

HEARING ON AMERICANS MISSING OR PRISONER IN  
SOUTHEAST ASIA, THE DEPARTMENT OF DE-  
FENSE ACCOUNTING PROCESS

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HEARINGS  
BEFORE THE  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA  
AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE  
ONE HUNDRED SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO LEARN THE FATE OF AMERICA'S  
MISSING SERVICEMEN

—————  
JUNE 24 AND 25, 1992  
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Printed for the use of the Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs



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## HEARING ON AMERICANS MISSING OR PRISONER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACCOUNTING PROCESS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1992

U.S. SENATE,  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON POW/MIA AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:35 a.m., in room SH-216, Hart Senate Office Building, Hon. John F. Kerry, (chairman of the committee) presiding.

### OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN F. KERRY, U.S. SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

The CHAIRMAN. This hearing of the POW/MIA Senate Select Committee will come to order.

I would like to do a couple of housekeeping items, if I may, before I make my opening comments and turn to colleagues for their openings. I want to apologize up front for the fact that my opening may be a little bit longer than normal. But I think it is very important to set the framework and to understand exactly how the committee is coming at this hearing today, indeed, coming at the hearings of the next months.

The first housekeeping matter I want to deal with is that yesterday I talked with Ambassador Toon in Moscow, and we are still following up on aspects of the reports concerning American POW's that were made by President Yeltsin. At this time, there is no archival information that supports the statements that were made. There is still a question with respect to some of the individuals from whom information has come. And he has assured me that our staff, the commission staff in Moscow, is following up on that even as we are here now. And he was having an important meeting with the head of the military intelligence yesterday afternoon. I do not know the results of that. So that is being pursued even as we speak.

Originally, we were to have had a meeting with President Yeltsin this Friday. We are not going to be able to do that for a couple of reasons, not the least of which is that the President is now unable to meet at that particular time. So we will hold that in abeyance.

Second, we have been in touch with Vietnam through their representation in New York, and they have assured us that as to any names or any individuals who might become the subject of discussion here in the course of our releasing new lists and bringing to

gether new information, that they will move immediately to search out any information with respect to those people, that they welcome whatever new information we might have in terms of names, and they will do their best, or so they say, to try to help us resolve any questions that might exist.

Third, I read with some interest today about a characterization of deep divisions within the committee with respect to its direction. I do not buy that, and I just want to make the record very clear that whatever problems have existed in the last couple of days have existed over the issue of leaks, and some people may have had their own priorities with respect to issuing information that has not yet been fully examined, analyzed, and vetted by this committee. We will not tolerate leaks, and we have taken action with respect to that.

There is no disagreement between Senator Smith and myself whatsoever as to the direction of this Committee or what we will do with respect to information. Senator Smith and I have said since the inception of this committee that we will seek full declassification of all material relevant to this issue and that it will take a major showing of national security concern in order to prevent us from seeking that declassification of material now 20 years or more old. We have been in touch with various parties and we have gotten much of that. And we appreciate the cooperation.

I might add that the Defense Department, the State Department, and the National Security Council have provided to this committee documents that have never before been viewed with respect to this issue.

Both Senator Smith and I believe that we could still do better. Both of us believe that there are procedures in place that could be simplified, and both of us believe that the agencies of our Government could frankly be more forthcoming. So I concur heartily with Senator Smith's expression of frustration with respect to that issue. We are going to take a vote next week on a suggestion of our subcommittee of Senator Grassley and Senator Robb, who have been tasked to put together a declassification approach. We will be seeking the full declassification of materials. But I want to make it absolutely clear to all that we are going to vet this.

I also want to make it clear that as chairman, I object to those within the committee or elsewhere who might undertake on their own volition to set the agenda or the schedule and decide that they will release information to the press when it has not necessarily been fully analyzed or vetted. Why? Why do I do that? Not because I want this committee to withhold anything. I cannot make it more clear that we want all information out. But we have a responsibility to families, families who have been jerked around and tugged and pulled on an emotional roller coaster for 20 years. I am not going to allow the Committee to raise hopes falsely or to become a cause of that kind of unfair emotional roller coaster. We will do our work responsibly and we will do it cautiously and we will do it intelligently.

Now, let me also say that we received a letter from the White House this past week from Boyden Gray which does not satisfy the committee with respect to our ability to get a waiver of executive privilege with respect to POW/MIA materials. Dr. Kissinger has

given us a letter granting us access to his archival material. But he has done that subject to the White House's control of executive privilege over that material. We have asked for access to that material, and it is my hope that the White House will quickly decide that they do not want to apply executive privilege as to material that is 20 years old or more.

We fully understand as to current national security material. We are not seeking copies of current national security material, although it may be that we need Senatorial access to some of it.

Now, having said that, let me talk about what we are setting out to do beginning today. We had one set of hearings last November, and they were to set the stage: What is this issue all about? Who is concerned about this issue? What are the concerns that people have expressed? We heard from veterans groups; we heard from families; we heard from activists; we heard from people on all sides of the issue, all of whom have carried for years a responsibility of one kind or another in order to get answers on this issue.

We promised we would do careful analysis. We have tried to do that. For 6 months, we have quietly been pouring over lists, getting information, trying to understand ourselves what the story is here so that we could lay out to our fellow Americans the truth. I want to emphasize, and I have said it before, we are not interested in any ideological slant on the truth. We are not interested in some particular party's view of the truth. We are not interested in a shade of the truth. We are interested in the truth. Painful as it may be, upsetting as it might be, disturbing, we want the truth no matter what it does to somebody's 20 years of endeavors on this issue. I am convinced that nothing will do more to satisfy Americans that Government can produce something than for this committee to come through with that.

In that effort, we are going to start to sort some of it out in public. We do not have all the answers today. I want to emphasize that. A 1-day or 2-day hearing on this issue will leave questions outstanding. We know that. What we are beginning is the open inquiry that Americans have asked for so that people can say with certainty there is not a conspiracy to cover up or to continue to cover up.

On April 13, 1973, less than 2 weeks after the return of the last American prisoners as part of Operation Homecoming, Dr. Roger Shields, who was then the head of the Defense Department task force on POW/MIA's said, quote, we have no indication at this moment that there are any Americans alive in Indochina. That statement, in fact, is perhaps the beginning point of much of the controversy.

Information uncovered by the investigators of this Committee indicate that this statement which was so disheartening to families and so difficult to accept at that time has fed controversy for two decades, and we have found that it was wrong. There was evidence. And it is this statement that really has helped to feed this issue, and it may have been the critical moment, if you will, of the beginning of the controversy that has raged for 20 years or more.

In point of fact, during and after Operation Homecoming our Government—and our Government, in fact, did a better job than it has even advertised for itself—but it did at the highest levels press

Vietnam to explain why Americans that we had recorded as captive were not on the returning POW lists. We wanted to know what had happened to them and why, and the Defense Intelligence Agency, the DIA, had a list at that time that included 80 names. So we are left asking what was this, if it was not evidence that Americans could have been left alive?

Some might answer that was simply 80 questions, Senator, we were not certain. But in fact, this committee finds, having looked at those files that it was evidence. It was exactly that, evidence that an American might be alive. Sufficient, I might add, for some people to make a judgment that they believed and had reason to believe that someone was alive. That will be seen as we go through these hearings.

In addition, after careful review of current and archival DOD documents, our committee has compiled a list not of 80, but of 244 Americans who did not return at Operation Homecoming but who were or should have been recorded prior to Operation Homecoming as in captivity. One hundred and eleven of those people are accounted for as having died in captivity by virtue of the debriefings of those prisoners who did return during Operation Homecoming, leaving you with a potential universe, according to our analysis of DOD's and DIA's documents, and I emphasize we are dealing within that universe—there may be names outside of that and that has yet to be determined in the course of these hearings—but within that universe that leaves us with 133 people at the end of Operation Homecoming about whom we should have been asking questions.

Now, let me emphasize we cannot prove that all of these people were alive at that moment. We are owed an explanation, however, as to what we did to try to find out about whether or not they were, and as to why there are discrepancies in these lists and what the differences are. But it is accurate to state that we had sufficient reason to believe that even if they had died in captivity previously and we did not know it, they should have been listed as people about whom we were concerned as prisoners of war and missing in action.

There is evidence that some people were absolutely left behind in that status at that time. And it is sufficient to contradict official statements made then and repeated for almost 2 decades. It is enough to require us now to demand to know why we said what we said back then and if and why we may have failed to aggressively pursue the information that we had.

For 19 years the POW/MIA issue has been tearing the country apart in many different ways. Isolated facts mixed with rumor and hope and theory and all too often with fraud have driven conceptions and confused the public and left families agonized over whom and what to believe. For years people have asked, is the official story accurate that there was no evidence that anyone was alive after 1973, or are the stories about hundreds of prisoners being moved around from camp to camp true? What is the reality? Does it lie somewhere in between the two?

Well, as I said a moment ago, we do not have the final answers to that today. I have my own suspicions at this point, but as chairman of the Committee I am pledged to try to provide the answers,

not to provide you with our suspicions. And that is what the entire Committee is going to try to do as openly as we can. But we intend today for the first time in all of the inquiries that have taken place over the course of the years to try to narrow the universe of possibility based not on theory, not on speculation, not on ideology, but on fact.

Here in this document is the entire list of names, all of the people who are within that potential universe who might have been POW/MIA. Most of them are accounted for by virtue of remains that have come back, by virtue of first-hand reports of their having been killed in action, by virtue of their having come back in Operation Homecoming or having come back to their families alive as a consequence of their service. But we anticipate challenging and testing and exposing what we can in order to get to the real universe.

Let me say a word about that. Sometimes you read a story about hundreds of people in tiger cages. Sometimes you hear people talk about thousands of people who might still be there. The question has to come down to reality now. What is the potential for thousands? If you do not have thousands of names of servicepeople who are missing in any category and who are unaccounted for then we owe it to America to say so and to bring these theories down to a level of reality. And that is the purpose of these hearings.

This morning and for the next 2 days we will hear and we will question those who have had the very important responsibility of accounting for Americans lost or taken prisoner during the war. In preparation, we ask them to break that process down step by step, going back more than 25 years. We literally reconstructed their database and we have asked them to answer questions under oath about how and why people were categorized as prisoners of war, as missing in action, as presumed dead, and who made those decisions, who kept the lists, and on what basis individuals were moved from one category to another. In so doing, we learned a great deal about the sources of confusion and even deception in the POW/MIA accounting process, the fragmentation of responsibility, the secrecy, the constantly changing terminology, and the failure to pull together and follow through on important pieces of information.

We learned, for example, that there were not one but at least two official lists of POW/MIA's that were kept—a casualty list kept by the military services and an intelligence list kept by DIA—and that these lists did not and still do not always agree. We learned that terms used by DOD and DIA to categorize POW's and MIA's changed over time, adding to the confusion. We learned that for years during the war the location of loss for those involved in covert operations in Cambodia and Laos was intentionally falsified, meaning that erroneous information was provided to families and inserted into files. We will make public a recently declassified memo to the Joint Chiefs of Staff reversing that policy, and we regret that there is no one within the Joint Chiefs now who has a historical memory of this process to be able to share with us the steps taken to erase the confusion and suspicion that caused.

We have also, as I said, identified the universe of originally 244, brought down to 133 by virtue of the POW interviews of Americans where current and archival records indicate that they either were

or should have been listed as prisoners but who did not return in operation homecoming. Now, our purpose in doing all of this has been to construct a foundation of facts, and I emphasize facts. It may be that one or two of our interpretations are incorrect.

That is the purpose of this hearing, to sort out these lists, because I will tell you, if after 6 months we have had trouble absolutely sorting it out and there are different lists and terminology, you can well understand why the American people simply do not understand what is going on here. And that is what we are going to get at. So we hope to build the foundation upon which subsequent hearings on the Paris peace accords, on Laos and on live sighting reports may be held.

#### INFORMATION ON LISTS

##### PRIVATE SECTOR LISTS

Abstract of information in documents obtained by the Select Committee from the archival files of the Defense Intelligence Agency. The documents contain names of wartime POWs and MIAs obtained by the Agency from the private sector. Some lists contain DIA analysis of those names.

##### DIA ARCHIVAL FILES

Photocopy of a letter to the Department of Defense, November 12, 1969, from Rev. Paul D. Lindstrom, "Remember The Pueblo," with an attached list of names of individuals he asserted were POWs in Vietnam.

Photocopy of an Unclassified Memorandum For Record, November 13, 1969, Subject: Rev. Lindstrom's List, providing a breakdown of the names of 107 individuals on a list provided by Rev. Lindstrom. List was determined to contain 10 names which could not be identified, names associated with known POWs and MIAs from Vietnam and Laos, names of 81 MIA from the Korean War and the names of two U.S. military detainees lost over North Korea on August 17, 1969.

Photocopy of a For Official Use Only Memorandum For Record dated November 28, 1969, providing an analysis of the current casualty status and prior information about those 59 names on the "Dellinger PW List," 54 of whom were carried by both DIA and the Services as POWs, the remaining 5 being carried as MIA by the Services but POW by DIA. Investigator's comment: The five individuals carried at the time as MIA all returned alive as POWs during Operation Homecoming.

Photocopy of a For Official Use Only Memorandum For The Record dated December 2, 1969, Subject: Prisoner of War List Released by Mr. David Dellinger. Attached to the Memorandum is a handwritten list of the 59 individuals with annotations about the DIA and Service casualty status and DIA computer database holdings derived when the individual had previously written mail, when releases had provided information about the individual being in captivity and North Vietnam press releases about the individual's captivity.

Photocopy of four pages of unclassified typewritten material, undated, titled Names of U.S. PWs Released Thru U.S. Mobilization Committee. The pages contain the 60 names and related military service, rank, service number and city or State association with a column heading "First List 26 Nov. 1969."

Photocopy of For Official Use Only material including a photocopy of press release dated January 15 (1970) announcing the formation of a Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. The release describes the Committee's activities as a conduit for mail between U.S. POWs in North Vietnam and their families, describes 5 POW releases during 1965-1969, a list of 156 U.S. POWs in North Vietnam, a list of 5 servicemen "confirmed as being dead by the North Vietnamese; and 3 individuals neither confirmed alive nor dead. Investigator's Comment: Three of the individuals reported dead were identified in the January 27, 1973 as having died in captivity and their remains have been returned to the U.S. The remains of remaining two individuals have been recovered, both having died while in an MIA status and neither is carried as having survived into captivity.

Photocopy of For Official Use Only Memorandum For The Record, DIAAP-7C, dated January 22, 1970, Subject: PW Letters on the Schneider List Announced by Cora Weiss, providing the PW status of those individuals with mail brought from Hanoi by Mr. Schneider of the American Friends Society, total mail received to

date, and total number of letter writers. Attached is a listing of those confirmed POW in North Vietnam but who had not sent mail.

Unclassified photocopy of press release dated March 24, 1970, New York, from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIAFAM), describing a package of American POW mail en route to POW families in the United States. The release states the mail is from 80 servicemen, 34 of whom had not been heard from before, and their names and the addresses of all mail recipients is attached. The press release also describes COLIAFAM's activities since December 1969 relating to their function as a conduit for POW mail from U.S. POWs in North Vietnam to their family members in the U.S.

Photocopy of For Official Use Only Memorandum prepared by DIAAP-7C, dated March 24, 1970, Subject: Analysis of the Total of 218 U.S. PWs said to be Confirmed by the Committee of Liaison. The Memorandum describes four mail shipments between November 26, 1969-March 11, 1970 and comments on the Committee's confirmed POW list.

Photocopy of For Official Use Only DIA Memorandum for IPWIC Members, C-3122/AP-7, dated March 12, 1970, prepared by (name redacted), Cdr. USN, DIA Member, Interagency Prisoner of War Intelligence Ad Hoc Committee, providing an analysis of the 31 new POW names released by Cora Weiss on March 11, 1970. The Memorandum notes that all but one of the 31 individuals are new letter writers, 2 were then listed as MIA by both DIA and the Services and DIA carried 2 others in a POW status.

Photocopy of Unclassified and Undated Memorandum For The Record, DIAAP-7C, Subject: Analysis of the Total of 218 U.S. PWs said to be Confirmed by the Committee of Liaison, describing the development of the confirmed list of POWs starting with the David Dellinger list of 59 on November 26, 1969 and through the 31 new names from Cora Weiss' list.

Photocopy of an unclassified document dated March 20, 1970, titled Rubin List. No April or May and providing a list of servicemen by branch of service, dates relating to mail during the period February 17, to May 18, 1970, for specific individuals, including some hand done notations. Attached to the document is a general letter from Cora Weiss dated September 14, 1980, generally too faint to be legible and with the handwritten notation 143 list.

Photocopy of an unclassified list, undated, providing the name, rank service and casualty status of 27 individuals and titled List Released To Swedish Prime Minister Palme In March 1970.

Unclassified Memorandum For The Record, DIAAP-7C, undated, Subject: Analysis of COLIAFAM's 256 "Confirmed" U.S. PWs in North Vietnam. The Memorandum describes various "lists" released, the source of the identification of letter writers, information from Cora Weiss passed through Mr. Sieverts at the State Department and Col. Haggard at OASD/ISA and others sources of information about live POWs writing letters and/or on various "lists."

Photocopy of an unclassified list titled 81 Names Passed Through The Committee of Liaison, April 7, 1970, providing the names, rank and service for 81 servicemen, annotations of those individual carried by the Air Force as an MIA but 3 of whom were carried by DIA as a PW and 73 of the individuals identified as never having written according to DIA records. Investigator's Comment: The three individuals carried by DIA as a POW returned alive from captivity during Operation Homecoming.

Unclassified Photocopy of Memorandum For Record dated April 30, 1970, name of preparer redacted, attached to a Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) memorandum to DIA dated April 14, 1970, name of preparer redacted. Attached to the OSD Memorandum are 9 pages of typewritten material. Each page contains a left hand column of names and a right hand column of names and addresses. There are handwritten notations on the photocopied document which include the following: 4 have the notation MIA, 13 have the notation (Sch.), 9 have the notation (14 H.P) and some names have from 0 to 2 checks. The OSD Memorandum states: "Ross Perot gave us this list obtained from Rev. Fernandez in Vientiane. It was not certain that Fernandez is aware the list was obtained." The Memorandum For Record contains information, possibly explaining the check marks in relationship to the appearance of an individuals name on a March 24, 1970 list, an March 11, 1970 list, and a January 14, 1970 "Schneider" list. There is further an annotation "4. Contains all the 14 Happy Families" which is not further identified but may correlate to specific identities associated with the annotation (14 H.P). Investigator's Comment: The document may list American POWs in North Vietnam sending mail to specific addresses in the United States. The name of "Rev. Fernandez" may be Rev. Richard Fernandez, a Committee member of COLIAFAM as of March 1970.

Unclassified photocopy of a document titled "The Rubin List June 1970," listing the names and addresses of 140 mail recipients with hand done notations showing dates. Investigator's comment: Other material may relate to the military service of POW correspondents and several notations CP which is not otherwise identified.

Unclassified photocopy of an American Friends Service Committee, Inc., letter dated July 27, 1970, to Mrs. Bruce A. Nystrom and describing a list of 335 American POWs in North Vietnam and North Vietnam's unwillingness to accept mail for anyone they have not included on their list of POWs.

Photocopy of a For Official Use Only List of 379 individuals, dated September 21, 1970, with the notation Sheer List Arrived JFK Airport September 16, 1970, List Received DIA on September 18, 1970. The document contains the names of the mail senders, the addressees and handwritten date annotations and name corrections. In the letters. One handwritten notation reads Sheer ltr dtd 18 Sep 70.

