1991 by Harvey J. Andrews, Ph.D. who was a consultant to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on page 5 of his statement he says: "Evidence of the existence of live American POWs still in Southeast Asia during the period 1973 - 75 was further established by our interviews with other American personnel who had been assigned to Vietnam during the years 1973 -75. According to these individuals, there is information in U.S. government archives to support the premise that our government was aware of several Americans (although some were collaborators, military deserters, or persons absent without leave (AWOL) when captured by communist forces) still held by Vietnamese and Lao communists."

Andrews continues: "For example, in this group was Mr. Robert Garwood, a former Marine, captured in DaNang in 1965 and released from Vietnam as a result of his own efforts in 1979. Mr. Garwood, later court-martialed for collaboration with the enemy and striking/mistreating a fellow prisoner. He is living proof that the U.S. Government's public position in April 1973 that there were no live Americans... left in North Vietnam, was false. Declassified reports, memoranda, and messages traffic from Southeast Asia during the 1964-1975 period released by Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) in compliance with a 1978 court order, titled -Uncorrelated Informa-

tion Related to Missing Americans in Southeast Asia - as well as declassified Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) reports made available to staff show the Garwood was tracked by U.S. intelligence agencies from shortly after his capture in 1965 until his return in 1979. They knew he was alive in April 1973. They even knew the name of Garwood's primary National Liberation Front (aka, Viet Cong, or VC) interrogator during the years he was kept in South Vietnam jungle camps."

Andrews continues: "Garwood, during his debriefing with the U.S. Government, stated that he had seen Earl Clyde Weatherman, a Private First Class with the U.S. Marines Corp., alive in Hanoi in 1977. Although Weatherman is listed as a deserter, his desertion is as a result of his capture by the enemy. According to intelligence reports reviewed, Weatherman escaped from a Marine brig to see his Vietnamese girlfriend when he was captured by National Liberation Front soldiers. Shouldn't Weatherman's status, once he was captured, have been changed from AWOL to prisoner of war? Is Weatherman actually a deserter, or an unfortunate individual captured while AWOL and never given the opportunity for return to America? Has the Defense Department ever asked the Vietnamese about him, or do they assume he does not want to return simply because he is carried in deserter status?"

Andrews continues: "There is a lot of information on another American, a person known to have defected to the communist side in Cambodia. He is McKinley Nolan, an American soldier who defected to the Viet Cong in Cambodia so he could stay with his Cambodian wife. Garwood says he knew of Nolan but did not see him. Mark Smith, a former POW in Cambodia, reported he saw Nolan in 1973 in Cambodia. Since then, a Department of Defense source in Bangkok has said that Nolan was killed by the communists in 1976 (is this truth or misinformation). In April 1973, our government knew Nolan was alive. Did anyone ask him what he wanted to

do, go home or stay in Southeast Asia? There is a list that is purportedly drawn from U.S. Government files showing eighteen U.S. servicemen in North Vietnamese custody in 1973. These men are listed as AWOL, deserters, etc. The entry for one of them indicates he went to the beach in Vung Tau (Republic of Vietnam) and never returned. Is he a deserter? Possibly he was captured by the Viet Cong. The Viet Cong were very active at that time in the Vung Tau area. It should be quite evident from our reports and these examples, that the position the U.S. government took in 1973 was incorrect when it said there are no live Americans still held as POWs in Southeast Asia after the conclusion of Operation Homecoming."

Andrews continues: "The U.S. Government has published lists of the missing from the Second Indochina War and these lists are updated from time to time... This list has other inaccuracies as well. Also on this list are two men released from People's Republic of China after having been captured in 1952. One was released in 1971, the other in 1973. (See the book "Shadow Warriors" by William B. Breuer pages 216-218 and 240-241 describing John T. Downey and Richard G. Fecteau). Both, I have been told, are CIA personnel who were aboard and Air Force bomber shot down over North Korea during the United Nations war with North Korea. Two Americans from the Second Indochina War are properly on this list as having been released, but not in Cambodia as indicated. One of these two men has personally told me about his release. Dan Pitzer, former POW of the Viet Cong, and a companion were taken to Cambodia, fattened up, placed on a Czech airliner for passage to Eastern Europe, and were to be used for propaganda purposes. According to Pitzer, they were accompanied on the trip by an American activist, Tom Hayden, an unidentified Cuban, and the flight crew. While in Teheran, Iran, Pitzer managed to slip a note to a ground crew man and the two Special Forces POWs were rescued in Iran, not released in Cambodia as

