

Mr. Solarz: "What leads you to that conclusion, because obviously that is a conclusion that ought to be given great weight, I think, by every member of this committee and the Congress? I am very interested to hear it.

I want to say, with all due respect to the people in your agency, that that was not an impression I had previously received.

Maybe I was not listening carefully enough, but my impression, frankly, listening to other reports I got in private briefings before my trip to Indochina in January was that while there are a lot of reports, whenever they could be tracked down they turned out to be unfounded and the chances are that probably nobody was still alive there.

But you feel otherwise, and I would like to know what leads you to that conclusion."

General Tighe: "I would like to defer that to the closed session. But I suggest that this is a very fast-moving train of evidence. I would also like to clarify the means at our disposal to verify each of these reports that I claim to have checked as much as possible.

When you are dealing with a totally uncooperative government or governments, our ability to check is very, very circumscribed."

Mr. Solarz: "We will go into that in closed session. But your testimony is that in your judgement the weight of the evidence indicates that there are Americans still alive and being held against their will in Indochina."

General Tighe: "Yes, sir."

Mr. Solarz: "Are you absolutely certain of that?"

General Tighe: "That is my own personal judgement, sir."

COMMENT: There was no more informed and professional opinion on the POW subject than General Tighe's. Since this testimony was given, the Departments of State and Defense have gone to extraordinary lengths to hide the truth.

September 29, 1986 The New York Times, "P.O.W.'s Alive in Vietnam, Report Concludes."

"A Pentagon panel, after a five-month review of intelligence files, has concluded that American prisoners of war are still alive in Southeast Asia."

[According to Lt. General Eugene Tighe, former Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency], "...a large volume of evidence points' to the likelihood that Americans are being held by the Vietnamese Government....

'There were as many differences as you could imagine,' he said of the refugee reports. 'They ran the gamut from first-hand sightings to hearsay. But when you have that large volume of evidence that points in those directions, why that's what you conclude.'"

INDOCHINA POW TIMELINE

COMMENT: After this clear statement to the press, a toned-down summary report was issued by the panel. The full report remains classified for no reason other than it would reveal the truth that the State and Defense Departments knowingly left men behind. Allegedly, General Tighe was ordered to tone down the summary.

May 15, 1988 Observer-Reporter, Washington, PA, "Laos wants aid in return for missing soldiers."

"The United States should give Laos humanitarian aid if it wants the country to account for Americans missing in the Indochina war, a senior government official said Saturday.

'We have fulfilled our obligation with the excavation,' said Vice Foreign Minister Soubanh Srithirath. 'We are awaiting the humanitarian gesture from the U.S.A.'"

COMMENT: As recently as 1988 the Laotians were still saying that the United States would have to pay for the POWs. The Laotian Foreign Minister made these comments after an excavation of an American crash site in Laos. A previous investigation of a crash site in Laos had proven that our government had again lied regarding the POW issue.

FINAL COMMENT:

It is exceedingly difficult to believe that the government of the United States has not brought home the POWs who served their country in the Vietnam War. The evidence is overwhelming and compelling that POWs were left behind and are alive and in captivity today. A man could be sentenced to death by a court in the United States today based on far less evidence than we have that American prisoners are alive and in captivity in Indochina. The heartbreaking tragedy is that nothing substantive has been done to bring them home. Instead, the Departments of State and Defense feed us a diet of distortions, half-truths, obfuscations and deceptions regarding the facts of the POW issue. These agencies are so skilled at disseminating misinformation and confusing the issue that it is easier for them to lie than it is to speak the truth. Ultimately, it appears their job is to keep the POWs from coming home rather than bringing them home. Under any circumstances, it is clear that if the government of the United States truly wanted the POWs home, they would be home. However, since bringing the POWs home involves undoing the big lie and admitting mistakes were made, which is unacceptable to the State and Defense Departments, the POWs continue to suffer in the jungles of Vietnam and Laos.

Originally, the POWs may not have been intentionally abandoned. However, Nixon's and Kissinger's strategy for ending the war was so ill-conceived and so self-contradictory that the POWs were swept under the carpet as a consequence. Ultimately, the strategy was so faulty that Nixon and Kissinger forced themselves into abandoning the men. Subsequently, all the resources of the State and Defense Departments have been brought to bear to justify that course of action and to convince the American public the POWs do not exist.

Sadly, if resolving the POW issue and bringing the men home were up to the private sector, all the men would have come back to their families many years ago. Instead, the issue remains hopelessly encumbered by the bureaucratic processes of government -- turf battles, careers, perks, and the ever-incomprehensible conduct of foreign policy.

Fundamentally, the POW issue is an economic one. The Vietnamese and Laotians have what we want: the POWs. We have what they so desperately need: aid and trade. There are many ways to find the middle ground and bring the men home, but our "leaders" in Washington are so inept and dishonest as to preclude this from happening within the present POW policy.

To Vietnam and Laos there has not been a final settlement in the war and there will not be until they receive American aid and trade as they feel they were promised. To me and many Americans there has not been a final settlement in the war until all the POWs are home. Vietnam and Laos are desperate for our aid and trade: are we not desperate for our POWs?

INDOCHINA POW TIMELINE

For years the Vietnamese have been telling us they do not have the money and manpower to search the remote provinces for missing Americans. What they really are saying is this: "Give us the aid that you promised us and see what we just found in the jungle." The Vietnamese need a face-saving way of giving back the POWs and need something (American trade and investment) in return for them. To ensure that the live POWs do not come home to the embarrassment of the State Department which has maintained they do not exist, the United States considers the POW issue "humanitarian." This is a cruel hoax; we are the ones who made it an economic issue in the first place, and the Vietnamese consider it an economic issue to this day. If we want these forgotten Americans repatriated, we are going to have to put some aid on the table to Vietnam and Laos. There are many ways to do this, including through the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

An acid test for the credibility of our government on the POW issue is declassification of all the intelligence files pertaining to the POW/MIAs. Such classification truly serves no purpose today, and until intelligence is declassified the policy-makers in Washington have no credibility. They are perceived by the American people as merely trying to hide the truth and protect themselves.