Unclassified photocopy of an undated list with 16 names, the DIA case file identifier for 15 of the names and their casualty status under the heading "List Provided To Cora Weiss On November 6, 1970." Investigator's Comment: The one name without a DIA identifier may correlate to an individual not in DIA's database at that time. The individual, Randolph Ford, is currently carried as having died in captivity and his remains have been recovered.

Unclassified photocopy of an undated document providing the names and service of 6 U.S. personnel the North Vietnamese provided to Cora Weiss on November 6, 1970 and 11 provided to Cora Weiss by the North Vietnamese on November 20, 1970. Investigator's comment: The 17 names above were all included in the list of 23 servicemen later provided in January 1973 by the North Vietnamese as having died in captivity.

For Official Use Only Memorandum providing DIA analysis of the 11 names reported by Cora Weiss as deceased servicemen, listing those 7 carried by DIA as a POW (the services carried 5 as PWs) and 4 were being carried as MIAs.

Unclassified photocopy of an undated two page list with 96 names, the DIA case file identifier 92 of the names and their casualty status under the heading "List Provided To Cora Weiss On November 20, 1970." Investigator comment: The four names without a DIA identifier may correlate to individuals not in DIA's data base at that time. Of four individuals (Brendon Foley, Randolph Ford, Fred Franke, Donald R. Hubbs), Brendon Foley was found to have died in Laos based on a presumptive finding of death, Randolph Ford died in captivity and his remains have been recovered, Fred Franke returned alive as a POW from North Vietnam and Donald Hubbs was found to have died without the recovery of remains in an over-water incident.

For Official Use Only List of 379 typewritten names and 12 handwritten names, dated October 1, 1970, with the notation Use for Stavits (326) List Arrived JFK Airport, November 23, 1970. The document contains the names of the mail senders, the addressees and handwritten date annotations and name corrections. Investigator's Comment: The date annotations may pertain to the dates POWs wrote the letters. The typewritten list of names appears to be a duplicate of a similar list dated September 21, 1970, but which has a new list of dates of letters and new letter writers.

Unclassified document, undated, providing the DIA case file identifier, name, service and date of loss. The document is titled 339 List and includes the names of 20 individuals "claimed dead-NVN."

Unclassified photocopy of a document titled The Palme List December 10, 1970, and providing DIA's analysis the list from Sweden on December 10, 1970, and including 210 names. The document also contains handwritten entries providing DIA with information on the casualty status, loss location and related information.

Unclassified document, undated, listing the names and dates of 15 pilots who died from air loss related wounds and 5 pilots who died from "serious disease" titled Causes of the Death of 20 U.S. Pilots Captured in North Vietnam (addendum to copy of "Kennedy List" received by ICRC in June 1971) and referring to the "Kennedy List" of December 22, 1970 (368 names).

Unclassified Memorandum from (redacted) thru CDR Trowbridge, December 22, 1971, with information from Lt. Col. Haggard regarding 1,001 letters from Cora (Weiss) from 332 writers and DIA's analysis of the scope of the current letter writers.

Memorandum for Capt. Robert E. Adams, June 21, 1972, Subject: reported "Master List" of U.S. PWs in North Vietnam (U), prepared by Charles F. Trowbridge, Jr., Cdr., USN, Chief, Evasion & Escape Branch, Production Support and Resources Division. The memorandum provides DIA analysis of a reported "Nippon Dempa" Japanese News Agency list of "390 U.S. PWs" and includes data concern-

ing North Vietnam's "368 list" of December 1970 (339 POWs and 20 releases and 20 died. It also includes a description of U.S. losses over North Vietnam during December 1970-May 1972. Conclusion is that 22 names on the 390 list not previously mentioned. The 368 list contained 339 acknowledged as PWs by the DRV, 9 releases and 20 whom the DRV claimed were dead. Attached is list of individuals listed as PW by either DIA (1), the services (5) or both (14) and lost over NRRN during December 1970 and May 1972.

Unclassified photocopy of a list of 24 individuals under the heading List Provided To Walter Sohler (Representing Senator Edward Kennedy) At Paris on June 22, 1972. The document includes the individual's DIA case file identifier, rank, service and previous casualty status.

Unclassified photocopy of a list of 20 individuals under the heading "Causes of the Death of 20 U.S. Pilots Captured in North Vietnam." Identified as an addendum to copy of "Kennedy List" (December 22, 1970 with 368 names) received by the ICRC in June 1971. Lists "15 pilots died from previous wounds when shot down" and "5 pilots died from serious diseases."

Unclassified photocopy of a list titled 10 Individuals Announced By Senator Kennedy August 24, 1972 and providing the date of loss during June-July 1972, name, service and rank, and the annotation that all were carried as MIA by DIA and the services.

#### DIA ARCHIVAL LISTS

Archival lists of POWs and MIAs produced by the Defense Intelligence Agency and provide the Senate Select Committee during June-September 1992.

#### DIA LISTS

Unclassified photocopy of a list of 14 POWs who appeared at a June 29, 1972, press conference in Ha Noi and the names of 2 others who were mentioned but did not appear. Six PWs were acknowledged in captivity for the first time.

Unclassified photocopy of list of 23 individuals under the heading Names Provided by the North Vietnamese in January 1973 U.S. Personnel Who Died In Captivity. The list provides the individual's name, service and date of death.

Unclassified photocopy of a list of 41 individuals under the heading Names of Those U.S. Personnel Who Died In Captivity Provided By the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) in January 1973. The list includes the names, service, date of death of 37 individuals, 3 unidentified bodies and 1 individual listed as U.S. who is identified as Australian.

Unclassified sketch, undated, titled Grave Pilot Sketch Map, 22 DIC's Buried In Ha Bac Cemetery, Bac Ninh Province, NVN, with grave locations reflecting the names of 1 Thai and 21 Americans.

For Official Use Only analysis prepared by DIA (DI-6C) during the period January 29 to February 2, 1973. The document provides DIA and Military Service comparisons for all military and civilian POWs and MIAs then carried in that status and compared to information on lists provided by the DRV/PRG on January 27, 1973, and the Pathet Laos on February 1, 1973. Investigator's Comment: A separate detailed description of the chronology of the changes in DIA/DOD casualty totals during this period is attached in a document prepared by this investigator and titled Analysis Input Notes.

U.S. Delegation, Four Party Joint Military Team, Memorandum For: Chiefs of Other Delegations, Subject: Request for Information about Persons Missing in Action, April 17, 1973, prepared by LTC Lawrence Robson, Acting Chief. Lists 104 U.S. and foreign nationals, identified as List Number One.

Defense Intelligence Agency Data Base Printout, June 1973, forwarded by CDO (U-1111, August 27, 1992). Provides the DIA ID number, name, casualty status, date of incident, loss coordinates, country, aircraft type, service, serial number and loss rank for individuals in the PMSEA ADP data base.

Unclassified photocopy of a document providing statistical data relating to U.S. POWs and MIAs, undated, providing the varying length of captivity by service for 591 returnees; a breakdown of Homecoming returnees by date of incident of loss during 1964-1973; annual breakdown by year of escape, year of capture of Returnees, reported dead by year of capture and pre-Homecoming releases by year of capture; service breakdown for 566 Homecoming military releases, PRG/DRV died list of 63 individuals, and "unaccounted for" (POW and MIA) after Homecoming (does not include reported dead) for 132 individuals including 67 military unaccounted for POWs; officer and enlisted breakdown for releasees, died, escapes and pre-Homecoming returnees.

Unclassified photocopy of document dated 75/10/03 with 1,537 names also including their DIA case file identifier, military service, DIA unique casualty status, date of incident and country of loss. The document is broken down into four geographical regions of North Vietnam (462 records including 22 remains returned), South Vietnam (750 records including 16 remains returned), Laos (293 records including 0 remains returned) and Cambodia (32 records including 0 remains returned). There is a further breakdown by service within country of loss and alphabetically within service.

Unclassified photocopy of a Memorandum from DIA to Mr. Frank A. Sieverts, Department of State, December 12, 1975, commenting on one Australian reported on the PRG died list as an American and providing a description of 3 misidentified Americans on the PRG died list and noting that if the PRG recovered 3 individuals and buried them, they are other than the 3 individuals names.

Defense Intelligence Agency Data Base Printout, January 13, 1976, forwarded by CDO to the SSC. Provides the DIA ID number, name, casualty status, date of incident, service, rank, race, country of loss, loss coordinates, aircraft/vehicle type, time of incident, for individuals in the PMSEA ADP data base on the date of the printout.

Photocopy of a For Official Use Only list dated 76/01/23 list of 98 names and providing the DIA case file identifier, name, service and casualty status. There is a handwritten notation "Individuals carried in PW category by the Comptroller and State in late January 1973 (after the lists were passed in Paris) 30 were on dead list (starred names). Investigator's Comment: DIA's handwritten notation is not correct. DIA's 1976 listing contains Arlo Gay, an American civilian arrested in Vietnam on April 19, 1975; it includes Commander Harley Hall who was declared MIA on January 27, 1973, did not appear on U.S. POW/MIA records until a week later and was not declared POW until February 1973; it does not include Norman Schmidt, lost over North Vietnam in 1966, who was reported during the war by Cora Weiss as having died in captivity, was still in a POW status as of January 27, 1973 and whose remains were returned in 1974. The remaining names on the list are the same as that list of 97 names provided the SSC by DIA in January 1992 and described as the official list of POWs as of Operation Homecoming. However, DIA archival records dated February 1, 1973 do not list 97 individuals on a POW list as of late January 1973; DIA listed 80 (68 military, 12 civilians) while the services only carried 51 as unaccounted for POWs as of that date.

Defense Intelligence Agency Data Base Printout, April 24, 1974, forwarded by CDO to the SSC. Provides the DIA Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia (PMSEA) Automated File Printout showing ID number, name, casualty status, date of incident, loss coordinates, country, aircraft type, service, service number and loss rank for individuals in the PMSEA ADP data base on the date of the printout; in both alphabetical and chronological order.

Defense Intelligence Agency Data Base Printout, June 1976, forwarded by CDO to the SSC. Provides the DIA (DIR-4H) PW/MIA Automated File Printout showing ID number, name, casualty status, date of incident, service, rank, race, country of loss, loss coordinates, aircraft/vehicle type, time of incident, and category for individuals in the PMSEA ADP data base on the date of the printout, in both alphabetical and chronological order.

Defense Intelligence Agency Data Base Printout, Combined List of Personnel PW/MIA, September 30, 1971, forwarded by CDO to the SSC. Provides the DIA ID number, name, date of incident, loss coordinates, country, aircraft type, DIA casualty status, service, serial number, and rank at loss.

Defense Intelligence Agency Data Base Printout, April 21, 1972, forwarded by CDO to the SSC. Provides the DIA ID number, name, date of incident, loss coordinates, country, aircraft type, casualty status, service and service number for individuals in the PMSEA ADP data base.

Defense Intelligence Agency Data Base Printout, December 1, 1972, forwarded by CDO (U-1111, August 27, 1992). Provides the DIA ID number, name, casualty status, date of incident, loss coordinates, country, aircraft type, service, serial number and loss rank for individuals in the PMSEA ADP data base.

#### MASTER LIST

Lists obtained by the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs since January 1992 of Americans unaccounted for during the Southeast Asian conflict. Includes supplemental information on numbers of Unaccounted For Americans presented during Congressional testimony or from other documents.

Updated: June 1992.  
Number of lists: 139.

1969

#### Supplemental Information

Title: American Prisoners of War in Vietnam. Hearings before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-First Congress, First Session, November 13 and 14, 1969, p. 13. Statement of Dennis J. Doolin, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. There are 1,339 U.S. servicemen who are missing or captured in Southeast Asia. More than 900 American servicemen are listed as missing in action. Over 200 servicemen have been missing or captured for almost 4 years.

Title: Ibid., p. 29. Total missing in action and believed captured—American servicemen in Southeast Asia—November 12, 1969. Total—1339. Nine hundred and twenty-six missing in action (323 South Vietnam, 443 North Vietnam, 160 Laos). Four hundred and thirteen believed captured (70 South Vietnam, 341 North Vietnam, 2 Laos). We have confirmation of only 413 of them that we know to be prisoners.

Title: Ibid., p. 103. The United States Army, as of 10 November 1969, carries 49 personnel as confirmed captured and a total of 323 as missing in action. Since July 1967, 38 Army personnel have been returned from captivity to U.S. control.

1970

#### Supplemental Information

Title: American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1970. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-First Congress, Second Session, April 29, May 1, 6, 1970, p. 69. Statement of Hon. G. Warren Nutter, Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs). One thousand three hundred and ninety-nine personnel missing or captured.

Title: Ibid., p. 91. In his foreign policy report to the Congress, February 18, 1970, the President (stated): . . . Over 1,400 Americans are now listed as missing or captured.

Title: Ibid., p. 120-127. List of 335 names officially confirmed by Hanoi to be prisoners held in North Vietnam—April 30, 1970.

1971

Title: Swedish list, undated, 14 pages, in French, providing the identity of various individuals by name, rank, service number, and reference to being present in prison in North Vietnam or never captured in North Vietnam. Preparer: Unknown. Source: Enclosure 11, letter, February 20, 1992, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command-Control-Communications and Intelligence, DOD POW/MIA Central Documentation Office, providing the Department of the Navy's response to the Select Committee's request of December 20, 1991 for information on all U.S. citizens lost in and or over Laos. Includes as Enclosure 12, U.S. Navy memorandum dated January 26, 1971, providing background information on those U.S. Navy personnel described on the Swedish List as never captured in North Vietnam.

#### Supplemental Information

Title: American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1971. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Second Congress, First Session, March 23, 24, 25, 30, 31; April 1, 6, 20, 1971, p. III. Today approximately 460 men are known to be prisoners and an additional 1,184 are listed as missing in Southeast Asia.

Title: Ibid., p. 326. Statement of Hon. G. Warren Nutter, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, p. 316. Over 1,600 men missing or captured. P. 317. In December 1970, Hanoi released a list of 368 names, 9 men once captured and since released, 339 identified as prisoners and 29 identified as having died. Only one of these is a prisoner in South Vietnam. No one in Laos has been allowed to write.

Title: Ibid., p. 395. Mrs. Weiss said that by April 6, 1970, the names of 335 prisoners-of-war were known. That four more were added to the list in November (1971) when the DRV released a "final and official" list of 339 names. The list reappeared in new guise and was presented to Senators Fulbright and Kennedy. This time it

included the 334 names from the original Weiss-list, plus the four added in November, plus 20 the North Vietnamese now say are dead.

Title: *Ibid.*, Special Analysis, The Prisoner of War Problem, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, p. 1. As of December 5, the Department of Defense unofficial carried 1,150 total missing (South Vietnam 520, North Vietnam 403, Laos 227). Four hundred and sixty believed captured (South Vietnam 79, North Vietnam 378, Laos 3). Total 1,610.

Title: *Ibid.*, Appendix II, p. 481. On March 5, 1971, the White House released the following recapitulation of U.S. POW's and men missing in action in Southeast Asia: Total 1,145 missing, 460 captured, total 1,605. North Vietnam: 402 missing, 378 captured, 780 total; South Vietnam 482 missing, 79 captured, total 561. Laos 261 missing, 3 captured, total 264.

Title: *Ibid.*, Appendix III: Material Submitted for the Record by Charles W. Havens, from the American Bar Association Journal, January 1, 1971, p. 488. American Prisoner of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia as of February 28, 1971. Total 1,604, captured 460, missing 1,145 (Army total 444, Navy 250, Marine Corps 116, Air Force 795). Total missing and captured by year lost: 1964 (7), 1965 (128), 1966 (299), 1967 (409), 1968 (397), 1969 (211), 1970 (96), 1971 (58). Enemy acknowledged capture of 370 (349 in North Vietnam, 20 in South Vietnam, 1 in Laos). As of February 1971, received mail from 335 separate writers.

Title: American Prisoner of War in Southeast Asia, 1971. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Second Congress, First Session, Part 2, June 29, August 3, September 28, 1971, p. 87. Statement of Mrs. Iris Powers, Special Assistant to General Westmoreland on POW/MIA matters. Total captured and missing personnel by service in Southeast Asia as of September 3, 1971. Total captured and missing: 1,599 (1,134 missing, 46 captured).

1972

Title: By name listing of 61 American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia who have returned to United States control as of March 2, 1972, including those released, recovered and escaped and by captor force (North Vietnam, Pathet Laos and Viet Cong). Source: Unknown. Preparer: Unknown.

Title: List dated January 17, 1972, of 80 U.S. Army personnel dropped from the rolls (deserters) who were accountable to units in Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos on the date they were dropped from the rolls, prepared by the U.S. Army enlisted records and evaluation center. Preparer: USAEREC. Source: U.S. Army total personnel command. Preparer: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), as enclosure 2 to OASD letter dated February 18-19, 1992 responding to a Select Committee letter of December 10, 1991.

#### Supplemental Information

Title: American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1972. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Second Congress, Second Session, Part 3, February 3, March 16, 1972, p. 21. Over 1,600 U.S. military personnel are listed as missing or captured in Southeast Asia and over 40 U.S. civilians are in the same status. According to Defense Department, 383 listed captured in North Vietnam, 92 in South Vietnam and 5 in Laos. Two U.S. pilots known captured in China. North Vietnam has identified 346 U.S. pilots captured in North Vietnam.

Title: *Ibid.*, Statement by Mr. Nutter (DOD/ISA). One thousand six hundred and eighteen American Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia as of March 11, 1972, (1,129 missing, 489 captured). Missing or captured January 1, 1972-March 17, 1972: Total 11 (1 South Vietnam, 6 North Vietnam, 4 Laos. Five of the 6 from North Vietnam captured).

Title: *Ibid.* Hon. Clement J. Zablocki on February 2, 1972. Defense Department reports 1,617 total missing/captured as of January 1972, 476 of whom the U.S. believes to be POW. (Three hundred and twenty six captured/identified as of January 1969, 10 released and 2 escaped since January 1969, 162 captured and identified prior to or after January 1969.)

1973

Title: Nine lists provided to U.S. Representatives at the time of the signing of the Paris Peace Accords on January 27, 1973, preparer: Vietnam. Source: Enclosure 16 to S-004/DOD POW-MIA CDO:

List of U.S. Pilots Captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam with 492 names and dates of capture between August 5, 1964 and December 28, 1972, Ministry of National Defense, Democratic Republic of Vietnam and attached to it a list of one American civilian, two Thai and one South Vietnamese Air Force 2nd Lieutenant.

List of U.S. Military Personnel Captured in South Vietnam listing 93 individuals, Provisional Revolutionary Government.

List of Civilian Personnel of the United States and Other Foreign Countries Captured in South Vietnam, listing 32 individuals (27 Americans), Provisional Revolutionary Government.

List of U.S. Military Personnel Captured in South Vietnam Who Have Been Released, listing 24 individuals, Provisional Revolutionary Government.

List of U.S. Civilians Captured in South Vietnam, Who Have Been Released, listing five individuals, Provisional Revolutionary Government.

List of Foreign Military and Civilian Personnel Captured in South Vietnam, Who Have Been Released, listing 21 individuals, PRG.

List of U.S. Military Personnel Captured in South Vietnam, Who Have Died, listing 34 individuals, PRG.

List of U.S. Civilians Captured in South Vietnam, Who Have Died, listing seven individuals, PRG.

List of Foreign Civilians Captured in South Vietnam, Who Have Died, listing 6 individuals, PRG.