(Continued on page 5)

1463	Fallon, Patrick M.	LA	
1478	Janousek, Ron J.	LA	
1478	Kane, Bruce E.	LA	
1514	Brown, William T.	LA	
1514	Shue, Donald M.	LA	
1514	Wald, Gunther H.	LA	
1522	Ray, Ronald E.	LA	
1522	Suber, Randolph B.	LA	
1535	Danielson, Ben. F.	LA	
1572	Scull, Gary B.		VS
1573	Pugh, Dennis G.	LA	
1588	Flynn, Sean L.	CB	
1588	Stone, Dana	CB	
1598	Wheeler, Eugene L.	VS	
1610	Griffin, Rodney L.	CB	
1610	Price, Bunyan		CB
1610	Richardson, Dale W.		CB
1610	Young, Robert M.	CB	
1668	Strait, Douglas F.	VS	
1669	Wilson, Peter J.	LA	
1683	Duckett, Thomas A.	LA	
1683	Skinner, Owen G.	LA	
1698	Standerwick, R. L.	LA	
1708	Acalotto, Robert J.	LA	
1708	Johnson, R. L.	LA	
1708	May, David M.	LA	
1708	Reid, John E.	LA	
1719	Ard, Randolph J.	LA	
1719	Burnett, Shelton J.	LA	
1722	Smoot, Curtis R.	CB	
1723	Jeffs, Clive G.	VS	
1724	Creed, Barton S.	LA	
1727	Bauman, Richard L.	CB	
1727	Dix, Craig M.		CB
1727	Harris, Bobby G.	CB	
1730	Cristman, Fred. L.	LA	
1730	Garcia, Richard M.	LA	
1730	Sparks, Jon M.	LA	
1747	Soyland, David P.	VS	
1748	Entrican, Danny D.	VS	
1782	McIntire, Scott W.	LA	
1816	Dunlap, Thomas E.	VN	
1820	Potts, Lary F.	VS	
1836	Reynolds, Terry L.	CB	
1868	Morrow, Larry K.	VS	
1918	Greenwood, R. R.	LA	
1918	Wood, William C.	LA	
1927	Borah, Daniel V.	VS	
1994	Dean, Charles		LA
1998	Hall, Gary L.		CB
1998	Hargrove, Joseph N.	CB	
1998	Marshall, Danny G.	CB	
2049	Walsh, Brian	CB	
2052	Blanton, Clarence F.	LA	
2052	Calfee, James H.	LA	
2052	Davis, James W.	LA	
2052	Gish, Henry G.	LA	
2052	Hall, Willis R.	LA	
2054	Holland, Melvin A.	LA	
2052	Kirk, Herbert A.	LA	
2052	Price, David S.	LA	
2052	Shannon, Patrick L.	LA	

The Insider

Mail your check or money order for \$24.00 for a one year subscription (12 Issues) to:
Post Office Box 735, Stewartstown Station, PA 17363

Start My Subscription Tell me more I want to help!

Your Name _____

Address _____

Your City, State, Zip _____

Phone Number _____



Mail to: The Insider, P.O. Box 735, 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.

equation that remains open, is that when discrepancy cases are presented to the Vietnamese, they have failed to come up with an explanation in some cases where captivity did in fact occurred and is in fact provable. So to examine the list of cases which Vietnam is NOT being cooperative, lets look at a list of the 269 discrepancy cases, where the individuals current location has not yet been determined/established.

The following list is dated February 7, 1996 and was sent out by Charles W. Henley the Director of External Affairs for the DPMO (Defense POW/MIA Office).

Case# name country

0018	Debruin, Eugene H.	LA
0054	McLean, James H.	VS
0070	Baker, Arthur D.	LA
0070	Lewis, James W.	LA
0079	Shelton, Charles E.	LA
0084	Hrdlicka, David L.	LA
0094	Dale, Charles A.	VS
0094	Demmon, David S.	VS
0233	Wood, Don C.	LA
0253	Mauterer, Oscar	LA
0258	Newton, Donald S.	VS
0267	Peterson, Delbert R.	VS
0297	Gated, James W.	LA
0297	Lafayette, John W.	LA
0323	Mullen, William F.	LA
0344	Buckley, Louis Jr.	VS
0370	Smith, Warren P.	LA
0372	Ellis, William Jr.	VS
0386	Hestle, Roosevelt Jr.	VN
0453	Tatum, Lawrence B.	VN
0480	Echevarria, Ray.	LA
0480	Jones, James E.	LA
0480	Williams, Eddie L.	LA
0529	Niehouse, Daniel L.	VS
0536	Bott, Russell P.	LA
0536	Carlock, Ralph L.	LA
0607	Small, Burt C.	VS
0647	Hamilton, Roger D.	VS
0656	Estocin, Michael J.	VN
0678	Ashlock, Carlos	VS
0703	Wroblewski, Walter F	VS
0706	Backus, Kenneth F.	VN
0706	Perrine, Elton L.	VN

