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<td>GERALD LEONARD COFFEY</td>
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<td>FREDERICK CHARLES BALDOCK, JR</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>NORMAN ALEXANDER McDANIEL</td>
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<td>GLENDON WILLIAM PERKINS</td>
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<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>WILLIAM HARLEY MEANS</td>
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This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.
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<td>Armand Jesse Myers</td>
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<td>Fred Augustus &quot;Frankie&quot; Jr.</td>
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<td>Ronald Edward Byrne Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Boyd Stockdale</td>
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<td>Frank E. Rike, Rivers</td>
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<td>R. Robert Ritter</td>
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<td>Raymond James Merritt</td>
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<td>Arthur Neil Black</td>
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<td>George Robert Hall</td>
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<td>Thomas Joseph Barrett</td>
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BT
SITUATION
CEASEFIRE

MESSAGE / ANNOTATION:
FLASH

21017482 FEB 73

FM JCS

I.F.D.CSA 'ASH' DC
C.G WASH DC
WHITE HOUSE WASH DC
SECESTATE - 'ASH' DC

CIA/DS/ASH/DC
CINCUSARPAC/CCSINT/FT SHAPER HI
CINCPEACFLY/FICPAC/MAKALAPA HI
CINCPEACFLY/HICKAM AFB HI

AVIATION EXPRESS/SG' VA

CONFIDENTIAL
LINDIS SECTION 2 OF 3

65 DAVID RUBERT WHEAT LTJG
66 PORTER ALEXANDER HOLYBURTON LTJG
67 THOMAS EDWARD COLLINS III CAPT
68 EDWARD ALAN BROOKE 1 LT
69 DENNIS ANTHONY HODGE LT
70 HARLAN PAGE CHAPMAN CAPT
71 RICHARD ELWOOD BOLSTAD CAPT
72 JERRY ALLEN SINGLETARY 1 LT
73 ARTHUR CERMIER SSgt
74 HARRY TARLETON JENKINS, JR CDR
75 HAROLD HERMAN RUTLEDGE CDR
76 JOHN ANZUENA REYNOLDS CAPT
77 JOHN HODGKIN DUNTON MAJ
78 ROBERT DUNCAN JEFFREY CAPT
79 GLEN H. HENRI DAIGLE LTJG
80 VENDELL REED ALCORN LTJG
81 WILLIAM LEONARD SHANKEL LTJG
82 GERALD LEONARD COFFEY LT
83 LARRY MCARD SPENCER LTJG
84 FREDERICK CHARLES BALDWIN JR LTJG
85 JAMES ALFRED MULLIGAN CDR

***** HSR COMMENTS *****

HOLDRIEGE, NEGRONTE

#SN1047719

CTG101405

TOR10411806

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<tr>
<td>1 BAKER, DAVID</td>
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<td>2 CARLSON, ALBERT</td>
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<td>3 CRONICK, FREDERICK</td>
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<td>4 DUNN, JOHN G.</td>
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<td>5 HALLINGFORD, KENNETH</td>
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<td>6 GUGGENBERGER, G. JOH</td>
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**DECLASSIFIED**

This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.

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**Page 421**  **Situation: Message(s) Listing**  **Date 02/18/73/049**

**Situation:** Ceasefire  
**Subject:** Catastrophe

**Message / Ammunition:**

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<td>15</td>
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<td>MOORE, JAMES O.</td>
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**Sensitive**
SITATION: CEASEFIRE
SUBJECT CATEGORY: PMS
MESSAGE / ANNOTATION:

FLASH
2 101754Z FEB 73
RT JCS

INFO CSA WASH DC
CNQ WASH DC
WHITE HOUSE WASH DC
SECSTATE WASH DC
DIA/DIS/HSWASH DC
CINCUSAR PAC/CCSINT/FT SHAEFER HI
CINCPACFLT/FNCMPAC/HAKALOA H1
CINCPAC/1/T/CHICO AFB HI
AMERICAN EMBASSY/SG/V

CONFIDENTIAL
LIMDIS FINAL SECTION OF 3

The CRG passed the following list of JS Civilian Personnel to the US Delegation at 1-123-2 FEB 73. Personnel are to be released 12 FEB 73. The list contains 9 names as follows:

NAME NATIONALITY
1. BROMMER, NORMAN J. U.S.
2. MARDY, WILLIAM M. A
3. KISER, MICHAEL H. U.S.
4. RASMUS, DOUGLAS K. U.S.
5. ROLLINS, JAMES U. U.S.
6. FRITTA, JOHN W. JR. U.S.
7. NEISHAMTH, JAMES A. U.S.
8. LITTMAN, RICHARD G. U.S.
9. WALDMUS, RICHARD 1. U.S.

Identified as a Civilian in the CRG list

++++++ ASK COMMENTS ++++++

HOLDITIDGE, NEGROPORT

SN1047723
DTG101403
TR10411509

SENSITIVE
FLASH
Z 1020022 FEB 73
FR JCS

I'FC WHITE HOUSE WASH DC

CH'AUPERS, KASH, DC
CH'USJAPA, FLCH L A
CH''CPACREP, PIL, SUBIC BAY
CG LSARJ, CAMP ZAYA
CH'MUSKOREA, YONGSAN, SEOUL
CH'MAC, SCOTT AFB, IL
OCA PAC, KY, IA, Ml
CH'DP, HICKAM AFB, HI
CH'OR, BTP AFB, ANDERSON AFB, CA
CH'OR, TTP AFB, TINSAI, OK;
COD, USAVYMACU SUBC, SO;
CODAFTRV, SO;
CH'MUS'ACTHAI, BAK

CONFIDENTIAL SECTION 1 OF 3

SUBJECT: OPERATION HOMECOMING

1. THE CRM PASSED THE FOLLOWING LIST OF US MILITARY PERSONNEL
   TO THE US EMBASSY AT 102123Z FEB 73, PERSONNEL ARE TO BE RELEASED
   12 FEB 73 IN Hanoi. THE LIST CONTAINS 115 NAMES AS FOLLOW:

   NO NAME RANK
   1 RAYMOND ARTHUR WOODEN LCBR
   2 HERSHEL SCOTT MORGAN CAPT
   3 HESLEY OLIVE SCHRACKER CAPT
   4 ROBERT ORLAND DAUGHTREY CAPT
   5 JAMES QUINCY COLLINS, JR CAPT

****** NSR COMMENTS ******

HOLDREN

PSNI0479793 DTG101445 TRR10412010

SENSITIVE
MESSAGE / ANNOTATION 1

FLASH
2 102005Z FEB 73
FROM VG

WHITE HOUSE WASH DC

CHN: VIETNAM

CN: JAPAN

PAK: VIETNAM

ARMS: VIETNAM

SHIPS: VIETNAM

SITUATION: CEASEFIRE

SUBJECT: CATACRAM / PROS

CNS/ADC: WASH DC

CNS/ADC: WASH DC

CNS/ADC: WASH DC

CNS/ADC: WASH DC

CNS/ADC: WASH DC

CNS/ADC: WASH DC

CONFIDENTIAL SECTION 2 OF 3

65 DAVID ROBERT WHEAT LTJG
66 PORTER ALEXANDER HALLIBURTON LTJG
67 THOMAS EDWARD COLLINS, III CAPT
68 EDWARD ALAN BRUUN 1 LT
69 DENNIS ARTHUR MOORE LT
70 MARLAN PAGE CHAPMAN CAPT
71 RICHARD EUGENE BOLSTAD CAPT
72 JERRY ALLEN SINGLETON 1 LT
73 ARTHUR CORMIER SSgt
74 HARRY TARLETON JENKINS, JR CDR
75 HAMARD SILVER RUTLEDGE CDR
76 JOHN ALIZUENA REYNOLDS CAPT
77 JOHN HOWARD DUNK MAJ
78 ROBERT DUNCAN JEFFREY CAPT
79 GLENN HENRI DAIGLE LTJG
80 VERNELL REED ALBRAH MAJ

SNI047794

OTGI104143

T010412018

SENSITIVE
SITUATION: CEASEFIRE
SUBJECT: CATALOG # PMS

MESSAGE:

81 WILLIAM LEONARD SHANKEL LTJG
82 GERALD LEONARD COFFEE LT
83 LARRY HARR SPEZIA LTJG
84 FREDERICK CHARLES BALDICK JR LT
85 JAMES ALFRED HULLIGA CDR
86 RICHARD RAYMOND RATZLAFF LTJG
87 ARTHUR WILLIAM BAER CAPT
88 BRADLEY EUSEL SMITH LTJG
89 DANIEL JAMES BOUGHTY CAPT
90 SAMUEL ROBERT JOHNSON MAJ
91 LARRY JAMES CHESLEY 1LT
92 CHARLES GRAHAM BRYCE CAPT
93 ALAN LESLIE BRUSTROM MAJ
94 JERRY DONALD DRISCOLL 1LT
95 ALBERT EDWARD RUYN MAJ
96 JOHN HEILIG LT
97 JAMES LASLEY LAMAR LT COL
98 JAMES EDWARD RAY LT
99 DAVID BURNET HATCHER CAPT
100 JOHN LORD BORLING 1LT
101 ALAN PIERCE LURIE CAPT
102 DARRELL EDWIN PYLE 1LT
103 THEODORE FRANK KOPP MA LCDR
104 PAUL EDWARD GALANTI LT
105 COLE BLACK LCDR
106 LEONARD CORBETT EASTMAN LT
107 MURPHY NEAL JONES CAPT
108 BURTON WAYNE CAMPBELL 1LT
109 JAMES FALLUS YOUNG MAJ
110 JACK T. TOWE CAPT
111 RALPH THOMAS BROWNING 1LT
112 LEWIS AILEY SMATTUCK CAPT
113 NORMAN ALEXANDER "DANNY" CAPT
114 GLEN S. MILLER PENNINGS CAPT
115 WILLIAM L. JENKS CAPT

8T
MESSAGE / ANNOTATION

MESSAGE

IMMEDIATE
2 1950Z FEB 73

FROM JCS

I.F. CSA WASH DC
C. JCS WASH DC
WHITE HOUSE WASH DC

CHULDEL FYJG SAIIGU RV

SECEDEF WASH DC
13AF CLARK AB PI
CINCUSARPAC FT SHAFTER HI
CINCPACFLT "AKALAPA HI
CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
CGYFPPAC CAMP SMITH HI

CLASS

SECEDEF FOR ASD (ISA) AND (PA)
13AF FOR SR SHIELDS, MR SIEVERTS, COL LYNCH AND COL HA,D.

DIVEMC IN REPORTING IF Names
A. CINCPACFLT CINCPACFLT CINCPACFLT
B. CGYFPPAC 101445Z FEB 73

1. EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY. INITIAL FLASH. HOMECOMING
2. EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY. INITIAL FLASH. HOMECOMING

ADDRESSES FOR REPORTS OF RETURNEE NAMES OBTAINED AS A
RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE RESTRICTED AS FOLLOWS:

ACTION

SECEDEF (FOR ASD ISA & PA) CINCUSARPAC FT SHAFTER HI
SECESTATE (FOR UP/A) CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
DIA WASHOC CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI
JCS WASHDC CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
CSA WASHOC CGYFPPAC CAMP SMITH HI
CINCPAC CINCPAC CINCPAC
CGYFPPAC CAMP SMITH DC
CSA WASH DC AFNPS/CMPS
CSC AFB RANDOLPH AFB TEXAS
CGYFPPAC CAMP SMITH HI
13AF CLARK AB PI
CINCPAC CAMP SMITH HI

2. FIRST SENTENCE OF MESSAGE SHOULD CONTAIN FOLLOWING

SECRET
Situation: Ceasefire
Subject Category: Pols
Message / Annotation:

Statement: HOCUS POCUS, RELEASABLE BY SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICERS ONLY.

By
SITUATION: CEASEFIRE
SUBJECT CATEGORY: P.W.S

MESSAGE: 
FLASH
Z 102121Z FEB 73
FM JCS
INFO WHITE HOUSE HAS CC

CHNAVPERS ASH D.C
COUNS JAPAN FUCHU AS
CINC PACREPP 11H SUBIC BAY
CG USARJ CAMP ZAMA
CINC KOREA YOKOSUKA SEOUL
CG MAC, SCOTT AFB, IL
JCS PAC/HEL/DC
PAT AS HICKAM AFB HI
CMR, 67TH AFB ANDERSON AFB, Guam
CMR, 77TH AFB TAN SON NHUT
CDS USARV MACV SUPCOM, SG
CMNAVTRV, SG
CMUSACTHAI BKK

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION 2 OF 3

SUBJ OPERATION HOMECOMING
2. THE PRO PASSES THE FOLLOWING LIST OF US MILITARY PERSONNEL TO THE US DELEGATION AT 101250Z FEB 73. PERSONNEL ARE TO BE RELEASED 12 FEB 73 IN RVN. THE LIST CONTAINS:

1st NAMES AS FOLLOWS:
SR MC: I NAME I RANK
1 I BAKER, DAVID BAILE I CAPTAIN
2 I CARLSON, ALBERT EDI I MAJOR
3 I GROOVER, FREDERICK H I SPC
4 I GUY, JOHN G I LIEUTENANT
5 I HALLINGFORD, KENNETH SARGEANT
6 I GUGGENBERGER, G J OMA SPC
7 I HESTAND, JAMES HARDY WARRANT OFF.
8 I JOHNSON, ECEBY LOUIS SPC

SN 047809

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This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.
Sanitized — D —
February 9, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: GENERAL SCOWCROFT
               DICK MOORE

FROM:        DAVE GERGEN

SUBJECT:     Statement upon release of first POWs

May I have your comments on the attached by 11:00 a.m. (Washington time) Saturday? Plan a Sunday release.

Thanks.

Attachment

Copy to: Mr. R. Ziegler
February 9, 1973

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT: RELEASE OF FIRST POWS

All the people of the United States, and people of good will everywhere, will join in profound gratitude at the release today of the first group of Americans who have been held as Prisoners of War in North and South Vietnam. As these men start home to the country in whose service they and their loved ones have suffered so much, we move a long step closer to the lasting, healing peace that is our highest goal.

This moment, though it lifts the hearts of the whole nation, belongs above all to the returning men themselves and to the families waiting to welcome them. We can join most fittingly in that welcome not with fanfare, but with quite respect for their fortitude in the ordeal that is now ending and for their privacy in the time ahead.

Let us mark this "Freedom Sunday" with a prayer of thanks to God for all who have made peace possible: those who have been set free, those yet to be set free, those still missing, those who served and came home, and those who gave their lives and cannot come home -- and let us resolve anew to be worthy of the sacrifices they made for us. END

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT: RELEASE OF FIRST POW's

As the first group of Americans held as prisoners of war in Vietnam arrives home, the whole nation would like to be there to welcome them back to the country they have served so well.

Let us remember, however, that this moment belongs above all to the returning men themselves and to the families waiting to welcome them. We can join most fittingly in that welcome not with fanfare, but with quiet respect for their fortitude in the ordeal that is now ending and for their privacy in the time ahead.

On the Veterans Administration building in Washington are the words of Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday we are about to observe, reminding us of our obligation "to care for him who shall have borne the battle". Let us mark this special Sunday with a prayer of thanks for all who have borne this battle -- and have made peace with honor possible.

And let us resolve anew to be worthy of the sacrifices they have made.
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

February 7, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT

SUBJECT: P-2247 POWs

Presidential Action Memo P-2247 dated February 3, 1973, requested that Secretary Richardson be told to stand firm on the issue of keeping the press out of Hanoi and away from the POWs at Clark AFB.

Secretary Richardson was so instructed on February 6, 1972.

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4

By

NARA, Date 9/27/93

SA 99
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

February 5, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: GENERAL SCOWCROFT
FROM: LES JANKA
SUBJECT: Memo from Bruce Kehrli on POWs

In a "Kehrligram" memo at Tab B, Dr. Kissinger is requested to tell Secretary Richardson to "stand firm" on the issue of not letting the press go to Hanoi or get too close to the POWs when they get to Clark AFB.

(FYI: Past NSC practice has been for General Haig to handle virtually all of these "Kehrligrams" by a telephone call to the appropriate party - and I would do up a response to Kehrli for his signature saying the matter had been taken care of.)

Assuming you want to follow the same practice, you may want to call Admiral Murphy (or his replacement) and pass to him this instruction.

At Tab B is a recommended response to Kehrli in the required format telling him that the required action was completed.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memo to Kehrli at Tab A.
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1973

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: HENRY KISSINGER
FROM: BRUCE KEHRLI

SUBJECT: POWs

The February 3 News Summary contained the following note:

-- UPI has protested "vigorously" the tight restrictions being imposed on coverage of the POW return. The news service says "A pool of photogs should be selected to go to Hanoi and reasonable access should be arranged at Clark for those who are fit and willing to talk to press..." Richardson said "We'll do everything possible to see the story is available as fully and promptly as possible."

It was requested that you tell Richardson to stand firm -- the POWs have a right not to be exploited.

Please follow up and submit a report on actions taken to the Office of the Staff Secretary by February 6, 1973.

Thank you.

cc: H.R. Haldeman
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR:  THE PRESIDENT
FROM:  HENRY A. KISSINGER
SUBJECT:  Meeting with Officers of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia
Friday, January 26, 1973
11:00 A.M., Roosevelt Room

I. PURPOSE

As with Mr. Kissinger’s prior meetings with the officers of the League, this meeting was arranged at the League’s request in order that Mr. Kissinger might answer questions concerning the release of the POWs and full accounting of the MIAs.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS PLAN

A. Background

The League’s members have been supportive of your policy and are joyous about the prospect of welcoming their men back. However, representatives of the League have also expressed their concern about possible violations by the North Vietnamese, especially concerning full accounting for the MIAs and the provisions involving Laos. Some of the League members in attendance will have met with Mr. Kissinger a number of times before and you will recall that you addressed the last two national conferences of the League in September, 1971 and October 1972 respectively. The meeting today was requested by Mrs. Herman L. Knapp, National Coordinator of the League.