Title: Photocopy of typewritten document marked Ministry of National Defense, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, U.S. pilots captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, with hand written annotation "Obtained from JCRC on January 23, 1973. These are lists as handed over by the PRG and DRV." Document cover has an attached listing of 400 named individuals. Preparer: Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Source: Tracy Usry files.

Title: Photocopy of computer list in alphabetic order listing 1,321 names "... of U.S. military personnel who are unaccounted for in Southeast Asia ... prepared from casualty reports received as of May 5, 1973 ...". Preparer: Unknown. Source: Tracy Usry files.

Title: Photocopy of computer list in alphabetic order, received October 10, 1984, undated but probably dated 1973, listing 725 names titled "U.S. Returnees/Escapees, SEA." Preparer: Unknown. Source: Tracy Usry files.

Title: Photocopy of computer list in alphabetic order providing 108 names and titled "Missing Category 1 POW/MIAs whose name did not appear on 1973 Kissinger List of Discrepancy Cases," including analytical type comments regarding the fate of the individuals, undated. Preparer: Unknown, possibly DIA. Source: Tracy Usry files.

Title: United States Army Vietnam/Military Assistance Command Vietnam Support Command roster dated February 25, 1973, verified by the U.S. Army Deserter Information Point, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN, listing 924 deserters from units in Vietnam, 890 of whom were verified by the Deserter Information Point as last known to be in Vietnam. Preparer: USARV. Source: National Archives, Suitland Reference Branch.

Title: Military personnel casualties in Southeast Asia, alphabetic name listing within country, individuals whose bodies have not been recovered, dated January 24, 1992, listing by name 2,235 military personnel and including 76 individuals BNR in Cambodia, 4 individuals BNR in China, 514 individuals BNR in Laos, 0 individuals BNR in Thailand, 565 individuals BNR in North Vietnam and 1,076 individuals BNR in South Vietnam. Document exhibit 13, January 30, 1992, DIOR. Source/Preparer: DIOR.

Title: DIA response to document requested (Document Nr. 4), provided as Enclosure 15 to S-004/DOD POW-MIA CDO, in response to Select Committee request to "Provide a complete copy of any other discrepancy list which has existed from 1962 to the present." DIA's response: "Attached is a listing of 97 Americans officially listed by their respective services as 'Prisoners of War' following the completion of 'Operation Homecoming' in April 1973. Preparer: DIA. Source: DIA.

Title: Tab A, listing by date of incident of 3,128 Americans unaccounted for at the signing of the Paris Peace Accords, January 27, 1973, enclosure to DIA/POW-MIA CDO letter dated January 15, 1992 to the Senate Select Committee in response to the Committee's letter dated December 9, 1991. Preparer/Source: DIA.

Title: Tab B, listing by date of incident of 12 Americans missing between January 27, 1973 and April 2, 1973, and body not recovered by U.S. Forces and subsequently identified, enclosure to the DIA/POW-MIA CDO letter dated January 15, 1992 to the Senate Select Committee in response to the Committee's letter dated December 9, 1991. Preparer/Source: DIA.

Title: Tab C, listing by date of incident of 591 American POWs returned during Operation Homecoming, February 12, 1973 to April 1, 1973, enclosure to the DIA/POW-MIA CDO letter dated January 15, 1992 to the Senate Select Committee in response to the Committee's letter dated December 9, 1991. Preparer/Source: DIA.

Title: Tab D, listing by date of incident of 2,547 Americans still unaccounted for at the completion of Operation Homecoming, April 2, 1973, enclosure to the DIA/POW-MIA CDO letter dated January 15, 1992 to the Senate Select Committee in response to the Committee's letter dated December 9, 1991. Preparer/Source: DIA.

Title: Tab E, listing by date of incident of 36 Americans missing between March 30, 1973 and May 15, 1973, and body not recovered by U.S. Forces and subsequently identified, enclosure to the DIA/POW-MIA CDO letter dated January 15, 1992 to the Senate Select Committee in response to the Committee's letter dated December 9, 1991. Preparer/Source: DIA.

Title: Tab G, listing dated September 30, 1977 of 84 U.S. military who returned to military control from captivity prior to January 27, 1973. Preparer: Comptroller, Office of the Secretary of Defense. Source: Directorate of Information Operations & Reports (DIOR), Washington Headquarters Services, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Title: Tabs H, listing by September 30, 1977 of 122 U.S. military personnel initially reported missing who had returned to U.S. military control prior to January 27, 1973. Preparer/Source: DIOR, WHS, OSD.

Title: Tab C, listing of 882 U.S. military personnel unaccounted for in Southeast Asia as of June 30, 1975 (includes those classified as POW and MIA as of January 27, 1973 and still in such a category). Preparer/Source: DIOR, WHS, OSD.

Title: Tab O-R, listing of 566 U.S. military personnel who returned to military control during Operation Homecoming. Includes 52 previously reported as Missing in Action, 512 previously reported as Prisoner, 1 not reported due to classification as a deserter and 1 previously reported as Killed in Action and body recovered. Preparer/Source: DIOR, WHS, OSD.

Title: Tab W, listing of 2 individuals initially reported by the U.S. Air Force in December 1967 as U.S. military who died in hostile action who were reported in August 1973 to be U.S. civilians and were dropped from all U.S. military casualty accountability.

Title: DIOR 1973 weekly statistical reports providing by name changes to died, unaccounted for and returned to military control categories since January 27, 1973 with infrequent breakdown of unaccounted for by military service/country of loss through the end of CY 1973. Total unaccounted for on January 27, 1973, the date of the signing of the Paris Peace Accords, is 1,929 (1,220 Missing In Action, 118 missing nonhostile and 591 POW). Total unaccounted for on June 2, 1973, date of first report following the return of POWs, is 1,283 (1,216 missing hostile/nonhostile and 67 POWs). Adjustment due to the return of 566 U.S. military POWs, one of whom was not listed as a casualty due to deserter categorization and one POW returned alive who had been believed killed in action with recovery of body, and changes in casualty status with 122 reported having died in captivity, 22 previously reported as a POW and 102 previously reported as missing. Total unaccounted for on September 29, 1973 is 1,233 (1,167 missing and 66 POW). Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Listing of 97 Americans who, according to DIA in 1992, were still officially listed by the Military Services as POWs in 1973 and did not return alive during Operation Homecoming. Preparer/Source: Enclosure 15 to S-004/DOD POW-MIA CDO.

#### Supplemental Information

Title: Hearings on H.R. 16520 before Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, Ninety-Third Congress, Second Session, October 10, 1974, p. 25. Mr. Mills provided the following information from Defense Department: As of January 1973 and the exchange of POW lists, 1,929 were carried

as POW/MIA, 566 POWs returned, 1,363 remained as POW/MIA, 4 more losses in Cambodia, 23 of 80 remaining in POW category after return of live POWs changed to died based on information from returning POWs, 1,285 remaining POW/MIA (57 of whom are in a POW category).

Title: Hearings on H.R. 16520 before Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, Ninety-Third Congress, Second Session, November 19, 1974, p. 41. Dr. Roger E. Shields, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Economic Affairs stated the following: As of January 1973, the military services carried 593 servicemen as Prisoners of War, the other side listed 540, 513 as prisoners and 27 of whom had died in captivity, leaving 53 for whom there was no accounting by the other side.

Title: *Ibid.*, p. 43. Twenty-three Americans listed by the DRV as having died in captivity have been returned since Operation Homecoming. Of these, 15 had been listed as POW, 7 as MIA and one deceased, remains not recovered.

Title: Missing in Action in Southeast Asia, 1973. Hearing before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Third Congress, First Session, December 5, 1973, p. 7. Statement of Frank A. Sieverts, Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of State for Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Matters. It will soon be a year . . . since the last POWs were released. P. 12. More than 1,300 Americans listed as missing. P. 13. In addition to more than 1,300 U.S. military personnel who remain unaccounted for in Indochina, some 20 international journalists missing and possibly captured, nearly all of them in Cambodia. One civilian, Homer L. Elm, captured October 6, 1973 in South Vietnam.

Title: *Ibid.*, p. 15. Statement by Dr. Roger E. Shields, Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, and Director of POW/MIA Affairs. The other side listed 594 U.S. and third country nationals for repatriation. Three more individuals were also reported and returned in the ensuing days. In addition, 3 U.S., two military and one civilian, were released by China for a grand total of 600 Americans and foreign civilian prisoners released. Also included on the lists were the names of 70 persons said to have died in captivity.

Title: *Ibid.*, p. 42. But more than 50 men who had been identified by our Government as having been taken prisoner were not among those returned. P. 43. National League of Families, October 2, 1973. On January 27, 1973, 1,925 members of the Armed Forces and 52 civilians were listed as MIA or POW in Southeast Asia. P. 44. Of the MIA, only 47 men out of a total of 1,334 MIA were to be repatriated and 10 others identified as MIA were included on the list of those who died in captivity. In Laos, 317 servicemen MIA or POW but only 6 captured in Laos were released.

Title: Unit History, 500th MI Group, Calendar Year 1975, including Group's involvement in the CINCPAC formulated Joint Debriefing and Casualty Reporting Center, Clark AFB, Philippines, and describing the organization and activities for the Phase II debriefing of 593 returnees (566 military/28 civilian) arriving in the Philippines of whom 555 military returnees were debriefed, 11 military returnees not debriefed on orders of "higher headquarters" and 23 U.S. civilians and 5 foreign nationals (2 Thai, 2 German, 1 Canadian) were debriefed by the U.S. Embassy, Manila. Source/Provider: 1992 FOIA Response, United States Army Intelligence and Security Command, FOIA/Privacy Office, Ft. Meade, MD.

1974

Title: DIOR 1974 weekly statistical reports providing by name changes to died, unaccounted for and returned to military control categories since January 27, 1973. Total unaccounted for on September 28, 1974 is 960 (923 missing hostile/nonhostile and 37 POWs). Preparer/Source: DIOR, WHS, OSD.

Title: U.S. Navy Missing In Action and Prisoners of War, October 1, 1974, nine pages of alphabetical listing with hand notations of date of presumptive finding of death or date presumed killed in action after October 1978, next of kin and other personal information and five pages of separate U.S. Navy Missing. Preparer: U.S. Navy. Source: Enclosure 9, Letter, February 20, 1992, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command-Control-Communications and Intelligence, DOD POW/MIA Central Documentation Office, providing the Department of the Navy's response to the Select Committee's request of December 20, 1991 for information on all U.S. citizens lost in and/or over Laos.

*Supplemental Information*

Title: Hearings on H.R. 16520 before Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, Ninety-Third Congress, Second Session, October 10, 1974, p. 25. Mr. Mills provided the following information from Defense Department: As of September 28, 1974, 960 POW/MIA, 37 of whom were POWs.

Title: Hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Ninety-Third Congress, Second Session on Accounting for U.S. Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia, January 28, 1974, p. 1. Senator Fulbright, opening statement. Six-hundred American prisoners were released, 1,200 other Americans still listed as missing in action.

Title: Ibid. Statement of Scott Albright, Executive Director, National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia. In the wake of the Paris Agreement, the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong gave us the names of 580 American POWs—566 military men and 24 civilians—who were to be repatriated, a list of 60 Americans—55 military men and 5 civilians. One thousand, nine hundred and twenty five military men and 55 civilians were reported missing in Indochina and carried on the U.S. Government's "official list." Five hundred and ninety-four prisoners, 3 more were reported and released, 3 U.S. (2 military/1 civilian) were released by China. The lists included 70 said to have died in captivity. Over 1,300 others listed as missing and captured.

Title: Ibid., p. 69. Response of Mr. Sieverts, Department of State, to Additional Questions of Senator Case. The Administration did not conclude that "North Vietnam would responsibly account for the release of all American prisoners."

1975

Title: DIOR 1975 statistical reports providing by name changes to died, unaccounted for and returned to military control categories since January 27, 1973 with infrequent breakdown of unaccounted for by military service/country of loss. Reports initially weekly, then monthly starting April 1975. Total unaccounted for on September 30, 1975 is 856 (820 missing hostile/nonhostile and 36 POWs). Report for February 1, 1975 lists, without by name identification, a total of 1,592 declared deaths (body not recovered). This total includes those declared dead both prior and subsequent to January 27, 1973. Preparer/Source: DIOR, WHS, DIOR.

*Supplemental Information*

Title: Hearings before the House Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, Ninety-Fourth Congress, First Session, Part I, September 23 and 30, October 9 and 23, 1975, p. 31. Statement of Dr. Roger Shields, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense. During Operation Homecoming, almost 600 individuals held POW came back, about 1,350 carried as either POW or MIA did not return. We had about 1,200 declared dead, KIA, remains never recovered, for a total of about 2,500 individuals. We have, at this time, approximately 860—almost 900—we still carry as POW or MIA.

P. 32. All 860 are carried on the payroll. We had nothing hard until we received what we were told was a comprehensive list when the cease-fire agreement was signed in Paris. We brought home almost 600. We left some that we knew had been captured at one time . . . So there were a number of men that we knew had been captured who were not repatriated.

P. 51. There have been 509 status changes since January 27, 1973, 142 of which are termed reports of death. Three hundred and sixty seven were what we call presumptive findings.

P. 71. DOD says there are 758 military missing hostile and 69 missing nonhostile. Still carry 36 POWs for a total of 863. State has 30 missing civilians and 10 captured civilians. This makes a total of 903.

1976

Title: DIOR 1976 quarterly statistical reports providing by name changes to died, unaccounted for and returned to military control categories since January 27, 1973 with breakdown of unaccounted for by military service/country of loss. Total unaccounted for on September 30, 1976 is 774 (740 missing hostile/nonhostile and 34 POWs, and a total of 1,710 dead (body not recovered)). This total includes those declared dead both prior and subsequent to January 27, 1973. Preparer/Source: DIOR, WHS, OSD.

*Supplemental Information*

Title: Americans Missing in Southeast Asia—Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations. Prepared for the Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia of the U.S. House of Representatives, December 1976, p. 3. Two thousand five hundred and forty-six Americans did not return from the war in Southeast Asia, including 41 civilians (25 missing or unaccounted for and 26 unrecovered dead or presumed dead). Thirty-three Americans are still listed as POW, 6 improperly classified as POWs at the time of their loss and there is no evidence that the other 16 were actually taken prisoner.

Title: Americans Missing in Southeast Asia—Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations. Prepared for the Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia of the U.S. House of Representatives, December 1976, p. 2-3. Partly as a result of Committee efforts, the Chinese returned the ashes of 2 deceased Americans and provided some information on 22 other Americans missing from the Korean war and the war in Vietnam. The Vietnamese announced the names of 12 American pilots claimed to have been killed during the war. Two thousand five hundred and forty-six Americans did not return from the war in Southeast Asia. Forty-one are civilians, including 25 missing or unaccounted for and 16 unrecovered dead or presumed dead. That of the 2,505 servicemen, there are 1,113 killed in action whose bodies have not been recovered, 631 who have been presumed dead, 728 still listed as missing and 33 still listed as prisoners of war. That of the 33 still listed as POW, at least 11 were actually POWs who have not been accounted for by their captors, 6 were improperly classified as POWs at the time of their loss and there is no evidence that the other 16 were actually taken prisoner. That the widespread practice of classifying an individual as MIA at the time of loss, based mainly on not recovering the individual, led to many questionable classifications as MIA. That the report of five Navy fliers declared KIA and later discovered to be POWs influenced some Navy commanding officers to excessive caution in classifying individuals as MIA.

Title: Ibid., p. 6-7. That a total accounting for all 2,546 Americans who did not return from Southeast Asia is not now and never will be, possible. That approximately 64 of those cases still listed as missing, and 345 of the KIA (BNR) cases may not be resolved by former enemy forces. Those losses occurred under nonhostile conditions, generally in areas in which no enemy forces were known to be operating. That more than 400 remains of the declared dead are nonrecoverable due to circumstances, i.e. loss at sea, disintegration of an aircraft, etc. That the North Vietnamese have information on a large but undetermined number of aviators shot down over North Vietnam and along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, as well as information on some Americans killed, or once held, in other areas of Indochina. That the PRG had information on the remains of 40 POWs who died in captivity. That the Pathet Laos may have information on at least unaccounted for American prisoners as well as information on others. That the Cambodians may have information on a few Americans lost in areas they now control. That the governments of Indochina may be capable of returning the remains of more than 150 Americans, including any located through crash site investigations. That it is highly unlikely that the Indochina governments will permit non-indigenous teams of any kind to conduct field investigations.

Title: Vietnam: 1976. A report by Senator George Stanley McGovern to the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, March 1976, p. 3. The Paris Agreement provided no deadline for an accounting for missing in action personnel. The Four-Party Joint Military Team was established as provided in the protocol, and the United States began in April 1973 to provide to the DRV and the PRG lists of all missing personnel, including the best available information on where and how each individual was lost. Beginning in August 1973, these computer lists were supplemented by folders providing additional details on each case where there was persuasive evidence that their the DRV or the PRG would have knowledge of the loss. Folders concerning a total of 107 personnel were passed on between August 1973, and February, 1975. In March, 1974, the remains of 23 American airmen who died in captivity in North Vietnam were returned. In February 1976 two aides to Senator Kennedy traveled to Vietnam and returned with the remains of the two Marines killed during the evacuation of Saigon in April 1975.

P. 4. The United States lists 2,518 American servicemen and 43 civilians who did not return from Southeast Asia. Of these, 1,119 were killed in action or died in captivity, and their remains have not been recovered. An additional 565 have been presumed dead. Eight hundred and thirty-four personnel and 27 civilians are still listed as missing in action.

Title: Americans Missing in Southeast Asia, Final Report, Together with the Additional and Separate Views of the Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, United States House of Representatives, December 13, 1976, p. 21. Of the 2.6 million Americans, military and civilian, who served in the war in Indochina, 2,546 did not return to the United States. These Americans were killed or became missing during a 12-year period in five different countries.

P. 22. Americans missing or those who have been declared dead-body not recovered, as of November 1976, based on official record of the Department of State and Department of Defense.

North Vietnam—247 MIA, 15 POW, 213 PFOD, 294 KIA—BNR.

South Vietnam—227 MIA, 14 POW, 300 PFOD, 586 KIA (BNR), 13 civilians missing, 12 presumed dead.

Laos—233 MIA, 2 POW, 109 KIA (BNR), 5 missing, 4 presumed dead.

Cambodia—19 MIA, 2 POW, 7 PFOD, 47 KIA (BNR), 7 missing.

China—2 MIA, 2 PFOD.

Subtotal—723 MIA, 33 POW, 631 PFOD, 1,113 KIA (BNR), 25 missing civilians, 16 presumed dead civilians.

Grand total—2,505 Servicemen MIA, POW, PFOD, KIA (BNR), 41 civilians missing or presumed dead.

P. 135. Table 1, U.S. servicemen listed as Missing in Action or POW in Southeast Asia (1961-1971) by year.

P. 135. Fifty two servicemen were repatriated whom the military services had previously listed as MIA, 36 of these 52 had been lost in late 1972 and early 1973.

P. 142. List of individuals provided by the U.S. Delegation to the Four Power Joint Military Team. April 17, 1973, 104 persons; May 8, 1973, 1,444 persons; May 14, 1973, 1,114; June 13, 1974, 2,558; April 1, 1975, 2,401.

P. 143. Dates between August 6, 1973 and February 6, 1975 when 52 folders regarding 69 individuals were passed to the DRV and 30 folders with information on 38 individuals were given to the PRG. The DRV returned two folders, saying they'd been lost in Laos. The North Vietnamese permitted return of 23 remains of Americans, a 24th was not repatriated because the individual had died in his aircraft, not in captivity.