0720	Bodden, Timothy R.	LA
0760	Gardner, John G.	LA
0760	Hanson, Stephen P.	LA
0760	Laney, Billy R.	LA
0723	Ibanez, Di Reyes	VS
0728	Platt, Robert L.	VS
0750	Seymour, Leo E.	LA
0805	Lane, Charles Jr.	NV
0867	Fitzgerald, Paul L.	VS
0867	Hargrove, Olin Jr.	VS
0928	Brennan, Herbert O.	VN
0930	Millner, Michael	VS
0947	Fors, Gary H.	LA
0984	Cohron, James D.	LA
0997	Johnson, William D.	VS
1006	White, Charles E.	CB
1046	Brown, Harry W.	VS
1046	Groth, Wade L.	VS
1046	Gunn, Alan W.	VS
1046	Roe, Jerry L.	VS
1063	Palmer, Gilbert S.	VN
1063	Wright, Thomas T.	VN
1065	Hunt, Robert W.	VS
1100	Hesford, Peter D.	LA
1100	Stowers, Aubrey E.	LA
1108	Boyer, Alan L.	LA
1108	Brown, George R.	LA
1112	Cichon, Walter A.	VS
1191	Lane, Glen O.	LA
1191	Owen, Robert	LA
1205	Schmidt, Walter R.	VS
1244	Fowler, Donald R.	VS
1244	Hastings, Steven M.	VS
1244	Russell, Peter J.	VS
1258	Acosta-Rosario, H.	VS
1274	Pridemore, Dallas R.	VS
1308	Finley, Dickie W.	VS
1339	Galbraith, Russell D.	LA
1343	Payne, Norman	LA
1347	Brownlee, Charles R.	LA
1348	King, Charles D.	LA
1388	Brucher, John M.	VN
1403	Luna, Carter P.	LA
1431	Shriver, Jerry M.	CB
1437	Brashear, William J.	LA
1437	Mundt, Henry G.	LA
1456	Sparks, Donald L.	VS

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.

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
P.O. Box 735
Stewartstown Station, PA 17363
or phone
(717) 993-5498

indicated on the list. What other misstatements of fact are there on this list?"

On the other side of the coin, US military intelligence units worked with Communist defectors to learn their knowledge of Communist tactical operations, storage facilities, political leaders, organizational structure and actively encouraged defectors to lead raids on Communist strongholds. We took defectors for rides in helicopters over communist controlled areas, asking them to point out where the enemy was located. We showed defectors maps and photos of missing POWs, who they said they saw, alive. We asked defectors to work with us, to interpret coded messages, evaluate captured enemy documents and to evaluate

captured enemy radio transmissions. We most assuredly used defectors (once they were convinced to defect) to do the exact same thing that the Communist would have asked US defectors to do. Obtaining and using defectors is as much a part of warfare as pulling a trigger. Using defectors and protecting them with new identities or cover stories to keep them from being compromised is a TOP SECRET program in the United States. We protect defectors identities, gather up all of their knowledge and put them to work for us. Exactly as our enemies do. So, to suggest that some isolated US troops may have been "converted to communism" is not a far fetched notion, but a reality. Also a reality is the idea that the US Government would hide its knowledge of these individuals and for what purpose, as they were used to aid the enemy, (both willingly or unwillingly).