I would like to extend great appreciation to Kathy and Bill Shemeley of the Connecticut Forget-Me-Nots, without whose time, energy, research, and perpetual support this Timeline would not have been possible. I dedicate it to Kathy and Bill, to my brother, to all the POWs, to my mother and father and to all the many Americans who do care and who, as I, have worked hard to tell the truth about the POWs.

Dr. Jeffrey C. Donahue
27 Brittanian Drive
Danbury, Connecticut 06811

NOTE: Original documents are reproduced in this Timeline as they were printed, including misspellings, grammatical errors, and typographical errors.

Exhibit A

The Center for **POW/MIA** Accountability, Incorporated

OVERVIEW

The concept of a private fact-finding organization to compliment the U.S. Government's efforts in resolving the dilemma of nearly 2,500 Americans missing in action from the Vietnam War was conceived in early 1981. Following detailed analysis of the issue it was determined that the most effective method for resolution was on a government-to-government basis. It was also ascertained that a private group knowledgeable in POW/MIA matters with skills in research, analysis and evaluation of information would serve a vital role by educating the public and encouraging its support for resolution while concurrently assisting the Government.

In the fall of 1982, a group of Vietnam veterans experienced in domestic and international business affairs pooled their expertise and knowledge of POWs and MIAs to form an association, "The Center For POW/MIA Accountability." The Center was chartered in the District of Columbia in 1983 as a nonprofit corporation with the intent that it would exist until the POW/MIA issue was resolved. Subsequently, the Center was granted tax exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service under section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Because the Center is task-oriented towards resolution of the issue, it is not open to general membership thus precluding administrative and financial burdens inherent to large organizations. Membership is comprised solely of its board of directors and advisory council.

To fund operations the Center relies on donations and support from the private sector but does not solicit nor accept monies from POW/MIA families or from any government agency.

The Center has a comprehensive library of current and historical POW/MIA data. These data, as well as information received from Indochinese refugees and Americans in Europe and Southeast Asia, are screened, correlated and evaluated with pertinent factors relayed to the Government and selected interest groups. Concurrently, the Center conducts awareness programs whereby the public is educated on the POW/MIA issue. Periodic presentations are made to professional and fraternal organizations, veterans' groups and during selected public events. Relevant information

is also disseminated to the public by participation in radio and TV talk shows and by published articles and news releases to the print media.

The Center interacts with and maintains a working relationship with Government agencies responsible for POW/MIA affairs and with leading private organizations. In this way, the combined productive efforts of all parties will hasten attainment of common goals to resolve this tragic episode in American history.

The Center does not engage in nor endorse any activity in conflict with the policies of the United States Government.



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 Veteran combat intelligence officer. Private businessman,
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Milton Copulos, Director
 Veteran combat intelligence officer. Syndicated columnist,
 the Heritage Foundation.

FACT SHEET

Veteran's Vigil Society

"The Purpose of the Society is to maintain a 24 hour color guard at the Vietnam Veteran's Memorial until all of the Vietnam MIA POW's are accounted for."

40 G Street, NE
Washington, DC 20013
(202) 789-1550

WHO

THE VETERAN'S VIGIL SOCIETY: A non-partisan group of veterans organized in 1982 by Vietnam veterans Dave Morgan and Terry McConnell in Cleveland, Ohio.

WHAT

The Society is asking for help from the American public to:

- o Support the POW/MIA cause.
- o Write their Senators and Congressmen to appeal for an accounting of the 2,500 POW/MIAs whose whereabouts are unknown.
- o Petition Hanoi for a full and complete disclosure.
- o Help generate grass roots support in their home state for the Vigil.

WHY

Two thousand five hundred loyal American citizens still remain unaccounted for in Southeast Asia. Obviously not all were killed in action or died in captivity. Some, possibly hundreds, are presumed alive and imprisoned. Facts are slowly being brought to light which support this belief. The unescapable conclusion is that a full and complete disclosure has not been rendered by Hanoi. There have been more than 450 confirmed sightings of Americans by new refugees. Recent defectors admit to the existence of prisoner of war camps long after all our POWs supposedly were returned. Hanoi has a history of holding prisoners after peace is declared.

The Society seeks to educate the American people about the true plight of their unfortunate bretheren. The members of the Society and its supporters remember that their own name could be chiseled in cold black granite, along with 50,000 other Vietnam Veterans. The Society believes that the public will no longer allow the POW/MIA topic to be "swept under the rug."

WHERE

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Greenwich Time, Friday, January 31, 1986

Nation/World

MIA-POW coverup discounted

Resident calls charges against government 'inane'

By Tim Aherm
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The head of a POW-MIA group told Congress yesterday that claims the U.S. government is covering up the existence of prisoners in Vietnam are "patently inane," but the father of a missing pilot charged that "there has been a suppression of evidence."

The claims came as the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee continued its investigation into the government's efforts to find out what happened to the 2,441 persons still unaccounted for more than a decade after the end of the Vietnam War.

Sen. Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska, recently visited Vietnam and Laos and said he found little information to raise hopes that some prisoners are still being held.

Vietnam and Laos both deny they hold any prisoners, but the official U.S. position is that the possibility cannot be ruled out.

Richard Hebert, a Greenwich resident representing the Center for

POW-MIA Accountability, said he agrees with the U.S. position that the existence of prisoners cannot be discounted.

But he labeled as "patently inane" the charge that U.S. officials are covering up information which conclusively proves the existence of prisoners.

"Those are allegations based on rumor, innuendo and biased interpretation," said Hebert.

Retired Army Col. Earl Hopper followed Hebert and told the panel that he thought "there has been a suppression of information" about possible prisoners.

Hopper's son, Earl Jr., was shot down in January 1968 near the Laos-Vietnam border and was officially listed as missing until four years ago, when he was declared dead, Hopper told the committee.

Hopper said that in following up reports about his son's captivity, he was denied access to some classified material, even though he had a classi-

fied clearance during his Army service.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., promised Hopper that he would try to help him gain access to all information about his son.

The government has said it is still unable to close the books on 95 "live sighting reports," but Hopper noted that some of the reports are six to eight years old and said he found it difficult to believe that U.S. intelligence officials could not have obtained information about those men during that time.

Hebert criticized "people of the 'Rambo' persuasion" who would undertake private attempts to rescue any prisoners. His reference was to last year's hit movie, "Rambo," in which Sylvester Stallone played a former soldier who returned to Indochina to rescue prisoners.