P. 196. Twenty-six civilians are currently listed as missing or unaccounted for; another 16 are presumed to have died or were declared dead.

P. 241. That a total accounting for the 2,546 Americans who did not return from Southeast Asia is not now, and never will be, possible. Sixty-four of those cases still listed as missing and 345 of the KIA (BNR) may not be resolved by former enemy forces which occurred under nonhostile conditions, generally in areas in which no enemy forces were known to be operating. More than 400 remains of the declared dead are nonrecoverable.

Title: Americans Missing in Southeast Asia, Hearings Before the House Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, Ninety-Fourth Congress, Second Session, Part 4, April 7, May 12, 26 and June 2, 1976, p. 22-23. Statement of Dr. Roger E. Shields, Deputy Assistant for International Security Affairs, Department of Defense. Eight hundred and sixteen Americans are still carried as missing in action or prisoners of war.

P. 234. Documentation submitted by DOD. Current missing by year of loss and service as of March 31, 1976. 1964 (3), 1965 (29), 1966 (113), 1967 (133), 1968 (170), 1969 (120), 1970 (61), 1971 (49), 1972 (123), 1973 (12), 1974 (0), 1975 (3). Total 340 Army, 81 Navy, 58 Marines, 437 Air Force, total 816. Attached are comparative figures described the detailed benefits and entitlements to the wife of an MIA not available to the widow of a KIA.

Title: Americans Missing in Southeast Asia. Hearings Before the House Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, Ninety-Fourth Congress, First Session, Part 3, February 4, 18, and 25, March 3, 17, 25, and 31, 1976, p. 5. Five hundred and sixty-six military, 25 U.S. civilians returned, including 2 military and 1 civilian from China. Fifty-two returned alive who were carried as MIA, 36 of whom were lost late in 1972 and early 1973.

P. 58. Data processing lists were provided to the other three delegations, beginning with the list of 104 on April 17, 1973. The list turned over in June 1974 consolidated the two lists provided in May 1973 and also totaled 2,558. There were 2,401 names on the April 1975 list, a decrease which resulted from the deletion of bodies recovered and over water crashes, far distances out at sea.

P. 60. In November 1975, the Department of State provided to a senior Cambodian official at the UN in New York a complete listing of all American servicemen and civilians currently carried unaccounted for in Cambodia. With respect to Laos, none of these folders had been turned over with the exception of the five this committee turned over in December 1975. Spectre 17, of which 13 of the crew are still unaccounted for, was given to the Laos.

P. 61. Mr. MacDonald. Seven hundred and ninety-eight military currently carried in active MIA status, 36 are still POW, total 834. One thousand one hundred and nineteen killed in action bodies not recovered or ones determined to have died while in missing status. The total number of Americans who did not return from Indochina is 2,518.

1977

Title: DIOR 1977 quarterly statistical reports providing by name changes to died, unaccounted for and returned to military control categories since January 27, 1973 with infrequent breakdown of unaccounted for by military service/country of loss. Report for September 30, 1977 lists, without by-name identification, a total of 1,788 dead (body not recovered). This total includes those declared dead both prior and subsequent to January 27, 1973. Total unaccounted for is 702 (662 missing hostile/nonhostile and 30 POW. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Tabs I-J, L; Listing of 65 U.S. military personnel reported as captured or missing as of or after January 27, 1973, who were reported after January 27, 1973 to have died in captivity. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Tabs K, M, Mc; Listing of 605 U.S. military personnel previously reported as missing (hostile and nonhostile) as of January 27, 1973 who were reported after January 27, 1973 and as of September 30, 1977 to have died while missing. Of these, 550 individuals initially reported as Missing In Action were reported after January 27, 1973 to have died while missing, nonhostile. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Tabs S, U; Listing of 91 U.S. military reported to have died in hostile action or nonhostile causes after January 27, 1973, including some who died of wounds caused prior to January 27, 1973. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Tab T, Listing of 7 U.S. military who were reported missing in action after January 27, 1973, and as of September 30, 1977. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Tab V, Listing of 1 U.S. military reported captured on January 27, 1973, reported in March 1973 as captured, and still in a POW status as of September 30, 1977. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

#### Supplemental Information

Title: Americans Missing in Action in Southeast Asia, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, Ninety-Fifth Congress, A Status Report, Markup of H. Con. Res. 331, March 31; July 27; October 5, 27, 1977; and February 2, 1978, p. 60-61. On August 16 (1977) the Administration announced that the Pentagon would resume status review of the 712 servicemen still listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia.

Title: Ibid., p. 70. There has been a return of remains of only 59 men out of 2,500 missing.

Title: Ibid., p. 114. Mr. Gilman. Men in categories one and two, a total of 1,339 men.

Mr. Sieverts: We are, after all, concerned not about 1,300 men, but about 2,500 or, as your resolution suggests 2,300.

Mr. Gilman: DOD says 1,339.

Mr. Sieverts: We left 16 folders with the Vietnamese on the second trip, the recent mission, covering 30 individuals.

Title: Ibid., p. 131, Appendix 3. Department of Defense Presentation on Americans Missing in Action in Southeast Asia by Lt. Col. C.M. Matthews, U.S. Army. During Operation Homecoming we repatriated almost 600 Americans who had been prisoners of war, but more than 2,500 other Americans did not return. There are still 2,546 Americans, including 41 civilians, listed as dead with bodies not recovered or as missing or prisoner. Although 758 military personnel are on the books as "prisoners of war" or "missing," the distinction between the terms is probably academic. We have no evidence to indicate that any American servicemen are being held as prisoners in Southeast Asia.

Title: U.S. MIA's in Southeast Asia. Hearing Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Ninety-Fifth Senate, First Session, on Report of the

Presidential Commission on U.S. Missing and Unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, April 1, 1977, p. 18.

Mr. Woodcock: There is a total of 2,546, which covers every American, military and civilian, missing since 1962, under any circumstances.

Title: Americans Missing in Action in Southeast Asia, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, Ninety-Fifth Congress, A Status Report, Markup of H. Con. Res. 331, March 31; July 27; October 5, 27, 1977; and February 2, 1978, p. 84-85. Excerpt from Testimony of Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, Deputy Director, CIA, before the Select Committee on Missing Persons in Southeast Asia, March 17, 1976, regarding the results of extensive analysis of the POW/MIA data base.

Cambodia: Personnel who returned during Operation Homecoming said everyone they'd seen was either a returnee or died in captivity. Army deserter living in Cambodia in May 1973 had been with VC for several years but joined the Khmer Rouge in October 1973. Several captured in Cambodia prior to April 1975 have never been accounted for, two U.S. civilians not accounted for after fall of Phnom Penh.

Laos: Returnees during Operation Homecoming had no firsthand information on any Americans captured in Laos other than the nine released by the DRV in Ha Noi. U.S. personnel known to have been captured in Laos have not all been accounted for. An American civilian and Australian civilian disappeared in Laos in September 1974 and last sighted alive in late February 1975. An American pilot release during September-November 1974 had no knowledge of other Americans in captivity in Laos.

North Vietnam: All men known to be returned to have been in the prison system had been accounted for. Some seen on the ground not in the prison system are on the list for which we have asked the DRV to account.

South Vietnam: All persons known by returnees during Operation Homecoming were accounted for. There are still a number of Americans in Saigon. There have been reports that a few of them are in jail. These cases of Americans in Saigon are being handled separately from the PW/MIA cases since the names and circumstances are well known. There are cases of men known to have been captured in South Vietnam for whom there has been no accounting. We have no new substantial information on any of these cases. There were reports of an American, possibly an individual captured in Quang Nam Province in 1965 and held with some of the returnees, operation with the enemy in northern South Vietnam as late as August 1973.

1978

Title: Photocopy of computer list of 2,468 Casualties Incurred by U.S. Military Personnel as of September 11, 1978, including BNR as of September 11, 1978, by State home of record. Preparer: Unknown, possibly JCRC. Source: Tracy Usry files.

#### Supplemental Information

Title: Americans Missing in Action in Southeast Asia, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on International Relations, Ninety-Fifth Congress, Second Session, Part 2, August 9 and September 13, 1978, p. 59.

Mr. Guyer: We had 1,300 dead but not found. Now that figure has never been challenged, 1,300 dead but not found. But then there was a variable number, from 1,000 down to 400 MIA-POWs . . .

Mr. Montgomery: 2,500 not brought back all together.

Mr. Montgomery: 2,500 remains not recovered . . . The Department of Defense confirmed to me that there were 2,465 who were killed in action or presumed dead and whose remains were not recovered. This included the 282 who are still carried as MIA as of September 30, 1978.

P. 60, Mr. Montgomery: So actually we might have used the figure . . . 1,300 who were still classified as MIA at the time with those carried as POW's. One thousand two hundred were actually classified killed in action initially, so that gives you 2,500 remains we had not recovered . . . In this war, of the total 55,000 killed, we have recovered all but 4 percent.

1979

Title: Photocopy of computer list in alphabetic order titled "US Military and Dependents, Captured, Missing Detained or (illegible) remained in SEAsia, accounted

for or (illegible) from January 1, 1961 through current date (791011). Preparer: DIA PW/MIA Branch. Source: Tracy Usry files. (Two copies.)

Title: DIA PW/MIA Automated File (PMSEA), dated September 7, 1979, prepared by DIA/DB-4H, All Personnel PW/MIA, Southeast Asia—Alphabetical with 3,679 names of individuals of interest to DIA and chronologically by date of incident from 521129 through 790915 for 3,679 individuals. Preparer: DIA. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), letter dated February 28, 1992, responding to request at Attachment A, No. 6, accompanying the January 27, 1992 subpoena of Charles Trowbridge.

1980

Title: Photocopy of computer printout, untitled, providing an alphabetical listing, dated 800725, appearing to represent U.S. POWs and MIAs in Southeast Asia, available in two versions, one 76 pages in length and one 78 pages in length. Prepared by: DIA PW/MIA Branch. Source: Tracy Usry files.

Title: All US Personnel, SEA 1961 to Present, alphabetical listing dated 800226, appearing to represent U.S. POWs, and MIAs in Southeast Asia, 75 pages. Prepared by: DIA PW/MIA Branch. Source: Tracy Usry files.

#### Supplemental Information

Title: POW/MIA's: Oversight, Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Sixth Congress, Second Session, Part 2, December 2, 1980, p. 11. Statement of Lt. Gen. Eugene Tighe, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. There are still approximately 2,500 Americans unaccounted for in Southeast Asia. At the completion of Operation Homecoming in 1973, these individuals were classified as prisoners of war, missing in action and killed in action—body not recovered. The status of most of these 2,500 Americans has since been changed by the military services to that of presumed dead. Notwithstanding, there is no distinction between these terms as far as DIA is concerned.

Title: POW/MIA's: Oversight. Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Sixth Congress, Second Session, June 27, 1980, p. 3. Seventy three sets of American remains returned to various Congressional delegations since 1975. Still over 2,500 Americans missing in Indochina. Over half of these are men who were either known or strongly suspected to be prisoners of the Vietnamese or Laotians. One hundred and thirty eight Americans whose names and voices used for propaganda purposes, as many as 750 more were probably in their custody.

P. 4. Statement by Lt. Gen. Eugene T. Tighe, Jr., USAF, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. Approximately 2,500 Americans unaccounted for in Southeast Asia. At completion of Operation Homecoming, 113 POWs, 1,237 MIA and 1,178 KIA-BNR. The distinction between the terms is treated only administratively by DIA. Whether a man is listed as dead or alive, we continue to seek an accounting for him.

P. 5. Since Operation Homecoming, 72 of our dead have been returned, the remains of 40 others named by the Vietnamese as having died in captivity have yet to be returned. There are 556 men unaccounted for in Laos.

1981

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during 27-30 May 1981 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

#### Supplemental Information

Title: Prisoners of War/Missing in Action: Oversight. Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Seventh Congress, First Session, Part 1, June 25, 1982, p. 8. Statement by Lt. Gen. Eugene Tighe, Jr., Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. There are still approximately 2,500 Americans who are listed as prisoner, missing or killed body not recovered, that remain unaccounted for. The exact figure is 2,497 and the status of all but 12 of these Americans has been changed by the military services to that of presumed dead.

1982

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese via SRV Embassy in Bangkok on July 1, 1982. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during visit to Hawaii August 8-12, 1982. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during December 6-9, 1982 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

#### *Supplementary Information*

Title: To Express the Sense of Congress Concerning Americans Missing in Action in Laos, Hearing and Markup Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs and its Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Seventh Congress, Second Session, on H. Con. Res. 425, December 3 and 14, 1982, p. 2. Statement of Hon. Thomas M. Foglietta, a Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania. Currently, there are 2,494 Americans listed by the Department of Defense as missing and unaccounted for in Southeast Asia. Five hundred and fifty eight of these Americans are presumed to be located in Laos.

Title: American POW/MIA's in Southeast Asia, Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Seventh Congress, Second Session, September 30, 1992, p. 8. There are still 2,500 Americans still missing. The PRG died in captivity list from the South had a list of 39 men and 1 woman who had died in captivity, the remains of those people had never been returned.

Title: Ibid., p. 18. Ms. Griffiths response to Mr. Solarz. Of the 2,500 MIA's and POW's, there is a list of 113 that were on the U.S. Government record as unreturned POWs; That might have decreased through return of remains to approximately 100 listed as POW unreturned.

1983

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese via SRV Embassy in Bangkok on February 16, 1983. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese via SRV Embassy in Bangkok on April 6, 1983. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during June 1-3, 1983 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

#### *Supplemental Information*

Title: MIA/POWs in Southeast Asia: A Continuing National Priority, Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Eighth Congress, First Session, July 14, 1983, p. 6. Statement of Hon. Paul Wolfowitz, Assistant Secretary of State, East Asian Affairs. Some 2,500 Americans are missing and unaccounted for as a result of the war in Indochina; some 1,800 in Vietnam, nearly 600 in Laos and almost 100 in Kampuchea.

Title: Ibid., p. 12. Prepared statement of Hon. Richard L. Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defense, International Security Affairs. Nearly 2,500 men missing in Indochina.

1984

Title: Photocopy of computer alphabetical listing of 2,483 names titled "U.S. Personnel Unaccounted For, SEA. Preparer: Unknown. Source: Tracy Usry files.

Title: U.S. Casualties in South East Asia, dated split 840822 and 840823, By State and Alphabetical Within State. Preparer: Unknown. Source: Tracy Usry files.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during February 1, 1984 repatriation of remains. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during August 15-18, 1984 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during October 24-27, 1984 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

#### *Supplemental Information*

Title: Prisoner of War/Missing in Action in Southeast Asia: Recent Developments and Future Prospects, Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations, House of Representatives, Ninety-Eighth Congress, Second Session, August 8, 1984, p. 12. Statement of Hon. Paul Wolfowitz Assistant Secretary of State, East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Almost 2,500 of our men still missing.

Title: Ibid., p. 16. One thousand eight hundred and twenty six Americans are still missing in Vietnam alone; government-to-government negotiations have thus far resulted in only 95 remains repatriated by the SRV and subsequently identified as Americans. (The Chinese turned over two additional remains and the Laos one which have been identified as American and were the result of negotiated efforts.)

Title: Ibid., p. 28, 29. Almost 2,500 Americans are still missing in Southeast Asia.

Title: Ibid., p. 54. Mr. Applegate. There are 2,483 veterans that have not been accounted for.

1985

Title: Photocopy of DIA letter with attachment listing "2,483 American servicemen and civilians who remain unaccounted for as a result of the Vietnam war." Preparer: DIA. Source: Tracy Usry files.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during February 6-9, 1985 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during April 17-20, 1985 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during July 3-6, 1985 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese via SRV Embassy in Bangkok on July 17, 1985. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during September 25-28, 1985 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during November 13-15, 1985 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

1986

Title: Microfiche copies of Casualty Files for 674 U.S. Army Personnel never categorized POW/MIA or reported to have been killed in action (body not recovered) and their remains not yet recovered, information current to 1986. Source/Preparer: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence) letter of February 12, 1992 in response to Senate Select Committee request of December 10, 1991 (Interrogatories 6, 7, 22 and Document Request 2).

Title: DIA POW/MIA Automated File (PMSEA), dated March 6, 1986, Alphabetical and chronologically by date of incident. Preparer: DIA, Secret NOFORN. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), letter dated February 28, 1992, responding to request at Attachment A, No. 6, accompanying the January 27, 1992 subpoena of Charles Trowbridge.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during February 27-28, 1986 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during June 11-14, 1986 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during August 13-16, 1986 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Vietnamese during October 29-November 1, 1986 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

1987

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Laos during November 11-13, 1987 consultative meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese via SRV Embassy in Bangkok on August 4, 1987. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during August 25-28, 1987 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during October 28-31, 1987 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Laos during November 11-13, 1987 consultative meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Laos during November 11-13, 1987 consultative meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: List of 80 individuals (also known as Vessey I discrepancy cases) passed to the Vietnamese in August 1987, provided as Enclosure 14, to S-004/DOD POW/MIA CDO. Preparer/Source: DIA.

1988

Title: Photocopy of computer generated list of 2,411 individuals in alphabetic order titled "All Unaccounted for Americans in Southeast Asia, January 11, 1988. Preparer: Unknown. Source: Tracy Usry files.

Title: DIA POW/MIA Automated File (PMSEA), dated July 13, 1986, Alphabetical and chronologically by date of incident, Secret NOFORN. Preparer: DIA. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), letter dated February 28, 1992, responding to request at Attachment A, No. 6, accompanying the January 27, 1992 subpoena of Charles Trowbridge.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during January 22-25, 1988 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during March 12-15, 1988 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Laos during May 3-11, 1988 recovery operation. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during June 1-3, 1988 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during July 25-28, 1988 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Laos during August 22-23, 1988 consultative meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during September 12-14, 1988 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Laos during October 24-28, 1988 visit to Hawaii. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during December 19-21, 1988 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

1989

Title: List of 32 individuals (also known as Vessey II discrepancy cases) passed to the Vietnamese in October 1989, provided as Enclosure 14, to S-004/DOC POW/MIA CDO.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during January 26-28, 1989 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during March 23-24, 1989 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during May 16-17, 1989 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during August 28-30, 1989 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during November 27-29, 1989 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

1990

Title: U.S. Personnel, Southeast Asia (and Selected Foreign Nationals) Alpha and Chronological Reports, dated February 1, 1990. Alphabetical list of 3,754 U.S. citizens and foreign nationals of interest to DIA's POW/MIA office together with a chronology of their date of capture, detention and/or disappearance during the period from 1952 to present. Includes wartime prisoners/missing and those persons detained/disappeared after January 27, 1973 to the present time. Preparer/Source: DIA/POW-MIA.

Title: Navy Southeast Asia Unaccounted for, dated May 1990, with alphabetical list of all unaccounted for Navy personnel. Preparer: U.S. Navy. Source: Enclosure 5, Letter of February 20, 1992, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), DOD POW/MIA Central Documentation Office, providing the Navy's response to the Select Committee's request of December 20, 1991 for information on all U.S. citizens lost in and/or over Laos.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during January 17-19, 1990 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during February 1-2, 1990 consultative meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during July 10-12, 1990 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during November 7-9, 1990 consultative meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

#### Supplemental Information

Title: H.J. Res. 279, H.R. 1730 and H.R. 3401 (VRACIU Congressional Medal of Honor and MIAs/MIAs), Hearing before the Military Personnel and Compensation Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, Second Session, January 30, 1990, p. 64. The Hon. John G. Rowland (Connecticut). All but one of 2,316 unaccounted for POW's and MIA's from the Vietnam era, have had their official status changed from MIA-POW to MIA, Killed in Action, regardless of individual circumstances and regardless of anything else surrounding their disappearance.