B. Participants

A list of League participants with a brief identification of each is attached at Tab B. Also attending from your staff will be Mr. Ziegler, Mr. Kissinger, General Scowcroft and Mr. Sven Kraemer of the NSC Staff, as well as the senior POW officials from the Departments of State, Frank Sieverts, and Defense, Dr. Roger Shields.
III. RECOMMENDED TALKING POINTS

Your suggested talking points are attached at Tab A.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Mr. Ron Ziegler will invite the Press Corps to enter the Roosevelt Room at 11:00 and the White House Photographer will also be on hand to take a few photos.
RECOMMENDED TALKING POINTS

-- Thank the participants for their courage, patience and sacrifice as well as their confidence in your policy during the long period of their personal anguish, along the lines of your January 24 speech on the Vietnam Peace Agreement.

-- Reaffirm your determination to continue to do everything in your power to assure scrupulous compliance with the Peace Agreement by all the parties to the agreement to ensure early release and repatriation and a full accounting of the MIAs.

-- Stress that the release of the POWs and the accounting of the MIAs is unconditional and covers all POWs and MIAs throughout Indochina.

-- Remind the participants that there will be international supervision of the POW releases and the full accounting of the MIAs, to include Red Cross visits and the International Commission's right to visit the last place of detention of the prisoners, as well as the place from which they are released.

-- Conclude by stating your hope that no matter what view an individual may hold about the long struggle in Indochina, all Americans will unite in welcoming back our brave men and expressing their thankfulness that a peace with honor was achieved thereby allowing these men to be reunited with their loved ones.
Members of National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia attending meeting with the President and Dr. Kissinger - Friday, January 26, 1973 - 11:00 am - Roosevelt Room

Board Members

Phyllis Galanti, Chairman of the Board - POW Wife
Darlene Sadler, Vice-Chairman of the Board - MIA Wife
John S. Albright, Chairman, I&D Committee - MIA Father
George L. Brooks, Board Member - MIA Father
Robert J. Brudno, Board Member - POW Brother
John B. Coker, Board Member - POW Father
Donnie K. Collins, Board Member - POW Wife
Evelyn Grubb, Board Member - POW Wife
Nancy Perisho, Board Member - MIA Mother
Iris Powers, Board Member & Chairman of Triple R Committee - MIA Mother
James F. Sehorn, Board Member - POW Father
Sara Frances Shay, Board Member - MIA Mother
Joan Vinson, Board Member - MIA Wife
Joe McCain, Board Member - POW Brother
Helene Knapp, National Coordinator - MIA Wife

League Officers (In addition to above)

Susie Bogard, Asst. National Coordinator - MIA Wife
Judy Irsch, Secretary-Treasurer - MIA Wife

Regional Coordinators

Charlotte Christian - POW Wife
Maureen Dunn - MIA Wife
George Henderson - MIA Father
Maerose J. Evans - MIA Wife

Laos Committee Chairman

Sharon White, MIA Wife

Representatives of the Departments of State and Defense also attending the above meeting will include:

Mr. Frank Sieverts, Special Assistant for Prisoner of War Matters, Office of the Deputy Secretary of State

Dr. Roger Shields, Special Assistant for POW/MIA Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

January 25, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR:  MR. KISSINGER
FROM:  JOHN H. HOLDRIDGE
SUBJECT:  Talking Points for the President's Meeting with National League of Families January 26, 1973

Attached for your transmittal to the President at Tab I are talking points for use by the President in his meeting with the National League of Families in the Roosevelt Room at 11:00 a.m. on Friday, January 26, 1973.

Recommendation:

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.

RELEASED
DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4
Nsc, Van Tassel authority 9/15/92
By:  NARA, Date 9/15/92
(SA 99)
January 24, 1973

Mr. Richard P. Campbell
Staff Assistant to Mr. Kissinger
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Following is the list of people who will attend the meeting with Mr. Kissinger. Their respective positions in the League are also listed.

Board Members

Phyllis Galanti, Chairman of the Board - POW Wife
Darlene Sadler, Vice-Chairman of the Board - MIA Wife
John S. Albright - Chairman, I&D Committee - MIA Father
George L. Brooks, Board Member - MIA Father
Robert J. Brudno, Board Member - POW Brother
John B. Coker, Board Member - POW Father
Donnie K. Collins, Board Member - POW Wife
Evelyn Grubb, Board Member - POW Wife
Nancy Perisho, Board Member - MIA Mother
Iris Powers, Board Member & Chairman of Triple-R Committee - MIA Mother

James F. Sehorn, Board Member - POW Father
Sara Frances Shay, Board Member - MIA Mother
Joan Vinson, Board Member - MIA Wife
Joe McCain, Board Member - POW Brother
Helene Knapp, National Coordinator - MIA Wife

League Officers (In addition to above)

Susie Bogard, Asst. National Coordinator - MIA Wife
Judy Irsch, Secretary-Treasurer - MIA Wife

Regional Coordinators

Charlotte Christian - POW Wife
Maureen Dunn - MIA Wife
George Henderson - MIA Father
Maerose J. Evans - MIA Wife

LaoS Committee Chairman
Sharon White, MIA Wife
Mr. Richard P. Campbell  
January 24, 1973  

Page Two  

Thank you, Dick, for your help in arranging this meeting for our 22 League representatives.

Sincerely,  

Helene L. Knapp (Mrs. Herman L.)  
National Coordinator  

HLK: mk
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Subject: Taylor, Hark Meeting of 4/15/73

To: PRES
From: KISSINGER

Reference: S/S

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UNCLAS FO U O SPECAT EXCLUSIVE FOR GEN WEYAND INFO ADM MOORER,
ADM GAYLOR, AMB BUNKER, COL LOUHER, COL MG WOODWARD.
SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF FIRST MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMISSION
ON PW, FPJMC, 3 FEBRUARY 1973.
1. THE PW SUB-COMMISSION MET DURING THE MORNING OF 3 FEB
73, SAIGON (TAN SON NHUT) FROM 1050 TO 1330 MOURS.
2. THE PANYIES WERE REPRESENTED BY:
A. USTI COL BYRON H. RUSSELL, JR., (HOST)
B. PKG1 SENIOR LTC LE THUC
C. DRV: LTC TRAN TAN
D. RYNI COL TRAN VINH DAT
J. KEY POINTS:
A. EACH CHIEF FOR PW SUB-COMMISSION PRESENTED HIS
LETTER OF CREDENTIALS AND MADE AN INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.
(1) US EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT SIX DAYS HAVE PASSED
WITHOUT ADDRESSING THE RELEASE OF PW, THE UNDERSTANDING
PAGE 1
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
NATIONAL MIlITARY COMMAND CENTER
KINGSTON CENTER

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RUEKJST+
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NMCC:DOO(01)8 SECDEF(UR RICHARDSON)(01)9 ASD:1SA(MR NUTTER)(01)10
CSA WASH DC PW TASK GROUP(DR. SHIELDS)(01)11
CSAF WASH DC
CNO WASH DC
CMC WASH DC
WHOUSE( DR KISSINGER)(01)12
SECSTATE WASH DC
DIA/( ADM DE POIX)(01)13 FILE(01)13

(D153)

SPECTAT-EXCLUSIVE
FLASH

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Handwritten Signature]

[Handwritten Signature]
BETWEEN DR. KISSINGER AND LE DUC THO THAT U.S. AND ALLIED PRISONERS WILL BE RELEASED IN FOUR EQUAL PHASES WITH 25 PERCENT OF US PRISONERS BEING RETURNED FROM THE PRG AND DRV PRIOR TO THE END OF EACH PHASE WAS CITED. 12 FEB 73 WAS CITED AS THE LAST DAY OF THE FIRST PHASE. ISSUES THAT MUST BE RESOLVED QUICKLY WERE LISTED AS:

(A) DATES AND LOCATIONS OF RELEASE PROVIDED 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE WITH A LIST OF THE NUMBER, NAMES AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE US AND FWMAF PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

(B) ESTABLISHING THE MECHANICS, PROCEDURES AND DETAILS OF THE RELEASE IMMEDIATELY.

(C) NOMINATION AND AGREEMENT ON RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVES.


(3) DRV AGREED WITH THE POSITIONS OF THE US AND PRG, EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ISSUE AND AGREEING TO COMPLETE COOPERATION. DRV ALSO RECOMMENDED THE POLISH RED CROSS.

(4) RVN AGREED TO COOPERATE AND AGREE WITH THE US, PKG AND DRV THAT THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT AND MUST BE SOLVED QUICKLY. THE RVN AGREED TO RELEASING ENEMY PRISONERS IN PARALLEL WITH US PROGRESS AS REQUESTED BY THE PRG, THE RVN FURTHER RECOMMENDED THAT THE SUB-COMMISSION SET UP SEVEN TEAMS TO VISIT THE DETENTION CAMPS AND TO OBSERVE PRISONER RELEASES. THE RVN NOMINATED THE RVN RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE.

B. US SUMMARIZED ISSUES RAISED BY CHIEF AND PROPOSED A LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION. RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSION WERE:

1. IN REGARDS TO THE PRG AND DRV GIVING 48 HOURS NOTIFICATION OF DATE AND PLACES OF RELEASE WITH A LISTING TO INCLUDE NUMBER, NAME AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THOSE BEING RELEASED, IT WAS AGREED THAT AT LEAST 48 HOURS NOTICE OF THE DATES AND PLACES OF RELEASE TO INCLUDE LISTING OF THE NUMBER, NAME AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF RETURNEES WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED. (US WILL PREPARE MINUTES TO
RECORD CHIEFS AGREEMENT).

(2) IN REGARD TO ESTABLISHING THE MECHANICS FOR A RELEASE, IT WAS AGREED THAT THE FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS AT THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE TO WORK OUT THE MECHANICS AND DETAILS NECESSARY FOR THE RELEASE. (US WILL PREPARE MINUTES TO RECORD THE AGREEMENT.)

(3) IN REGARD TO THE RED CROSS SOCIETIES; IT WAS DEFERRED UNTIL THE NEXT SCHEDULED MEETING SINCE THREE SOCIETIES WERE RECOMMENDED: I.E. CANADA, POLAND, AND RVN. THE CHIEF DELEGATE FOR THE RVN HAS INDICATED THAT HE WILL NOT STAND IN THE WAY OF AN AGREEMENT BY HOLDING OUT FOR THE RVN RED CROSS.

(4) IN REGARD TO THE FORMULATION OF A TWO-PARTY SUB-COMMISSION ON CAPTURED PERSONS, THE PRG AND RVN CHIEFS AGREED AT THE COFFEE BREAK AND SO STATED IN OPEN SESSIONS TO THE FORMULATION OF A TWO-PARTY SUB-COMMISSION THE COMPOSITION BEING THE SAME PERSONS AS THOSE BEING REPRESENTED IN THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PW. (US WILL PREPARE MINUTES TO RECORD AGREEMENT.)

(5) IN REGARD TO THE PW ROSTERS PRESENTED IN PARIS, THE PRG, DRV, AND RVN ALL ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO MAKE AMENDMENTS TO THEIR ROSTERS AS IT PERTAINS TO ARVN PW. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF A SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF AMERICAN PW AND IT WAS NOT PURSUED AT THIS MEETING IN THE INTEREST OF ESTABLISHING RELEASE PROCEDURES FOR THE US PW ALREADY IDENTIFIED.

(6) IN REGARD TO THE RELEASE OF ARVN PW, THE PRG IDENTIFIED THE NORTHERN PROVINCES OF SVN, QUANG NGAI AND BINH DINH IN THE HIGHLANDS, AS PROBABLE POINTS OF RELEASE AND INFORMED THE RVN DELEGATION THEY MAY DESIGNATE A PROVINCE IN SOUTHERN SVN AT A LATER DATE.

(7) IN REGARD TO THE PROBABLE LOCATION FOR RELEASE OF US AND FMF FORCES PW, THE PRG STATED THEY WOULD RELEASE THE US PW FROM ONE LOCATION. THEY IDENTIFIED THE AIRPORT AT AN LOC AS THE PROBABLE LOCATION WITH THE NUMBER, DATE, AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED LATER, THE DRV ADVISED THAT THE LOCATION THEY SELECT WILL BE MOST FAVORABLE FOR ALL CONCERNED. (US WILL PREPARE MINUTES TO RECORD AGREEMENTS ON THIS ISSUE.)

(8) IN REGARD TO POSSIBLE DATE FOR THE RELEASE OF THE FIRST PRISONERS, THE PRG CITED 10 OR 11 FEB 73 AS A POSSIBILITY, THE DRV DID NOT GIVE A POSSIBLE DATE BUT STATED THAT DR. KISSINGER WOULD BE IN HANOI ON 10 FEB.
AND THEY WANTED TO SHOW THEIR GOOD WILL TO HIM BY ABIDING BY THE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN KISSINGER AND LE DUC THO. THE DRV ALSO STATED THEY WOULD PROBABLY RELEASE MORE PW THAN REQUIRED IN THE FIRST PHASE.

(9) IN REGARD TO MEETINGS OF THE PW SUB-COMMISSION, IT WAS AGREED THAT THE PW SUB-COMMISSION WOULD MEET DAILY BEGINNING AT 1500 HOURS UNTIL 1800 HOURS OR AS LATE AS REQUIRED TO SOLVE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS. THIS TIME WAS DECIDED UPON SINCE MANY OF THE PROPOSALS WILL REQUIRE COMMUNICATION TO HANOI FOR RESOLUTION! THEREFORE, UNRESOLVED ISSUES WILL BE TAKEN UP IN FIRST PRIORITY AT THE NEXT MEETING.

BT

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SECRET

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

January 29, 1973

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Henry A. Kissinger and 22 Representatives of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia. Also present were: General Brent Scowcroft, Military Assistant to the President; Dr. Roger Shields of the Department of Defense, Mr. Frank Sieverts of the Department of State and Mr. Sven Kraemer of the NSC staff. The President visited briefly.

PLACE: The Roosevelt Room, the White House
January 26, 1973 -- 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

SUBJECT: U.S. Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia

Mr. Kissinger: Hello. It's nice to see you again.

Question: We have brought some questions (attached). We thought it might help if we would write these down and leave them with you.

Mr. Kissinger: That is fine. As with all of our previous meetings, everything is off the record here. I am sure that you have read the texts of the agreement and protocols and my briefing (of January 24).

Question: Yes. Do you foresee any special problems on issues not mentioned specifically in the provisions of the protocols?

Mr. Kissinger: No, I do not foresee any special problems. Possibly the Viet Cong will be more obnoxious than the North Vietnamese in fulfilling the agreement. But we have absolute assurance that all American prisoners of war held anywhere in Indochina will be released. We will get a list tomorrow and we will check this list against our own. Then we'll know how many they claim and where we stand.

We had a thorny problem about the Communist demand that we link the release of the GVN's political prisoners to the Communists' release of our prisoners of war. But as long as the NVA are in South Vietnam we feel that this issue of the VC prisoners is a specially difficult problem for the GVN and we did not want these issues linked. As you know, the agreement does distinguish these issues.
SECRET

Question: When will we get the list?

Mr. Kissinger: At 4:00 p.m., 10:00 a.m. U.S. time tomorrow. It will take us some time to process the list.

[At this point President Nixon entered the room, along with a number of White House and media photographers.]

President Nixon: Hello. I have been fighting the battle of the budget with the leadership group with whom I have been meeting. But I would not miss this opportunity to come and to say personally to you what I said on television the other evening.

We are concluding a long war. It will be a peace with honor. It is honorable, which means that we can all be proud of what our men have done -- their effort, their sacrifice. Many people disagreed with us about seeking a peace with honor. Some wanted to pay for peace at any price. One group in particular, yours, had an especially high stake in paying for peace at any price -- your men. I particularly addressed my remarks the other evening to some of the bravest people America has ever produced -- you.

You have met with Dr. Kissinger often. You must have often wondered how things would turn out. In this accord, which Dr. Kissinger negotiated so brilliantly, we have insisted on the unconditional release of all our men and the absolute best we can do to ensure full supervision.

Question: Mr. President, in behalf of all of the families, I want you to know how much we admire the fact that you had the guts to hang in there. You were proved right.

President Nixon: Thank you. -- Bill Timmons has suggested that I bring three of your representatives to the leadership meeting next door so that they can meet you.

[At this point the President left with the three senior League officers. The latter returned after about five minutes.]

Question: What happens if they welch on one or another of the provisions?

Mr. Kissinger: They know that if there is any welching on one issue, it is over for the rest too. They know that one condition on which we have not compromised is the issue of our men. We will brutally enforce the release of the men on the lists.

If there are any disputes about the lists, then we and the Control Commission have the right to call for investigations. The four power Commissions and the graves registration teams will be important too.
SECRET

Question: Are there any indications how many men they will release?

Mr. Kissinger: No, absolutely none. They have not, for example, told us how many men may be in Laos. I have the impression that the men captured in Laos are being held in North Vietnam and that they will be released in North Vietnam.

Question: When will we get a list of the dead?

Mr. Kissinger: Tomorrow they will give us lists of the POWs. Section 8 b calls for them to help provide information on the MIAs and on graves.