"Private rescue operations produce zero chance of success," said Hebert, partly because "they are militarily unsound" and lack the necessary logistical support needed for jungle operations.



RICHARD HEBERT

AP PHOTO



SOLDIER OF FORTUNE'S

Exhibit B
1 of 2

POW/MIA SPECIAL

**Bo Gritz:
Hero or
Huckster?**

FDC 51098
\$3.00
SPRING
1983



Operation Lazarus Expose Pawns Of War
The Brooks: An American Family Tragedy
True Gritz: The Hoaglund Hoax
POWS: The French Experience



EDITOR'S NOTE

Meddling with another man's folly is always thankless work. Rudyard Kipling, *The Rescue of Pluffies*

FROM the very beginning back in 1981 when *Soldier of Fortune* began "The POW-MIA Project," our main problem has been to separate the truth from the half-truths, distortions and out-and-out lies that are being peddled in the name of the cause.

While the antics and schemes of Laotian warlords, like Phoumi Nosavon and Kham Bou, or self-styled adventurers, like Bo Gritz, Sean O'Toole or Scott Barnes, may seem transparent and even somewhat amusing, dealing with them is enormously expensive and time-consuming. And James G. "Bo" Gritz has consumed the most time — certainly as of late.

Although it is easy to dismiss Gritz as "the Clifford Irving of mercenaries" as one skeptical *Time* Magazine editor did, or as the "Elmer Gantry of mercenaries" as an even more skeptical SOF editor did, we must be careful to keep these latest antics in perspective with the larger POW/MIA issue.

While Gritz's credibility won't likely recover from his attempt to steal a war story from a real Vietnam hero, and my staff may not soon recover from the hours they've put into this special issue, we must remind ourselves that Gritz is not really the issue here.

The issues are two-fold: One, are there any POWs still being held in Southeast Asia? and, two, did Gritz produce any proof of American POWs during his time in Southeast Asia?

Answering the last question is easy, as Gritz himself admitted before Congress: No. His source agents were disreputable, his photographs didn't come out and his witness is worthless.

The stories of Barnes and O'Toole fall into the same category — wonderful tales, composed of few facts and a lot of imagination.

But as you have read in the stories written by Milt Copulos and Will Brownell, there is both a logical reason and some evidence to indicate that there are Americans still being held against their will there. Without doubt, the Vietnamese are playing games with the remains of Americans killed in Vietnam.

While working on this special project, we received messages from two fine individuals. One was a letter from George Brooks, a former head of the National League of Families, who was fortunate enough to have his son's body returned from Laos last year, but who is fighting for the rest of the unaccounted-for Americans.

The other was an official statement from Rear Adm. Allan G. Paulson, who heads the Defense Intelligence Agency, the government agency involved with the investigation of the POW/MIA issue.

Paulson said, "What concerns me greatly is the extent to which he, Gritz, is becoming identified with the issue. The thought exists that if he becomes discredited, so might the issue. The fact that Mr. Gritz produces nothing, doesn't erode an iota the possibility that prisoners may exist."

Brooks wrote: "As one who has been deeply involved for more than 13 years in the problem of returning Americans, this is a message of concern for prisoners in Southeast Asia. I am concerned that a damaging backlash may develop as a result of the recent Gritz caper. What has erroneously been termed a rescue attempt, should be known for what it really was, a widely publicized personal attention-getter. A conclusion may be drawn by some that since this "heroic effort was made" and came up dry, that there are no prisoners held in captivity in Laos.

"Such an easy conclusion would fly in the face of facts gathered tediously over a long period of time. Testimony from eyewitnesses indicating that there are Americans in captivity, in the form of successful polygraph examinations and testimony of recently retired DIA Director Gen. Eugene Tighe that he believes Americans are being held in captivity. This general officer's opinion was based on the results of intensive, sacred, factual evidence. Once one learns that men are being held in tortuous captivity, it is impossible to walk away from it. When you read a serviceman's letter to his wife, written from his prison cell, can you refuse to be concerned for her or him?

"I hope not."

However many men or remains are there is not important to us. If it were only one, our attitude would be the same.

Every effort should be taken to reach a resolution. Even if that resolution were to be only the end of doubt for the families, it would be worth it. Over the last two years, we have exposed a number of the illegitimate efforts which have preyed on the families and we have contributed to or supported a number of legitimate efforts. We have no intention of stopping.

— Jim Graves

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Our special thanks for help and assistance to: Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub, Gen. Heine C. Aderholt, Col. Chuck Allen, James P. Monaghan, Fred Zabitosky, Earl Bleacher, Tom Smith, Gen. Vang Pao, Milt Copulos, Will Brownell, Hilaire du Berrier, Col. Charles M. Beckwith, Walt Shumate, Charles "Chuck" Hiner, Col. Lewis Millett, George and Gladys Brooks, Jim Morris, Denny, Bill, Dick and to the *SURVIVE* Magazine staff who pitched in at the end.





SOF MIA

LIBERTY CITY

SOF's POW Patrol in Laos Yields Yellow Rain

by Thomas D. Reisinger

LIBERTY City was the codename for SOF's outpost in communist Laos. It was constructed to serve as a Forward Operating Base (FOB) for our planned POW/MIA mission.

Built of bamboo and thatch, it sat on high ground above the Mekong. Zigzag trenches linked defensive bunkers we built to ring the compound in case the Laotians decided to foreclose on our lease. To the best of our knowledge, Liberty City was the only permanent anti-communist installation in Laos in the late 70s and early 80s — even though we closed it down after five months.

You've seen Liberty City before in SOF. Our January 1984 cover photo showed the site as it looked when we took Bob Brown up to see what he'd paid for in his continuing efforts to obtain a full accounting of United States POWs and MIAs. That article simply described the Laotian anti-communist resistance effort at that time as we did not want to compromise our on-going POW/MIA efforts. However, sufficient time has passed to allow us to tell the story of Liberty City, also known as FOB 81. Some names have been changed or *noms de guerre* assigned to protect those who may be innocent.