Title: POW/MIA's In Indochina and Korea. Hearing before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, Second Session, June 28, 1990, p. 7. Statement of Hon. Richard Solomon, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Two thousand three hundred and two Americans still missing and unaccounted for in Southeast Asia were lost in Vietnam. Over 80 percent of the 535 individuals unaccounted for in the territory of Laos were lost in areas controlled by Vietnam during the war. A similar percentage of those missing in Cambodia were also lost in areas controlled by the Vietnamese during the war.

Title: Ibid. P. 20. Statement by Dr. Carl W. Ford. Today there are 2,302 Americans who are missing or unaccounted for in Southeast Asia. Vietnam—1,678; Laos—535; Cambodia—83; China (coastal waters)—6. P. 24. Since August 1987 the Vietnamese have turned over to us 240 remains. Of this number, only 98 have thus far been identified as Americans. P. 25. Two thousand three hundred and two Americans still missing.

Title: Ibid. P. 52. Statement by the National League of Families. Status of the POW/MIA Issue: June 28, 1990. Two thousand three hundred and two Americans still prisoner, missing or unaccounted for. Vietnam (North—596; South—1,081) 1,677; Laos—537; Cambodia—82; China (territorial waters)—6. Twenty eight remains returned during 1974-1975, 47 remains returned during 1976-78, 1 set of remains returned during 1979-80, 205 sets of remains returned during 1981-1989.

Title: Ibid. P. 89. Answers for the Record Provided by the Department of Defense. Twenty one of the 70 compelling discrepancy cases General Vessey has urged the Vietnamese to resolve have been resolved, 17 by remains identification and four by evidence the remains are not recoverable. P. 93. Total unaccounted for 2,302 including 471 over water, 433 ground incidents, 1,399 involving aircraft. South Vietnam—1,081; North Vietnam—597; Cambodia—83; Laos—535; China—6.

1991

Title: Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Alphabetical Name Listing Within Service; Special Listing—Casualties Where The Body Was Never Recovered, dated December 13, 1991, providing the names of 2,239 U.S. military personnel who were found to have died during the war in Southeast Asia and whose bodies have not yet been recovered. Source/Preparer: Directorate of Information Operations & Reports, Washington Headquarters Services, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Title: Tab F, Listing by date of incident of 2,267 Americans (2,225 military and 42 civilians), still unaccounted for as of December 11, 1991, enclosure to the DIA/POW-MIA CDO letter dated January 15, 1992 to the Senate Select Committee in response to the Committee's letter dated December 9, 1991 (included as Enclosure F, listing attached at Enclosure G). Also included is a response to a question from Senator Kerry to Bob Sheetz listing 16 Americans known to have been captured in Laos and currently listed by DIA as having returned during Operation Homecoming, died in captivity or have escaped. Source/Preparer: DIA/POW-MIA.

Title: Tab G, Listing by date of return, of 316 Americans who have been accounted for as of December 11, 1991 based on recovery of remains, enclosure to the DIA/POW-MIA CDO letter dated January 15, 1992 to the Senate Select Committee in

response to the Committee's letter dated December 9, 1991 (included as Enclosure F, listing attached at Enclosure G). Source/Preparer: DIA/POW-MIA.

Title: Tab H, Listing of 244 American civilians who became missing in Southeast Asia and who have been accounted for or are still unaccounted for, an enclosure to the DIA/POW-MIA CDO letter dated January 15, 1992 to the Senate Select Committee in response to the Committee's letter dated December 9, 1991. Source/Preparer: DIA/POW-MIA.

Title: Tab I, Listing of 42 American civilians who are still unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, an enclosure to the DIA/POW-MIA CDO letter dated January 15, 1992 to the Senate Select Committee in response to the Committee's letter dated December 9, 1991. Source/Preparer: DIA/POW-MIA.

Title: U.S. Personnel, Southeast Asia (and Selected Foreign Nationals), Alpha and Chronological Reports, April 1991, listing 3,752 Americans and foreign nationals. Preparer: DIA/POW-MIA. Source: Letter, February 20, 1992, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command-Control-Communications and Intelligence, DOD POW/MIA Central Documentation Office, providing the Department of the Navy's response to the Select Committee's request of December 20, 1991 for information on all U.S. citizens lost in and or over Laos.

Title: Alpha Roster, Biographic Report (sorted alphabetically by name), 161 pages, dated 910821. Preparer: Joint Casualty Resolution Center. Source: Letter, February 20, 1992, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command-Control-Communications and Intelligence, DOD POW/MIA Central Documentation Office, providing the Department of the Navy's response to the Select Committee's request of December 20, 1991 for information on all U.S. citizens lost in and or over Laos.

Title: REFNO Roster, Biographic Report (sorted by REFNO), 250 pages, dated 910821. Preparer: Joint Casualty Resolution Center. Source: Letter, February 20, 1992, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command-Control-Communications and Intelligence, DOD POW/MIA Central Documentation Office, providing the Department of the Navy's response to the Select Committee's request of December 20, 1991 for information on all U.S. citizens lost in and or over Laos.

Title: Navy Southeast Asia Unaccounted For, dated September 1991 appearing to provide an alphabetical list of all unaccounted for Navy. Preparer: U.S. Navy. Source: Enclosure 6, Letter, February 20, 1992, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command-Control-Communications and Intelligence, DOD POW/MIA Central Documentation Office, providing the Department of the Navy's response to the Select Committee's request of December 20, 1991 for information on all U.S. citizens lost in and or over Laos.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during March 19-23, 1991 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during May 9-11, 1991 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Cambodians during August 22-23, 1991 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Cambodians during September 19-20, 1991 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Vietnamese during October 31-November 1, 1991 technical meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to the Laos during December 16, 1991 consultative meeting and outlining primary/secondary areas of investigative focus during 1992. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: Loss incident cases passed to Laos during May 5, 1991 consultative meeting. Source/Preparer: JCRC.

Title: List, dated September 10, 1991, of 15 U.S. Army personnel with records in the Army Personnel Center Deserter Information Point, a list of 6 personnel for whom there were no records of them in the Deserter Information Point and attached list of 21 individuals "last seen while on authorized absence in Southeast Asia." Source: U.S. Army Total Personnel Command. Preparer: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), as Enclosure 2 to OASD letter dated February 18, 1992, February 19, 1992, responding to Select Committee letter of December 10, 1991.

Title: Listing of approximately 1,900 U.S. Navy personnel placed in a deserter status after January 1, 1962, worldwide, through the end of 1991, and who are still carried in that status, with approximately 105 individuals in that status from the

era of the Southeast Asian conflict, with no indication of their specific point of desertion or if that desertion took place in Southeast Asia. Provided alphabetical and by date of desertion. Preparer: U.S. Navy Deserter Information Point. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), response to Document Request 17 in Select Committee request dated December 10, 1991, provided as Enclosures 1-2, OASD letter dated February 24, 1992.

Title: Listing of 215 U.S. Marine Corps personnel placed in a deserter status during the Vietnam era and who are still carried in that status, with no indication of their specific point of desertion or if that desertion took place in Southeast Asia. Provided alphabetical and by date of desertion. Preparer: U.S. Marine Corps. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), response to Document Request 17 in Select Committee request dated December 10, 1991, provided as Enclosure 3, OASD letter dated February 24, 1992.

#### Supplementary Information

Title: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) memorandum, November 14, 1991, outlining the following breakdown for existing POW/MIA totals: Total—2,273; KIA/BNR—1,101; POW/MIA—2,272. Includes breakdown by military service/casualty category. Describes components of "Vessey List" and last known alive categorization. Breakdown of official remains repatriations during 1974-1991 with statement that 161 returned remains exhibited "some evidence of above ground storage (curated, warehouses)."

1992

Title: List identified as master list of individuals in alphabetical order lost in Laos with date of incident based on information provided to JCRC by the service casualty branches. Of the total 608 names provided, 37 are identified as resolved cases. Fifteen individuals lost over Laos were last reported to be in Vietnam, 14 of whom are resolved. Of the three lost over Vietnam and last reported in Laos, one has been resolved. Preparer/Source: JCRC.

Title: Casualty Statistical Book dated 1973-1977, provided January 30, 1992, Exhibit 3. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Alphabetic Name Listing Within Service, provided January 30, 1992. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: List of casualties by date of casualty (Part I) and List by date of transaction (Part II), provided January 30, 1992, Exhibit 12. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Captured U.S. Military Personnel Returned At Operation Homecoming—1973 Plus Earlier Returnees and Escapees—Vietnam War Era, undated, provided as response to Document Request Nr. 7 as Appendix A to Enclosure 17 to S-004/DOD POW-MIA CDO.

Title: U.S. Personnel Southeast Asia, Chronological Order, Includes Selected Foreign Nationals, January 7, 1992, listing 3,752 individuals. Preparer: DIA. Source: Response to Documents Requested 10 and 11, as Enclosure 18 to S-004/DOC POW-MIA CDO.

Title: Department of the Air Force list in alphabetical order of all United States Air Force Personnel missing, captured as a POW, KIA-BNR and PFOD in Laos, including a date reported missing and date declared dead. Preparer/Source: Air Force Military Personnel Center, January 9, 1992, responding to Congressional request for this information dated December 20, 1991. Also attached is a list of USAF personnel involved in casualty affairs from 1961 to present and their current location.

Title: Attachment 1, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia. All Personnel Ever Reported as Captured (excluding individual in Attachment 5), listing 764 U.S. military. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 2, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Captured/Interned, Returned to Military Control, listing 651 individuals. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 3, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Died While Captured/Interned, listing of 111 U.S. Military, dated January 31, 1992. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 5, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Current Captured, one individual, dated January 31, 1992. Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 6, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Captured/Interned—Returned to Military Control, Special Listing—By Date of Casualty, listing 651 U.S. military, dated February 1, 1992. Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 7, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Special Listing—Country Changes, listing six individuals whose initial country of loss was changed, dated February 1, 1992. Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 8, Summary of Southeast Asia Casualty Statistics as of February 1, 1992. Totals: DOD killed 38,497; died of wounds 5,221; died while missing 3,534; died while captured/interned 111; current captured 1; nonhostile died of other causes 7,453; nonhostile died of illness/injuries 1,990; nonhostile died while missing 1,354; Total—58,161. Captured/interned, returned to military control by branch of service: 134 Army, 145 Navy, 333 Air Force, 39 Marines, 0 Coast Guard, Total DOD—651. Preparer/Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 1, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, listing 651 U.S. military alphabetically by service who were captured and returned to military control, dated February 3, 1992. Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 2, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Died While Captured/Interned, Names Listed Alphabetically Within and By Military Service, and listing 111 U.S. Military by-name (45 Army, 23 Air Force, 7 Marines and 36 Navy). Dated February 3, 1992. Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 3, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Died While Captured/Interned, By date of casualty determination, and listing 111 U.S. Military by-name during the period from July 1961–February 1980, dated February 3, 1992. Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 4, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Died While Captured/Interned, By Date of Transaction, providing the transaction date when DOD entered the individual as having died and listing 111 U.S. Military by-name. Dated February 3, 1992. Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 1, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Currently BNR, Listing By Country, identifying 765 individuals previously reported to DOD as captured and including 27 in Cambodia, 2 in China, 18 in Laos, 519 in North Vietnam and 199 in South Vietnam, dated February 4, 1992. Source: DIOR.

Title: Attachment 2, Military Personnel Casualties in Southeast Asia, Died While Captured/Interned, Hostile, Special Listing by Country of Loss, listing 111 individuals by-name and including 4 in Cambodia, 4 in Laos, 49 in North Vietnam and 54 in South Vietnam, dated February 4, 1992. Source: DIOR.

Title: Photocopied list of U.S. Citizens Unaccounted for By Date of Loss, listing 603 individuals between 610113–881003, not further identified, dated January 14, 1992, with notation, "Response to #1, December 20, letter." Source: Unknown.

Title: Photocopied list of U.S. Citizens Unaccounted for in Laos, alphabetical, listing 522 individuals, not further identified, dated January 15, 1992. Source: Unknown.

Title: Photocopied list of U.S. Citizens Lost or Captured In Or Over Laos, January 1, 1961–present, in alphabetical order, with notation Enclosure #2, listing 603 individuals, dated January 15, 1992. Source: Unknown.

Title: Navy Southeast Asia All Unaccounted For, undated but reportedly current, appearing to provide an alphabetical list of all unaccounted for Navy. Preparer: U.S. Navy. Source: Enclosure 7, Letter, February 20, 1992, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command-Control-Communications and Intelligence, DOD POW/MIA Central Documentation Office, providing the Department of the Navy's response to the Select Committee's request of December 20, 1991 for information on all U.S. citizens lost in and over Laos.

Title: Laos—Remains Not Recovered, undated but reportedly current, appearing to provide an alphabetical list of all unaccounted for Navy. Preparer: U.S. Navy. Source: Enclosure 8, Letter, February 20, 1992, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command-Control-Communications and Intelligence, DOD POW/MIA Central Documentation Office, providing the Department of the Navy's response to the Select Committee's request of December 20, 1991 for information on all U.S. citizens lost in and over Laos.

Title: Microfiche copies of 41 Casualty Files, 381 Master Personnel Records and 82 Supplemental Missing Report files pertaining to 819 U.S. Air Force Personnel ever categorized POW/MIA or reported to have been killed in action (body not recovered) and their remains not yet recovered, information current to 1986. Source/Preparer: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications

and Intelligence) letter of February 12, 1992 in response to Senate Select Committee request of December 10, 1991 (Interrogatories 6, 7, 22 and Document Request 2).

Title: Microfiche copies of the Casualty Files of 819 U.S. Air Force Personnel ever categorized POW/MIA or reported to have been killed in action (body not recovered) and their remains not yet recovered, with separate alphabetical listing of names. Source/Preparer: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence) letter of February 29, 1992 in response to Senate Select Committee request of December 10, 1991 (Interrogatories 6, 7, 22 and Document Request 2).

Title: List of 283 Marine casualties whose POW/MIA status was changed to KIA/BNR based on a Presumptive Finding of Death in accordance with the Missing Persons Act. Preparer: Unknown. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), response to Interrogatories 6, 7, 20, 21 and 22 in Select Committee request dated December 10, 1991, provided as Enclosure 1, OASD letter dated February 24, 1992.

Title: List of 34 Marine casualties whose POW/MIA status was changed to KIA/BNR based on a Presumptive Finding of Death in accordance with the Missing Persons Act and whose status was later changed to KIA following return and positive identification of their remains at CILHI. Preparer: Unknown. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), response to Interrogatories 6, 7, 20, 21 and 22 in Select Committee request dated December 10, 1991, provided as Enclosure 2, OASD letter dated February 24, 1992.

Title: List of 34 Marines who were captured and later returned to United States military control with their status changed from POW to Returnee. Preparer: Unknown. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), response to Interrogatories 6, 7, 20, 21 and 22 in Select Committee request dated December 10, 1991, provided as Enclosure 3, OASD letter dated February 24, 1992.

Title: Microfiche copies of Casualty Files and separate list of 674 U.S. Army casualties who were ever categorized as POW/MIA or declared KIA and who were either not repatriated and/or whose remains have never been recovered. Changed to KIA/BNR based on a Presumptive Finding of Death in accordance with the Missing Persons Act. Preparer: Unknown. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), response to Interrogatories 6, 7 and 22 in Select Committee request dated December 10, 1991, and Document Request 2, provided as enclosures to OASD letter dated February 12, 1992.

Title: List dated January 30, 1992 of 268 remains officially repatriated from Vietnam since Operation Homecoming (149 Air Force, 83 Navy, 21 Army, 13 Marine Corps, 2 foreign national civilians), list of 44 remains officially repatriated from Laos since Operation Homecoming (28 Air Force, 15 Army, 1 Navy), list of 3 remains received unofficially from Laos since Operation Homecoming (1 Navy, 2 Air Force), list of 2 remains officially repatriated from China since Operation Homecoming (2 Navy) and provided as Enclosure 1 to letter February 18–February 19, 1992, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence) in response to Select Committee letter of December 10, 1991. Preparer/Source: CILHI.

Title: Listing of United States Air Force personnel initially categorized as MIA or POW, and the current list of 819 Air Force personnel, alphabetically and by country of loss, who are "unaccounted for," 99 MIAs who were killed in action outright, 32 MIAs who died as the result of nonhostile action, 333 Air Force returnees chronologically by specific date of return (332 repatriates; 1 escapee) and chronological listing of the dates of recovery of 206 USAF personnel identified remains (13 prior to Operation Homecoming, 193 during or after Operation Homecoming, and including 18 remains of individuals who died in captivity and 6 killed outright). Preparer: U.S. Air Force. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), Enclosure 1 to letter of March 4, 1992 responding to Senate Select Committee interrogatories 6, 7, and Document Requests 7, 8.

Title: Listing of 193 United States Air Force personnel remains returned to U.S. custody prior to, during and after Operation Homecoming, alphabetically and chronologically by remains returned date. Preparer: U.S. Air Force. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), Enclosure 3 to letter of March 4, 1992 responding to Senate Select Committee Document Requests 7, 8.

Title: Listing of 20 United States Marine Corps personnel POW/MIA in Laos, 2 of whose remains have been returned and identified, alphabetically. Preparer: U.S. Marine Corps. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), Enclosure 2 to letter of January 31, 1992 responding to Senate Select Committee letters of December 20, 1991.

*Supplementary Information*

Title: Summarization of authority to place individual in POW/MIA status, 1962 to present, together with the application of the Missing Persons Act and casualty status review procedure by the U.S. Air Force for all Air Force for all persons in an MIA/POW status who were not accounted for in Southeast Asia. Preparer: U.S. Air Force. Source: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence), Enclosure 2 to letter of March 4, 1992 responding to Senate Select Committee Interrogatories 20, 21 and 22.

To set the stage for the testimony we will receive, I am going to run quickly through two things. Again, I apologize to my colleagues for the length, but I think it is the only way to make sense of where we are going today. First, I want to mention how DOD and DIA reached their current number of more than 2,200 still unaccounted for, and second, I want to give you a breakdown of the list of 244.

We have a chart, a couple of charts up here, that are harder to read from the distance, but one chart indicates that DIA began a systematic accounting of POW/MIA's in 1965. In October of that year, the list of prisoners, possible prisoners and MIA's, was 430. There was no running list during the war of those now referred to as KIA-BNR, killed in action, body not recovered.

The totals rose during the war until on January 27, 1973, the day the peace agreement was signed, DOD listed 591 POW's, 1,220 MIA's, and 118 as missing but in nonhostile circumstances, for a total of 1,929. DIA, which included civilians in its count, had a higher total of 1,986.

From that point, the numbers declined. The prisoners came home and told officials what they knew about other actual or suspected prisoners. Several hundred changes in status were approved from missing to presumed dead as a result of the prisoner accounts or at the request of next of kin. The total number of POW/MIA's dropped below 1,000 on both the DOD and DIA lists.

But in 1975 DOD began recording a new number, the so-called KIA-BNR's, killed in action, body not recovered. This category included almost 1,600 Americans. Near the end of the decade the category was folded into yet another new term, total unaccounted for. Thus, the universe of possibility, at least in the public mind, expanded to about 2,500, not because of new facts, but because of new policy. Now obviously, this larger number includes those formerly listed as POW's or MIA's, but it also includes those listed as killed in action, body not recovered. The overall total as of today is 2,236 on the DOD list and 2,266 on the DIA list.

