

The Insider



Volume XI Issue 12

December 1996

North Korean Update

It has indeed been a great honor and a privilege to have provided the Secrets in North Korea in the November 1996 issue of *The Insider*. Thank you for accepting the information, suggestions, and ideas that were based upon my experience and knowledge. Having worked on the North Korean project seeking to accomplish the objectives of a full accounting of our POW/MIAs, the following are my additional suggestions to produce more effective results in a shorter period of time.

PROPOSAL FOR RECORD EXCHANGE/ ACCESS TO HISTORICAL RECORDS

Original signature documents are held in US Archives, barring Kim Il Song's "original" signature. Several such documents are in the Archives of the United States.

These documents hold a major historical significance to North Korea. For example, if North Korea held original documents, signed by George Washington, the documents would hold a major historical significance to the United States and the US would want to recover them.

A written formal proposal should be prepared (one page) to be presented in North Korea to Ambassador Ho Jong, outlining, our desire to gain access to North Korean military archives and museums on the Korean War. As a way of learning what happened to the American's who were captured alive but were not released. In exchange for this access to North Korean archival records, we are prepared to offer our assistance in arranging to have North Korean archivists come to the US to review and recover original documents of historical importance to North Korea.

Record collections at the National Archive II and the Eisenhower Library.

Ask Ho Jong and the DPRK to work with you in accomplishing this exchange. (Ho Jong is the former United Nations DPRK Ambassador, who in charge of the POW/MIA issue in North Korea, today.)

We just can't sit back and hope for a happy ending.

THE OBJECTIVES

1. There are missing Americans, from all wars, including the Korean War, who were alive in North Korea, some who were shipped to the Soviet Union. There is no reason, now more than 40 years after the conflict ended, to withhold an accounting for the missing prisoners (who were shipped to China, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia). The Russians are begin-



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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
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ning to open their archives at the KGB that contain records on Soviet involvement in North Korea and Soviet actions involving captured American POWs. North Korea should be willing to provide documents showing the names of Americans that were

transferred to the Soviet Union. An exchange of documents can be arranged and a mechanism should be established to permit this archival research to occur.

2. North Korea kept some prisoners, which were not released in 1953, following the Korean War, as exemplified by the long list of discrepancy cases and several live sighting reports. There are US intelligence reports of live Americans, described as prisoners of war, who are in North Korea. (Some are of an age group, that indicates that they may be POWs transferred to North Korea from the Vietnam War.) A mechanism to investigate these live reports should be established.

3. Doctors who treated live Americans and the medical records of their treatment should be made available to help account for missing Americans.

4. The memories of those who had contact with live Americans can tell what may have happened to the missing Americans. An oral history program needs to be established.

5. Access to cemetery and grave sites to recover our dead, needs to be set up and established.

The Groups Most Interested in Korean POWs
 Korean War/Cold War Family Association of the Missing

A. Pat Wilson Dunton
 128 Beaver Rd.
 Coppell, TX 75019
 H 214-471-0246
 FAX 214-304-0721
 (Father-Capt. James Swayne Wilson
 MIA 2/12/51)

B. Jeanne McDough Dear
 4208 Stonedale Rd

Ft. Worth, TX 76116
 H 817-732-8242
 FAX 817-732-1910
 C. Nancy Lovell Dean
 4104 Harvard St.
 Wheaton, Md 20906
 H 301-942-1961

Other MIA Korean families who have contacted me with information are:

1. Bob Dumas
 20 Howe Rd
 Canterbury, CT 06831
 H 860-546-9112
 brother MIA (Roger Dumas)

2. Irene Mandra
 12 Clifford Dr.
 Farmingdale, NY 11735
 brother MIA (Philip V. Mandra)

8/7/52

3. Bob Hansen
 H 518-643-0466
 brother MIA (Meidel Hansen)

11/2/50

(located picture of brother in 9/96 film)

4. Ann Gibson-Hendrix
 H 505-877-5076
 husband MIA Lt. Howell Gibson

12/5/50

(DIC list 1954, was with a Negro outfit)

There are two very important pieces of intelligence on POWs in North Korea that need to be presented: One - (current intelligence), Dr. Cho Chang Ho has testified that he treated live Americans in North Korea. Two -- (historical intelligence), Task Force Russia, on September 22, 1992 met in Russia with General Volkogonov (see message 222344Z SEP 92 from the Joint Staff) who provided documentation of a meeting between Stalin, Kim Il-Sung, Mao Tse Tung, and Chou Enlai (the Korean War leaders) in which it was discussed that 20% of the POWs were to be held back and not exchanged after the

armistice.

It has been advanced that the North Korean's are prepared to speak about American's who requested to stay after the Korean War who went to other countries. To educate and inform you, my research has uncovered the following data that may be helpful in evaluating the DPRK information.