It all started with an intriguing phone call from Washington, D.C. to SOF's offices in mid-March 1981. It was from three ex-Special Forces Vietnam Vets who had been recruited by Lieutenant Colonel James "Bo" Gritz for a POW/MIA rescue mission which went belly-up. Medal of Honor winner Fred Zabitosky, Son Tay Raiders' Earl Bleacher and 20-year Special Forces veteran James Monaghan as well as others from the Gritz team had become disillusioned with Gritz when he could not provide the necessary funding or intelligence for his proposed mission. They called Brown, who had been following the progress of the abortive Gritz operation, and asked him to assist them in talking to George Brooks, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia. The Brooks had already given Gritz \$27,500 of their own money and the SFers and Brown felt additional contributions would be



Uniformed LULF soldier trains to man Liberty City's perimeter, just in case of communist discovery.

wasted. At a meeting at the Brooks' New York residence, Brown and the three ex-SFers convinced George Brooks and his wife, Gladys, to cut Gritz off.

Zabitosky recalls that in subsequent meetings Bob Brown asked if "Earl and I would go to work for SOF to see if there were U.S. POW/MIAs held against their will in Laos and what it would take to get them out."

Zabitosky, Bleacher and Monaghan agreed the SOF project offered some hope as it had the advantage of solid funding which was lacking in Gritz' effort.

The next three years would find the SOF POW/MIA team, consisting of SOF staffers and their associates, journeying to the mysterious and often dangerous environs of Thailand's "Golden Triangle" and into communist-occupied Laos where Liberty City (FOB 81), was established to serve as a launch area from which recon teams and/or intelligence agents could infiltrate Laos

to search for U.S. POW/MIAs.

The SOF team, after making an estimate of the situation, decided to contact General Yang Pao, the H'mong general who led the CIA-sponsored "secret war" against the communists in Laos. We hoped he could provide a source of reliable intelligence through his anti-communist contacts still deep inside Laos.

His appearance, along with his entourage, at Brown's Boulder home marked the first concrete move by SOF in its search for POW/MIAs.

"Gentlemen," the General began. "I realize what you really want is information about your missing comrades in Southeast Asia. I can help to provide such aid. But, let me give you a quid pro quo: I want the following before anything can be given by my side and what I want will have to be in three phases. First, I want the issue of chemical biological warfare against my people in Laos by the Vietnamese brought before the United Nations. Secondly, in exchange, I will have my organization turn over 17 sets of remains of missing Americans to you. Thirdly, you must assist me in arming and

Dallas Times Herald

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1984

6 Sections 75 Cents

Mystery of MIAs

Veterans, families claim U.S. cover-up on Vietnam POWs

By JIM HENDERSON

Staff Writer

The controversy:

More than 3.4 million Americans went to Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War years and nearly 2,500 of them never came back, dead or alive. They are still unaccounted for.

Most are known to be dead or presumed to be dead, their remains either held in foreign mortuaries or lost at aircraft crash sites in the

'We left live Americans over there, and we knew we were leaving live Americans there.'

— Mike Van Atta
Vietnam veteran

remote jungles of Vietnam and Laos. Only those essential facts are uncontested. Nearly 10 years after the last Americans were airlifted from the roof of the embassy in Saigon, officially ending the U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia, the growing suspicion — some would say evidence — that live Americans are still being held captive is escalating into a domestic controversy nearly as bitter, although smaller, as that which surrounded the war itself.

The families of the missing have organized into opposing camps. There have been charges of a government "cover-up" by influential congressmen. The issue has divided Vietnam veterans, some of whom talk privately of a yearning to return in uniform to the scene of the war to liberate the survivors they are convinced are there.

Former high-level military officers have accused intelligence officials of withholding information from President Reagan, and intelligence officials have suggested that some veterans' groups have been duped by elaborate propaganda schemes originating in Hanoi.

There is plenty of evidence (of survivors) in the hands of the intelligence community," says Earl Hopper, a retired colonel who until

last summer was chairman of the National League of Families of American Prisoners. "I personally think that if the evidence is submitted to the President, he would take whatever action is necessary to get them home."

"Absolute, undisputed horse---," says a Pentagon official, asking not to be identified. "If any Americans were being held captive, we have the capacity of proving that. We have been unable to prove it."

If the evidence is not conclusive, fragments of it are convincing enough to create questions in the minds of some of the foremost military figures of the Vietnam era.

Last March, in Pittsburgh to address a group of Vietnam veterans, retired Gen. William Westmoreland, who commanded U.S. troops in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968, was quoted by the Associated Press as saying there are "indications" that some of the missing Americans may be alive.

"The matter has got to be brought to a head," he said. "How many are still alive, no one knows."

Retired Gen. Mike Healy, a former commander of U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam, expresses similar reservations about the official position of the government.

"Some of the evidence is pretty shaky," he says, "but I can't help but have the feeling that it is getting kind of a short shrift."

The evidence

The book is nearly 2 inches thick, 330 loosely bound pages of depositions, maps, declassified Central Intelligence Agency reports, State Department cables, congressional hearing transcripts,

personal correspondence, memos, maps, commentaries, newspaper clippings, Defense Intelligence Agency documents and assorted fact sheets of private and governmental origin.

It is, in terse, skeletal form, the case being advanced by the National Vietnam Veterans Coalition, a Washington-based umbrella group that represents 22 veterans organization around the country.

"Historically, the American public was lied to profusely about the POW problem," says Mike Van Atta, a Vietnam veteran who now runs an electrical contracting business in northern Virginia and publishes a monthly newsletter critical of the government's handling of the issue. He has headed the veterans group's effort to prove there are Americans in captivity in Southeast Asia.

The evidence, he says, "consists of CIA-confirmed locations and numbers of prisoners, reports by refugees who saw these men alive as recently as last year, fingerprints, aerial photos and even pictures. The civilian population in America has no idea of the depth of the information."

Van Atta says the documents he has assembled also show that government officials have tried to conceal the evidence by "intimidating" refugees who reported sighting live Americans and by discouraging news accounts of the sightings and public debate of the POW issue.

As proof that the "cover-up" began even before the war ended, Van Atta and the veterans group have distributed a June 1973 State Department cable from the U.S. embassy in Saigon to the secretary of state concerning a defector named Nguyen Thanh Son, who claimed to have seen six American prisoners who were not

Exhibit D 1 of 4

SEE Page 4 of This Article
1

'There is plenty of evidence (of survivors) in the hands of the intelligence community. I personally think that if the evidence is submitted to the President, he would take whatever action is necessary to get them home.'