Now, one of the principal questions that we are going to need to discuss today is what this number, 2,266 or 2,236, what does it really mean? Does it really mean that that many servicemen are truly unaccounted for in the sense that we do not know if they are alive or dead, or does it mean something else?

It is clear given the history that the probability of survival is greater on the list for some than it is for others. Some are individuals who survived their incidents and were taken captive. Many

others were reported dead immediately after their incident. I want to emphasize that our Committee does not accept at face value all of the decisions about casualty status the DOD has made.

One American, for example, who had been listed as having been killed in action showed up alive at Operation Homecoming. In addition, our investigators have found a small number of cases, and they may find more, where there is reason to challenge determinations of dead, body not recovered.

One of the issues that we are going to have to discuss during these hearings is whether there is sufficient cause to revisit that entire category. I understand General Christmas is revisiting it now, and that there will be a review of those who are in the category of KIA/BNR, or whether that process simply revives false hopes, which we do not want to do.

Now, what we have identified and what I want now to discuss is the 244 cases where we have determined that DOD or DIA had a specific reason to believe that the individual had been taken prisoner at some point, perhaps as far back as at the beginning of the war.

But the point is, that based on the information we had available to us according to our own files, that person should have been recorded at that time as a potential prisoner of war. The list includes others who are not listed in that way, but whom archival records reveal might have been taken into captivity and, clearly, this is the area of greatest question and concern to the Committee.

Of the 244, as I have said, 111 are on the DOD list of military believed to have died in captivity, although exactly when and where, in many cases we do not know. We cannot rule out the possibility that some could have survived past April 1973, and we want to hear from our witnesses regarding that possibility. In fact, it is not just a possibility, but there is evidence the Committee has that that in fact happened.

A further breakdown of the listing shows 2 of the 244 were deserters, and 16 were civilians who are believed to have died in captivity. Fifteen were listed by DIA as prisoners at the time of the Paris accords, but for reasons unexplained in their files, their status was changed to missing in action soon after Operation Homecoming.

Twenty were listed by DIA as MIA's, but their status was changed to died in captivity shortly after the Paris accords. Twenty one are MIA's contained on a list of known or probable POW's that the U.S. gave to the North Vietnamese in April 1973, immediately after Operation Homecoming. So again, by our own handing over to the North Vietnamese of a list of people after Homecoming of people we said had been prisoners, we operate on evidence that they had people which is contrary to the publicly stated policy.

Fifty one are military personnel reported as in captivity, or possibly in captivity and they were reported so by returning American prisoners after Operation Homecoming. We are releasing today the Air Force documents summarizing their accounts. Six of the 244 are military personnel reportedly captured alive through reliable intelligence. One is Robert Garwood, who returned alive in 1979, and one, Colonel Charles Shelton, still listed officially as a POW.

During the next 2 days, we will hear from the people who put these lists together and set the criteria, and made the judgments and issued the policy directives that lie behind them. We will begin with wartime decisions and policies and go right through to the present. Some of this is tedious, I recognize that.

Every Member of the Committee recognizes it, but we are not here to provide television entertainment. We are here to build a factual basis which can put this issue to rest, and the only way to do it is to go through step by step what happened to these names so that we maintain a realistic universe.

We understand the shortcomings of bureaucracy. The chaos of the war, the passage of time, and the past obsession with secrecy may make it very difficult to erase entirely the confusion that still surrounds this whole process, but we believe that we can narrow the range of possibility in a way that is more real and more accurate than has ever been done before.

Already, the information that we have put out is information that, notwithstanding 20 years and 13 investigations, has never been made public. In closing I want to add a couple of points which deal generally with the work of this Committee and why we are here today. These hearings are only going to begin to tell the story. They are a starting point.

No Member of this Committee yet knows what the full story will be, or how complete it will turn out to be, and while these hearings are held, our investigations are continuing along two tracks. The first track is historical, to piece together the past record through the evaluation and review of depositions and files, and documents.

The second track is anchored firmly in the present and that is to follow up on the freshest, most recent, most credible evidence that an American might still be alive in Southeast Asia, or elsewhere. Second and related to the first, we are continuing to press other governments and our own to cooperate fully in our investigation. Whatever we eventually learn about Americans in Russia, President Yeltsin's declaration of full cooperation is the standard by which we should judge ourselves and everyone else.

We are not interested in assigning blame for past mistakes. We are not interested in nurturing anger. We want healing and we want the truth, and we want, as President Yeltsin put it, full access to every document in every archive about every American, and we want immediate follow-up of credible live sighting reports. We will be satisfied with nothing less.

Finally, I apologize in advance for the fact that much of the discussion during these 2 days will be about numbers and lists. We will throw around acronyms and we will talk apparently coolly about status changes. We will talk about presumptions of death and bodies not recovered and it may all sound a little bit cold, and a little bit callous, and far removed from the reality of why we are here.

I wish it could be otherwise. I think I speak for all Members of the Committee when I say that we, none of us, have forgotten why we are here. We have not forgotten that behind every name on these lists there is a family, there is a memory, there is a strong feeling of duty and a sense of commitment and we recognize the

pain of the 20 years, and the pain that exists today as we talk about people's loved ones.

These are the brothers we looked up to, the sons that were raised, and buddies that we fought with, and that is why we are here. Now, I am aware that some people have chosen to question the political motives of this Committee or otherwise. I just hope people will not do that. This is a tough issue. There is nothing easy about digging into it. We are going to do our work as solidly as we conceivably know how and we are promising the American people that we are going to get it done, and we just ask for patience as we proceed through a very difficult task.

#### OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR KERRY

On April 13, 1973, less than 2 weeks after the return of the last American prisoners as part of Operation Homecoming, Dr. Roger Shields, head of the Defense Department (DOD) Task Force on POW/MIAs, said that "we have no indication at this time that there are any Americans alive in Indochina."

Information uncovered by the investigators of this Committee indicate that this statement, so disheartening to families and so difficult to accept that it has fed controversy for 2 decades, was wrong.

During and after Operation Homecoming, our government, at the highest levels, pressed Vietnam to explain why the Americans we had recorded as captive were not on the returning POW lists; we wanted to know what had happened to them and why. The Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) list at the time included 80 names. What was this, if not evidence that Americans could have been left alive?

In addition, after careful review of current and archival DOD documents, our Committee has compiled a list not of 80 but of 244 Americans who did not return at Operation Homecoming, but who were or should have been recorded in captivity at the end of Operation Homecoming and the debriefing of returnees.

I want to emphasize that neither this list nor our other information proves beyond doubt that all 244 Americans were left behind. In fact, we know from returning prisoner reports and other information that many of these 244 did die in captivity. But taken altogether, the information available to the Committee does constitute evidence that some Americans remained alive in Indochina after Operation Homecoming. This is enough in my mind to contradict official statements made then and repeated for almost 2 decades. It is enough to require from us a demand to know why our government said what it said, and if and why it failed aggressively to pursue the information that it had.

For 19 years, the POW/MIA issue has been tearing our country apart. Isolated facts mixed with rumor and hope and theory and—all too often—fraud have driven perceptions and confused the public and left families agonizing over whom and what to believe. Is the official story accurate—no evidence that anyone was alive after 1973? Or are the stories about hundreds of prisoners being moved around from camp to camp true? What is the reality?

We do not have final answers today. But we intend, for the first time, to narrow the universe of possibility, based not on theory or speculation, but fact; not by accepting the official story, but by challenging it, testing it, and exposing what we believe to be some very serious flaws of priority and process.

This morning, and for the next 2 days, we will be hearing from, and questioning those, who had the very grave responsibility of accounting for Americans lost or taken prisoner during the war. In preparation, we asked them, to break that process down, step by step, going back more than 25 years. We literally reconstructed their database, and asked them to answer questions, under oath, about how and why people were categorized as prisoners of war, as missing in action, as presumed dead; about who made those decisions; who kept the lists; and on what basis individuals were moved from one category to another.

In so doing, we learned a great deal about the sources of confusion and even deception in the POW/MIA accounting process—the fragmentation of responsibility, the secrecy, the constantly changing terminology and the failure to correlate and follow up on important pieces of information.

We learned, for example, that there were not one, but at least two, official lists of POW/MIAs—a casualty list kept by the military services and an intelligence list kept by DIA; and that these lists did not—and still do not—always agree.

We learned that terms used by DOD and DIA to categorize POW/MIAs changed over time, adding to the confusion.

We learned that, for years during the war, the location of loss for those involved in covert operations in Cambodia and Laos was intentionally falsified, meaning that erroneous information was provided to families and inserted into files. We will make public a recently declassified memo to the Joint Chiefs of Staff reversing that policy. And we regret that the JCS does not have anyone available today who might have the institutional memory required to explain the history of the policy and the steps taken to erase the confusion and suspicion that it caused.

We have also, as I have said, identified 244 Americans where current and archival records indicate that they either were or should have been listed as prisoners, but who did not return in Operation Homecoming.

Our purpose in doing all this has been to construct a foundation of facts upon which we may build further during these hearings and in subsequent hearings on the Paris Peace Accords, on Laos, on live-sighting reports and on exactly what our intelligence information has shown.

To set the stage for the testimony we will receive today, I want to run quickly through two things.

First, how the DOD and DIA reached their current number of more than 2,200 still unaccounted for; and second, a breakdown of the list of 244 Americans that I just referred to as recorded in captivity.

As the first chart indicates, the DIA began a systematic accounting of POW/MIAs in 1965. In October of that year, the list of prisoners, possible prisoners and MIAs numbered 430. We know of no running list during the war of those now referred to as KIA/BNR, killed in action or otherwise died, body not recovered.

The totals rose during the war until on January 27, 1973, the day the peace agreement was signed, DOD listed 591 POWs, 1,220 MIAs and 118 as missing but in non-hostile circumstances, for a total of 1,929. DIA, which included civilians in its count, had a higher total of 1,986.

From that point, the numbers declined. The prisoners came home and told officials what they knew about other actual or suspected prisoners. Several hundred changes in status were approved from "missing" to "presumed dead" as a result of the prisoner accounts, or at the request of next of kin. The total number of POW/MIAs dropped below 1,000 on both the DOD and DIA lists.

But in 1975, DOD began recording a new number, the so-called KIA/BNR's, believed dead, but bodies not recovered. This category included almost 1,600 Americans. Near the end of the decade, the category was folded into yet another new term, "total unaccounted for". Thus, the universe of possibility, at least in the public mind, expanded to about 2,500—not because of new facts, but because of new policy.

Obviously, this larger number includes those formerly listed as POWs or MIAs, but it also includes those listed as KIA/BNRs. The overall total, as of today, is 2,236 on the DOD list and 2,266 on DIA's.

Now, one of the principal questions we're going to discuss today is what this number—2,266 or 2,236—really means. Does it really mean that many servicemen are truly unaccounted for, in the sense that we do not know if they are alive or dead?

It is clear, given the history, that the probability of survival for some on the lists is far greater than it is for others. Some are individuals who survived their incidents and were taken captive. Many others were reported dead immediately after their incident.

I want to emphasize that our Committee does not accept at face value all of the decisions about casualty status that DOD has made. One American, for example, who had been listed as having been "killed in action" showed up alive at Operation Homecoming. In addition, our investigators have found a small number of cases, and they may find more, where there is reason to challenge determinations of "dead, body not recovered". One of the issues we will be discussing during these hearings is whether there is sufficient cause to revisit this entire category of KIA/BNR, or whether all this would ultimately do is to raise false hopes once again.

What we have identified, and what I want now to discuss, is the 244 cases where we have determined that DOD or DIA had specific reason to believe the individual had been taken prisoner at some point, perhaps as far back as near the start of the war, but where that individual did not return at Operation Homecoming. This list, in the form shown in our second chart, has never been pulled together before. It includes many of those listed as prisoners of war at the time of Operation Homecoming. It includes others who were not so listed, but whom archival records reveal

may have been taken into captivity. Clearly, this is the area of greatest question and concern.

Of the 244, 111 are on the DOD list of military men believed to have died in captivity although exactly when and where, in many cases, we do not know. We cannot rule out the possibility that some could have survived past April, 1973. And we want to hear from our witnesses regarding that possibility.

Two of the 244 were deserters and 16 were civilians who are believed to have died in captivity.

Fifteen were listed by DIA as prisoners at the time of the Paris Accords but, for reasons unexplained in their files, their status was changed to "missing in action" soon after Operation Homecoming.

Twenty were listed by DIA as MIAs, but their status was changed to "died in captivity" shortly after the Paris Accords.

Twenty-one are MIAs contained on a list of known or probable POWs that the U.S. gave to the North Vietnamese in April, 1973—immediately after Operation Homecoming.

Fifty-one are military personnel reported as in captivity, or possibly in captivity, by returning American prisoners during Operation Homecoming. I should note that this number may come down as we scrutinize the reports more closely. We are releasing today the Air Force document summarizing the returning prisoner accounts.

Six of the 244 are military personnel reported captured alive through reliable intelligence.

One is Robert Garwood, who returned alive in 1979. And one, Colonel Charles Shelton, is still listed officially as a POW.

During the next 2 days, we will hear from the people who put the official lists together and who set the criteria and made the judgments and issued the policy directives that lie behind them. We will begin with wartime decisions and policies and go right through to the present. We understand that the shortcomings of bureaucracy, the chaos of war, the passage of time and the past obsession with secrecy may make it impossible to erase entirely the confusion that still surrounds this whole process, but we believe we can narrow the range of possibility in a way that is more real and more accurate than has ever been done before.

In closing, I want to add three points, the first two of which deal generally with the work of this Committee and the third with specifically why we are here today.

First, these hearings will only begin to tell the story we will be telling over the next 6 months. They are a starting point. No Member of this Committee yet knows what the full story will be—or how complete it will turn out to be. Even while these hearings are held, our investigations are continuing along two tracks. The first track is historical—to piece together the past record through the evaluation and review of depositions and files and documents. The second track is anchored firmly in the present: following up on the freshest, most recent, most credible evidence that Americans may still be alive—in Southeast Asia, or elsewhere.

Second, and related to the first, we are continuing to press other governments, and our own, to cooperate fully in our investigation. Whatever we eventually learn about Americans in Russia, President Yeltsin's declaration of full cooperation is the standard by which we will judge all the others. We're not interested in assigning blame for past mistakes. We're not interested in nurturing anger. We want healing. We want the truth. We want, as President Yeltsin put it, full access to every document in every archive about every American; and we want immediate followup on credible live-sighting reports. We will be satisfied with nothing less.

Finally, I want to apologize in advance for the fact that much of the discussion during these 2 days will be about numbers and lists. We will throw around acronyms and talk coolly about "status changes". We will talk about presumptions of death and bodies not recovered. It may all sound cold and callous and far removed from the reality of why we are here.

I think I speak for all Members when I say that we have not forgotten why we are here. We have not forgotten that behind each name on each list there is a life. These people we now refer to as POWs and MIAs and BNRs were once little kids who grew up in towns across America, pledging allegiance, playing ball, calling home on Father's Day and Mother's Day, remembered last at a bus station or train station or airport or in photographs and letters from the front. They are the brothers we looked up to, the sons we raised, the spouses we loved, the fathers we barely remember, the buddies with whom we shared our hopes and fears, our neighbors, our countrymen and our friends.

They are why we are here, still, after so many years. They are why we take this job as seriously as we do, and why we have determined to proceed in a way that is as non-political and non-ideological as possible.

I am aware that others have chosen to characterize this Committee and its hearings in different terms. Those who do so only betray their own lack of seriousness and are either ignorant of, or perhaps all too aware of, our determination, as best we can, to find the truth.

Because we have such a long list of witnesses and a great deal of ground to cover, I will leave it there—and move we proceed.

Senator Smith.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT SMITH, U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

Senator SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My colleagues and audience will probably be very pleased to know that I do not have an opening statement and I will be very brief. I apologize for being a few minutes late, Mr. Chairman. I did not hear the beginning of your remarks, but I just want to comment on the issue of leaks from the committee. Of course, when these types of things happen it is an embarrassment to the committee, and frankly, to the members.

You start off by being angry and you get frustrated, and after a point you almost get to the point where you get resigned to this in this city, because reporters have big ears and are able to apparently gain access, which does reflect on all members of the staff. I just want to move on from that to say and reiterate what Senator Kerry has already said, essentially that we intend to get the information.

This committee intends to get the information that the executive branch of the Government has on this issue, the whole issue, including the numbers which are the subject of this week's hearing. However, I must say that over the past, you might say, 45 years, if you want to go all the way back to World War II, which we technically do in the jurisdiction of this committee, and with some of the recent revelations of Mr. Yeltsin, basically are involved in World War II issues as well, although the main focus is Vietnam.

Over the past 45 years, we have seen not only zealous, but jealous guarding of information by the executive branch of the Government on this issue, and it would be one heck of a lot easier if, in fact, the executive branch would cooperate with the legislative branch and get the truth out to the American people totally, unequivocally—totally and unequivocally cooperative. That is what we have asked for.

That is what the American people want. That is why 75 percent of them do not believe that the truth has been told, because frankly, we would not have an investigation today on any of this if the information had been put out and given to the American people. So I expect total cooperation. I am prepared as one member of this committee to do whatever it takes to get that information. Hopefully, it will be willingly.

The cooperation thus far has been good. There has been a vast improvement after Secretary of Defense Cheney spoke to this committee early in the very beginning stages of it, but it has not been total and it has not been easy getting all of the information. We have been rebuffed for various reasons which I will not get into at this time, but we have been rebuffed on information.

So in addition, it seems as if whenever anybody comes forth with information in this past few days, Boris Yeltsin, the process seems to be to throw a grenade at the messenger. Never mind the message. Well, sometimes when you throw a grenade it can get picked up and thrown back and some of the comments that have been made, whether you agree with Mr. Yeltsin or not—one comment was made, attributed to a prominent official in the DOD, that Mr. Yeltsin was drunk when he said what he said, which is an outrageous comment.

Second, every effort has been made, and some of the people speaking out on this issue both in the press as well as within the Government, have tried to indicate that he misspoke. Why do we not just check his message and then we will make that determination as far as what the messenger said. Let us check out his message before we shoot down the messenger.

So the way to deal with this, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, is to declassify this information, which the chairman and I agree needs to be done. We intend to have a vote of the committee next week to do that, to declassify all this information. It is the official position, apparently, it seems to be that none of the information is valid.

It does not show the existence of live POW's. That seems to be the position of the Government, so if it does not, what are you afraid of? Put it out on the street. Let the American people see it, let them judge for themselves whether or not they are, quote, unquote, evidence or not.

Let me just finally comment on the subject today, just one footnote. Senator Kerrey has gone through in great detail what we are talking about in numbers. I must say, for the past several months, this committee has simply tried to find out what the universe is. That is, how many people are missing. We have seen I do not know how many lists.

I cannot even count how many lists we have seen from how many different sources. We think we may have a universe number, we are not sure and we are talking for the most part about Vietnam. Now when we talk about people who are listed as MIA's and POW's, what they may have been, or whatever position they are in, we are not talking about Laos. Laos is a black hole. We do not have any idea, with the exception of about 13 individuals, what happened to the people in Laos.

So when we classify people in Laos as dead, then we have to have substantiation for that, and we do not know what happened to them. I really do not know how you can make that judgment, so one of the things that we need to look into is the 591 men who were lost in Laos, about 30 or 40, or maybe 50 of which have been returned as remains and eight, I believe, were returned by the Vietnamese at the end of the war.

So I want to keep in mind as one member that I want to look into that area of Laos and get some explanations there. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Senator Smith. Senator McCain?

Senator McCAIN. I have no statement, Mr. Chairman. I want to be included in the record for that request.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, so ordered. Senator Kerrey?  
 Senator KERREY. I have no opening statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Reid?