Question: I think the Accords are just wonderful. The protocols look as if they were designed by geniuses to be carried out by idiots.

Mr. Kissinger: Some say it's the opposite.

Question: Will we accept the POW lists as complete?

Mr. Kissinger: No. We will not accept them as complete or as definite. However, we also do not believe they will hide any POWs.

Question: Is there any time limit for the other side's actions on the POWs and MIAs?

Mr. Kissinger: No, they are supposed to fulfill the provisions right away, but there is no cut off date on their responsibility.

Question: Have you designated the specific teams going to specific crash sites?

Mr. Kissinger: Such inspections will be difficult. North Vietnam is not an open society! The North Vietnamese Government will not be eager to give Americans access to their population, and the population reports may not be too accurate either.

But the Communists have an obligation. And they want many things from us -- reconstruction aid, lifting of the mines, etc. -- which will be slow to act on until they have performed on the POWs.

Question: Will the GVN be slow in releasing their civilian prisoners? Will the U.S. press the GVN for quick releases?

SECRET
Mr. Kissinger: We won't press the GVN unless the North Vietnamese have performed correctly concerning the captured and missing U.S. personnel.

We expect the first problems tomorrow when the GVN presents its list of 9,000 NVA POW's held in South Vietnam and when the North Vietnamese deny that there are any North Vietnamese soldiers there.

We do know that the Viet Cong need their men who are held prisoner by the GVN. Many are cadres. The Viet Cong are very anxious on this. In the negotiations we spent more time on this than on any other issue.

Question: Can U.S. civilians search for the MIAs in North Vietnam?

Mr. Kissinger: Realistically speaking, the North Vietnamese are not likely to allow general searches in the boondocks. However, we have established a continuing relationship with the North Vietnamese.

Question: Laos is such a grey area. Do the North Vietnamese dictate there?

Mr. Kissinger: We have very strong reasons to believe that there will be a ceasefire there within 15 days from the signing. Understandings on Laos are absolutely clear concerning POW releases in a time frame similar to that in Vietnam.

Question: Is there any likelihood that Americans are being held in small villages in Laos and South Vietnam?

Mr. Kissinger: It is unlikely and really unfeasible. And we will go to extraordinary lengths to find out. There will be freedom of movement in South Vietnam for the South Vietnamese. Much information will be developed in this way.

They have tended to collect their prisoners together. They can't use the men for blackmail if we don't know they hold them. And if we learn that they are holding some, but not releasing them, they must fear our reaction.

Question: Are the U.S. reconstruction payments of $7 1/2 billion an incentive to the North Vietnamese?

Mr. Kissinger: They cannot hold our men in ransom. They must perform and fulfill their obligations. There is no set sum for reconstruction assistance. There cannot be any blackmail by them. After they perform, then there can be some action on the mines and some reconstruction assistance. We will provide some assistance because this will help keep the situation quiet enough. to let peace be firmly established. The North Vietnamese cannot both reconstruct and carry on heavy fighting.
Question: Who will be released first? When?

Mr. Kissinger: We don't know yet. They may release the sick and wounded first, or a camp at a time, or both. We don't expect any hitches. They must show total good faith.

Question: Cora Weiss is reported in the press today as releasing a new list including 22 men from Texas. Isn't this a violation?

Mr. Kissinger: I am not aware of such a report. That would not be cricket. The Communists should only turn the men over to U.S. official authorities. Perhaps before the formal signing on Saturday they may still technically argue that they are not violating the agreement.

Question: Can two of the military men on the League of Families' Identification and Discrepancies Committee be members of the POW teams?

Mr. Kissinger: We will look into it.

Question: They are highly respected men. It would be a great comfort to the families.

Mr. Kissinger: I am very sympathetic to this idea. Are there any problems? (Asked of DOD representative Roger Shields who responded by saying "no" and "I'll look into it.")

Question: Will there be a list of the known dead?

Mr. Kissinger: Yes.

Question: What is the timetable for the release of the lists?

Mr. Kissinger: Sunday and tomorrow. And they are obligated to deal only with official U.S. authorities.

Question: Can the search parties go everywhere?

Mr. Kissinger: There will be problems in the Communist areas. But we will be very carefully debriefing the POWs as they are released and we will be collecting much collateral evidence.

Question: Will the absence of information about a man lead to a presumption of death?
Mr. Kissinger: No. After we have their list of POWs we will check this list against our own MIA list and will then submit the revised MIA list to the Communists. In North Vietnam it is almost inconceivable that they will hide any POWs. The men have generally been kept in compounds, they have met other men in the compounds, in their travels, etc.

Question: What if they deny that men whose photographs they have earlier released were ever captured by them?

Mr. Kissinger: They better have a damn good explanation of where the man was held or where he is buried. Such cases where there have been photographs will be relatively easy. -- Another factor is that they know that it is not riskless for them to cross us.

Question: The press knows we are here meeting with you. We intend to issue a statement which we have prepared. Could you review it, please, and tell us if there are any problems with it?

Mr. Kissinger: It's fine.

I will be glad to meet with this group again as this process develops. I’ll also be in close touch with Le Duc Tho. After we have some experience with these operations, we will meet again.

Question: Dr. Kissinger, we never doubted you. Your press conference left us spellbound.

Mr. Kissinger: These sessions have been most moving.

Question: What about Laos and the old IGC?

Mr. Kissinger: The IGC will be revitalized in Laos. And after a cease-fire goes into effect there in the next few weeks, the IGC effort should work.

Question: Was China involved in providing lists?

Mr. Kissinger: I have held extensive conversations with Chou-En Lai. He indicates that they have no reason to hold our flyers, but that they could not release them until the North Vietnamese released their men. -- We expect that the Chinese will release their POWs very soon, but not before Hanoi has made its first releases.
Question: My husband is in China. Did you ask about him? Will he be released?

Mr. Kissinger: Yes I have asked about all our men there. Hell certainly be released soon.

Question: He's MIA - Joseph Patrick Dunn.

Mr. Kissinger: He's MIA?

Question: Are American civilian prisoners included in the releases?

Mr. Kissinger: Yes. They are covered by exactly the same provisions as the military personnel.

Question: Will President Nixon be travelling to California to greet the first POWs, as reported by the press?

Mr. Kissinger: I am not aware of any such plans. -- Just some speculations.

Question: Well, Dr. Kissinger, it's the League's consensus -- by a majority vote -- that the President should not greet the men in California. It might be a very stressing situation for the men, it might delay further releases. Maybe he should meet all of the planes and all of the men.

Mr. Kissinger: I'll certainly call your views to the President's attention.

Question: When the last men are released there should be a White House champagne party.

Mr. Kissinger: Yes.

Question: Many French POWs died on their way to Hainphong.

Mr. Kissinger: They walked. Our men will be medivaced. The French were humiliated and defeated and had no further role to play in Indochina. Our situation is very different. And we are still in Thailand and will have naval forces in the area. Also, we will not be very active about removing the mines or giving reconstruction aid until the POWs are back.

I will meet with you again, at least with some of your officers, when we have enough evidence on how things are developing.
January 26, 1973

1. Is any or all of this meeting off the record?

2. What major problems relating to the prisoners of war and missing in action do you foresee which are not covered in the protocols?

3. Will the United States accept the list to be released at the signing as complete?

4. What is the United States government prepared to do regarding those men who have died in captivity and those listed as "never having been detained"?

5. Is there a timetable for accounting for the missing?

6. What are the specific provisions for accounting for the missing and who will do the accounting?

7. Will we get a list of the known dead?

8. What countries make up the Red Cross group?

9. Would it be possible for two of our members with military connections (Col. J. S. Albright and George Henderson) to go to Vietnam at the time of a release to provide input?

10. Will we ever get a timetable of releases with names?

11. Regarding the cease fire in Laos, can you elaborate?

12. Will it be possible for the ICC to go into Laos before the cease fire in that country is signed?
Members of National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia Meeting with Dr. Kissinger - Friday, January 26, 1973 - 11:00 am - Roosevelt Room

Board Members

Phyllis Galanti, Chairman of the Board - POW Wife
Darlene Sadler, Vice-Chairman of the Board - MIA Wife
John S. Albright, Chairman, I&D Committee - MIA Father
George L. Brooks, Board Member - MIA Father
Robert J. Brudno, Board Member - POW Brother
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Evelyn Grubb, Board Member - POW Wife
Nancy Pericho, Board Member - MIA Mother
Iris Powers, Board Member & Chairman of Triple-R Committee - MIA Mother
James P. Shehorn, Board Member - POW Father
Sara Frances Shay, Board Member - MIA Mother
Joan Vinson, Board Member - MIA Wife
Joe McCain, Board Member - POW Brother
Helene Knapp, National Coordinator - MIA Wife

League Officers (In addition to above)

Susie Peppard, Asst. National Coordinator - MIA Wife
Judy Irwin, Secretary-Treasurer - MIA Wife

Regional Coordinators

Charlotte Christian - POW Wife
Maureen Dunn - MIA Wife
George Henderson - MIA Father
Maureen J. Brown - MIA Wife

Long Island Coordinator
Sharon White, MIA Wife

Representatives of the departments of State and Defense also attending the above meeting will include:

Mr. Frank Sieverts, Special Assistant for Prisoner of War Matters, Office of the Deputy Secretary of State

Dr. Roger Shields, Special Assistant for POW/MIA Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
**NSC CORRESPONDENCE PROFILE**

**TO:** PRES
**FROM:** ELLIOT R. KISSINGER

**SUBJ:** PMCON of NAKMills League

**REFERENCE:** S/S
**APPTS:** PRES

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**INTERNAL ROUTING AND DISTRIBUTION**

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**SECRETARIAT DISTRIBUTION ACTION**

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This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.
MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

January 25, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. KISSINGER

THROUGH: JOHN H. HOLDRIDGE

FROM: SVEN KRAEMER

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with the National League of Families - January 26, 1973

You are scheduled to meet with representatives of the National League of Families of American POWs and MIAs in Southeast Asia. The meeting is scheduled for 11:00 a.m., Friday, January 26, 1973 in the Roosevelt Room.

Participation

The group, totaling 22 members, will consist of the League's Executive Board, four Regional Coordinators and committee chairmen. Included will be Mrs. Helene Knapp (National Coordinator), Mrs. Phyllis Galanti (Chairman of the Board) and Mrs. Evelyn Grubb and Mrs. Joan Vinson (former National Coordinators). A list of League attendees is attached at Tab A.

This group represents the officers elected at the League’s October convention. Although many of them have met with you before, you may, with a view toward the new officers, wish to reaffirm the ground rules of confidentiality concerning these meetings.

General Background and Basic Questions

The League’s mood is one of expectancy. Supportive of the President and joyous about the prospect of welcoming their men back, they have, however, also expressed their concern about possible violations by the North Vietnamese, especially concerning full accounting for the MIAs and concerning the provisions involving Laos.

Because the group's questions will be focused on recent and sensitive developments, you will probably wish to respond along the lines of your latest background statements. We have therefore not provided special sets of questions and answers, but have attached for your reference at
Tab B a copy of the POW protocol and a copy of your POW/MIA statements from your January 24 press conference.

In your response you may wish to make reference to the provision in the POW protocol concerning inspection of POW camps by the two national Red Cross societies as a welcome step which goes far toward providing initial accounting guarantees and which reflects an apparent desire by the North Vietnamese to cooperate fully in the accounting procedures. You might also wish to mention that the U.S. right to send grave registration teams into Communist territory will be a significant factor in accounting for MIAs.

**Department of Defense and Department of State Roles**

Many of the questions from the League are likely to involve specific technical matters concerning accounting, release, dependents, etc. You will no doubt wish to refer such questions to the senior experts in the Department of Defense (Dr. Roger Shields) and in the Department of State (Frank Sieverts), who will be present at this meeting. You might also wish to use this occasion to express your appreciation and confidence concerning these two men and General Scowcroft, who have so effectively dedicated themselves to the POWs and MIAs and their families.

**Review of the Ground Rules for These Meetings**

Because some of those who will be present have not attended previous meetings of this sort, you will want to review the ground rules again and make it very plain that the only way that you can address them with candor is if they will maintain the confidentiality of the sessions.
January 24, 1973

Mr. Richard P. Campbell
Staff Assistant to Mr. Kissinger
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Following is the list of people who will attend the meeting with Mr. Kissinger. Their respective positions in the League are also listed.

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Darlene Sadler, Vice-Chairman of the Board - MIA Wife
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George Henderson - MIA Father
Maerose J. Evans - MIA Wife
LAOS Committee Chairman
Sharon White, MIA Wife
Mr. Richard P. Campbell  
January 24, 1973  

Page Two  

Thank you, Dick, for your help in arranging this meeting for our 22 League representatives.

Sincerely,

Helene L. Knapp (Mrs. Herman L.)  
National Coordinator  

HLK:mk
Chapter III deals with the return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians, as well as with the question of civilian detainees within South Vietnam.

This, as you know, throughout the negotiations, presented enormous difficulties for us. We insisted throughout that the question of American prisoners of war and of American civilians captured throughout Indochina should be separate from the issue of Vietnamese civilian personnel detained, partly because of the enormous difficulty of classifying the Vietnamese civilian personnel by categories of who was detained for reasons of the civil war and who was detained for criminal activities.

And secondly, because it was foreseeable that negotiations about the release of civilian detainees would be complex and difficult and because we did not want to have the issue of American personnel mixed up with the issues of civilian personnel in South Vietnam.

This turned out to be one of the thorniest issues, that was settled at some point and kept reappearing throughout the negotiations. It was one of the difficulties we had during the December negotiations.

As you can see from the agreement, the return of American military personnel and captured civilians is separate in terms of obligation, and in terms of the time frame from the return of Vietnamese civilian personnel.

The return of American personnel and the accounting of missing in action is unconditional and will take place within the same time frame as the American withdrawal.

The issue of Vietnamese civilian personnel will be negotiated between the two Vietnamese parties over a period of three months, and as the agreement says, they will do their utmost to resolve this question within the three month period.

So I repeat, the issue is separated, both in terms of obligation and in terms of the relevant time frame from the return of American prisoners which is unconditional.
We expect that American prisoners will be released at the intervals of two weeks or fifteen days in roughly equal installments. We have been told that no American prisoners are held in Cambodia. American prisoners held in Laos and North Vietnam will be returned to us in Hanoi. They will be received by American medical evacuation teams and flown on American airplanes from Hanoi to places of our own choice, probably Vientiane.

There will be international supervision of both this provision and of the provision for the missing in action. And all American prisoners will, of course, be released, within 60 days of the signing of the agreement.

* * *

I have given you the relevant provisions of the protocol concerning the return of prisoners. They will be returned at periodic intervals in Hanoi to American authorities and not to American private groups. They will be picked up by American airplanes, except for prisoners held in the southern part of South Vietnam, which will be released at designated points in the south, again, to American authorities.

We will receive on Saturday, the day of the signing of the agreement, a list of all American prisoners held throughout Indochina and both parties, that is to say, all parties have an obligation to assist each other in obtaining information about the prisoners, missing in action, and about the location of graves of American personnel throughout Indochina.

The International Commission has the right to visit the last place of detention of the prisoners, as well as the place from which they are released.
Protocol on the Prisoners
Protocol to the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam
Concerning the Return of Captured Military Personnel and Foreign Civilians and Captured and Detained Vietnamese Civilian Personnel

The parties participating in the Paris conference on Vietnam,
In implementation of Article 8 of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam signed on this date providing for the return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians, and captured and detained Vietnamese civilian personnel,
Have agreed as follows:

The Return of Captured Military Personnel and Foreign Civilians

ARTICLE 1
The parties signatory to the agreement shall return the captured military personnel, the parties mentioned in Article 8 (a) of the agreement, as follows:
All captured military personnel of the United States and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 (a) of the agreement shall be returned to United States authorities.
All captured Vietnamese military personnel, whether belonging to regular or irregular armed forces, shall be returned to the two South Vietnamese parties; they shall be returned to that South Vietnamese party under whose command they served.

ARTICLE 2
All captured civilians who are prisoners of the United States or of any other foreign country mentioned in Article 3 (a) of the agreement shall be returned to United States authorities. All other captured foreign civilians shall be returned to the authorities of their country of nationality by any one of the parties willing and able to do so.

ARTICLE 3
The parties shall today exchange complete lists of captured persons mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 of this protocol.

ARTICLE 4
(a) The return of all captured persons mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 of this protocol shall be committed within 60 days of the signing of the agreement at a rate no slower than the rate of withdrawal from South Vietnam of United States forces and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 of the agreement.
(b) Persons who are seriously ill, wounded or maimed, old persons and women shall be "returned first." The remainder shall be returned either by returning all from one detention place after another or in order of their dates of capture, beginning with those who have been held the longest.

ARTICLE 5
The return and reception of the persons mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 of this protocol shall be carried out at places convenient to the concerned parties. Places of return shall be agreed upon by the Four-Party Joint Military Commission. The parties shall insure the safety of personnel engaged in the return and reception of those persons.

ARTICLE 6
Each party shall return all captured persons mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 of this protocol without delay and shall facilitate their return and reception. The detaining parties shall not delay or delay their return for any reason, including the fact that captured persons may, on any grounds, have been prosecuted or sentenced.