— Earl Hopper, retired colonel.

released under the 1973 Paris Peace Accords.

"In follow on interview with AP, UPI and NBC correspondents," the cable says, "questions elicited information that he had seen six prisoners who he believed were Americans who had yet been released. American officer present at interview requested news services to play down details; AP mention was consistent with embargo request, while UPI and NBC, after talk with embassy press officer, omitted item entirely from their stories."

Included in the book of evidence are declassified CIA reports on the tracking of POWs up to the end of American involvement in Vietnam in 1975.

"We left five Americans over there, and we knew we were leaving five Americans there," Van Atta says.

The veterans group claims, for example, that 559 Americans were missing in Laos, but the remains of only four have been returned from that country. In the early days of the war, the government of Laos published photographs of 30 pilots who were in captivity. None has been accounted for.

Since the end of the war, information on U.S. survivors has come mainly from refugees fleeing Laos and Vietnam. "As of July 15, 1984, DIA has over 2,620 reports on Americans in Southeast Asia,

640 are eyewitnesses," the coalition says in its literature.

In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs last August, Lt. Gen. James Williams, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, acknowledged that 183 of those eyewitness reports were "under continuing investigation" and 86 were being "actively pursued." But he concluded his statement by saying, "We cannot yet prove any American is now being held captive."

Williams has had difficulty in convincing some members of Congress from both political parties.

At those same hearings, Rep. Douglas Applegate, an Ohio

Democrat who had offered a resolution directing the President to obtain a full accounting of Americans in Southeast Asia, said he had obtained a refugee report "never investigated by the Defense Intelligence Agency — of 50 live Americans in northern Laos. This live sighting of our boys was made on April 26, 1982."

Applegate said he was "fearful that ... government agencies are covering up past mistakes and withholding information for whatever reason."

Earlier, former North Carolina Congressman Bill Hendon, a Republican who worked six months as a Pentagon consultant after leaving the House at the end of last year, claimed that he had seen classified reports that proved Americans were still captive in Southeast Asia.

Although the Pentagon disputed Hendon's charges, he persisted in accusing the DIA of covering up POW information. Last August, he was quoted in his hometown newspaper, The Asheville Citizen, as saying, "I know what

congressmen are told on this issue, as opposed to what I saw at the Pentagon."

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Pentagon spokesmen say they believe many of the "fabrications" are advanced by refugees trying to gain entrance into the United States or others motivated by a \$1 million reward offered by the National Forget-Me-Not Association for POW/MIA's Inc. for proof of live Americans in Southeast Asia.

"We operate on the assumption that each report is true," says a Pentagon official. "We do everything we can to make this an effective process."

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From files on the hundreds of thousands of Southeast Asian refugees who have settled in the United States, analysts were able to locate seven, living in different cities around the country, who had been in that prison. In interviews with intelligent agents who visited each city, the refugees were unable to confirm that Americans had been held in the prison.

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Throughout the years of Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, the U.S. government took the quiet position that those missing in action were presumed dead. And the governments of Laos and Vietnam insisted they had no knowledge of Americans still in captivity. The pursuit of an accounting was mostly viewed as a humanitarian, non-political matter.

As a presidential candidate, Ronald Reagan promised to give the POW/MIA issue the highest national priority, and as President, he vowed that his administration would proceed on the assumption that "at least one" American was still being held prisoner in Southeast Asia. In strong terms, he told the National League of Families that if given conclusive evidence of live prisoners, he would do

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"We have to end this thing," says retired Gen. Healy. "Not just for those men and their families, but for the next generation, for the young kids coming down the road. If they are called into the service, they have to have a reasonable expectation that their country is going to stand behind them, that this (unaccounting of soldiers) is not going to be forgotten like it was in Korea."

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Dallas Times Herald

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1984

6 Sections - 75 Cts

Mystery of MIAs

Veterans, families claim U.S. cover-up on Vietnam POWs

By JIM HENDERSON

Staff Writer

The controversy:

More than 3.4 million Americans went to Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War years and nearly 2,500 of them never came back, dead or alive. They are still unaccounted for.

Most are known to be dead or presumed to be dead, their remains either held in foreign mortuaries or lost at aircraft crash sites in the

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Nearly 10 years after the last Americans were airlifted from the roof of the embassy in Saigon, officially ending the U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia, the growing suspicion — some would say evidence — that live Americans are still being held captive is escalating into a domestic controversy nearly as bitter, although smaller, as that which surrounded the war itself.

The families of the missing have organized into opposing camps. There have been charges of a government "cover-up" by influential congressmen. The issue has divided Vietnam veterans, some of whom talk privately of a yearning to return in uniform to the scene of the war to liberate the survivors they are convinced are there.

Former high-level military officers have accused intelligence officials of withholding information from President Reagan, and intelligence officials have suggested that some veterans' groups have been duped by an elaborate propaganda scheme originating in Hanoi.

"There is plenty of evidence (of survivors) in the hands of the intelligence community," says Earl Hopper, a retired colonel, who until

last summer was chairman of the National League of Families of American Prisoners. "I personally think that if the evidence is submitted to the President, he would take whatever action is necessary to get them home."

"Absolute, undisputed horse---," says a Pentagon official, asking not to be identified. "If any Americans were being held captive, we have the capacity of proving that. We have been unable to prove it."

If the evidence is not conclusive, fragments of it are convincing enough to create questions in the minds of some of the foremost military figures of the Vietnam era.

Last March, in Pittsburgh to address a group of Vietnam veterans, retired Gen. William Westmoreland, who commanded U.S. troops in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968, was quoted by the Associated Press as saying there are "indications" that some of the missing Americans may be alive.

"The matter has got to be brought to a head," he said. "How many are still alive, no one knows."

Retired Gen. Mike Healy, a former commander of U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam, expresses similar reservations about the official position of the government.

"Some of the evidence is pretty shaky," he says, "but I can't help but have the feeling that it is getting kind of a short shrift."