Senator REID. I have no opening statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Grassley.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, U.S. SENATOR  
 FROM IOWA

Senator GRASSLEY. Mr. Chairman, it has become apparent that it is open season on leaks from this committee. It has gotten to the point that instead of getting briefed by my staff, all I simply have to do is pick up the morning paper and read a lot of what this committee does. So a lot of people in this town as well as the country at large must really have big question marks about what it all means.

The public and even our colleagues in the Senate, indeed all those not intimately involved with this issue, find it difficult to understand the dynamics of the issue and hence, the dynamics of this committee. This is certainly not a proper way to air a debate. I would like to take a stab, if I could, at defining it and then offering a suggestion.

As the chairman himself recently said, there are a lot of people involved who have investments in particular viewpoints, statements, or conclusions on this POW/MIA issue. Perhaps a lot of reputations and perhaps even a lot of careers might be at stake, and that is not even to mention the most important point, that this issue involves the fate of thousands of loved ones throughout the country.

When you sum all this up, what you have got is a deeply rooted emotional polarized situation. The very notion that a committee could come together in this environment would necessarily lead to a microcosm of the broader polarized environment, and that is indeed what this committee is. Someone described it as a tent, as I read in this morning's paper. Whatever it is, it certainly is no melting pot, and expecting calm and order on this issue is like expecting cats and dogs to live in perfect harmony.

Having said all that, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would also like to point out that in my view, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of this committee have done next to the impossible in terms of keeping this committee together, to keep it focused, and conducting its oversight. This round of hearings is merely scratching the surface. It is an attempt to create a baseline.

Meanwhile, we have uncovered numerous documents which are beginning to tell a rather uncomfortable story in my view. Those documents must and will be declassified. The task force staff has identified hundreds of thousands of documents to be declassified. The sooner they are declassified, the better. In my view, part of the frustration being felt by Senator Smith is that the documents that we are collecting do not tell the same rosy story that we keep hearing from the Administration.

When a report comes out in public the Administration is quick to debunk it and then claims there is no evidence that we left men behind. Well, that simply is not true. We do have evidence that we

left men behind, but it has not been subjected to rigorous scrutiny because we are still early in this process.

Until these documents become declassified and tell the story themselves without the debunkers, without the conspirators, and the spin doctors, it is incumbent upon us, those of us on this committee and, of course, the media as well, to counter the misrepresentations that there is no evidence.

Unfortunately, we were given a glimpse of that evidence in yesterday's Wall Street Journal. Evidence exists, and the next time that someone in the Administration says that there is no evidence that we left people behind, it is clear that he or she is not reading the same documents that the members of this Committee and our respective staffs are reading.

So my suggestion, Mr. Chairman, is that we make it very clear and as often as is necessary that statements to the effect that there is no evidence, that these statements simply are not credible. I am reminded, Mr. Chairman, as you spoke about the openness of Mr. Yeltsin and his statement last week, that our government ought to do exactly the same thing and act the same way and be totally open.

The years and years that have gone into individual efforts to see a lot of these documents that have not been given to this committee and some, having now been given to this committee, the amount of stonewalling that went on, what a contrast to have a former communist open up documents of their government to members of our government, and we have problems with our own government stonewalling.

It may not be treasonous in the sense of violating the Constitution's definition of treason or statutory definitions of treason, but it is surely treasonous to the spirit of open government and the checks and balances of our government that people in our administrative branch of government over several administrations have not wanted to make our system of government work the way it was intended by our Constitution's writers.

I hope that the evidence of this committee and the work of this committee will surely be judged not just by what we do on resolving the POW issue, but what we do setting a standard for future administrations on future issues to keep legitimate information from the American people.

If we do not crack that nut, Mr. Chairman, regardless of how good our work is on the POW issue, I think we have fallen short of our responsibilities beyond our resolution of creation to the American people as whole, and the end of openness in our government. Mr. Chairman, I am done with my statement, but I do have a question in regard to your numbers and also following upon what Senator Smith asked about Laos.

Did the numbers that you give us include the numbers in Laos?

The CHAIRMAN. It is accurate, they do. The numbers according to DOD, again we are working off the DOD lists, et cetera, but they listed 13, I believe it was, as POW's, 9 of whom were returned in the course of Operation Homecoming, and then there is an accounting process for the rest. The MIA's on the rest of the 590 or so—there is no accounting of them. So they are within that universe of 2,236. That is accurate.

Senator GRASSLEY. I will accept what you said.  
[The prepared statement of Senator Grassley follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR GRASSLEY

Mr. Chairman, it's apparently become open season on leaks from this committee. It's gotten to the point where, instead of getting briefed by my staff, I simply pick up the morning paper. So a lot of people out there must have big question marks about what it all means. The public, and even our colleagues in the Senate, indeed all those not intimately involved in this issue, find it difficult to understand the dynamics of the issue, and hence the dynamics of this committee. This is certainly not the proper way to air a debate. Nonetheless, I'd like to take a stab at defining it, and then offering a suggestion.

As the chairman himself recently said, there are a lot of people involved who have investments in particular viewpoints, statements or conclusions on this issue. Perhaps, a lot of reputations and careers are at stake. And that's not even to mention the most important point—that this issue involves the fate of thousands of loved ones throughout this country. When you sum all that up, what you've got is a deeply-rooted, emotional, polarized situation. The very notion that a committee could come together in that environment would necessarily lead to a microcosm of the broader, polarized environment. And that is, indeed, what this committee is. Someone described it as a tent, as I read in this morning's papers. Whatever it is, it certainly is no melting pot. And expecting calm and order on this issue is like expecting cats and dogs to live in perfect harmony.

Having said all that, Mr. Chairman, I would also like to point out that, in my view, the chairman and vice chairman of this committee have done next to the impossible in terms of keeping this committee together, keeping it focused, and conducting its oversight. This round of hearings that begin today are merely scratching the surface. It's an attempt to create a baseline. Meanwhile we have uncovered numerous documents which are beginning to tell a rather uncomfortable story, in my view. Those documents must and will be declassified. The task force staff has identified hundreds of thousands of documents to be declassified. The sooner they are declassified, the better. In my view, part of the frustration being felt by Senator Smith is that the documents we are collecting do not tell the same rosy story we keep hearing from the Administration. When a report comes out in public, the Administration is quick to debunk it, and then claims there's no evidence we left men behind. Well, that simply is not true. We do have evidence we left men behind. But it hasn't been subjected to rigorous scrutiny because we're still early in this process. Until these documents become declassified, and tell the story themselves, without all the debunkers, the conspiratorialists and the spin doctors, it's incumbent upon us—we on this committee—and the media as well, to counter the misrepresentation that there is no evidence. Unfortunately, we were given a glimpse of that evidence in yesterday's Wall Street Journal. Evidence exists. And the next time someone in the Administration says there is no evidence we left people behind, it's clear he or she is not reading the same documents we have.

So my suggestion, Mr. Chairman, is that we make it very clear, and as often as is necessary, that statements to the effect that there is "no evidence" is simply not credible.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I detailed all of these lists to be made public so that anybody who wants to struggle through and try to recreate this database obviously can do so. We are going to follow through on what I said. We are releasing some 70 documents today, most of these lists. We will be releasing other documents that we have that support the contention of knowledge about people being alive at that time.

I might add that the committee has other documents supporting what we have stated today. These are not blind statements, but they are not yet declassified. As soon as we can get all these documents declassified, then people will be able to make their own judgments and obviously the purpose of this effort is to allow people to make their own judgments. Senator Kassebaum?

The CHAIRMAN. I appreciate the patience of my colleagues and everybody, and again I apologize for the longer opening statement, but I do think it was important to give you a sense of the basis of today's hearing or I am not sure where people would know where we are going.

One final announcement. With respect to Mr. Perot's testimony, Mr. Perot has agreed to do a formal deposition with the Committee on July 1, and that will take place. He has agreed to do that. I just want to correct any misinterpretation that appeared, again, in stories.

The committee did not threaten, nor did it vote, any subpoena. Mr. Perot has cooperated with the committee and has been invaluable to us on a number of occasions. He did not, obviously, want to come in a public way for the reasons that he stated. We are proceeding as we have with other witnesses, which is to do the deposition. The committee has waived no right with respect to subsequent public testimony should that be what we decide.

Senator KERREY. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Senator Kerrey.

Senator KERREY. Has Mr. Perot asked any restrictions be placed on the deposition, those doing the deposing?

The CHAIRMAN. The only restraint we have accepted is the notion that it will be with respect to POW/MIA issues. In other words, we are not going to be asking political questions, or his stand on positions, but anything with respect to POW/MIA is fair game within this deposition. We waived nothing as to POW/MIA.

I would like to proceed, if we can, with the first panel. We have several panels today. The first panel is an overview of wartime casualty accounting procedures from 1967 through the present—through 1973. There will be some overlap, obviously, into the present.

We are pleased to have Mr. Robert Sungenis, who is the Chief of the Directorate of Information, Operations and Reports of the Office of Secretary of Defense, and Mr. Charles Trowbridge, Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, Special Office for POW/MIA Affairs from 1971 until 1992, Colonel Michael Spinello, Director of Casualty Affairs and Operations, U.S. Army, Brigadier General Michael McGinty, Commander, Air Force Military Personnel Center, Captain Peggy Debien.

Captain DEBIEN. Debien.

The CHAIRMAN. Director of Personnel, Family and Community Support Division, United States Navy, and Colonel Quebodeaux, United States Marine Corps Casualty Office. We appreciate you being here.

Stand and raise your right hand, please and be sworn. If you would raise your right hand, do you swear each and individually to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. SUNGENIS. I do.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE. I do.

Colonel SPINELLO. I do.

General MCGINTY. I do.

Captain DEBIEN. I do.

Colonel QUEBODEAUX. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Trowbridge and Mr. Sungenis, I gather you both will have opening statements, and then we will proceed to questions. Would you pull the microphone over to you, Mr. Trowbridge, if you are going to begin.

**TESTIMONY OF CHARLES TROWBRIDGE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, SPECIAL OFFICE FOR POW/MIA AFFAIRS, (1971-1992)**

Mr. TROWBRIDGE. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I'm pleased to appear before you today to discuss the role of the Defense Intelligence Agency in the POW/MIA issue and in particular provide to you historical background on DIA's wartime activities.

I came to DIA in December of 1971, and became involved in the POW/MIA issue almost immediately. At that time, I was aware that prior to my arrival in DIA, with the build-up of U.S. forces in Southeast Asia, the intelligence community already had increased emphasis on collecting information relating to our POW's and MIA's.

Hanoi's June 1966 announcement that our captured airmen would be tried for war crimes drastically focused intelligence community attention on this issue. In Vietnam and Laos, both military and civilian organizations were sensitized to exploit all sources for any information they might have on missing Americans.

Worldwide intelligence-gathering efforts were expanded to include collection of all media coverage and photographs of POW's. Communist radio broadcasts were also carefully monitored for information. During these years, DIA's role in the issue expanded and the agency assumed the chairmanship of the Interagency POW/MIA Intelligence Ad Hoc Committee.

Through this committee and the POW/MIA Intelligence Task Force which was formed in December of 1971, DIA worked closely with each of the military services and with the other members of the intelligence community. These committees, which were comprised of representatives from the intelligence sections of each of the military services as well as appropriate representatives from State and CIA monitored and focused the worldwide POW/MIA intelligence efforts and expedited communication with the policy-makers.

I want to emphasize that the entire intelligence community was involved in the collection and analysis of information which could be related to our men. During these interagency working meetings, which were usually held weekly, information was exchanged on specific cases to ensure that each of the services had access to all collected and correlated information and that any information that the services had would be commonly shared.

During the war, DIA's efforts were focused almost exclusively on trying to determine who was being held prisoner and where they were likely being held. While DIA was obviously interested in any information on a missing man, crash and grave related information was more the responsibility of the Joint Personnel Recovery Center, whose mission was to pursue the long-term task of recovering U.S. personnel after search and rescue operations had been suspended. The Joint Personnel Recovery Center was the forerunner

of the Joint Casualty Resolution Center which has more recently become the Joint Task Force—Full Accounting.

All types of information were used to determine the likelihood of captivity. Some information from sensitive intelligence sources was often quite reliable. Open source information and information from visitors were also of value. Unfortunately, for many years the North Vietnamese steadfastly refused to name any of the prisoners they held.

Some POW's were identified through various broadcast media, while others were photographed often by communist bloc media outlets which permitted DIA to verify their status. In some cases, it was not until after they were permitted to write to their loved ones or families that they were certain that they were alive.

I might also note that during the course of the war a few men escaped or were released from camps in the south. Through them, we were able to learn about others still in captivity. In the case of North Vietnam, several early releasees provided us with hundreds of names of POW's.

Much has been made over a perceived difference in DIA's analytical assessment versus the status in which the services carried a man. Right here, I want to make it absolutely clear for the record that DIA did not and does not determine the legal status of a serviceman. That is the sole responsibility of each of the military service secretaries.

During the war, there were a few cases where, based on information DIA received or upon the circumstances of loss, DIA thought it possible that a man was a POW, yet the services carried him as missing in action. The status the service assigned was always their legal status. Ours was more a working hypothesis for analytical purposes.

In other instances, the services believed that based on a loss incident, or maybe other information, the man should be listed as POW. On occasions, we did not concur that the available information indicated that the man was likely a prisoner. These differences were usually resolved by subsequent receipt of information which either confirmed or cast doubt on the possibility of POW status.

Over the past 9 months, this committee has reviewed hundreds and hundreds of POW/MIA case files maintained by DIA. As you are aware, these analytical working files are comprised of information gleaned from a wide variety of sources. Some of the data is fairly detailed and of substance, while in other cases it is rather vague and fragmentary. DIA cannot create data out of thin air. We can only work with what we are able to collect.

Going back to the war years within DIA, our office was the focal point for POW/MIA information. This information was analyzed in an effort to correlate it to a missing U.S. serviceman or civilian.

For instance, if a human source—say, a captured North Vietnamese soldier—told his U.S. interrogators that in 1966 he saw the downing of an F-105 and the capture of a pilot in a specific location, the report would be sent to Washington for analysis. As part of DIA's analysis we would review such losses in that area for the general time cited by the source.

In so doing, we might find that that report would correlate to several incidents. Duplicates of the source's debrief report would

then be put in each man's file in the hope that subsequent information would then become available which would aid in positive identification of the POW. Sometimes we did get additional data, sometimes not.

It must be understood that intelligence analysis is not an exact science where conclusions can be faultlessly reached based on perfect knowledge. We have to make the best judgment we can based on the information we have, and that is what we did.

I would like to elaborate on my previous comment. When you take into account the POW's who were returned, we are left with slightly less than 100 men who are officially listed by the services as POW's. While many of these official POW status determinations were based on imperfect knowledge of the circumstances of loss, including in some cases varying indication that the man had survived and fallen into enemy hands, in no instance did we have current intelligence to indicate that these men were currently held in captivity.

In some cases, we had very good information that the individuals had been held in captivity but had died there. In many other cases, there was no information beyond the original loss data. There were also a few cases where the services listed men as prisoners of war based on data which they later learned was erroneous in that it correlated to a different man. Much of this we learned through debriefing all of the returnees, who also told us of men who had died before entering the prison system.

Further, there are also instances such as those well-publicized cases in Laos, for example, where in the mid-Sixties two men were known to have been held in captivity by the Pathet Laos in caves near the command headquarters in Sam Neua Province but who did not come home in 1973. In these cases, however, we also possess convincing evidence that both of these men had died several years earlier.

There were obviously many questions stemming from the lack of full knowledge. Many of these questions remain unanswered to this day. That is why DIA has joined hands with the Joint Task Force for Full Accounting. DIA provides detailed intelligence support packages to the JTF prior to each round of research activities in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In these packages we try to highlight positive steps that can be taken to gather missing information through interview, archival records, and other field investigative means.

DIA realizes that the answers to these vexing and troublesome questions lie within the borders of the nations of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. As an agency, DIA intends to keep doing its part until these answers are obtained.

I hope these opening remarks will be of value to the committee, and I will be happy to take your questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Trowbridge follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CHARLES TROWBRIDGE, JR.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss the role of the Defense Intelligence Agency in the POW-MIA issue, and particularly provide you with historical background on DIA's wartime activities.

I came to DIA in December 1971 and became involved in the POW-MIA issue almost immediately. At that time I was aware that prior to my arrival at DIA, with the build up of U.S. forces in Southeast Asia, the Intelligence Community already had increased emphasis on collecting information relating to our POWs and MIAs. Hanoi's June 1966 announcement that our captured airmen would be tried for war crimes dramatically focused intelligence community attention on this issue. In Vietnam and Laos both military and civilian organizations were sensitized to exploit all sources for any information they might have on missing Americans. Worldwide intelligence gathering efforts were expanded to include collection of all media coverage and photographs of POWs. Communist radio broadcasts were also carefully monitored for information.

During these years DIA's role in the issue expanded and the Agency assumed the chairmanship of the Interagency POW Intelligence Ad Hoc Committee. Through this committee and the POW/MIA Intelligence Task force which was formed in December 1971, DIA worked closely with each of the military services and with the other members of the Intelligence Community. These committees, which were comprised of representatives from the intelligence sections of each of the military services, as well as appropriate representatives from State and CIA, monitored and focused the worldwide POW/MIA intelligence efforts and expedited communication with policy makers.

I want to emphasize that the entire Intelligence Community was involved in the collection and analysis of information which could be related to our men. During these interagency working meetings, which were usually held weekly, information was exchanged on specific cases to ensure that each of the services had access to all collected and correlated information, and that any information the services had would be commonly shared.

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Much has been made over a perceived difference in DIA's analytic assessment versus the status in which the services carried a man. Right here I want to make it absolutely clear for the record that DIA did not, and does not, determine the legal status of a serviceman. That is the sole responsibility of each of the Military Service Secretaries. During the war there were a few cases where, based on information DIA received, or upon the circumstances of loss, DIA thought it possible that the man was a POW, yet the service carried him as MIA. The status the service assigned was always the legal status; ours was more of a working hypothesis for analytical purposes. In other instances the services believed that based on the loss incident, or maybe other information, the man should be listed as a POW. On occasion we did not concur that the available information indicated the man was likely a prisoner. These differences were usually resolved by subsequent receipt of additional information which either confirmed or cast doubt on the possible POW status.

Over the past 9 months this committee has reviewed hundreds and hundreds of POW/MIA case files maintained by DIA. As you are aware, these analytical working files are comprised of information gleaned from a wide variety of sources. Some of the data is fairly detailed and substantive, while in other cases it is rather vague and fragmentary. DIA cannot create data out of thin air; we can only work with what we are able to collect.

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serviceman or civilian. For instance, if a human source—say a captured North Vietnamese soldier—told his U.S. interrogators that in 1966 he saw the downing of an F-105 and the capture of a pilot at a specific location, the report would be sent to Washington for analysis. As part of DIA's analysis we would review known losses in that area for the general time cited by the source. In so doing we might find that the report could relate to half a dozen different incidents. Duplicates of the source debrief report would then be put in each man's file in the hope that subsequent information would become available which would aid in positive identification of the POW. Sometimes we did get additional data, sometimes not. It must be understood that intelligence analysis is not an exact science where conclusions can be faultlessly reached based on perfect knowledge. We have to make the best judgment we can based on the information we have. And that is what we did.

At the time of the 1973 signing of the Agreement to End the War, the Vietnamese provided the U.S. Government with lists of Americans who were to be released, as well as names of men who had died in captivity. These lists were followed later by a list of Americans who had been captured in Laos, but were held in Vietnam, who would also be released. Generally, the information received matched fairly closely with that held by the Intelligence Community.