The Return of Captured and Detained Vietnamese Civilian Personnel

ARTICLE 7
(a) The question of the return of Vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained in South Vietnam will be resolved by the two South Vietnamese parties on the basis of the principles of Article 21 (b) of the agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam of July 29, 1954, which reads as follows:
"The term 'civilian internee' is understood to mean all persons who, having in any way contributed to the political and armed struggle between the two parties, have been arrested for that reason and have been kept in detention by either party during the period of hostilities."
(b) The two South Vietnam parties will do so in a spirit of mutual reconciliation and concern with a view to ending hatred and enmity in order to ease suffering and to reunite families. The two South Vietnam parties will do their utmost to resolve this question within 50 days after the cease-fire comes into effect.

Within 60 days after the cease-fire comes into effect, the two South Vietnam parties shall exchange lists of the Vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained by each party and lists of the places at which they are held.

Treatment of Captured Persons During Detention

ARTICLE 8
(a) All captured military personnel of the parties and any captured or released foreign civilians of the parties shall be treated humanely at all times, and in accord with international practice.
They shall be protected against a violence to life and person, in particular against murder in any form, mutilation, torture and cruel treatment, and rape upon personal dignity. These persons shall not be forced to endure with the armed forces of the detaining party.
They shall be given adequate food, clothing, shelter and the medical attention required for their state of health. They shall be allowed to exchange post cards and letters with their families and receive parcels.
(b) All Vietnamese civilian persons captured and detained in South Vietnam shall be treated humanely at all times and in accord with international practice.
They shall be protected against violence to life and person, in particular against murder in any form, mutilation, torture and cruel treatment, and rape upon personal dignity. The treating parties shall not delay or delay their return for any reason, including the fact that captured persons may, on any grounds, have been prosecuted or sentenced. These persons shall not be forced to endure with the armed forces of the detaining party.
They shall be given adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical attention required for their state of health. They shall be allowed to exchange post cards and letters with their families and receive parcels.

Sherry D. Ungerer

New York Times
January 29, 1973
P. 17
With Regard to Dead and Missing Persons

ARTICLE 10
(a) The Four-Party Joint Military Commission shall issue joint orders to the parties in implementing Article 4 (b) of the Agreement. When the Four-Party Joint Military Commission has ended its activities, a Four-Party Joint Military Team shall be maintained to carry on this task.
(b) With regard to Vietnamese civilian personnel dead or missing in South Vietnam, the two South Vietnamese parties shall help each other to obtain information about missing persons, determine the location and take care of the graves of the dead, in a spirit of national reconciliation and accord, in keeping with the people's aspirations.

Other Provisions

ARTICLE 11
(a) The Four-Party and Two-Party Joint Military Commissions will have the responsibility of determining immediately the possibilities of implementing the provisions of this protocol consistent with their respective responsibilities under Articles 14 (a) and 17 (a) of the Agreement. In case the Joint Military Commission, when carrying out the current tasks, cannot reach agreement on a matter pertaining to the return of captured personnel, they shall refer the matter to the Joint Commission for its assistance.
(b) The Four-Party Joint Military Commission shall, in addition to the teams established by the protocol concerning the cease-fire in South Vietnam and the Joint Military Commissions, a subcommission on captured persons and, as required, joint military teams on captured persons to assist the commission in its tasks.
(c) From the time the cease-fire comes into force to the time when the Two-Party Joint Military Commission becomes operational, the two South Vietnamese parties' delegations to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission shall form a provisional subcommission and provisional joint military teams to carry out its tasks concerning captured and detained Vietnamese civilian personnel.
(d) The Four-Party Joint Military Commission shall send joint military teams to observe the return of the persons mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 of this protocol at each place in Vietnam where such persons are being returned, and at the last detention places from which these persons will be taken to the places of return. The Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall send joint military teams to observe the return of Vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained at each place in South Vietnam where such persons are being returned, and at the last detention places from which these persons will be taken to the places of return.

In implementation of Articles 18 (b) and 18 (c) of the Agreement, the International Commission of Control and Supervision shall have the responsibility to control and supervise the observance of Articles 1 through 7 of this protocol through observation of the return of captured military personnel, foreign civilians and captured and detained Vietnamese civilian personnel at each place in Vietnam where these persons are being returned, and at the last detention places from which these persons will be taken to the places of return, the examination of lists and the investigation of violations of the provisions of the above-mentioned articles.

ARTICLE 13
Within five days after signature of this protocol, each party shall publish the text of the protocol and communicate it to all the captured persons covered by the protocol and being detained by that party.

ARTICLE 14
This protocol shall come into force upon signature by plenipotentiary representatives of all the parties participating in the Paris conference on Vietnam. It shall be strictly implemented by all the parties concerned.

Done in Paris this 27th day of January, 1973 in Vietnamese and English. The Vietnamese and English texts are official and equally authentic.

For the Government of the United States of America
WILLIAM P. ROGERS
Secretary of State

For the Government of the Republic of Vietnam
TRAN VAN LAM
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam
NGUYEN PHU TRONG
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam
NGUYEN PHU BINH
Minister for Foreign Affairs
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January 24, 1973

Mr. Richard P. Campbell
Staff Assistant to Mr. Kissinger
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

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LAOS Committee Chairman
Sharon White, MIA Wife

CHARLES HAVENS - LEGAL COUNSEL

Paul Wagner
Mr. Richard P. Campbell  
January 24, 1973  

Page Two  

Thank you, Dick, for your help in arranging this meeting for our 22 League representatives.

Sincerely,

Helene L. Knapp (Mrs. Herman L.)  
National Coordinator  

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INFO RUMJIR/AMEMBASSY SAIGON PRIORITY 3723
BT
SECRET STATE 01584

NODIS

SUBJECT: PW LIST

1. WE UNDERSTAND COMMUNIST SIDE WILL PROMOTE USE OF US AND OTHER FOREIGN MILITARY AND CIVILIANS PRESENT IN PARIS SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, PARIS TIME IN PARIS SATURDAY, JANUARY 21.

2. THERE IS INTENSE INTEREST IN LIST ON PART OF KIN AND NEWS MEDIA. WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND IT NOT BE RELEASED TO PRESS. REPEAT, IT NOT BE RELEASED TO PRESS. FLASH TELEGRAM TO WASHINGTON. PW/MIA'S CAN BE INFORMED AGAINST THEIR WISHES. REPEAT AGAINST THEIR WISHES. LIST, BEFORE REPEAT BEFORE LIST RELEASED TO PRESS.

3. DEFENSE DEPT., MILITARY SERVICES (US, CIVILIANS) WILL STAND BY TO INFORM ALL SERVICES UPON RECEIPT OF LIST HERE SATURDAY. AS SOON AS WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED WE WOULD PLAN TO RELEASE LIST TO PRESS HERE, DEFENSE FOR MILITARY AND STATE FOR CIVILIANS.

4. WE FURTHER RECOMMEND THAT LIST PROVIDED BY OTHER SIDE BE TRANSMITTED IMMEDIATELY AND WITHOUT WRAPUP IN WASHINGTON. EVALUATION OF LIST FOR COMPLETENESS WILL REQUIRE CAREFUL ANALYSIS. WE RECOMMEND THERE BE NO REPEAT NO CHANGES AS TO ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS.

5. DOD IS SENDING BEG TASK FORCE TO PARIS THIS WEEKEND TO INSPECT LIST OF US PW/MIA'S IN VIETNAM CIVILIANS MISSING OR WOUNDED OR KILLED.

NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.
SECRET

STANDING (AND STRONG RECOMMENDATION) IS THAT THESE LISTS NOT REPEAT NOT BE PASSED TO OTHER SIDE AT THIS TIME.

GDS ROGERS

I/PW:
1/25/73 EXT 29454
P: WPORTE

DOD/ISA -
DOD/PA
S/S-MR. BARNES

S/PRS: MR. MCCLOSKEY
EAX: WHITE HOUSE

NOTE: COPIES REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.
Department of State

TELEGRAM

From: ENBASSY SAIGON
To: RUEHC/SECRET WASHDC 6514
INFO RUEHCR/USDELF FRANCE 0913

SECRET SAIGON 1826

SECRET

R 241115Z JAN 73
FM AMBASSAD SAIGON
TO RUEHC/SECRET WASHDC 6514
INFO RUEHCR/USDELF FRANCE 0913

SECRET SAIGON 1826

MOSIS

SUBJECT: ROSTERS OF PRISONERS OF WAR/NEW LIFE/PW

REF: SAIGON 234

1. PRIME MINISTER AFTER CONSULTATION WITH PRESIDENT THIEU DECIDED LATE JAN 24 THAT ROSTERS OF ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE EXCHANGED UPON SIGNATURE OF CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT WILL NOT INCLUDE APPROXIMATELY 10,000 "NEW LIFE" VC PRISONERS OF WAR WHO HAVE INDICATED INTEREST IN RALLYING TO GVN.

2. PRIME MINISTER INSTRUCTED RVNAF/JGS TO PREPARE SUCH ROSTERS IN COOPERATION WITH MACV AND INFORMED US THAT HE WOULD ARRANGE FOR MILITARY OFFICER COURIER TO HAND CARRY TO PARIS ASAP.

3. AFTER HIS DISCUSSION WITH PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER INDIcATED THAT THERE WAS STILL SOME LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE US ARGUMENTS FOR PROMPT MOVEMENT AND RELEASE OF THE "NEW LIFE" PW. AMBASSADOR BUNKER PLANS TO RAISE THIS MATTER AGAIN WITH PRESIDENT THIEU AT EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY.

4. PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION CENTER COMPUTERS HAVE ALREADY BEEN PROGRAMMED TO PRODUCE LISTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRIME MINISTER DECISION. WE ANTICIPATE THAT COMPLETED ROSTERS CAN BE PROVIDED IN AMPELE TIME FOR COURIER TO TRAVEL VIA AIR FRANCE FLIGHT 193 ETA PARIS FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26. GDS

BUNKER

SECRET

NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETAR

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4
DOS 9304568 1/28/94
By NARA, Date 4/13/94

SA 99

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This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
January 16, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: HENRY A. KISSINGER
FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT
SUBJECT: POW Families

I need to apprise you of a commitment I made last month to a group of POW families. On December 18th, I agreed (as Military Assistant) to receive, on behalf of the President, the results of a Florida letter-writing campaign to the President on the MIA issue. I agreed, after consultation with Ron Ziegler and Dave Parker, because the letter campaign was not at all anti-Administration and as a means to relieve the pressure which was building within POW families over the December hiatus.

My commitment is to go to Miami, accept the letters (as Military Assistant) on behalf of the President in a private meeting with a group containing POW families, Jaycee representatives, women's club leaders, etc. They may issue a press statement later (which I have the right to approve), but my role is non-substantive and I will make no remarks at all.

The date which had been set for the meeting is January 23 at 1:00 p.m.
Dear Mrs. Coppin:

I regret that my schedule prevented me from meeting with you last Friday to discuss issues concerning our prisoners of war and missing in action. I know that you and VIVA have worked extensively on these serious and complex issues for the past several years. Let me try, however, to respond briefly to the questions you raised in your letter of September 14 to me.

I would like at the outset to assure you that the Administration shares your deep dissatisfaction with the failure of the Communist side to live up to its obligations regarding our missing in action. We remain fully determined to seek scrupulous compliance with the provisions concerning the accounting for all our men missing throughout Indochina. This remains a matter of highest priority for the President and for his entire Administration.

I would like to point out to you the many manifestations, both public and private, of the Administration’s continuing concern for the missing:

(1) The President's statement of May 19, affirming that we will not break faith with the missing and will insist that North Vietnam keep its solemn commitment;

(2) The June 13 Joint Communiqué signed by the DRV and the U.S. reaffirming the provisions of the January Agreement;

(3) The U.S. diplomatic note of July 29 to the DRV strongly protesting the DRV's performance and urging prompt action;

Rewrtn: BS: ms: 9/18/13
(4) The continuing efforts by our delegation to the Four Party Military Team in Saigon, by our Joint Casualty Resolution Center in Thailand, and by our diplomats in Laos and elsewhere to express the U.S. concerns and to press for compliance; and

(5) Dr. Kissinger’s special negotiation efforts and his recent testimony before Congress concerning our missing men.

In his recent testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and in response to supplementary questions from Senator Pearson, Dr. Kissinger addressed a number of the issues you raise in your letter. Since you may not be aware of these very recent statements, I am enclosing copies for your further information.

I believe that a review of the record reflects this Administration’s firm commitment to the cause of our men and their families. I can assure you that all members of the Administration share this concern and that we will continue to press the other side for compliance and for further information concerning our men.

I hope that the above information and the enclosures will prove helpful to you.

Best regards,
MEMORANDUM FOR: GENERAL SCOWCROFT
FROM: BUD MCFARLANE
SUBJECT: VIVA -- Gloria Coppen -- Mr. Laird

Mrs. Gloria Coppen, an officer of VIVA, has had for some time, an intermittent dialogue with DOD officials concerned with POWs/MIAs. She has, in her words, become exasperated with General James and, with some endorsement from the Hill (Curtis), escalated her interest to the White House. She has tried for a visit with Mr. Laird, thus far, unsuccessfully. Jack Walker has talked to her and checked through Bill Gulley on her background. As you probably know, she has often seemed to be more interested in flamboyance and PR impact that in serious discussion of the problems. For the moment, her primary interest is the 53 POWs allegedly still alive, for whom we have had no report.

In her latest request for a meeting with Mr. Laird, she stated the intention of VIVA officials to hold a press conference next Wednesday, the 19th, at which they intend to blast DOD and the White House for insensitivity to the POW/MLA problem. Walker noted her concern and recommended that she meet with General James and/or Mr. Shields and then to put in writing her exact grievances. She allowed as how that would not be possible before the 19th.

All of the above is for information only. Given your background in this area, Mr. Laird would appreciate your judgment as to whether or not he ought to meet with her.

Yes ______ No ______
Other __________________

[Signature]

BMcF:am:9/13/73
MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: Post-Ceasefire Reporting

The President has asked for a report daily by 4:00 P.M. each day commencing January 29, 1973, covering the various aspects of the implementation of the Vietnam agreement. Topics to be covered should include the following:

DEFENSE

-- Return of POWs
-- Withdrawal and redeployment of U.S. forces
-- Withdrawal of ROK forces
-- Assistance to the GVN
  . Military Assistance
  . Technical assistance, including training and maintenance assistance
  . GVN POW release
-- Activities of and participation in the Four-Party Military Commission
-- Establishment, equipping and deployment of the ICCS
-- Reports or indications of ceasefire violations
-- Mine clearing and deactivation activity

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1973
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Status Determinations

I am concerned that the process for equitably determining status of the missing in Southeast Asia may be unduly influenced by emotional factors rather than the law governing such determinations and the facts bearing on each individual case. For example, some family members are seeking an immediate status change from missing to deceased, regardless of whether available information justifies such a declaration. Conversely, others are demanding a complete moratorium on status changes until Southeast Asia can be swept for grave sites and combat locations where men were lost. In some cases where the family is demanding such a moratorium, the available information supports a change in status. The Department of Defense is currently following guidance that findings in which an individual is presumed to be dead will not be made at this time unless the incident occurred over water. In actuality, neither precipitous status changes nor a cessation of such changes -- partial or complete -- is legally or morally justified. In my view the status determination process, as established by law and experience, should be allowed to function as prescribed if we are to maintain fairness, credibility, and consistency. It is not our intent to write off our missing men prematurely, but at the same time we cannot condone building undue hope for the family members without justification.

Presently, there are 1278 military personnel who are unaccounted for as a result of hostilities in Southeast Asia. Of this number, 67 are officially listed as prisoner of war based on information that they reached the ground safely and were captured. The rest have remained in a missing status pending analysis of debriefing information, further accounting or comment by the other side, or additional intelligence information brought to light since cessation of hostilities. In a significant number of cases, only faint hope was ever held for the individual's survival. Although our returned prisoners could confirm the death of less than 100 men, they are of the firm opinion that none of the other missing men entered the captivity system. This opinion is significant in view of the consistency of their reports and the elaborate communications and accounting system which they established while in captivity. In addition, high level officials from the other side have
repeatedly emphasized that none of the missing are still being held captive. Absence of new information indicating a man is alive constitutes implicit confirmation of prior evidence in those cases where chances for survival were initially deemed small. A determination of death should now be made in these cases. As with all such cases, we are prepared to provide maximum possible family assistance and to make every reasonable attempt to return remains and to provide all available information concerning the death.

Under public law (37 USC 551-558), the Service Secretaries are specifically charged with responsibility for status changes. They are responsible for insuring that each case is exhaustively reviewed before any determination is made. This system has been used effectively to make status changes from missing in action or prisoner of war to killed in action throughout the recent conflict and since the agreements were signed in Paris. A fact sheet discussing the provisions of the law is attached.

Thus far, the other side has failed to provide an accounting for the missing or authority for combat site inspection and recovery of remains. Where a reasonable doubt exists, the missing or captured status of these individuals should not be changed until every possible effort has been made to secure additional information from the other side; however, in those other cases where a reasonable doubt no longer exists and a change in status is justified by available information, it should be made in compliance with the law. In any case, the decision to change status should not be unilaterally tied to the inspection of combat sites, the recovery of remains, or the personal desires of family members. The decision should be based solely on a thorough study of the available information and a qualitative judgment by the Service Secretaries concerned as to whether a change in status is appropriate. To do otherwise will cast unwarranted doubt on past status changes and unfairly delay the resolution of cases that deserve consideration. In the interest of consistency and fairness, the well defined system for status determination should function as prescribed by law as it has in the past. Therefore, in the continued absence of progress in accounting for the missing, the Military Services intend to proceed now with a status change in those cases where it is warranted by available information.