There is a clear indication in the records that some captured American POWs were used for chemical, biological, and atomic research. A memorandum (S/NF-0466/POW-MIA dated 27 APRIL 1992 signed by Lt. General James Clapper, Director of DIA clearly states a program was set up during the Korean War that: "During an Escape and Evasion research project in September 1990, Air Force Intelligence (AF/INU) debriefed a United States Government (USG) source on Soviet Prisoner of War (POW) interrogation techniques. He alleged that some of the POW handling techniques were based on research conducted during the Korean War. This research comprised medical, psychological, and drug-induced behavior modification experiments performed on American POWs. Source also stated that a number of American POWs were executed at the conclusion of the tests." The report points at Soviet and Czechoslovakian institutions in North Korea. "The source has provided reliable information to the USG for over 20 years. The source was polygraph on the essential elements of the reported information with no deception indicated". "The program was initiated by the then Soviet Union's Main Medical Administration of the Ministry of Defense and conducted jointly with medical personnel from the Czechoslovakian Military Health Administration and Korean Doctors. Testing was done in a Czech building hospital in North Korea. Analysis was conducted in Prague by the Central Military Hospital and the Air Force Re-

(Continued on page 6)

search Institute."

These revelations about American POWs being unwillingly used for medical testing in an effort to brainwash or brake down their resistance to cooperate, relating to use of Americans as guinea pigs, dove tails with information unearthed by the Senate Select Committee in testimony given by Czech General, who defected and is a current employee of the DIA. Jan revealed in 1992 that Americans POWs were taken from Vietnam to Czechoslovakia for medical experimentation. In Sung Lee, a veteran analyst at the DPMO revealed on June 15, 1996 to the Washington Post Newspaper that "...numerous live sighting reports correlate that American POWs live in a group compound in various locations in Pyongyang (in the DPRK)". The "larger group of Americans (about 60) is comprised of US service members, mostly POWs from the Korean War and possibly Vietnam War era." Attached to the intelligence summary are a list of 19 live sighting reports from 1968 to 1996 (5 in 1996). Clearly, there is substantial enough evidence to indicate very clearly that the POWs taken prisoner in Vietnam were moved to North Korea and some still survive, alive, today. But, what if the records of these medical test on US POWs were obtained covertly and the results are part of the classified records held in Ft. Detrick, Maryland (DIA-AFMIC) and other classified medical intelligence records?

On the issue of those who were used as guinea pigs in chemical and biological experimentation there is further anecdotal evidence is provided in a British filmed documentary. An Army unit working for DIA, operating a classified program called "Remote Viewing" at Ft. George Meade, Maryland allowed a former commander of the unit and an employee to be interviewed on the program. Using the process called Remote Viewing the DIA employee described how, not using "line of sight" technical confirmation technology, he was able to view a medical/chemical lab where the tests were first performed on animals and then the

test were conducted on humans (prisoners using them as human guinea pigs) to confirm the animal test results. The "Remote Viewing" DIA employee disclosed that once located and confirmed the facility was later destroyed (most likely by US operative teams who's classified program it is, to enter hostile foreign countries covertly, collect intelligence and destroy targeted objectives with no public acknowledgment. One individual involved in the collecting of medical research intelligence from foreign governments was General Rohby Robinson, the Executive Deputy Director for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Warfare. Now, if this sounds like a spy program, it is, but the medical records have never been made public.

One of the objectives of the Medical Intelligence Command, which is part of DIA, is to obtain medical records from foreign countries wherein live humans were used for tests. For example the Russians captured, in WWII, German human test records, where chemical warfare was tested on prisoners and a considerable effort has been put forth to obtain these records, so the results can be used for our benefit. One of the projects I have been involved in has been to set up a private back channel effort aimed at obtaining access to the Falkenhagen Archives that are stored at the Karpov Institute in Moscow. Dr. Kargin shipped these captured German records to the USSR. One of the objectives in Vietnam was to obtain medical records on the treatments given to POWs who died, but Dr. Le Cao Dai, who acknowledged holding control over these records, has refused to release them. The reason is quite obvious, they will show that American POWs were used for chemical and biological experimentation and the "good and humanitarian" Vietnamese Communist do not want the world to know the truth. The DIA has been seeking these records, but not for public consumption.

Back tracking on all the captured enemy documents in the CDED collection and comparing these captured documents to defector interrogation reports (whether considered to

be valid or invalid at the time the data was collected) does seem to warrant some serious consideration and evaluation. (Especially in cases where identified as captured POWs have never been released or accounted for.) To illustrate this analysis technique, examine that data in another defector's report and then compare it to Dang Van Kim's information.