I'd like to elaborate on my previous comment. When you take into account the POWs who returned, we were left with slightly less than 100 men who were officially listed by the Services as POWs. While many of these official POW status determinations were based on imperfect knowledge of the circumstances of loss—including in some cases varying indications that the man had survived and fallen into enemy hands—in no instance did we have current intelligence to indicate that these men were currently held in captivity. In some cases we had very good information that individuals had been held in captivity but had died there. In many other cases there was no information beyond the original loss data. There were also a few cases where the services listed men as POWs based upon data which they later learned was erroneous in that it correlated to a different man. Much of this we learned through debriefing all the returnees, who also told us of men who had died before entering the prison system. Further, there are also instances, such as those well publicized cases in Laos, for example, where in the mid-1960s 2 men were known to be held captive by the Pathet Laos in caves near the command headquarters in Sam Neua Province, but who did not come home in 1973. In these cases, however, we also possessed convincing information that both men had died several years earlier.

There were obviously many questions stemming from lack of full knowledge; many of these questions remain unanswered to this day. That is why DIA has joined hands with the JTF-Full Accounting. DIA provides detailed intelligence support packages to the JTF prior to each round of research activities in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In these packages, we try to highlight positive steps that can be taken to gather missing information through interview, archival records, and other field investigative means. DIA realizes that the answers to these vexing and troublesome questions lie within the borders of the nations of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. As an agency, DIA intends to keep doing its part until these answers are obtained.

I hope these opening remarks will be of value to the committee. I would be happy to take your questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Trowbridge. Mr. Sungenis.

**TESTIMONY OF ROBERT SUNGENIS, CHIEF, DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION, OPERATIONS AND REPORTS (DIOR), OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (OSD), (1973-1992)**

Mr. SUNGENIS. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee—

The CHAIRMAN. Would you pull the mike closer to you, please? You almost want to talk right on it, into it.

Mr. SUNGENIS. My name is Joseph Robert Sungenis. I am the Director of Information, Operations, and Reports in the Washington Headquarters Services. The Washington Headquarters Services is a field activity of the Department of Defense. Its mission is to provide administrative and operational—

The CHAIRMAN. I need to ask you to get the mike closer. Pull it underneath the book, or to the side. Thank you.

Mr. SUNGENIS. Its mission is to provide administrative and operational support to specified activities in the national capital region.

I first became involved in casualty reporting in September 1974, when I was assigned to the organization responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on all aspects of the Southeast Asia conflict.

In the fall of 1976, I moved to another part of the organization and was no longer involved in Southeast Asia statistical operations.

In October 1977, as a result of a reorganization Washington Headquarters Services was established, and I was selected for my current position. Subsequent to that reorganization, the Southeast Asia casualty responsibility was transferred to one of my operating divisions.

In September 1973, the Department of Defense began collecting reports of U.S. casualties in Southeast Asia from the military services. The information was to be retroactive to January 1, 1961, and information on individuals was not required.

Almost 10 years later, on March 20, 1973, the authority for the combat area casualty file on individual servicemen was issued. The purpose of the file was to consolidate guidance and procedures for reporting U.S. casualties in combat areas into one issuance, add uniform procedures and formats for reporting automated weekly detailed data on casualties, and designate a single point of contact for maintaining the official DOD combat area casualties database.

The Southeast Asia casualty database contains selected personnel data on U.S. military personnel who became casualties in the Vietnam conflict. Currently, the file contains 55,939 individuals whose remains have been recovered, and 2,226 individuals whose bodies have not been recovered. The total is 58,165.

The responsibility for the file was transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration on July 3, 1980. At that time, the Archives became the official custodian and agreed to process all inquiries and requests for information contained therein. My office agreed to act as the liaison between the military departments and the Archives for the purpose of updating the file if subsequent changes occurred.

It should be noted that at the time the casualty file was created a hard copy of the DD Form 1300 report of casualty was on hand for every individual listed in the file. However, at the time the official file was transferred to the Archives, the back-up materials, such as the hard copy DD Forms 1300 and other supporting documentation, were discarded.

In 1982, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was dedicated in Washington, DC. The names for the memorial were provided by the National Archives. After the memorial was erected, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, which is the private group responsible for establishing and dedicating the memorial, requested that my office participate with them in validating and updating the names on the memorial. We have continued to work with the National Parks Service in that capacity to this day.

All of the data collection systems in this directorate are sponsored by a policy organization in OSD. In regard to Vietnam conflict statistics, my office and its predecessor prior to the creation of the Washington Headquarters Services was responsible for the

compilation and consolidation of reports on U.S. casualties in combat areas as reported by the casualty officers of the military services in consonance with Department of Defense Instruction 7730.22.

To the best of my knowledge, at no time did this office engage or participate in any policy determination or jurisdictional matter concerning the reporting criteria used by the respective military services. We compiled and published the data submitted by DD Form 1300. Any changes made to the information were upon notification by the cognizant military service component via a revised DD 1300.

I have prepared detailed responses to the committee's questions. They are contained in my detailed statement.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sungenis follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOSEPH R. SUNGENIS

I first became involved in the collection and reporting of Southeast Asia casualty statistics in September 1974 when I was assigned to the Summary Management Information Division of the Directorate for Information Operations and Control of the DOD Comptroller. That organization was responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on all aspects of the Southeast Asia conflict. In the fall of 1976 I moved to the Manpower Management Information Division of DIO&C and no longer was involved in the Southeast Asia statistical operations. In October 1977, the Washington Headquarters Services was established and I was selected as the Director for Information Operations and Reports. Subsequent to that reorganization, the Southeast Asia casualty responsibility was transferred to one of my operating divisions. Since that time I have had second level responsibility for the program.

In September 1963, the Department of Defense began collecting reports of U.S. casualties in Southeast Asia from the Military Services. This weekly statistical report was submitted in accordance with a memorandum dated September 27, 1963, from the Director, Statistical Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller). This reporting requirement was formalized in DOD Instruction 7730.22, "Statistical Report of U.S. Casualties in Southeast Asia" dated December 2, 1963. The information was to be retroactive to January 1, 1961, and information on individuals was not required. On March 20, 1973, the authority for the Combat Area Casualty File on individual serviceman was created (DODI 7730.22). The purpose of the Southeast Asia Casualty Data Base, was to "consolidate guidance and procedures for reporting U.S. casualties in combat areas into one issuance; add uniform procedures and formats for reporting automated weekly detail data on casualties; and designate a single point-of-contact for maintaining the official DOD Combat Area Casualties Data Base."

The Southeast Asia Casualty Data Base contains selected personal data on U.S. military personnel who became casualties in the Vietnam conflict. Currently, the official Southeast Asia Casualty Data Base contains 55,939 individuals whose remains have been recovered and 2,226 individuals whose bodies have not been recovered.

In agreement with the National Archives and Records Administration, the Southeast Asia Casualty file was transferred to that organization on July 3, 1980. At that time the Archives became the official custodian of the file and agreed that all inquiries or requests for information contained in the file would be handled by the Archives. DIOR did agree to act as the liaison between the Military Departments and the Archives for the purpose of updating the file as subsequent changes occurred.

It should be noted that at the time the casualty file was created, a hard copy DD Form 1300 was on hand for every individual listed in the file. However, at the time the official file was transferred to the Archives, the backup materials such as the hard copy DD Forms 1300, and other supporting documentation were discarded. It was determined that the materials in DIOR were not the official file copies. The official personnel records were available from the respective military services if required.

In 1982, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial was dedicated in Washington, DC; the names for the Memorial were provided by the National Archives. After the Memori-

al was erected, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund Inc. (the private group responsible for establishing and dedicating the Memorial) requested that DIOR participate with them in validating and updating the names on the Memorial. We have continued to work with the National Park Service in that capacity to this day.

DIOR is an operational organization and as such, did not establish policy concerning the casualty reporting system. All of the data collection systems in DIOR are sponsored by a policy organization in OSD. In regard to Vietnam conflict statistics, this office, and its predecessor prior to the creation of the Washington Headquarters Services, was responsible for the compilation and consolidation of reports on U.S. Casualties in Combat Areas, as reported by the casualty offices of the military services in consonance with DOD Instruction 7730.22. To the best of my knowledge, at no time did this office engage or participate in any policy determination or jurisdictional matter concerning the reporting criteria used by the respective military services.

We compiled and published the data submitted via DD Form 1300 "Report of Casualty." Any changes made to the information, were upon notification by the cognizant military service component via a certified DD Form 1300.

Following are my responses to the committee's questions which were contained in the memorandum to Mr. Cooke, the Director, Washington Headquarters Services dated June 5, 1992.

**Question 1.** What instructions did the senior casualty officials in the Defense Department receive regarding Joint Chiefs of Staff instructions to exempt cross-border losses in Cambodia and Laos from normal casualty reporting during 1965-1970?

**Answer.** I have no information on any instructions given to exempt cross-border losses in Cambodia and Laos. When the data were reported to my office the country of loss was provided by the service. There was no visibility in the reports as to the nature of the operations involved.

**Question 2.** How did the Department of Defense describe and define military casualties from the Southeast Asia Combat Zone?

**Answer.** The Department of Defense Instruction 7730.22, "Reports on U.S. Casualties in Combat Areas," dated March 20, 1973, provides the definitions for several categories of casualties in the section entitled "Explanation of Terms." The Instruction also refers to Joint Chiefs of Staff Publication 1, "DOD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms," authorized by DOD Directive 5000.9, August 20, 1969, for casualty definitions.

**Question 3.** What is the chronology of countries included within the Southeast Asia Combat Zone?

**Answer.** The Department of Defense Instruction, "Statistical Report of U.S. Casualties in Southeast Asia," dated December 2, 1963, required in enclosure 1 that data be provided for casualties incurred in the countries of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand.

Subsequently, Executive Order 11216, "Designation of Vietnam and Waters Adjacent Thereto as a Combat Zone for the Purposes of Section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954," dated April 24, 1965, further defined the combat zone.

DODI 7730.22 dated January 20, 1967, under the Paragraph Definitions stated that "Southeast Asia for purposes of this report consists of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and adjacent waters. . ."

The revised Department of Defense Instruction 7730.22, "Reports on U.S. Casualties in Combat Areas," dated March 20, 1973, in the section entitled "Explanation of Terms" stated that "Southeast Asia, for the purposes of these reports, consists of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Cambodia, China, Laos, Thailand, and adjacent waters as defined in Executive Order 11216 . . ." The above listed DOD Instructions required that the casualty data be cumulative beginning January 1, 1961.

**Question 4.** Who has been authorized to provide casualty statistics within the Department of Defense and how has this authority been changed over the past 30 years?

**Answer.** The Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (DIOR) and its predecessor organizations have been the official office of record within the Department of Defense for collecting and tabulating data on the conflict in Southeast Asia since a memorandum was sent by the Director, Statistical Services, OASD (Comptroller) to the Military Services on September 27, 1963, subject: "Statistical Report of U.S. Casualties in Southeast Asia." The Department of Defense Instruction 7730.22, "Reports on U.S. Casualties in Combat Areas," dated March 20, 1973, superseded the previous version of DODI 7730.22 dated January 20, 1967, and designated the Directorate for Information Operations, OASD (Comptroller), as the "central data repository (responsible) for casualty information on all U.S. conflicts (i.e., his-

torical data on prior conflicts to the extent that data are available, current, and future emergency situations exist." The Department of Defense Instruction 7730.63, "Reports on Active Duty Military Personnel Casualties in Official Combat Areas and in Noncombat Areas," dated August 26, 1982, superseded DODI 7730.22 (March 20, 1973), and designated the "DIOR, Washington Headquarters Services, as the focal point for the collection, processing, and dissemination of casualty statistics." The Department of Defense Instruction 1300.18, "Military Personnel Casualty Matters, Policies, and Procedures," dated December 27, 1991, superseded DODI 7730.63 (August 26, 1982) and requires that DIOR "Maintain and operate the Department of Defense Worldwide Casualty System . . ." and "Prepare consolidated casualty information reports for use by the Department of Defense, and as required, for use by the President, the Congress, other Federal Agencies, and the general public."

**Question 5.** How does the Department of Defense verify the accuracy of information contained in casualty reports and audit the accuracy of information it enters into its own Southeast Asia Casualty data base?

**Answer.** The official Department of Defense Southeast Asia Casualty file is an automated file of the most recent information on U.S. military personnel determined to have been a casualty in Southeast Asia, based on information contained on a final DD Form 1300 from the respective military service. Only data from a final DD Form 1300 or other appropriate record is entered into the official file.

The official Southeast Asia Casualty file is a matter of public record. The complete official file is available to any requester from the National Archives and Records Administration, and the information is displayed on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and in the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Directory of names. Through these avenues alone, the official data is reviewed by families, friends—any and all interested persons—who can and do bring possible inconsistencies to our attention. We welcome this type of review. Anyone in the public can come to us with questions concerning the data. We take these requests extremely seriously and carefully investigate any and all claims.

Recently, the Senate Select Committee suggested that DIOR reconcile the official file with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the Military Services, and the Joint Task Force-Full Accounting (formerly the Joint Casualty Resolution Center). We were in complete agreement with this suggestion and immediately took steps to initiate the process. We met with and provided our file to DIA for comparison with their records. DIA provided a list of possible discrepancies that required investigation. DIOR staff personnel were dispatched to the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, MO to obtain the final DD Forms 1300 for the respective cases. The results of that effort will be discussed in the section on Country of Loss Changes.

We are currently taking steps to work with the Joint Task Force-Full Accounting, to complete a similar reconciliation. We hope to finalize the arrangements for an on-site review within the next few weeks.

Currently, all automated information provided by the military services is verified manually against the hard copy source documents. Printouts of these verified data, with any annotated changes made by DIOR, are returned to the military service for their review and correction, if applicable.

All DD Forms 1300 received from the military services for the Southeast Asia Casualty database are reviewed and if information is entered into the system, the resultant data are printed for manual verification by DIOR staff. Periodically, a copy of the data is provided to the military services for their review and validation.

All known errors in the data base are corrected as they are identified. Whenever any error is brought to our attention, the error is researched and applicable errors are corrected based on information contained on the DD Form 1300. If the error is on the DD Form 1300, the applicable military service will provide a corrected DD Form 1300 with the correct information which is then entered into our data base.

**Question 6.** What is the accuracy of that data base today, particularly with regard to the process dates, the dates your Department actually entered a particular casualty data transaction?

**Answer.** DODI 7730.22 dated March 20, 1973, required for the first time that casualty information by name be provided. The data were to be cumulative from 1961. The instruction required the military department provide punch card information on all casualties which had occurred from 1961 to 1973.

One of the fields in the punch card was Date Processed. The instructions were to record a year from 1961-1973 in that field. Fifty six thousand, three hundred and forty five records show a process date of 1961-1973. This was a one time effort. In

1974 submission of punch cards was discontinued and process date was entered as the period when the record was entered into the file for the first time. There may be instances where changes were made and the original process date was retained.

Following is a table which shows process date and service by number of servicemen:

## SOUTHEAST ASIA CASUALTIES

Total by Process Date and Service

Process date	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Coast Guard	Total
61.....	6	0	0	6	0	12
62.....	28	3	5	17	0	53
63.....	72	4	10	28	0	114
64.....	146	7	4	37	0	194
65.....	1,062	86	450	121	0	1,719
66.....	3,732	240	1,857	205	2	6,036
67.....	6,441	563	3,768	273	0	11,045
68.....	10,584	593	5,040	271	1	16,489
69.....	8,159	425	2,686	228	3	11,501
70.....	4,980	215	686	177	0	6,058
71.....	2,110	54	79	93	0	2,336
72.....	368	72	13	91	1	545
73.....	55	52	13	123	0	243
74.....	51	26	26	95	0	198
75.....	17	42	30	51	0	140
76.....	27	5	11	25	0	68
77.....	26	23	6	41	0	96
78.....	152	38	29	207	0	426
79.....	32	0	6	94	0	132
80.....	3	5	6	8	0	22
81.....	0	1	0	5	0	6
82.....	0	1	1	21	0	23
83.....	31	1	62	158	0	252
84.....	7	9	4	0	0	20
85.....	4	8	3	5	0	20
86.....	5	27	10	74	0	116
87.....	12	3	3	1	0	19
88.....	17	14	15	58	0	104
89.....	22	21	5	39	0	87
90.....	26	7	2	17	0	52
91.....	5	3	1	10	0	19
92.....	8	3	5	4	0	20
Total.....	38,188	2,551	14,836	2,583	7	58,165

**Question 7.** What information is available about the number of dependents and Department of Defense civilian employee or DOD contractor casualties from the Southeast Asia combat zone?

**Answer.** There is no information on civilians or dependents in the official Department of Defense Southeast Asia Casualty file.

**Question 8.** What was the number of U.S. military casualties, accounted for and unaccounted for as of January 27, 1973?

Answer. The number of U.S. military casualties accounted for and unaccounted for as of January 27, 1973, are as follows:

Died hostile action—45,941.  
Died nonhostile—10,303.

Unaccounted for:

Missing in action—1,220  
Missing nonhostile—118.  
Prisoner of war—591

**Question 9.** How were those found to have died during the war and without the recovery of remains accounted for in casualty statistics?

Answer. The following chart depicts how the personnel who died during the war without the recovery of remains were accounted for in the DOD Southeast Asia Casualty file:

Casualty type	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Coast Guard	Total
Hostile						
A1—Killed.....	50	66	143	87	1	347
A3—Died while missing.....	404	174	96	691	0	1,365
A4—Died while captured/interned.....	33	11	5	7	0	56
B8—Current captured.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Nonhostile						
C1—Died of other causes.....	31	117	36	4	0	188
C3—Died while missing.....	156	82	3	28	0	269
Total.....	674	450	283	818	1	2,226

**Question 10.** What were the numbers of accounted for and unaccounted for in your casualty statistics as of the first week of June 1973?

Answer. The numbers of U.S. military casualties accounted for and unaccounted for in the casualty statistics as of the first week of June 1973 are as follows:

Died hostile action—46,040.  
Died Nonhostile—10,304.

Unaccounted for:

Missing in action—1,103.  
Missing nonhostile—113.  
Prisoner of war—67.

**Question 11.** What were the numbers of accounted for and unaccounted for in your casualty statistics as of the first week of January 1975?

Answer. The numbers of U.S. military casualties accounted for and unaccounted for in the casualty statistics as of the first week of January 1975 are as follows:

Died hostile action—46,371.  
Died Nonhostile—10,339.

Unaccounted for:

Missing in action—819.  
Missing nonhostile—75.  
Prisoner of war—37.

**Question 12.** What were the numbers of accounted for and unaccounted for in your casualty statistics as of the week of March 30, 1977?

Answer. The numbers of U.S. military casualties accounted for and unaccounted for in the casualty statistics as of the week of March 30, 1977 are as follows:

Died hostile action—46,572.  
Died Nonhostile—10,390.

Unaccounted for:

Missing in action—648.  
Missing nonhostile—61.  
Prisoner of war—33.

**Question 13.** What casualty status changes were made from missing in action or missing nonhostile to POW after January 27, 1973?

Answer, part a. Following is a listing of 65 U.S. Military Personnel—Southeast Asia Casualty Status Changes from January 27, 1973, through September 30, 1977, involving Prisoners of War, as reported by Winfield S. Scott, Director for Management Information Operations and Control, subject: Southeast Asia Casualty Data, Post Cease-fire Period Update, dated October 8, 1977.