The evidence

The book is nearly 2 inches thick, 330 loosely bound pages of depositions, maps, declassified Central Intelligence Agency reports, State Department cables, congressional hearing transcripts,

personal correspondence, memos, maps, commentaries, newspaper clippings, Defense Intelligence Agency documents and assorted fact sheets of private and governmental origin.

It is, in terse, skeletal form, the case being advanced by the National Vietnam Veterans Coalition, a Washington-based umbrella group that represents 22 veterans organization around the country.

"Historically, the American public was lied to profusely about the POW problem," says Mike Van Atta, a Vietnam veteran who now runs an electrical contracting business in northern Virginia and publishes a monthly newsletter critical of the government's handling of the issue. He has headed the veterans group's effort to prove there are Americans in captivity in Southeast Asia.

The evidence, he says, "consists of CIA-confirmed locations and numbers of prisoners, reports by refugees who saw these men alive as recently as last year, fingerprints, aerial photos and even pictures. The civilian population in America has no idea of the depth of the information."

Van Atta says the documents he has assembled also show that government officials have tried to conceal the evidence by "intimidating" refugees who reported sighting live Americans and by discouraging news accounts of the sightings and public debate of the POW issue.

As proof that the "cover-up" began even before the war ended, Van Atta and the veterans group have distributed a June 1973 State Department cable from the U.S. embassy in Saigon to the secretary of state concerning a defector named Nguyen Thanh Son, who claimed to have seen six American prisoners who were not

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This Article

1

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released under the 1973 Paris Peace Accords.

"In follow on interview with AP, UPI and NBC correspondents," the table says, "questions elicited information that he had seen six prisoners who he believed were Americans who had yet been released. American officer present at interview requested news services to play down details; AP mention was consistent with embargo request, while UPI and NBC, after talk with embassy press officer, omitted item entirely from their stories."

Included in the book of evidence are declassified CIA reports on the tracking of POWs up to the end of American involvement in Vietnam in 1975.

"We left live Americans over there, and we knew we were leaving live Americans there," Van'Atta says.

The veterans group claims, for example, that 559 Americans were missing in Laos, but the remains of only four have been returned from that country. In the early days of the war, the government of Laos published photographs of 30 pilots who were in captivity. None has been accounted for.

Since the end of the war, information on U.S. survivors has come mainly from refugees fleeing Laos and Vietnam. "As of July 15, 1984, DIA has over 2,620 reports on Americans in Southeast Asia,

640 are eyewitnesses," the coalition says in its literature.

In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs last August, Lt. Gen. James Williams, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, acknowledged that 183 of those eyewitness reports were "under continuing investigation" and 86 were being "actively pursued." But he concluded his statement by saying, "We cannot yet prove any American is now being held captive."

Williams has had difficulty in convincing some members of Congress from both political parties:

✓ At those same hearings, Rep. Douglas Applegate, an Ohio

Democrat who had offered a resolution directing the President to obtain a full accounting of Americans in Southeast Asia, said he had obtained a refugee report "never investigated by the Defense Intelligence Agency — of 50 live Americans in northern Laos. This live sighting of our boys was made on April 26, 1982."

Applegate said he was "fearful that ... government agencies are covering up past mistakes and withholding information for whatever reason."

✓ Earlier, former North Carolina Congressman Bill Hendon, a Republican who worked six months as a Pentagon consultant after leaving the House at the end of last year, claimed that he had seen classified reports that proved Americans were still captive in Southeast Asia.

Although the Pentagon disputed Hendon's charges, he persisted in accusing the DIA of covering up POW information. Last August, he was quoted in his hometown newspaper, The Asheville Citizen, as saying, "I know what

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4

:SEND *** TELEX

MSG # C43418 SENT AT 03 SEP 84 01:39:34

:TY

:GET C43418

:TY

ACCEPTED

2589510+/IRS WSH

TO: COMMISSIONER ROSCOE L. EGGER

YOUR ASSISTANCE IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED IN OBTAINING AN ANSWER TO MY PREVIOUS REQUESTS MADE VIA MAIL ON MAR 10 1984, ON APR 6 1984 AND AGAIN ON MAY 17 1984, FOLLOWED BY MANY PHONE CALLS DURING MAY, JUNE, JULY AND AUG.

MY REQUESTS WERE: 1) THAT I BE ADVISED IF 'THE CENTER FOR POW/MIA ACCOUNTABILITY' HAD A VALID TAX-EMPT STATUS AND, 2) THAN AN INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED INTO THE POLITICAL CONTROLLING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MR. R.T. CHILDRESS OF THE N.S.C. AND THE CENTER; AND INTO SPECIFIC CRIMINAL ACTIONS TAKEN BY HIM AND/OR HIS AGENTS.

I REGRET TO SAY THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO RESPONSE OF ANY TYPE TO MY REQUEST BY YOUR SERVICE.

AS PROVEN BY RECENT HISTORY 'STONEWALLING' AND 'COVERUP' ARE NOT NEW TO OUR GOVERNMENT BUT POLITICAL MISUSE OF THE IRS WAS SUPPOSED TO BE 'IN THE PAST'.

MANY PERSONS HAVE ADVISED ME OF THE VINDICTIVE ACTION YOUR SERVICE MAY TAKE BECAUSE OF MY COMPLAINT BUT I WILL PURSUE THIS MATTER BY ALL POSSIBLE LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS WITH IN MY POWER.

I ONLY HOPE THE CONSTITUTION STILL MEANS WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO SEEK REDRESS OF A WRONG AND THAT IT DOES NOT PLACE 'PUBLIC SERVANTS' ABOVE THE LAW.

YOUR POSITIVE ASSISTANCE IN RESOLVING THIS MATTER AND THE PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF MYSELF AND OTHERS IS REQUESTED.

IF YOU CAN NOT - OR WILL NOT - ADDRESS THIS MATTER REQUEST THAT YOU SO ADVISE ME - IN WRITING - AND STATE THE REASON.

JOHN MEAD
SUITE 106
333 COBALT WAY
SUNNYVALE, CA 94086
(408) 947 5733

Exhibit E 1 of 11

* TELEX

C43737 SENT AT 03 SEP 84 17:42:21

ET C43737

ACCEPTED

:TY

7108221907+/EVFCH WSH

TO: ATTY GEN SMITH

YOUR ASSISTANCE IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED IN OBTAINING INFORMATION REGARDING MY COMPLAINT OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY BY MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND/OR THEIR AGENTS.