Enclosure
FACT SHEET - STATUS DETERMINATIONS

Under public law (Sections 551-558, Title 37, United States Code) the Service Secretaries are given responsibility for status changes. To assist him, each Secretary calls upon professionals within his organization who conduct an exhaustive study, based on all available information, of each individual case.

In making status determinations, two possibilities exist besides the option of retaining the individual in a missing status. In those cases where information is received which conclusively establishes that the member is dead, then a report of death will be issued. A finding of death is made when circumstances are such that the missing individual cannot reasonably be presumed to be living. Under public law, the Service Secretaries are required to have a full review of each missing in action case accomplished no later than one year after the individual is declared missing. Based on available information, a decision is then made to declare the individual deceased or to continue him in a missing status.

In the past, many were continued in a missing status because of the lack of information from the other side. Now that the men have returned, the positive information that they have given us has been added to the data already available. The fact that reports from our returned prisoners of war indicate that many others apparently did not enter the captivity environment is also a significant factor that must be considered. Status changes have been made from missing in action or prisoner of war to killed in action throughout the recent conflict and since the agreements were signed in Paris.
Here is a little background on what has been going on with respect to the Four Party teams and accounting for the missing.

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**POINT PAPER**

**JCRC (Joint Commission on Status of CONV) Activities**

- Inspection missions have been conducted in GVN controlled (non-contested) areas in sections in PRG controlled areas have JMT to PRG Delegate. PRG has not yet

its for JCRC type operations in NVN,

- Some operations have resulted in the recovery of seven sets of partial remains believed to be Army personnel presently carried in MIA status

- Efforts have also resulted in recovery of small quantities of aircraft wreckage, personal effects and other unidentified human remains.

- Operations are also on-going for inspection of over-water crash sites in the vicinity of DaNang

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**Four Power Joint Military Team (FPJMT) Activities**

- Practically no substantive results since first meeting on 4 April 1973

- Most significant accomplishment to date was visitation of died-in-captivity grave sites (24 US and 1 Thai) in Hanoi on 11 and 18 May 1973

- DRV refusal to sign a safety certificate attesting that their personal baggage does not contain items dangerous to crew/passenger safety prior to boarding US aircraft for Saigon-Hanoi liaison flights has resulted in USDEL cancellation of the flights for five consecutive weeks.
SUBJECT: JCRC/FPJMT Activities - POINT PAPER

Joint Casualty Resolution Center (JCRC) Activities

-- Eight crash site/grave site inspection missions have been conducted to date

-- All operations have been in GVN controlled (non-contested) areas in South Vietnam

-- Requests to conduct JCRC inspections in PRG controlled areas have been submitted by CHUSDEL FPJMT to PRG Delegate. PRG has not yet responded

-- At present, no authority exists for JCRC type operations in NVN, Laos or Cambodia

-- JCRC operations have resulted in the recovery of seven sets of partial remains believed to be Army personnel presently carried in MIA status

-- Efforts have also resulted in recovery of small quantities of aircraft wreckage, personal effects and other unidentified human remains

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Flights were cancelled when an incendiary device being carried in the baggage of a DRV representative ignited

-- Deadlock exists between GVII and communist parties regarding responsibility for taking care of graves and exhumation of remains (PRG demands that remains of their dead remain in GVII controlled areas and that visits to these grave sites be authorized)

-- PRG has consistently maintained that they will not repatriate US remains until DRV has done so

-- Continuous efforts by CHUSDEL to obtain additional information from DRV/PRG on missing/deceased personnel have met with negative results

-- DRV has refused to repatriate remains of deceased until all parties have fully agreed to modalities for implementation of 27 January Agreement

LTC Charles, Krawczyk/56876
PW/MIA Task Force
26 July 1973
8. In conformity with Article 8 of the Agreement:

(a) Any captured personnel covered by Article 8(a) of the Agreement who have not yet been returned shall be returned without delay, and in any event within no more than thirty days from the date of signature of this Joint Communiqué.

(b) All the provisions of the Agreement and the Protocol on the Return of Captured Personnel shall be scrupulously implemented. All Vietnamese civilian personnel covered by Article 8(c) of the Agreement and Article 7 of the Protocol on the Return of Captured Personnel shall be returned as soon as possible. The two South Vietnamese parties shall do their utmost to accomplish this within forty-five days from the date of signature of this Joint Communiqué.

(c) In conformity with Article 8 of the Protocol on the Return of Captured Personnel, all captured and detained personnel covered by that Protocol shall be treated humanely at all times. The two South Vietnamese parties shall immediately implement Article 9 of that Protocol and, within fifteen days from the date of signature of this Joint Communiqué, allow National Red Cross Societies they have agreed upon to visit all places where these personnel are held.

(d) The two South Vietnamese parties shall cooperate in obtaining information about missing persons and in determining the location of and in taking care of the graves of the dead.

(e) In conformity with Article 8(b) of the Agreement, the parties shall help each other to get information about those military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action, to determine the location and take care of the graves of the dead so as to facilitate the exhumation and repatriation of the remains, and to take any such other measures as may be required to get information about those still considered missing in action. For this purpose, frequent and regular liaison flights shall be made between Saigon and Hanoi.
MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

July 23, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: GENERAL SCOWCROFT
FROM: WILLIAM L. STEARMAN

SUBJECT: Status Determination

Deputy Secretary of Defense Clements has sent a memo to the President (Tab B) recommending that current guidelines be continued on the issue of changing the status of U.S. MIA’s to deceased. We support Clements’ position and recommend that you sign the memo at Tab A authorizing DOD to proceed with the existing status determination.

Clements raises this matter because DOD has come under conflicting pressures from some families which desire a moratorium on status changes and from others who are pressing for an immediate status change from missing to deceased.

Clements’ memo argues that to adopt different procedures would unfairly delay the resolution of cases or would result in writing off our missing men prematurely.

While some MIA families may try to raise a controversy over current DOD guidelines, we concur in Clements’ recommendations. A case-by-case determination is slow and can be painful for the families, but it appears that this is the only approach which is consistent, flexible and fair to all.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memo at Tab A authorizing DOD to continue with current status determination procedures.

RELEASED
DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12352, Sect. 3.4

DSC, Van Tassel authority 9/15/92
By: AI

NSRA, Date 9/15/92

(SA 99)
MEMORANDUM FOR:  

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  

SUBJECT:  

Status Determination  

Your memorandum of July 17 to the President concerning status determination has been reviewed. We concur in your recommendation that the existing status determination process -- as established by law and experience -- should continue to function as prescribed.

Brent Scowcroft  
Brigadier General, USAF  
Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs  

RELEASED  

E.O. 12352, Sect. 3.4  

NSC, Van Tassel authority 9/15/92  

By, NARA, Date 9/15/92  

(SA 99)
Date: July 21, 1973

FOR ACTION: Brent Scowcroft

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Time:

ACTION:

Clements memo, 7-17, Status Determinations

ACTION REQUESTED:

For necessary action

Prepare agenda and draft

FOR YOUR REVIEW

REMARKS:

You may be aware of the information contained in the attached already. If so, please let us know so that a standard acknowledgment can be prepared. I am not sure whether there is any action needed, but someone should review the attached in behalf of the President.

May we hear from you by July 24.

Thank you.

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Status Determinations

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Presently, there are 1278 military personnel who are unaccounted for as a result of hostilities in Southeast Asia. Of this number, 67 are officially listed as prisoner of war based on information that they reached the ground safely and were captured. The rest have remained in a missing status pending analysis of debriefing information, further accounting or comment by the other side, or additional intelligence information brought to light since cessation of hostilities. In a significant number of cases, only faint hope was ever held for the individual's survival. Although our returned prisoners could confirm the death of less than 100 men, they are of the firm opinion that none of the other missing men entered the captivity system. This opinion is significant in view of the consistency of their reports and the elaborate communications and accounting system which they established while in captivity. In addition, high level officials from the other side have

RELEASED
DECLASSIFIED
EO. 13526, Sept. 34
NSC/VO, 341 authority 9/15/92
By : NARA, Date 9/15/92
(SA 99)
repeatedly emphasized that none of the missing are still being held captive. Absence of new information indicating a man is alive constitutes implicit confirmation of prior evidence in those cases where chances for survival were initially deemed small. A determination of death should now be made in these cases. As with all such cases, we are prepared to provide maximum possible family assistance and to make every reasonable attempt to return remains and to provide all available information concerning the death.

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Thus far, the other side has failed to provide an accounting for the missing or authority for combat site inspection and recovery of remains. Where a reasonable doubt exists, the missing or captured status of these individuals should not be changed until every possible effort has been made to secure additional information from the other side; however, in those other cases where a reasonable doubt no longer exists and a change in status is justified by available information, it should be made in compliance with the law. In any case, the decision to change status should not be unalterably tied to the inspection of combat sites, the recovery of remains, or the personal desires of family members. The decision should be based solely on a thorough study of the available information and a qualitative judgement by the Service Secretaries concerned as to whether a change in status is appropriate. To do otherwise will cast unwarranted doubt on past status changes and unfairly delay the resolution of cases that deserve consideration. In the interest of consistency and fairness, the well defined system for status determination should function as prescribed by law as it has in the past. Therefore, in the continued absence of progress in accounting for the missing, the Military Services intend to proceed now with a status change in those cases where it is warranted by available information.

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**DISTRIBUTION/INITIAL ACTION AGENT**

- Staff Secretary
- Far East
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Mid-East/No. Africa/SO. Asia
- Europe/Canada
- Latin America
- United Nations
- Economic
- Scientific
- Nuclear Assessment Group
- Program Analysis
- NSC Planning
- Congressional
- Ocean Policy

**SUBSEQUENT ROUTING/ACTIONS**

- Dispatch
- Notify
- Special Disposition
- Or Record Comment:
- CY Routes: See Above Plus:
- Cross Ref:
- Joined by Log #
- See #:
- For Final Action & Filing.
- Suspense CY Attached:

**IF NO ACTION, RETURN CY PROFILE FOR FILES. IF CONVENIENCE CY NEEDED, PLEASE INDICATE:**

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SUBJECT: JCRC/FPJMT Activities - POINT PAPER

Joint Casualty Resolution Center (JCRC) Activities

-- Eight crash site/grave site inspection missions have been conducted to date

-- All operations have been in GVN controlled (non-contested) areas in South Vietnam

-- Requests to conduct JCRC inspections in PRG controlled areas have been submitted by CHUSDEL FPJMT to PRG Delegate. PRG has not yet responded

-- At present, no authority exists for JCRC type operations in NVN, Laos or Cambodia

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-- Efforts have also resulted in recovery of small quantities of aircraft wreckage, personal effects and other unidentified human remains

-- Operations are also on-going for inspection of over-water crash sites in the vicinity of Danang

Four Power Joint Military Team (FPJMT) Activities

-- Practically no substantive results since first meeting on 4 April 1973

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-- DRV refusal to sign a safety certificate attesting that their personal baggage does not contain items dangerous to crew/passenger safety prior to boarding US aircraft for Saigon-Hanoi liaison flights has resulted in USDEL cancellation of all flights for five consecutive weeks.
Flights were cancelled when an incendiary device being carried in the baggage of a DRV representative ignited.

-- Deadlock exists between GVH and communist parties regarding responsibility for taking care of graves and exhumation of remains (PRG demands that remains of their dead remain in GVH controlled areas and that visits to these grave sites be authorized).

-- PRG has consistently maintained that they will not repatriate US remains until DRV has done so.

-- Continuous efforts by CHUSDEL to obtain additional information from DRV/PRG on missing/deceased personnel have met with negative results.

-- DRV has refused to repatriate remains of deceased until all parties have fully agreed to modalities for implementation of 27 January Agreement.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Labraining Summary Report #4

1. This memorandum is the fourth report on significant items available from the labravings of returns as of 9000 hours EST 25 February 1973.

2. Sixty-two personnel listed by DIA as missing or captured may be dead. A breakdown follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Civilian</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Currently listed as PT</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently listed as MIA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This type of information generally falls into one of three categories:

a. Probably Did Not Survive the Incident in which they occurred. This category includes 16 individuals, 14 of whom were included in the previous labraving Summary Reports.

b. Uncertain or conflicting information that an individual is alive. This category includes 12 individuals, 10 of whom were included in the previous labraving Summary Reports.

c. First Hand or Titaly Information that an individual is dead. This category includes 14 individuals, 12 of whom were included in the previous labraving Summary Reports.

Details on the additional personnel who may be dead are provided in enclosure 1.

2. A total of five individuals were identified in previous labraving Summary Reports as "dead personnel who may be in the field. There is no clue to their living status.

Orig - Addressed
Coord Cyt
NSC 93-1184
P.R. Sign Cyt

By

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4
NSC F93-1184 9/27/93; DOD I-93/54551 10/28/93

NARA, Date, 1/13/94
4. During the period late 1965 to late 1967, torture and physical abuse were prevalent. The period from late 1966 through early 1967 was especially severe, being characterized by several major "purges" (as the returnees call them) calculated to break the prisoners. The main purges during this period related to:

a. Attempts to destroy the prisoners' camp organization and communications and

b. Attempts to extract biographies, "war crimes" confessions, and other statements.

Examples of mistreatment during this period are provided in enclosure 2.

5. Other items of interest, discussed in enclosure 3, are as follows:

a. Many instances of heroism and bravery occurred in the POW camps, two of which involved Lt. Col. Ronald S. Storz, USAF, and LCDR James J. Connell, USA, both of whom apparently died in captivity.

b. Maj. William J. Laugh, USAF, decided to get "his licks in" before he was tortured.

c. The returnees speak highly of four non-Americans who were held in camps with the U.S. POWs.

D. The enemy made sincere efforts to assist some sick prisoners.

e. One American, an Army deserter, apparently has decided to remain in South Vietnam with his Cambodian wife and child.

f. Definitions of the returnees' use of "ego" and "isolation."

Enclosure
1. Information on Personal
   a. Commended 12
   b. Information on Interview
      1
2. Map Project of Interest
   1
INFORMATION ON PERSONNEL WHO MAY BE DEAD
INFORMATION ON PERSONNEL WHO MAY BE DEAD

PROBABLY DID NOT SURVIVE THE INCIDENT IN WHICH LOSS OCCURRED

M. E. Powell (Capt, USAF)

LCDR Bradley E. Smith, USN, reported second-hand information from Capt Arthur T. Hoffson, USAF, who was shot down with Capt Powell on 17 August 1966. Capt Hoffson, who is scheduled to be returned in a later increment, reports that he ejected from his F-4D aircraft but did not see his co-pilot, Capt Powell, eject. However, Capt Hoffson did not see the aircraft impact.

R. L. Risai (Lt Col, USAF)

Retained Capt Terry M. Colonack, USAF, reported information obtained from Capt Robert G. Certain, USAF, whose F-5B was shot down on 12 December 1977. Capt Certain stated that he saw his pilot, Lt Col Risai, dead on the ground with a large gash on his abdomen. Capt Certain will probably confirm this information when he is returned.

UNCERTAIN OR CONTRADICTING INFORMATION THAT AN INDIVIDUAL IS DEAD

J. M. Jefferson (Capt, USAF)

Capt Ralph T. Browning, USAF, reported second-hand information from Col Roman C. Gaddis, USAF, relating to the latter's crewman, Capt Jefferson. Col Gaddis, who is scheduled to be returned in a later increment, stated that he thought Capt Jefferson got out of their F-4D when it was downed on 12 Nov 1967. Col Gaddis was later shown Capt Jefferson's undersized USN card, helmet, and flight suit in a tan. The North Vietnamese told Col Gaddis that Capt Jefferson never appeared in the prison yard.
T. J. Vescalious (CIV, USN)

CDR Brian E. Lewis, USN, reported second-hand information relating to CDR Vescalious, whose CP-07 was shot down on 21 September 1967. It was rumored that CDR Vescalious was captured in the Haiphong area and beheaded by villagers. The rumor is believed to have originated from outside the PV system and was brought into the camps. CDR Woods first heard the rumor in January 1971 while held in the "A Lo Bu" camp. He heard it a second time just prior to his release in February 1973.

T. E. Kalil (Civilian)

Two civilian returnees, Mr. James A. Rainbow and Mr. John T. Fritz have provided first-hand information on the death of Mr. Kalil. All three individuals were captured in South Vietnam on 8 February 1969. Mr. Kalil's death in June 1969 was attributed to complications from a kidney infection. Although his captors diagnosed the kidney problem and tried to treat it, Mr. Kalil refused to let them give him injections. The Viet Cong have officially stated that Mr. Kalil died on 13 June 1969.
MISTREATMENT
INFORMATION ON MISTREATMENT

a. LCDR Wendell Reed Alcorn, USN, experienced the harshest treatment of his captivity while confined at the Xom Ap Lo PW camp 33 miles west of Hanoi, from May 1966 to February 1967. A note from the camp commander was presented to each PW in August 1966. This note stated that due to renewed bombing in the area, the PWs would be tied and locked in their cells at all times and dressed in winter clothing! Throughout this month-long period, they were subjected to constant beating and harassment by the guards.