In Korea there were 21 Americans and 1 British soldiers who were captured and put in the prison system, were per-

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sueded to stay behind as "turncoats." They were talked into refusing reputation. There are many labels such as collaborators, defectors, traders, crossovers, deserters, AWOL's (Absent With Out Leave), and Communists sympathizers. For those men who elected or choice to stay behind, who are they and why did they make the decision to stay behind?

In Korea, these men got special attention and they knew that if they returned to the US they would face a court martial for deserting the values, set forth, for ones conduct after capture. During their captivity, they collaborated with the enemy in exchange for special, non-brutal, treatment in the prison camps.

Communists, after they capture their enemy, seek a psychological victory as well and force prisoners to attend political in-

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doctrination or instruction secessions, where the evils of their ways are discussed. They are asked to convert to communism, not brutally but subtly. Those who show promise in self criticism sessions are singled out to receive individualized personal communist dogma teaching. If they will sign a statement denouncing their countries' objectives, they receive special favors. If they will make radio broadcasts by reading prepared texts, they are rewarded -- granted special favors by their captors in exchange for cooperative performance. Communist interrogators tried to separate the individual from his countries' objectives by driving an ideological wedge into a prisoner's thinking, so that some POWs would be persuaded to collaborate.

The Encyclopedia Britannica notes that it was learned that perhaps 15% of American prisoners collaborate with the enemy and only about 5% steadfastly resisted all communist efforts to indoctrinate them or to use them for propaganda purposes. If your violations of the military code of conduct (while in captivity) are severe enough, you are put in jail, fined, and/or dishonorably discharged. The political feeling at the time, when collaboration occurs, depicts the severity of your punishment, if you return.

In Korea, the 21 American citizens (all US servicemen) decided to voluntarily stay behind, declined repatriation, had an average age of 23 1/2, average schooling of 10 1/2 years, 20 volunteered and one was inducted into military service. Of the 21 Americans, two stayed in China, one died of a heart ailment in 1954, three married Eastern European girls and moved into other Communist countries, but fifteen

came back to America over the years, to less than a hero's welcome. Those who returned to the US were dishonorably discharged from the Army, who called them collaborators. Most were disillusioned by their decision to voluntarily stay behind and upon returning to the US, dropped out of sight and concealed their whereabouts.

Otho Bell who at first refused to come home, said, "I was a fool and regretted the decision, based upon the misery it brought to my family," (quote from Pacific Stars and Stripes 3/2/68). Bell and his family, who live in Olympia, Washington have had a difficult life because of his "bad decision" in 1953. When Bell, William Coward, and Lewis Griggs landed in San Francisco, they were placed under arrest, for not "keeping faith in their country." All three were dishonorably discharged.

Clarence Adams of Memphis, TN also returned to the US. He brought his Chinese wife with him and was dishonorably discharged. His wife taught him how to cook and he now runs the "Chop Suey House," a mandarin Chinese take out shop, in Memphis, Tenn..

The two Americans who decided to stay in China were James George Veneris and Howard Adams.

Howard Adams, who is happily married, lives in Xing Li Hua, China, with his wife and 5 children (3 children his wife had in a previous marriage). He is a chemist in Jinan paper mill and he teaches English at Shandong Medical School. Adams writes and reads Chinese fluently but speaks En-

(Continued on page 5)

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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

Michael Van Atta, Chairman
The Live POW Lobby of America
P.O. Box 736
Stewartstown Station, PA 17363
or phone
(717) 993-6498

glish in a Texas drawl. He still retains his US citizenship. Adams is a World War II veteran who was awarded a Bronze Star for exemplary conduct in ground combat. Adams was issued a US passport in 1974, when he came home to the US to visit and attend his father's funeral. Four FBI agents showed up at the funeral in a black sedan, "They reminded me that I could be tried for treason."

James George Veneris is still happy he defected to China nearly 4 decades after being captured during the Korean War. Mr. Veneris, who was captured by the Chinese

in 1950, visited the land of his birth in 1976 for the bicentennial but returned to China when he found himself a misfit. He came to the United States again in 1984 to see his sister in California. Veneris, who is a native of Vandergrift, PA, celebrated his 67th birthday on March 30.

Surely, these men who made their own personnel decision, to stay in North Korea had motives that they considered to be honorable at the time. Some stuck by their decisions, while others reneged on their conduct. But, the quest of *The Insider* is to find those who unwilling were held back, as prisoners-of-war (POWs).

The following information is a composite of reliable and fully accurate information in DIA's files on Americans missing in North Korea, to support the idea that the only channel open is a private, back channel, in an attempt to make contact with prisoners:

-The DPRK says, YES, we have live Americans, but help us get your government to recognize our government, first.