MY REQUEST WAS THAT AN INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED INTO THE POLITICAL CONTROLLING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MR. R CHILDRESS OF THE N.S.C. AND A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION AND ALSO INTO SPECIFIC CRIMINAL ACTIONS TAKEN BY HIM AND/OR HIS AGENTS OR ASSOCIATES.

THERE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN NO ACTION TAKEN BY YOUR DEPARTMENT. AS FAR AS I CAN DETERMINE NO PERSON WITH DIRECT KNOWLEDGE OF THE ACTIONS DESCRIBED HAS EVER BEEN ASKED A QUESTION OR INTERVIEWED. IT HAS BEEN OVER SIX MONTHS SINCE MY FIRST WRITTEN COMPLAINT ADDRESSED TO YOU WAS MAILED. ALSO I AM NOW INFORMED THAT MR. JARRETT 'IS NOT AND WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE' WHEN I CALL TO CHECK ON THE STATUS.

THE ILLEGAL ACTIONS (POLITICAL AND CRIMINAL) CONTINUE AND THE PERSONS INVOLVED REMAIN IN THEIR POSITIONS AND CONTINUE TO ABUSE THEIR OFFICE AND POSITION OF TRUST BY THEIR ACTS.

AS PROVEN BY RECENT HISTORY 'STONEWALLING' AND 'COVERUP' ARE NOT NEW TO OUR GOVERNMENT BUT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IS SUPPOSED TO BE IMMUNE TO 'POLITICAL MISUSE' - AT LEAST IN THIS ADMINISTRATION.

IF THE ACTIONS I HAVE BROUGHT TO YOUR ATTENTION DO IN FACT REPRESENT THE POLICY OF THE USG THEN WE NO LONGER HAVE A 'GOVERNMENT OF LAW' OR CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS.

MANY PERSONS HAVE ADVISED ME OF THE VINDICTIVE ACTION THAT MAY BE TAKEN AND THE PERSONAL DANGER INCURRED BECAUSE OF MY COMPLAINT BUT I WILL PURSUE THIS MATTER BY ALL POSSIBLE LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS WITHIN MY POWER. I ONLY HOPE THE CONSTITUTION STILL MEANS THE RIGHT TO SEEK REDRESS OF A WRONG AND THAT IT DOES NOT PLACE 'PUBLIC SERVANTS' ABOVE THE LAW.

YOUR POSTIVE ASSISTANCE IN RESOLVING THIS MATTER AND THE PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF MYSELF AND OTHERS IS REQUESTED.

IF YOU CAN NOT - OR WILL NOT - ADDRESS THIS MATTER I REQUEST THAT YOU ADVISE ME - IN WRITING - AND STATE YOUR REASONS.

JOHN MEAD
SUITE 106
333 COBALT WAY
SUNNYVALE, CA 94086

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John R Mead
 Suite Nbr 106
 333 Cobalt Way
 Sunnyvale, CA 94086
 (408) 947-5733

August 21, 1984

The Honorable Fred Fielding
 Counsel to the President
 The White House
 Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Fielding:

Your assistance is respectfully requested in having the matters described in the attached material investigated. Basic documentation on these matters has been provided to DOJ and DIA.

The events over the last year have forced me to accept that some officials of the USG are willfully and deliberately maintaining a policy of deception and self interest which is not in accordance with the expressed policy of the current administration nor in the interests of the United States.

This policy includes preventing information and reports from reaching the president; taking aggressive reprisal action against those who express disagreement or do not support their position; suppressing data which is not in agreement with their interests and illegal political interference in the affairs of private organizations.

The reprisal actions have included threats of prosecution, character assassination, violation of civil rights, intimidation, interference in commerce and other criminal acts.

For over six months I have been trying to work within the established legal channels to have an official investigation started. Until my TELEX to the Attorney General I could not even obtain acknowledgment that I had made a complaint.

With all due respect to the Attorney Generals office and personnel I feel that my complaint will be buried and that no action will be taken unless I continue to press the matter thru every channel possible.

As the current focus of my complaint is within the NSC and DOD I hope that any action you may consider would be by persons who are not under the control of nor subject to review by persons within the NSC or DOD.

Sincerely,

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 DUPLICATE
 3

U.S. Department of Justice



GEMcd:FSE:pam
186-0

Washington, D.C. 20530

16 AUG 1984

Dear Mr. Jarrett:

Mr. John R. Mead
Suite 106
333 Cobalt Way
Sunnyvale, California 94086

Dear Mr. Mead:

This will acknowledge the Public Integrity Section's receipt of your letter dated July 16, 1984 and the accompanying materials.

Sincerely,

Gerald E. McDowell, Chief
Public Integrity Section
Criminal Division

*NOTE:
SEE NO ONLY AFTER
SPECIFIC LETTER TO STREET.*

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John R Mead
Suite 106
333 Cobalt Way
Sunnyvale, Calif 94086
(408) 947-5733
July 16, 1984

Mr. H. Marshall Jarrett
Attorney at Law
Public Integrity Section
Criminal Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Jarrett:

The following information is provided in response to your telephone request and Mr. McDowell's letter.

The attached documentation should be reviewed first to establish the general background. It represents part of the records that have been accumulated since March 1983 through the present date. Much of the supporting documentation is in the hands of other persons; however, can be obtained on reasonable notice.

It was not until January 1984 that I reluctantly accepted the probability that individuals at the responsibility level of Mr. Childress were involved in the activities described herein. Since that time I have had occasion to be in a position to verify that Mr. Childress is an active, willing participant in these activities.

During my analysis of events over the last eighteen months one thing has become very visible. There is a serious misuse of official position and authority by Mr. Childress and by other persons within the Department of Defense including Mr. R. L. Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The following is a general breakdown of some issues and general supporting information for each. Names and contact information of witnesses to each point and supporting documentation is available and can be obtained on reasonable notice as needed.

In the following breakdown when I state Childress, I am referring to Mr. R. T. Childress of the National Security Council, his associates and persons under his direction and/or control.

Illegal Political Relationship - Childress and 'Center for POW/MIA Accountability'.