On 23 April 1969 the 525th Military Intelligence G-2 Advisor distributed a BRIGHT LIGHT message (BRIGHT LIGHT meaning that the report contained information on POWs) based upon the debriefing of a source (NAME DELETED). The source had ID'ed a list of US prisoners, positively and tentatively from photos contained in the 10 November 1968 photo album. The source states that at The Thin, where the source was a high ranking communist political officer, he observed and had daily contact with captured American POWs. The source provided the following ID's:

POSITIVE IDENTIFICATIONS

Storz, Ronald E.	USAF 4/28/65	VN	
RR			
Devers, David R.	USA 8/13/66	SV	
McDonald, Kurt C.	USAF 2/31/64	SV	4
Adams, Samuel G.	USAF 0/31/65	SV	1
Schell, Richard J.	USA 8/24/67	SV	4
Kipina, Marshall F.	USA 7/14/66	LAOS	4
Eby, Robert G.	CIV 8/21/67	SV	
OW			
Niehouse, Daniel	CIV 11/25/66	SV	1
Manhard, Philip W.	CIV 2/1/68	NV	
Rel			
Lewis, Robert	USA 1/5/68	NV	
Rel			
Weaver, Eugene A.	CIV 2/1/68	NV	
Rel			
Brown, Harry W.	USA 2/12/68	SV	4
Brande, Harvey	USA 2/7/68	NV	Rel
Stuller, John C.	USA 5/12/68	SV	2
Mac Kedanz, Lyle E.	USA 4/21/68	SV	2
Shark, Earl E.	USA 9/12/68	SV	1
Hasting, Steven M.	USA 8/1/68	SV	3

POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATIONS

Photo No.11 Former member of 705th (name unkn.)			
Parks, Joe	USA MIA 12/22/64	SV	
1			
Demmon, David F.	USA MIA 6/9/65	SV	1
1			
Ramsey, Douglas K	CIV MIA		

Jacobs, John C.	USAF MIA 6/7/66	SV	
RR			
Edward R. Dodge	USA MIA 12/31/64	SV	4
Schneckengost, Fred	USMCMIA 6/7/64	SV	2
Smith, Richard D.	USAF MIA 3/11/65	SV	3
Musetti, Richard D.	CIV MIA 9/28/67	SV	5
Balion, Rugen	CIV MIA 12/25/65	SV	3
Perricune, Richard R.	USA MIA 7/12/67	NV	2
Newton, Donald S.	USA MIA 2/26/66	SV	2
Olson, Gerald E.	USAF MIA 3/13/66	SV	4
Walker, Orien J.	USA MIA 5/23/65	SV	1
Monahan, Robert	CIV MIA 5/27/66	SV	Rel
Johnson, William E.	USMCMIA10/6/66	SV	RR
Turley, Morvan D.	USAF MIA 1/13/67	SV	RR
Hunt, William B.	USA MIA 11/4/66	SV	2
Nidds, Daniel R.	USA MIA 4/21/67	SV	2
Dexter, Ronald J.	USA MIA 6/3/67	NV	2
Echevarria, Raymond	USA MIA 10/3/66	LAOS	2
Cook, Donald G.	USMC MIA12/31/64	SV	1
Brown, Wilber R.	USAF MIA 2/3/66	SV	4
Cayer, Marc O.	Canadian CIV		
Gouin, Donat J.	USA MIA 2/3/68	NV	Rel
Ragsdale, Thomas L.	CIV MIA 2/2/68	SV	RR
Cook, William R.	USMC MIA 4/28/68	SV	4-
Werdenhoff, Michael	USA MIA 4/19/68	SV	4
Burnham, Donald	USA MIA 2/2/68	SV	4
Roe, Jerry L.	USA MIA 2/12/68	SV	4
Johnson, Buford	USA MIA 4/24/68	SV	RR
Kelley, Daniel M.	USA MIA 4/25/68	SV	KIA
Williams, Roy C.	USA MIA 5/12/68	SV	

To some analysis the above report need clarification so that some understanding can be achieved. One must first say that some of the same individuals in report # 1 are again named in report # 2. Some people in both reports were indeed held as live captives and subsequently died in captivity due to lack of medical care, poor treatment, lack of food and exposure to infection, malaria and diseases. Donald Cook has had his fate determined as eyewitnesses who have stepped forward who told convincingly stories of his death while captive even though his remains have never been located. Fred Schreckengost's remains have been returned and the identification accepted by the family. Some of those ID'ed as possible POWs had their remains located at or near the point of loss, so the ID of their photo was in error. Photo ID is somewhat a subjective evaluation depending upon the strength of the sources memory and is in some cases an error filled, quantitative but flagged analysis. However, some POWs repeatedly appear in many such photo IDs and their presence in captivity can not be easily dismissed when there are multiple reports that they were live prisoners. One part of the equitable

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.