-At a museum in Pyongyang there is a display of American military equipment and human parts.

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

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

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

-American POWs that were confirmed in captivity are much different from MIAs who were seen to bail out safely or were lost in circumstances that suggested they could have been taken prisoner, but they never showed up alive in the prison system -- they are simply MIAs. The discrepancy is in the areas where Americans were identified as captured, who were never accounted for. The following data is for use as authenticators:

(Continued on page 6)

DURING THE WAR ACTIONS/ INFORMATION

- a) Air-drops of North Korean agents were made in South Korea
- b) The Soviets manned and operated installations in North Korea
- c) A number of Soviet Advisors accompanied North Korean units
- d) American POWs were shipped to Chinese camps on the Yalu River
- e) There is irrefutable evidence that the KGB and other Soviet officers interrogated American POWs in Korea
- f) US aerial reconnaissance during the Korean War had revealed at least three Manchurian airfields that held Soviet aircraft
- g) Col. Sergin was a senior intelligence advisor to Soviet Ambassador Razuvaev during the Korean War
- h) Col. Aleksei Ivanovich Zherabyatov was an officer of the GRU (Soviet Military Intelligence) and the head intelligence advisor to the North Korean general staff, as was Col. Sozinov
- i) Gen. Li was the head of North Korean Military intelligence
- j) The first aerial combat between US and Soviet pilots took place on 17 December 1950
- k) Lt. Gen. V.N. Razuvaev was Soviet Ambassador to Pyongyang from August 1951 to August 1953
- l) The General Secretary for POWs was Takayarsky
- m) The Director General of the POW control bureau was Col. Andreyev and his Deputy Director was Lt. Col. Baksov
- n) For North Korea, General Kim II

San

- o) North Korean Army, Pak Dok
- p) For China, General Tu Fing
- r) Xu Ping Hua was head of a collection team for the 164th Chinese Division of volunteers that dealt in POWs in Korea. Xu personally turned over a number of American POW pilots to Soviet Officers.
- s) The War Prisoner Administration Office in Pyongyang was headed by Col. No-men-ch'i-fu. American POWs were reported in camps along the Yalu river, a school house in Anju on North Korean's West coast, a former brick factory in the Pyongyang region at Huandong, at the former brick factory in the Pyongyang region at Huandong, at the former Unsan gold mine, at a girls' school in Pyongyang, near the Hamhung railway station, in a former Japanese Army barracks, at an elementary school in Manpojin, in the city of Hoeryong -- in a school, railway station, and municipal office (Russian officers were observed entering Hoeryong POW camps in September 1950.)
- t) Marshal Stephan Krasovskiy was the Senior military advisor to the Communist Chinese Army and Commander of all Soviet aviation units in the Far East-North Korea, China & USSR.
- u) Col. General Shtykov was the one Soviet Ambassador to North Korea

The above list of 21 known facts (authenticators) were collected to justify the assertion that a completely accurate and detailed accounting, through valid data, can be obtained based upon DIAs intelligence database and an effort to find out what happened to the missing POWs, needs to be undertaken privately.

There is other information that needs to be considered:

1. POWs THAT WERE HELD BACK AND NOT RELEASED

a) 14 men in Kaesong awaiting repatriation were last seen alive-

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

b) Names of captured Americans were used in newspapers, on radio (Lt. Herbert Lowe made an address over Pyongyang Radio) and in propaganda leaflets, and men were named who did not come home. Captured GIs signed "peace petitions" while in prison camps who did not come home. Families received letters from them, but they never came home. Wilfred Burchett, a pro-Communist reporter from Australia met US POWs in North Korea.

c) From the 127 Army repatriates released in operation "Little Switch," the US was provided definitive information on about 8,093 other men who had been captured. But, after operation "Big Switch" occurred, only 3,596 US POWs were released alive and the North Koreans only accounted for 438 US POWs who died in the prison camps or "escaped" as North Korea described in its accounting. From the 3,195 Army returnees released in operation "Big Switch" information was learned on about 20,000 other individuals. The United Nations Command gave the North Koreans a list of 3,400 UN troops that were still missing, including 944 Americans (who spoke on or were referred to in radio broadcasts, listed by North Korea as captured, wrote letters from the POW camps or were seen in the POW camps by returnees. There are 800 isolated burial sites and 10 established cemeteries in North Korea,

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
Stewartstown Station, PA 17363

where POWs who died in the enemies' hands are buried. A conservative estimate is that of the 8,100 US MIAs, 2,200 were captured.

2. UNANNOUNCED DEFECTORS WHO DECIDED TO REMAIN

Some American prisoners were brainwashed and decided to cooperate with their captors and there are some known collaborators. About 70% of American POWs contributed to propaganda efforts. Only 20 returnees were progressive and had a lot of Marxist Ideology pounded into them. They were indeed brainwashed and had to undergo mental and psychological tests.