During this period, attempts were made to extract propaganda statements at frequent interrogation sessions. At one interrogation LCDR Alcorn refused to prepare a statement and was taken to a trench near the interrogation room. A rope was tied to him, and a guard pulled him, barefoot and blindfolded, through the trench, where he continually tripped over bars placed inside the trench. Cut and bruised, LCDR Alcorn was then put in a hole infested with rats and insects. When he was removed, his hands had swelled and turned black from the insect bites and handcuffs. Complaining that he was now unable to write, he was sealed in a narrow bomb shelter for five days, returning to his cell only at night. Due to his deteriorated physical condition, LCDR Alcorn felt continued resistance would cause permanent physical and mental damage, and after several rewrites, he signed the statement demanded of him.

b. At the Xom Ap Lo PW camp in early 1966 pressure was applied on all PWs to write their "biographies." When CDR James F. Bell, USN, was directed to write his biography, he refused. He was then placed on reduced rations for eight days. Due to his continued resistance, he was taken to a hut where his hands and feet were chained to a bed. For the next six weeks he was chained across the ankles, except during a weekly interrogation session. The chains were progressively tightened by the North Vietnamese to the point where a guard had to stand on CDR Bell's ankles to tighten them further. After six weeks his ankles were raw and blistered, and he had developed a rash in his groin. Realizing he could no longer withstand this treatment, he filled in the biographical format provided with innocuous answers, which the North Vietnamese accepted.
The threat of war crimes trials was introduced in May 1966, and the North Vietnamese began systematic torture to extract "confessions" from the PWS. Selected men were forced to live in foxholes with their hands tightly cuffed behind their backs. Ropes, twisted handcuffs, and beatings were commonly used.

In October 1966 the guards became aware of communication between PWS. The camp commander ruled that anyone caught communicating would be handcuffed in a bomb shelter for two months. CDR Bell was caught shortly thereafter and endured the threatened treatment for three weeks.

c. LCDR Larry H. Spencer, USN, was a participant in the July 1966 "Hanoi Parade." Immediately following the parade he received further mistreatment. Although confined at the Cu Loc PW camp in southwestern Hanoi during this period, he was taken by jeep to Ha Lo for interrogation. When he failed to satisfactorily answer questions concerning his feelings on the evening's events, LCDR Spencer was "put in the ropes" (tightly trussed, with hands forced behind his body and blood circulation impaired) and knocked off his feet, and the scrubs from his shrapnel wounds were ripped off by the guards. He was left in this position until 0530 the next morning, when the questioning resumed. While LCDR Spencer's fingers were numbed and his arms soaked with blood, the interrogator demanded he write a letter of thanks to the RVN for good treatment and a letter requesting a bombing halt by the U.S. After several unsatisfactory drafts, a reworded letter was finally accepted.
OTHER SUBJECTS OF INTEREST
OTHER SUBJECTS OF INTEREST

a. The North Vietnamese have officially stated that Lt Col Ronald E. Storz, USAF, died in April 1970. A number of the returnees have spoken very highly of Lt Col Storz and of his enormous will to resist. Lt Col Storz was transferred to the Ministry of National Defense (MND) PW camp in Hanoi in October 1967. Prior to this, he had been badly beaten and mistreated on a number of occasions at other camps. At the MND, (known to the prisoners as "Alcatraz") Lt Col Storz was systematically tortured but remained firm in his stand against the North Vietnamese. CDR Robert Shwaker, USN, considered Lt Col Storz his best friend, as did CMPT James Mulligan, USN, who knew Lt Col Storz only by sight, covert communications, and a few short verbal exchanges.

Lt Col Storz went on a voluntary starvation diet (for reasons unknown at this time), although his physical condition had already deteriorated. He refused to accept preferential treatment, such as a roommate or special food to improve his health, unless this was also granted other PWs. He was last seen in December 1969, weighing less than 100 lbs, and apparently having exceeded both his mental and physical capabilities in his attempt to protest North Vietnamese brutality.

LCDR James J. Connell, USN, was reported by the North Vietnamese to have died on 14 January 1971. LCDR Connell was highly respected and admired by his fellow PWs. He was one of the main communications links in the PW organization at the Cu Loc PW camp. He reportedly possessed a brilliant mind, was described as an expert on Communism, and, reputedly, had a "computer memory." He was held in solitary confinement during four years of his captivity and faked paralysis of the hands to avoid signing any propaganda statements. He was subjected to brutal beatings but refused to drop his pretense. Because of voluntary hunger strikes (for reasons unknown at this time), he was always extremely underweight. When last seen in October 1970, he was in very poor mental and physical condition. Many returnees feel his mental problems were a result of his resistance to the North Vietnamese.
b. CDR James P. Bell, USN, identifying a photograph of a guard nicknamed “Magoo” (See Tab A), described him as “stocky, muscular, and pretty rough.” “Magoo” (real name unknown) always insisted that the PWS bow to him, and if they refused to comply, they were severely beaten. Following an escape attempt by Maj Edwin Atterberry, USAF, and Lt Col John Dramesi, USAF, in May 1969, “Magoo” entered Maj William J. Baugh’s room at Cu Loc. Maj Baugh, anticipating that mistreatment was to follow, decided to “get his licks in first,” and he severely beat up “Magoo.” In reprisal, Maj Baugh was hung on a bamboo cross and severely beaten.

c. Many of the returnees from North Vietnam have identified four Indochinese PWSs (collectively known as the “Pals”) and correlated on their significant contributions to the efforts of U.S. PWSs. The group included three Thai PWSs, Sgt Jan Samrongsom, Sgt Chai Charn Karmnavee, and Sgt Praphan X Sirion, and a South Vietnamese PWS, Lt Nguyen Quoc Dat. The three Thais were highly regarded throughout the camp as “smart and imperturbable” professionals. The camp officials used them as servants, and the Thais took advantage of this situation to act as key communications links for the PWSs. Regarding Lt Dat, the returnees stated that the North Vietnamese failed in their attempt to use him as a spy in collecting information on PWS communications and attitudes. On the contrary, he assisted the PWSs by presenting their requests to camp officials and relaying the responses. Fluent in both English and French as well as Vietnamese, he was instrumental in camp communications.

The PWSs’ camp organization strongly feels that these men should be repatriated at the same time as the US PWSs. All of the “Pals” are scheduled to be released except Karmnavee, who is not on any list for release. One returnee reported unconfirmed rumors that he had killed a North Vietnamese guard and speculates that Karmnavee will not be released because of this.

d. LCDR John W. Neilig, USN, recounted an instance in early 1972 when the PWSs in Room 3 at Long Long PWS camp,
near the Chinese border, were stricken with food poisoning. Since only those P's became sick, though the entire camp had received the same food, the actual cause of the illness remained a mystery. The North Vietnamese seemed extremely concerned about the stricken men's welfare, and several doctors were observed entering and leaving the room. The occupants of Room 3 were provided large doses of medication, and one doctor remained with them throughout the night.

e. Several returnees have reported that Pvt McKinley Nolan, a USA deserter, married a Cambodian woman and has a five-year-old son. Mr. James U. Rollins, a civilian returnee, stated that he sighted Pvt Nolan occasionally while interned at a camp on the Cambodian border. Pvt Nolan was deliberately segregated from the P's, who believed he had "crossed over" to the National Liberation Front.

According to Mr. James A. Newingham, another released civilian, Pvt Nolan was not well liked by the Viet Cong but was tolerated by them. He was allowed to walk freely around the camp and was never chained or confined to a cell. He was last seen by Mr. Newingham three days prior to the release of the first group of prisoners from South Vietnam.

f. CAPT James B. Stockdale has defined certain key terms as follows:

(1) "Solo" - living alone and denied by camp regulations the privilege of sighting other P's. Under these circumstances, sightings and communications with others can be accomplished only by covert means.

(2) "Isolation" - type of "solo" whereby the P is isolated physically so that even covert sightings or communications are impossible.
CU LOC GUARD: "MAGOO"
MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Debriefing Summary Report #5

1. This memorandum is the fifth report on significant items developed from the debriefings of returnees as of 0300 EST 2 March 1973.

2. Seventy personnel listed by DIA as missing or captured may be dead. A breakdown follows:

<table>
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<th>USA</th>
<th>USN</th>
<th>USAF</th>
<th>USMC</th>
<th>CIVILIANS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Currently listed as PW</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Currently listed as MIA</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>34</td>
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This type of information generally falls into one of three categories:

a. Probably Did Not Survive the Incident in Which Loss Occurred. This category includes 31 individuals, 26 of whom were included in the previous Debriefing Summary Reports.

b. Uncertain or Conflicting Information that an Individual is Dead. This category includes 25 individuals, 22 of whom were included in the previous Debriefing Summary Reports.

c. First Hand or Timely Information that an Individual is Dead. This category includes 15 individuals, all of whom were included in the previous Debriefing Summary Reports.

Details on the additional personnel who may be dead are provided in enclosure 1.

3. A total of five individuals were identified in previous Debriefing Summary Reports as MIA personnel who may be PWs. There is no change to the previous reports.
4. In late 1969, a general improvement in the treatment of PWs began throughout the camp system in North Vietnam. The possible reasons for this change are provided in enclosure 2.

5. Other items of interest, discussed in enclosure 3, are as follows:

   a. Identification of a camp in the outskirts of Hanoi which held U.S. civilian and military prisoners.

   b. The B-52 bombing missions in December 1972 improved the morale of the prisoners.

   c. Capt. J. P. Walsh, USMC, attempted to escape but was recaptured.

   d. The prisoners developed and conducted their own entertainment programs.

   e. Some prisoners learned to unlock their handcuffs.

3 Enclosures
1. Information on Personnel
   Who May Be Dead w/Appendices
   A & B
2. Information on Treatment
   (S) 1 Cy
3. Other Items of Interest
   w/Appendices A - C
   1 Cy ea

cc:
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
INFORMATION ON PERSONNEL WHO MAY BE DEAD

PROBABLY DID NOT SURVIVE THE INCIDENT IN WHICH LOSS OCCURRED

DOBY, H. (MAJ, USAF)
POOR, R. A. (MAJ, USAF)
WILBURN, W. H. (MAJ, USAF)

Maj Doby, Maj Poor, and Maj Wilburn are missing in action as a result of the shootdown of their AH-66 aircraft on 4 February 1967. Three members of the crew were captured. One, Capt J. O. Davies, USAF, has been released while the other two, Lt Col. J. W. Comar, USAF, and Capt John Fer, USAF, are scheduled to be released in a later increment.

Information reported by Capt Bat indicates that Maj Doby and Maj Wilburn were plunged in their seats prior to his own ejection. Capt Davies also stated that Maj Poor apparently had trouble with his oxygen system. (See Appendix A.)

HOPPER, R. A. (Capt, USAF)

Capt Hopper and Maj R. H. Ball, USAF, were flying an F-4 when they were shot down on 10 January 1968. Maj Ball told Capt Hopper to eject, but the captain apparently had difficulty getting out and was still in the aircraft when Maj Ball ejected. Maj Ball is of the opinion that Capt Hopper did not make it out of the aircraft before impact.

PARISH, C. C. (LCDR, USA)

LCDR Parish was flying in an F-4 aircraft with LCDR R. J. Fant, USA when they were shot down on 25 July 1967. LCDR Fant is scheduled to be returned in a future increment. (See Appendix C.)

Often, LCDR Parish did not eject before impact.
Capt. Butt and returned. Capt. W. V. Ringsdorf, USAF, were flying in an F-4 jet when they were shot down over North Vietnam on 11 November 1966. Although he observed a chute, Capt. Ringsdorf believes that Capt. Butt is dead for the following reasons: (1) Extremely heavy AAA fire around their chutes; (2) Capt. Butt did not join others captured at the same time and location on their journey to Hanoi; (3) Although the guard on the way to Hanoi stated that Capt. Butt was alive and well in another camp, Capt. Ringsdorf believes the answers were too standard and too quickly supplied to be accurate; and (4) The Vice Commander at Cu Loc said he did not recognize the name and thought perhaps Capt. Butt was deceased.

Col. Mearns was flying an F-105D jet when he was shot down over North Vietnam on 11 November 1966. LCDR P. H. Barrows, USA, a returnee, states that hearsay information in the camp system indicates that Col. Mearns was last seen floating down the Red River in his parachute. Cora Weiss announced in January 1970 that she was told by the North Vietnamese that Col. Mearns was deceased; however, his name was not included among those individuals reported as dead by the North Vietnamese on its 27 January 1973 list. (See Appendix 5.)

Capt. Putnam was flying with LTJG Prendergast, USAF, when their EA-3C was shot down on 9 March 1967. LTJG Prendergast
was captured but managed to escape and was rescued after shooting it out with the militia. Rescue forces reported seeing CAPT Putnam alive on the ground prior to the rescue of LTJG Prendergast. Some of the returnees knowledgeable of this incident state that CAPT Putnam never showed up in the camp system and feel that he probably was "eliminated in revenge" for the actions of LTJG Prendergast.
COHLE ITEMS OF INTEREST

A. Some of the returnees from North Vietnam were detained at a PF camp located three miles southwest of the suburbs of Hanoi. The detention facility has been identified as the Bong Liet PF camp, H-125 (See Appendix A for Map and Appendix B for Photograph).

U.S. civilian and military personnel and foreign nationals captured in the Republic of Vietnam (nicknamed "WOPS" or PWs spelled backwards) were moved into Bang Liet on 7 July 1969. Lt. Marc O. Gayor, the released Canadian, was among these personnel, and he reported that his group was moved from Bang Liet to a detention facility near Phu Ly in June 1971.

Lt. Col. Kenneth S. Hudgey, USAF, was also held at Bang Liet during the same time as the "WOPS." While held at this camp, Lt. Col. Hudgey communicated with Mr. Philip O. Hanhardt, a U.S. civilian captured in Hue in February 1968. While Lt. Col. Hudgey was removed from Bang Liet and rejoined the main PF system in Hanoi in July 1970, he passed the names of "WOPS" at Bang Liet to others. This is how the names of the "WOPS" were initially incorporated into the "memory banks."

In March 1971, 36 U.S. PWs were moved from Ha Lo PF camp to Bang Liet because they were identified as troublemakers. The North Vietnamese described Bang Liet as "a punishment camp." The Senior Ranking Officer at Bang Liet at this time was Col. George E. Day, USAF. Maj. Arthur C. Burge, USAF, one of the 36 men held at the camp, stated that the prisoners continued to harass the guards. On one occasion a prisoner was taken from his cell and beaten savagely to show the prisoners that the guards were still in control of the situation. Col. Day ordered the men to stop the pressure tactics against the camp authorities because it would cause strong countermeasures to be taken against them. Col. Day indicated that there were methods of resistance to the enemy other than through the use of physical actions.

Due to the threat of虱子 or a suspected outbreak of bubonic plague, the group was transferred back to Ha Lo in August 1971. (It had previously returned in July.) In September 1971, 21 U.S. prisoners were moved to Bang Liet but were returned to Ha Lo in October 1971 when the camp ceased to be used for the detention of U.S. PWs captured in South Vietnam. The 1971 group of 21 had been held as combat at Ha Lo with civilians and military prisoners captured outside of North Vietnam. If
Mr. Cayer is correct in his statement that his group left the camp in June 1971, it is clear that the acknowledged PWS from Hau Go and the "JOPs" from South Vietnam were held at Bang Liet at the same time. The isolation of the two groups could explain why the returning prisoners from North Vietnam did not have any knowledge of "JOPs" at the camp during the period March-June 1971.

The Bang Liet compound is approximately 250 x 160 feet, surrounded by a wall with one entrance from the road and two guard towers located within the compound. Interior containment walls further subdivide the compound into three main and several smaller areas. Bamboo fences further separate prisoners within the compound. The installation has four PW quarters (two of which held PAVN prisoners) and four possible PW quarters. In addition, 21 administration and support buildings are located within the compound walls. The camp is located on the western edge of Thanh Liet village. Several dozen trees are scattered among the various compounds of the camp.

Nicknames given to this installation by the returnees from North Vietnam are "Skid Row," "Camp Hurley or Hurley," "RV or CV," and "Charlie Victor." The "JOPs" called it "Camp 77." Maj Buror indicated that the nickname "Skid Row" was given to the camp because the prisoners believed they had "hit bottom" in the treatment they expected to receive from the Vietnamese.

2. LtCol Thomas W. Siga, USAF, reports that night herding seemed to emphasize the North Vietnamese. The guards became agitated and frightened, and on several occasions armed guards were seen groveling and crying in full view of U.S. FEs. (See Appendix C) The B-52 strikes in particular caused such consternation among camp guards. According to CDR Dale W. Osborn, USA, following the first few raids the guards would run for cover at the sound of the sirens. This raised the morale of the U.S. FEs.

Maj Arthur W. Parker, USAF, reports that the camp commander of an B-52 raid over the camp by indicating that the B-52 raids could "kill all prisoners within the compound." Maj Parker told the commander that if the prisoners were killed all Vietnamese in the compound would also be killed. The command took a militated, turned, and left the area.

3. Capt George S. Ward, USAF, and three other USAF pilots occupied their overnight camp with six guards on 20 September 1970. Seats were used to transport the party across the struts they
encountered. Capt Walsh made an escape attempt at the third stream by diving from his boat and swimming underwater. When he arose to the surface, Capt Walsh was recaptured immediately. He was not punished for his attempted escape. (Location: III Corps).

D. A lack of complete and open communications made entertainment among all prisoners difficult. However, a semi-formal form of entertainment existed in the swapping of past experiences, discussion of future plans and the relating of stories from books read and movies seen. For the most part, entertainment programs were restricted to prisoners in the same room. Bridge and poker were played extensively. Checkers and chess and checker sets were constructed. Movies were occasionally shown by the Vietnamese, but they were generally propaganda. In the early part of 1970, a "drawing/painting" program was begun by the Vietnamese which gave the prisoners "mental delight."

Education was one thing the men felt could be gained from their time in captivity. A "Toastmaster's Club" was started, providing lessons in public speaking. Other educational subjects taught included engineering, mathematics, house construction, psychology, art, French, and Spanish. Some subjects were taught in a formal manner.