An illegal political controlling relationship exists between Mr. Childress and the Center for POW/MIA Accountability in such a manner that the 'Center' acts for Mr. Childress and is his private force. The 'Center' is described as a Non-profit Tax-exempt corporation based in Washington, DC. Some of the activities of the 'Center' are described herein.

Supporting Information:

Representatives of the 'Center' acknowledged that they were political in nature with a political mission and scheduled to go out of business in November 1984. This statement was made during a question and answer session after a presentation to 'Project Freedom' in Phoenix, Arizona.

Representatives of the 'Center' stated that they had access and approval at the highest level including the NSC with instant access to an unnamed individual on the White House staff. This statement was made several times but specifically during their trip to California in July 1983 and in Las Vegas during October 1983.

Childress acknowledged on January 13, 1984 that the 'Center' was his investigative group and his Public Awareness Briefing team.

Childress acknowledged on January 13, 1984 that representatives of the 'Center' visited his office and he approved their travel to California to talk to my associates and me.

See the attached documentation for more information on this trip.

 Release of Classified Information

Childress has willfully, knowingly and illegally authorized the release of, released or provided information that was classified and furnished in confidence to the Defense Intelligence Agency to persons without a need to know and who did not hold a valid security clearance.

Supporting Information:

On his trip to California in July 1983, Allen could quote 'word for word' information provided in confidence to DIA. When queried, he said he had received it from his 'high level' contacts within the USG.

Childress stated on January 13, 1984 that personnel of the 'Center' were provided with all reports from all sources to evaluate and investigate as appropriate. This apparently included whatever reports were prepared by DIA during my discussions with them during June 1983.

I have been assured by representatives of DIA that they did not give out the information provided to them however they had no control over the information after it left their office.

Other cases of selective release have been reported and appear to be true.

 Misuse of Office and Authority

Mr. Childress has used his office for political purposes to interfere and intervene in the activities of private organizations.

Supporting Information:

Mr. Childress has condoned and possibly approved the use of attempted blackmail, threats of official prosecution, threats of physical harm and other actions by his agents (Personnel of the 'Center', its advisors, associates and consultants) against myself and others. Threats of physical harm were made by Mr. Monaghan and others against myself and my associates. Threats of prosecution were made by Mr. Allan and Monaghan. Mr. Allen stated that if we did not do as they wanted we would be ruined.

Mr. Childress has used his position, office and authority to deliberately interfere with and influence the actions of private non-profit organizations interested in the POW/MIA issue. This has apparently been done to suppress any independent inquiry or publicity that may not support his public position on the matter. Mr. Richard L Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defense has also been involved in this matter.

Childress has used personal intimidation and threats of governmental sanctions against the League in an effort to insure that Ann Griffiths remain as the Executive Director of the National League of Families (A paid position as an employee of the League). Mr. Richard L Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defense has also used this approach.

See attached documentation for additional information.

Violation of Civil Rights of myself and others

An extensive Character Assassination has been conducted against myself and my associates thru several sources but they appear to be coordinated thru the 'Center'. Everyone involved is associated with the 'Center'.

Supporting Information:

Representatives of the 'Center' (Butler and Allen) have told third parties (in person and via interstate telephone) not to do business with me or my company as we were under investigation by the FBI for illegal acts and antiamerican activity.

Representatives of the 'Center', their advisors and consultants have deliberately, knowingly and willfully conducted a character assassination campaign against my associates and myself. They have repeatedly told third parties that we are 'under investigation for illegal, criminal and unamerican acts'. This has occurred from September 1983 until the present date.

See attached documentation for additional information.

Threats of Damaging Official Actions:

It has become apparent during the last few months that the threats expressed by Mr. Allen and other persons associated with the 'Center' had merit and that I should have been more aware that they were serious.

Supporting Information:

During their trip to California in July 1984 Mr. Allen and Mr. Hebert stated that they had 'arrangements' with both the FBI and IRS. The FBI would perform checks on all personnel they were interested in and perform other services as needed. IRS would 'take care' of them and insure that they had no tax problems and provide other services that were not named.

Allen stated several times that if we did not do what they wanted that things would go very bad for us.

From the events of the last few months it is apparent that there is an attempt to carry out these threats.

See attached documentation for more information.

Illegal Surveillance

Several times during the last few months I have been informed by different persons that Mr. Childress and/or DIA Representatives have approached people known to be interested in POW/MIA activities and asked them to join groups and report back on the intentions and actions of these groups.

Supporting Information:

It is my understanding that this type of 'undercover' activity is unlawful in general and that the military in specific is not allowed to infiltrate civilian groups or conduct undercover investigations of same.

Statements of individuals approached are available.

Comments

It has become evident that if a person (or group) does not embrace the position expressed by current USG Representatives (Mr. Childress and DIA)) and they are active in the issue of POW/MIA affairs that they are then in for trouble. It apparently does not matter if a person is acting in good faith or is just expressing a political position.

Character assassination appears to be a standard tactic employed by the USG Representatives and their agents. The comments made about myself and others with whom I have come into contact over the last few months have ranged from 'Liars' to 'Anti-American Radicals' to 'Senile' and worse.

The charges I am making are serious and are not being made without a lot of thought and investigation. It is my intention to continue until the matter is resolved regardless of expense or time.

Additional information is available to fully support all charges I am making however is in safekeeping at this time.

I sincerely hope that your office will be able to determine who is responsible for these illegal actions and can take appropriate action.

Please advise me if I can provide any additional information.

Sincerely,

GZMcD:HMJ:ab
186-11-0

Washington, D.C. 20530

JUN 20 1984

Mr. John R. Mead
Suite 106
333 Cobalt Way
Sunnyvale, California 94086

Dear Mr. Mead:

The Public Integrity Section has received a telex dated May 11, 1984 from you to the Attorney General. H. Marshall Jarrett, a trial attorney in the Public Integrity Section has reviewed your telex and spoken to you on the telephone regarding the allegations contained therein. Pursuant to Mr. Jarrett's telephone request to you, please provide to him in writing a detailed description of all the facts which you believe give rise to a violation of federal criminal law. Mr. Jarrett's address is P.O. Box 50168, F Street Station, Washington, D.C. 20004-0168.

Sincerely,

Gerald E. McDowell

Gerald E. McDowell, Chief
Public Integrity Section
Criminal Division