3. KOREAN WAR POWs WERE -- TRANSFERRED TO THE SOVIET UNION

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There are some live Soviet witnesses who have stepped forward-

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

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

c) Anton Keburis said he met two captured American pilots from Korea in Moscow in July 1952.

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

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

f) Nikolai Dimitriyevich Kazersky spent 4 1/2 years from 1950 to 1954 in a Soviet labor camp at Zimka. While there, he met an American pilot shot down over North Korea who was forced to land in

Soviet territory with two others. He lived in barracks No. 6. Kazersky picked the photo of Capt. Ara Mooradian as best matching the American he saw.

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

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

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

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

k) Col. Alexander Orlov in Pyongyang, Viktor Bushuyev in Antung and Col. Gavril Korotkov in Khabarovsk were some of the participants in the interrogations of American POWs captured in North Korea.

l) Some 49 interrogation reports have been located in Soviet archives, naming US POWs captured in Korea who were debriefed by Soviets. Later the Russians said 262 American aviators were interrogated by Russians, but they only were able to find interrogation documents on 56 American POWs - some of the names are: Col. John K. Arnold Jr.; Col. Harold Fisher; Lt. Col. Edwin L. Heller; Col. Walker Mahurin; 2nd Lt. Michael DeMoyné; Lt. Smith; Lt. Harvey; Msgt. Louis Bergman; Capt. Joseph Han; & pilot Dedzin Kunega.

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

n) Evgenii Pepelyaev was one of 15-Soviet pilots led by General Blagoveshchenski, who was given the task of forcing an American F-86 to land, unscathed, so the aircraft could be shipped to mother Russia.

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

p) A Chinese volunteer in North

Korea, Xu Ping Hwua headed a Division level "prisoner capture team", and said he personally turned over 3 American pilots to the Soviets.

q) Eleven men who were never repatriated were named in Soviet documents, proving that they were alive, in their custody-A/IC Alvin D. Hart Jr.; 1st Lt. Henry D. Weese; 1st Lt. Paul E. Van Voorhis; Msgt. Johnny M. Johnson; Capt. Charles E. McDonough***; Sgt. Louis H. Bergmann; Capt. Halbert C. Unruh; Capt. Albert G. Tenney*; Sgt. Albert J. Reid Jr.; 2nd Lt. Charles A. Harker; & 1st Lt. Robert F. Niemann**.

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

** Niemann died in the Slodzio (Sinuiju) Region, per Russian records.

***McDonough died December 18, 1950, Russian records state.

r) Hearsay information (second hand)-Shifin said that a General Diagadze, who was assigned to North Korea during the war, in a unit commanded by Joseph Stalin's son, Vasili, told him that during the Korean War he had ferried six US pilot-

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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:

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prisoners from Korea to Kansk, in the USSR.

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

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

u) Giorgi Matveyevich Leivikov said two Americans landed yards away from his gun emplacement. He said they were captured and taken by rail North of the Tumen

river near the city of Barabash in the Soviet Union.

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

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

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

These 24 witness statements, along with records provided by Russia from the former Soviet Union KGB records, clearly indicate that Korean War POWs captured in Korea were transferred to the Soviet Union.

4. RETURNEE STATEMENTS (DEBRIEFINGS)

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

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

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

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

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

f) Lt. Ernest C. Dunning Jr. said two Russians interrogated him.

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

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

i) Six repatriated Marine POWs were taken into Manchuria for medical care or interrogated by Russians: Pvt. Alberto Pizarro-Baez; Cpl. Nick Flores; Msgt. Frederick J. Stumpges; 2nd Lt. Carl R. Lundquist, 1st Lt. Felix L. Ferranto; and Col. Frank H. Schwable.

j) Lee Kyu Hyon was the North Korean soldier who served as an interpreter for POW, Gen. William Dean. General Dean was sent to Moscow in September 1950, according to Maj. Mun Man Sun who was taken prisoner in October 1951 and interrogated by US debriefers. The chronology of Dean's movements after capture could explain his time in the Soviet Union.

k) George Rogers gave debriefers a list of 60 men who had been in Camp 5, who were not released, including Roger Dumas. Walter O. Eabom and Cecil V. Preston also reported on Dumas being a POW.

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

m) Cho Chang-Ho was a POW, captured and taken to North Korea, until he was released in October 1994.

These 13 reports by released POWs tell about POWs who were not released, of many contacts Russians had with captured POWs, about men who were not released who were in the prisons, and provide evidence that North Korea held some live prisoners it knew it did not account for.

Sincerely,



Michael Van Atta, Chairman
717-993-5498
The POW Educational Fund, Inc.
P. O. Box 735, Stewartstown, PA 17363

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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