E. LtCol Thomas W. Sima, USAF, stated that he and his cellmates were frequently shackled with handcuffs similar to those used by U.S. police forces. LtCol Sima and other PWs learned how to loosen or remove these handcuffs, even with their hands behind their backs. They accomplished this by using a small sliver of bone to depress the spring and release the mechanism. Later, many PWs used bits of scrap metal to make "keys" which successfully opened handcuffs even when the security pin (an anti-tampering device) was engaged. CDR James P. Hall, USN, reported that he used such a "key" for four years. He kept it hidden in his crutch, which was never searched.
F 230002Z FEB 73
FY 1 FROM: 1ST OF ANDREW APE 76
TO: RULPH LCH. FORCE OPERATIONS UNIT.
INFO RUTH. LCH. AINTL. INTL.

THIS IS AN EXCESS NATIONAL FORCE MESSAGE (U).
ATTN: EXCESS PL AQD DUTY OFFICER.

SPECIAL REPORT: 00.

DEPARTMENT OF DDD.

RANK: LNC 05.

DESCRIPTION: FELL COBAR.

FAX: (1).

SUBJECT: NIGHT ODOMING (U).

LTC SIMA REPORTED THAT NIGHT BOMBING SEEMED TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN DUPLIQUATIONS, YIELDING MUCH MORE FREIGHTENED CIVILIAN VICTIMS. THEY AROSE FROM SCREAMING AND SCREAMING BY WHEN CIVILIAN RESISTED SOME DISTANCE AWAY. SIMA REPORTED OUR AIRCRAFT, ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, ATTACKED CIVILIANS ENTERED WITH ARMS. SCREAMING IN DIRT AND GRIMED-IN-FULLY AND MUCH TO THE DELIGHT OF US. PEP.

CLT

F7.13

UNKN

TWO
INFORMATION ON TREATMENT

The returnees have reported that treatment of the PWs in North Vietnam improved in September/October 1969. This improvement was not limited to a single camp but prevailed throughout the camp system. After late 1969 torture virtually ended, communications among the PWs increased, food improved in quantity and quality, and group living and extended periods outdoors became common for most PWs. Several returnees reported that for the first time they received mail and packages. Additionally, recreational activities, such as volleyball and ping pong, were initiated.

The returnees were never told the reason for this dramatic shift in policy. They, of course, speculate and offer several reasons why the North Vietnamese made a complete turnabout on the question of treatment. Although the full, behind-the-scenes details may never be known, a review of available information indicates the following actions were probably the main contributors to the treatment policy change:

a. U.S. policy shift regarding publicity on U.S. PWS.

(1) In May 1969 the United States reversed its previous policy regarding PWS and openly spoke out on the mistreatment of the men and the failure of the other side to adhere to the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

(a) As a result of this change in policy, many concerned citizens and groups began expressing their concern for the welfare of the prisoners. The massive public "letter campaigns" (encouraging citizens to write the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong) and similar expressions of concern follow the May 1969 public statements.

(b) In August 1969 the North Vietnamese released three PWS (LCDR Robert F. Frishmann, USN; Capt Wesley L. Rumble, USAF; and Seaman Douglas J. Hagedahl, USN). This seems to be the first indication resulting from the U.S. policy shift. LCDR Frishmann and Seaman Hagedahl were mentioned by name in the May press conference, and this may be a partial explanation why they were chosen for release. On 2 September 1969, LCDR Frishmann and Seaman Hagedahl held a press conference and discussed the mistreatment they and others received from the North Vietnamese.
b. Death of Ho Chi Minh.

(1) On 3 September 1969 Ho Chi Minh died.

(a) The change in North Vietnamese policy may have been an attempt to "bury the past" and to honor the memory of Ho Chi Minh by treating the PWS humanely.

(b) The previous mistreatment may have been specially ordered by Ho Chi Minh and been discontinued when other North Vietnamese took power after his death.

If the U.S. policy shift and the death of Ho Chi Minh were responsible for the improvement in treatment, the effect became noticeable rather slowly through late 1969.

The improved treatment was revealed in many ways. For example, camp officials told some prisoners that Seaman Hegdahl "slandered" them in his statement about mistreatment. At the Cu Loc PW Camp on the southwestern edge of Hanoi, the camp commander and several brutal guards were replaced. At the worst of the PW camps, the Ministry of National Defense (MND) -- known to the prisoners as "Alcatraz" -- treatment improved in October, and in November the prisoners were told they would not be punished for communicating. In December, "Alcatraz" was closed.

In December 1969 CAPT Jeremiah A. Denton, USN, was called to meet with "The Cat" (who was the highest ranking and most important North Vietnamese in close contact with the prisoners). "The Cat" (whose real name is unknown) told CAPT Denton that he was required to subject himself to self-criticism before "the people" for his failure to "properly apply the DRV humane treatment policy to the PWS."

After the policy change in late 1969, instances of mistreatment or torture became very infrequent and were limited to what the North Vietnamese considered to be serious breaches of camp rules, such as applying obscenities to the guards. Camp rule violations that were once considered very serious, such as communicating, went unpunished or were simply ignored.
This is a honeymating (formerly overseas receipt) Air Force message, releasable by Service Casualty Division G-4/C.

Regional AETC ATC Primary Honoring Action Officer:

Section I of the Honoring Report No. 83.

Category II personnel known by name and believed to be alive.

NAME: FISHER, JOA

Branch of Service: AF

Previous Duty Position: AV Aircraft/vehicle: EB-560

Date of last known status: 73 date qualifier: actual

Status of last known status: Good

Category II personnel known by name and believed to be alive.

NAME: FISHER, JOA

Branch of Service: AF

Previous Duty Position: Pilot Aircraft/vehicle: EB-560

Date of last known status: 73 date qualifier: actual

Status of last known status: Good

This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.
THIS IS A HOMECOMING (FORMERLY EGRESS RECAP) (USN) MESSAGE. MESSAGE RELEASABLE BY SERVICE CASUALTY ELEMENTS ONLY. FOR HOMECOMING ACTION OFFICERS ONLY. REFERENCE: SIRC-07CX-24000 (REVISED). DEBRIEFING REPORT NO. 1.04


STATUS: UNKNOWN DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: RINGSBORG BELIEVES HIS WAS SEEN IN A CHUTE.

B. NAME: DORIS HERB RANK: CAPT BRANCH OF SERVICE: USAF AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE: B-45 SOURCE OF INFO: SECOND HAND/TOLD LAST KNOWN STATUS:
UNKNOWN DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: MAJ. JACK BOMAR SAW 5 CHUTES DEPLOY = ONE OF WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN DORMYS. 1/LT JACK DAVIES SAW A COUPLE OF BODIES SLUMPED OVER SEATS IN THE AIRCRAFT = ONE OF WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN DORMYS. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: NEITHER BOMAR OR DAVIES IS CERTAIN OF WHAT THEY SAW.

C. NAME: DODD, JOHN F. RANK: MAJ BRANCH OF SERVICE: USAF SOURCE OF INFO: SECOND HAND/TOLD BY CAPT ALTON MEYER LAST KNOWN STATUS: UNKNOWN DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: CAPT, ALTON MEYER SAW DODD'S HELMET AND FLIGHT GEAR ON THE TRUCK THAT TOOK HIM(MEYER) TO HANOI AFTER HIS SHOOTDOWN.


BT
2533
ANNEXES
LCG 352

PAGE 2

0001010
The following names are confirmed to be prisoners held in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam). Most of them are confirmed by letters they wrote to their families which were sent via members of the peace movement. Others were announced by official North Vietnamese sources.

Joseph S. Abbott, Jr., Maj., FV 3057099, Alloway, N.J.
Everett Alvarz, Jr., Lt., 646124, Santa Clara, Cal.
Anthony Charles Andrews, Capt., FR 3146561, Chico, Calif.

Robert Baldwin, Capt., 53786, Kentucky

Thomas Joseph Barrett, Capt., FV 3120130, Lombard, Ill.
James Franklin Bell, Capt., 515977, Cumberland, Md.
Kile Day Berry, Capt., AO 3103302, Glendale, Ariz.

Richard Eugene Bested, Capt., FR 81276, Minnesota

Cole Black, L. Cpl., 594307, San Diego, Cal.
Robert Irvin Bliss, TV 3103220, Bangor, Maine
Ronald Glenn Bliss, Capt., FR 70537, Temple, Tex.
Richard Eugene Bolstad, Maj., FR 31278, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jack Williamson Boman, Lt. C., FV 2251452, Mesa, Ariz.
Ralph Thomas Browning, Capt., FR 70556, Orlando, Fla.
Edward Alan Brudno, Capt., 702052, Harrison, N.Y.

Michael Thomas Burns, Capt., FV 31009503, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa
Philip Neal Butler, Lt., 647390, La Jolla, Cal.
Ronald Edward Byrne, Lt. C., 27021A, Kokomo, Ind.
Burton Wayne Campbell, Capt., 70554, Anheur, Ohio
Allan Russell Carpenter, Lt., 657361, Springfield, Mass.
William Page Chapman, Maj., 072437, Bigton, Ohio
Fred Vann Chomsky, Lt. C., 45554A, Suffolk, Va.
Claude Douglas Clover, Capt., 605476, San Diego, Cal.
Charles David Stackhouse, Lt., 667954, Lemoore, Cal.
Hugh Allen Stafford, L. Cdr., 614922, Cambridge, Md.
Thomas James Sterling, Maj., FR 45475, Fort Walton Beach, Fla.
Theodore Gerhard Stier, Lt., 669500, San Diego, Cal.
Robert L. Stimm, Maj., FN 303619, Foster City, Cal.
James Bond Stockdale, Capt., 485624, Corona, Cal.
Richard Allen Stratton, L. Cdr., 602007, Hanford, Cal.
Richard George Tangeman, Lt., 669370, Sanford, Fla.
Charles H. Tanner, L. Cdr., 503073, Covington, Tenn.
Ross Randle Terry, L. Cdr., 622502, Lake Jackson, Tex.
Leo Keith Thorsness, Maj., FN 3025937, Sioux Falls, S.D.
Loren Harvey Torkelson, Capt., FN 3155656, Crosby, N.D.
William Michael Tschudy, Lt., 660401, Virginia Beach, Va.
Gerald Santo Venanzi, Capt., FN 317307, Trenton, N.J.
Raymond Arthur Vohden, L. Cdr., 566702, Memphis, Tenn.
Donald Glenn Waltman, Maj., FR 53095, Kellogg, Idaho
Ronald John Webb, Capt., FR 72820, New Jersey
Norman Louross Wells, Maj., FN 3037333, Goldsboro, N.C.
Walter Eugene Wilbur, Ccr., 539459, Virginia Beach, Va.
Lewis Irving Williams, Jr., Lt. Jg., 694463, Tampa, Fla.
Glenn Hubert Wilson, Maj., FR 54267, San Antonio, Tex.
Robert Deane Woods, Lt., 632730, Garden City, Mo.
Lawrence D. Writer, Capt., FN 3156909, Olympia, Wash.
James Pauls Young, Maj., FR 46611, family currently living in B.

The following are confirmed as being dead by the North Vietnamese:

Terry Arden Dennison, L. Cdr., 625395, California
Ward Kent Dodge, Lt. C., 43924, Colorado
E. Jr. S. Harms, Lt. C., 48577, California
Donald H. Singer, Lt. C., 2220322, Florida
Ernest Albert Stamm, Ccr., 534755, Florida

The following are not being held in North Vietnam and cannot be
confined:

Gilliland Compton, Lt. C., 20361
Richard Hubba
John D. Pence, III, L. Ccr., 613062
SUBJECT: Details of Enemy Prisoner of War List

1. This report is the third of its kind and is compiled for the purposes of forward notification as of (date) January 1773.

2. Fifty-six personnel listed by WP as missing or captured may be dead. A breakdown shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIVILIANS</th>
<th>MILITARY</th>
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This type of information generally falls into one of three categories:

a. Probable or dead. This category includes all personnel who are definitely dead or who are listed as dead in the previous debriefing summary reports.

b. Uncertain or conflicting information that an individual is alive. This category includes all personnel who are known to be alive but who are not listed in the previous debriefing summary reports.

c. First-hand or reliable information that an individual is alive. This category includes all personnel who are known to be alive, whether or not they are listed in the previous debriefing summary reports. Details on the additional personnel who may be dead are provided in enclosure 1.

3. A total of five individuals were identified in the previous debriefing summary reports as WP personnel who may be dead. There is no change to the previous reports.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4

Orig - Addressees
NSC F-83-1184 9/27/93; DOD T-93/54554 10/2/93

Coord Cy
DI-GG s/b

DT-592 (2 Cyb)
...Regarding the court, several of the prisoners were
released from them and on July 15th, at the street
of Hanoi, which involved a group of about 10-20
men. The men were gathered into two columns, each ran hand-
cuffed to the person at his side. The streets were crowded
with people, and as the march progressed, the crowd became
violent and began throwing rocks, bottles and stones. The
men were exited, spat upon and forcibly made to how by the
accompanying guards. The situation soon became dangerous
and the guards reacted violently. The group had almost reached
their destination at the Workers' Stadium (about one mile west
of Ha Lo Prison) and literally had to force themselves inside
to avoid being killed by the crowd. Once inside the empty
stadium, the men, badly beaten and bruised, were regimented
and returned to their camps.

LCDR William L. Shankel, USN, while at the Cu Loc Prison
in March 1966, was shown examples of autobiographies written
by other YIs and was directed to prepare his own autobiography.
He refused and was taken to an isolation cell, where he was
placed in a portable iron-framed and handcuffed. He was then
in this condition, denied both food and water, for seven days.
Finally his thirst became unbearable and he consented to
write the autobiography. Although filled with half-truths
and fabrications, it was readily accepted by his interrogator.

LCDR Bradley E. Smith, USN, arrived at Ha Lo Prison on
31 March 1966, was seated on a stool and was read the camp
regulations. There were several interrogation sessions
throughout the night but he refused to answer any questions
of a military nature. The questioning continued for four days,
and although no force was applied, LCDR Smith was denied both
food and water and was forced to relieve himself in his flight
suit. He was not permitted to sleep and his physical condition
deteriorated. On the fifth day, the camp commander became
annoyed with his lack of cooperation. Ropes were tied around
LCDR Smith's wrists and legs. He was forced into a jackknife
position on the floor, and the ropes were tightened. After
about three hours, he could no longer endure the treatment
and consented to sign a statement admitting to be a "war
criminal."
LCDR John Heilig, USN, in describing his internment at the thermal power plant in 1967, nicknamed "Cape Dirty Bird," comments that medical treatment was virtually nonexistent. He developed a sore on his wrist from wearing dirty, rusty handcuffs every day. Then he showed the sore to the guards, his hands were tied, and over the infection. Although it was small at first, LCdr Heilig's room was completely sealed day and night, and the room was infected with fleas. There was inadequate light in the room, poor bathing conditions and complete lack of ventilation. LCdr Heilig communicated regularly with CAPT J. L. Coffee, USN. Although never actually caught, he was suspected of communicating and was taken to another room where his legs were put in irons and his arms were cuffed behind his back. He was instructed to write a confession about his communicating with CAPT Coffee, but after several days the frustrated camp commander gave up his efforts to obtain the statement, and LCdr Heilig was returned to his regular cell.

5. Other items of interest, discussed in enclosure 2, are as follows:

   a. The released Canadian national reports some U.S. PWs are "pro-communist" and do not want to return.

   b. Some U.S. PWs participated in a special school to teach English to about 40 North Vietnamese.

   c. Additional information has been developed regarding U.S. PWs captured in South Vietnam who are in the Hanoi area.

   d. Returnees report that Capt. T. N. Hoc, USAF, should be in the next release group because of his illness.

   e. Capt. J. A. Denton, USN, discusses camp policies established by Senior Ranking Officers (SROs) from mid-October 1965 until release.

2 Enclosures
  1. Information on Personnel Who May Be Interested
  2. Other Subjects of Interest
I. D. Appley (Lt Col, USAF)

Lt Col Richard H. Brumley, USAF, reported information from Maj. William F. Austin, USAF, who is expected to be returned in a later increment. Maj. Austin was Lt Col Appley's co-pilot and stated that he believed Lt Col Appley did not eject successfully from their F-4C shot down on 7 October 1967.

J. A. Branch (Maj, USAF)

Capt T. J. Barrett, USAF, was a wingman on the 4 September 1963 mission when the F-4C carrying Maj Branch and Capt Jewell was shot down. He observed their aircraft fly into a hill. Capt Barrett does not feel that they survived the crash.

R. M. Jewell (Capt, USAF)

Several returns have reported that Capt Lorcy H. Stutz, USAF, has information on the death of his co-pilot Lt Col Gregory. Both pilots ejected successfully from their F-4C on 2 December 1963 and established voice contact with each other. Capt Stutz subsequently heard a crash and believed that Lt Col Gregory landed in a tree. Capt Stutz was captured and placed in a truck where he partially saw but could not identify an unconscious man. The North Vietnamese later told Capt Stutz that Lt Col Gregory died of internal injuries when he fell from a tree. Then Capt Stutz is returned in a later incremental release, it is expected that he will confirm this information.
F. R. Goodrich (Maj, USAF)

Several returnees have related information on the death of Maj Goodrich, as provided to them by Capt John W. Clark, USAF, who is to be returned in a future increment of release. Capt Clark stated that Maj Goodrich sustained injuries when the RF-4 aircraft in which they both flew was hit over North Vietnam on 12 March 1967. Maj Goodrich appeared to be unconscious in the aircraft when Capt Clark ejected. Since the aircraft was already at a low altitude, Capt Clark believes that there was not sufficient time for Maj Goodrich to eject before the aircraft crashed.

D. L. King (Lt Col, USAF)
F. D. Ralston (Capt, USAF)

While being interrogated shortly after capture Capt John L. Borling, USAF, was shown a list of personnel captured between November 1965 and June 1966. Lt Col King and Capt Ralston, who were shot down over North Vietnam in their F-4C on 14 May 1966, did not appear on this list. Because of this, Capt Borling believed these men were dead.

C. R. Nobert, (Capt, USAF)

Among the six men who were the crew of an EB-66C shot down over North Vietnam on 20 July 1966, Capt Nobert was the only man not acknowledged as a POW by the North Vietnamese. One member of this crew, returnee Maj Glendon W. Perkins, USAF, reports that Capt Nobert is probably dead. A North Vietnamese officer told the 5 men who were captured that although Capt Nobert parachuted to the ground, he died within a few hours from burns suffered...
Another returnee reported similar information which he obtained from a member of Capt. Robert's crew.

SSgt Roy Hadden, Jr., USAF, reported information on the 20 Dec 1967 shot-down of his B-52 aircraft which returned to Capt. Paul and Capt. Spencer. The North Vietnamese have announced through Radio Hanoi that both of these men are dead. SSgt Hadden stated that he did not see or hear Capt. Spencer eject from the aircraft prior to its crash. Then SSgt Hadden left the aircraft, Capt. Paul was still on board, but had blown open the escape hatch. Capt. Paul was heard to shout, "Oh my God, I'm bleeding all over!"

Capt. John H. Nasmyth, USAF, reported that Capt. Salazarulo died in the crash of their B-52 aircraft on 4 September 1966. Prior to Capt. Nasmyth's report from the crash area, his captors said that the remains of a body had been found in the aircraft.

Returnee LCdr Bradley K. Smith, USAF, reported second-hand information from Capt. Gary R. Sigler, USAF, relating to Lt Col Stephenson. Capt. Sigler, who is expected to be returned in a later increment, stated that his aircraft crashed into a tree and that he believed his pilot, Lt Col Stephenson, died in the crash of their B-52 on 29 April 1967.

C. A. Paul (1st Lt, USAF)
W. R. Spencer (Capt, USAF)
R. P. Salazarulo (Capt, USAF)
M. L. Stephenson (Lt Col, USAF)
J. H. Toogoo (LT, USAF)
R. C. Victor (Lt Col., USAF)

To the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

I am writing in regard to the incident involving a U.S. Air Force pilot who was shot down and captured by the Viet Cong.

I am, therefore, reporting that the pilot, Capt. Allen C. Brady, USAF, who was captured and held for 22 days, has been rescued and is now in the custody of the United States military.

W. F. Yarbrough (CDR, USN)

CDR James J. Hutton, USN, has provided information from the pilot's parents that the pilot was held by the Viet Cong for 22 days and was rescued on 20 January 1967.

I have reviewed this information and have determined it to be accurate.

H. J. Pospiljevac (Capt., USAF)

CDR R. M. Shumaker, USN, has provided information that the pilot, Capt. Pospiljevac, was captured by the Viet Cong on 10 January 1972 and was released on 20 January 1972.

I have reviewed this information and have determined it to be accurate.

M. J. Pospiljevac

This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.

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DECLASSIFIED
Several returnees have stated that they heard a recording of CDR Griffin speaking at a press conference nearly every day shortly after their return on 19 May 1967. In the recording he was heard to give his name, rank, and service number. The returnees reported that CDR Griffin was known to have been injured, although the extent of his injuries was not known. It was further reported that CDR Griffin never appeared in the North Vietnamese press system. The North Vietnamese had officially stated that CDR Griffin died on 21 May 1967.

The returnees also reported that a recording of LCDR Walters at the press conference with CDR Griffin. Returnees had no information to indicate that LCDR Walters was in the camp system. The North Vietnamese claim that LCDR Walters died on 20 May 1967.

Lt Col Grubb was shot down in an F-101 on 25 January 1966.
G. T. Peroberton (Col, USAF)

Lt Col Grubh, though the voice had no identifying information. LCDR Breedlove stated that Lt Col Grubh never appeared in the North Vietnamese prison system and was presumed to have been killed on shootdown. The North Vietnamese stated that Lt Col Grubh died on 4 February 1966.

Col Samuel R. Johnson, USAF, reported that he had received the name "Peroberton" through the P-40 communication system, but that the name was "skeptical in e. no one could confirm that the man had been seen alive in a P-40 camp. "Peroberton" spoke to Col G. T. Peroberton who was shot down in an F-105F on 23 July 1966. The North Vietnamese state that he died the following day.

Several returnees reported second-hand information from CDR Arvin R. Chauncey, USA, relating to CAPT Smith. CDR Chauncey, who is expected to return in a later increment, stated that during his interrogation the North Vietnamese showed him CAPT Smith's hair and inferred that CAPT Smith was dead, as a result of the shootdown of his A-4C on 20 May 1967. CDR Chauncey felt that CAPT Smith was alive on the ground and that the alleged circumstances of death were very suspicious.
R. B. Proctor (Col, USAF)

The information you requested is not available in this document.

S. H. Dimond (Capt, USAF)

Retuned Maj. H. L. M. reported it was a surprise attack. Capt. Dimond was aboard the aircraft and confirmed that several holes were shot into the aircraft by small arms fire. He says he is not sure if it was in a bomb run.

B. C. Doct (Capt, USAF)

One machine gun was reported by Col. Donald R. Perry, who is due to take a leave in the back seat. Capt. Doct, shot by a North Vietnamese, followed the location of their F-106 on 2 March 1968. Col. Perry did not witness the shooting, but believes that the incident occurred as reported.

R. D. Trier (Maj, USAF)

Returned Lt. Col. J. J. USAF, says that his last contact with Maj. Trier was the voice message before departure from their F-106 on 2 December 1968. Maj. Trier departed the aircraft intact. Lt. Col. Mitchell, the pilot, did not see Maj. Trier's aircraft but heard an exchange of gunfire before his own aircraft. The next day, Lt. Col. Mitchell was told by the North Vietnamese that his crew member was killed resisting capture.
Several prisoners have reported that Capt Van Dyke was captured after evading approximately 30 days following the 19 September 1968 shootdown of his F-4D. His condition was very poor, with severe dysentery, and he died shortly thereafter. Capt Arthur W. Hoffson, USAF, who is due to be released in a later transfer, is believed to have had close contact with Capt Van Dyke.

D. I. Williamson (Lt Col, USAF)

Capt Charles G. Ford, USAF, reported layout information that Lt Col Williamson was observed on the ground after the shootdown of his F-100D on 7 July 1965. However, other pilots (not further identified) saw him being killed.

R. H. Young (Capt, USA)

Capt Young was captured in Cambodia on 2 May 1970 following the crash of his UH-1N. Returnee Capt D. J. Marslowski, USA, a crewchief, was a witness to Capt Young's death on 17 November 1973. Capt Young suffered from shell disorders, which went unattended by prison officials. The Provisional Revolutionary Government has confirmed this date of death.
a. Capt. O. Cayer, the released French national, reported that the 3 men he described as "the three most important" were later identified as a group of 12 men, eight of whom were non-communist and allegedly did not want to return to the United States. The 3 criminals further stated that the 12 men had collaborated and had received special treatment. Cayer observed that these eight, which had joined his group, had been segregated for their protection. Capt. C. W. Whalen, Jr., Capt. John L. Young, U.S.N., and Capt. Robert P. Flack, U.S.N., are among the eight. These individuals are on the list, and it is suspected that they are to be released. Available details are provided in Appendix A.

b. Capt. Edwin H. Lowery, USAF, reported that he left Ha Lo Prison in January 1973 for a special assignment as an English instructor for North Vietnamese POWs. The proposal was made by the North Vietnamese to improve communications between the POWs and their guards, thus eliminating mistranslations due to misunderstanding. The proposal was approved by the "New Day" rank structure. The facility, nicknamed "the Country," is located in Saigon about 25 miles west of Ha Noi. It has not yet been identified in photography. The Country consists of four buildings not enclosed by walls. Security was provided only by guards. Ten U.S. POWs were detained there as English instructors for 40 Vietnamese who reportedly already had a good command of English. Maj. Edward W. Miller, USAF; Capt. Walter Millet, U.S.N.; and Capt. Lynn Gauthier, USAF, were also identified as instructors at this camp.

c. Capt. Marc O. Cayer also reported that on 28 January 1973 he and a group of prisoners captured in South Vietnam had been moved from a camp near Thu Ly, 7 miles south of Ha Noi, to Ha Lo Prison. He surmised that Ha Lo was the collection point for the next group of prisoners to be released. In the group with him in Ha Lo were U.S. military and civilian personnel and foreign nationals captured in South Vietnam. All are on the lists to be returned.

This confirms information in a previous debriefing.

Summary Report that the prisoners captured in northern areas
of North Vietnam were still in North Vietnam and probably will be released soon.

Among the prisoners reported at N. Lo were:

J.V. DiBernardo (Capt, USA)  
Reportedly developing a list of names (along with Kelly Can) to account for the personnel the group has known.

T.L. Gay (Sgt, USA)  
Once held with the acknowledged prisoners in camps in North Vietnam, he dropped from sight after early 1971. He was apparently moved in with the prisoners from South Vietnam and kept segregated from the other prisoners in North Vietnam.

P.J. Thompson (Capt, USA)  
The longest-held military prisoner (25 March 1964).

d. Maj H.W. Jones, USAR, and several other returnees have reported on Capt Thomas Nelson Joe, USAR, having back and kidney problems. Maj Jones stated that Capt Joe "should be gotten out of N. V. as soon as possible," because he had internal injuries, pain in his back and has passed blood with his urine. Maj Jones believes that the problem is due to a kidney injury and suggests that Capt Joe's release be requested with the next increment of returnees.

e. Camp policies established by Capt J.A. Denton, USA, and other senior ranking officers (SRGs) were developed to specifically meet the circumstances confronting the prisoners and can be grouped into three distinct time frames (available details are provided in Appendix B).

Prior to mid-October 1965 (pre-torture phase)  
Policies were standard Code of Conduct type and dissemination of further guidance was relatively unimportant due to the lack of pressure by the Vietnamese.
October 1968 - Release (post-torture phase)

When the Vietnamese halted post torture and agreed to let the prisoners follow the rules of contact, it was possible to (a) implement a strong policy against the accepting special treatment (b) organize the 4th Allied Task Team to establish a cohesive PV structure.
IMMEDIATE

D 210300Z FEB 73
FM CONUSMACV//JCR
TO JCR//MACV
RUEKJCS//DIA//D1-6 WASH DC
RUEFNQ//AIR FORCE OPERATIONS CENTER WASH DC
RUEADH//DA AND DAV//HP WASH DC
RUEOLHU//CMNAVINT//WASH DC
RUEFNQ//7602 AIRENTL GP AND INAFB FT BELVOIR VA
RUEADH//DA//DA//SC WASH DC
RUEOKHA//COR USAINTC FT HOLLABIRD, MD
RUEOKJFA//NAVY LP WASH DC
RUTEFJA//AFHPC//RPMG RANDOLPH AFB, TEXAS
RUHERE//JCR//KPD, THAI
INFO RUHE//SECSTATE LASH DC
RUEHGM//AM EMBASSY OTTAWA
RUFJFS//AM EMBASSY VIENITIAN
RUFJFO//AM EMBASSY PHNOM PENH
RUFNPS//US DEL FRANCE
RHMIAAA//JHRC CLARK LFB, PI
ZEN/OSD//CONUSMACV
BY

SECTION 1 OF 3

SUBJECT: HOMECOMING: DEBRIEFING OF CANADIAN RELEASEE, CAYEN, MARC ODILON
REF: AMEMR SAIGON 181330HZ FEB 73, CANADIAN RETURNEE CAYEN (NOTAL)
1. REF STATED THAT MACV IS PREPARING A FULL REPORT OF SUBJECT DEBRIEFING.
2. THIS MSG IS NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THIS REPORT.

QUOTE
SUBJECT: DEBRIEFING OF MARC ODILON CAYEN
ON 18 FEBRUARY 1973, A DEBRIEFING WAS CONDUCTED IN ROOM 206, UNITED STATES EMBASSY, SAIGON, RVN, OF MARC ODILON CAYEN, A CANADIAN CITIZEN CAPTURED BY COMMUNIST FORCES IN
HUÉ, RVN, ON 1 FEBRUARY 1968, AND SUBSEQUENTLY HELD PRISONER IN BOTH THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM UNTIL HE WAS RELEASED IN HANOI ON 13 FEBRUARY 1973. THE DEPRIVATION CONSIDERED AT 1115 HOURS AND WAS TERMINATED AT 1615 HOURS WITH A BREAK FOR LUNCH FROM 1305 TO 1515. THE DEPRIVATION WAS CONDUCTED IN ENGLISH BY CAPTAIN ROBERT C. COPPER AND SPECIAL AGENT ARNOLD V. TROMBLEY, SAIGON FIELD OFFICE, 525TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, 525TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP. ALSO PRESENT WERE WILLIAM F. EATON, POLITICAL/MILITARY SECTION, UNITED STATES EMBASSY, LIEUTENANT COMMANDER MICHAEL DREW, JOINT CASUALTY RESOLUTION CENTER, UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND, VIETNAM, AND ANDRE SIMARD OF THE CANADIAN EMBASSY, SAIGON.

ON 1 FEBRUARY 1968, CAYER AND GARY LAURENCE DAVES, A U.S. CIVILIAN, WERE CAPTURED IN HUE, RVN AND HELD AT A HOSPITAL IN HUE UNTIL THE HOURS OF DARKNESS. AT APPROXIMATELY 1930 HOURS, CAYER AND DAVES WERE MARCHED FOR APPROXIMATELY TWO OR THREE HOURS STOPPING AT A HOUSE OUTSIDE OF HUE WHERE THEY REMAINED FOR THE NEXT TWO OR THREE DAYS. ON THE FOURTH DAY OF CAPTURE, THEY WERE MARCHED TO A JUNGLE CAMP, ABOUET ONE DAY MARCH FROM HUE, WHERE APPROXIMATELY NINETY-ONE OTHER PRISONERS WERE BEING HELD, ON OR ABOUT 19/02 FEBRUARY, ALL OF THE PRISONERS, EXCEPT THOMAS RUSHTON, U.S. CIVILIAN, RUSSELL J. PAGE, U.S. CIVILIAN AND TWO OTHER UNIDENTIFIED PRISONERS, DEPARTED THIS LOCATION ON FOOT, AFTER WALKING FOR TWO OR THREE DAYS, TWO OF THE PRISONERS (E-5 ROBERT E. HAYFURST, U.S. ARMY AND E-5 EDWARD C. DIERLING, U.S. ARMY ESCAPED CAPTIVITY.


THE GROUP DEPARTED ONCE AGAIN ON ABOUT 13 MARCH, LEAVING PHILIP W. MANNARD, U.S. CIVILIAN, E-6 DONALD J. RANDER, U.S. ARMY, O-2 DIBERNARDO AND ONE UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL.
SECTION 2 OF 3

VIETNAMESE NEWS SERVICE, WAS ALSO BEING HELD IN THE MILITARY DETENTION FACILITY. NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO EXPAND OR EXPLOIT THIS INFORMATION.

FROM THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY PHOTOGRAPH BOOK PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING IN ACTION - PERSONNEL IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, CAYER IDENTIFIED C-4 JOHN ARTHUR YOUNG, US ARMY, AS BEING ONE OF TWO INDIVIDUALS THAT HAD BEEN M轻松 AND WAS BEING DETAINED IN THE SHACK THAT WAS UTILIZED AS A Dispensary.

CAYER STATED THAT BECAUSE OF CERTAIN INCIDENTS WHICH OCCURRED AT THIS CAMP SITE, ROBERT F. OLSON "SHOULD NOT BE TRUSTED IN A SENSITIVE POSITION WITH THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT IN DELIQUENT DEBT CASE, CAYER STATED THAT OLSIN WAS CAUGHT STEALING CIGARETTES FROM THE TWO BUILDINGS HE BELIEVED THAT CAYER COLLABORATED AND PASSED INFORMATION TO ENEMY INTERPRETERS CONCERNING HENGERSON'S SON, WHO WAS BOUNCED IN THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM, AND THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM COMMANDOS WHO HAD DISCUSSED WITH HIM PLANS TO ESCAPE. IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRIOR GUIDANCE, NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO EXPLOIT THIS INFORMATION.

CAYER RECOMMENDED THAT RICHARD E. SPAULDING BE CONTACTED, UPON HIS RELEASE, FOR DETAILED DATA ON PERSONNEL, TIMES AND EVENTS CONCERNING "BA CAO" DETENTION SITE.

ON 3 JULY 1968, THE SIXTEEN PRISONERS HELD IN THE CIVILIAN DETENTION FACILITY DEPARTED "BA CAO" TRAVELING TWO DAYS BY FOOT AND TWO DAYS BY TRUCK ARRIVING ON ABOUT 7 JULY AT A CAMP SITE KNOWN AS "CAMP 77". ADDITIONALLY THREE PRISONERS, WHO WERE LATER IDENTIFIED TO CAYER AS 6-3 FLOYD JAMES THOMPSON, US ARMY, A-9 BENJAMIN HARRISON PURCELL, US ARMY AND G-3 THEODORE WILLIAM GOSTAS, US ARMY, FOLLOWED HIS GROUP TO "CAMP 77" BY JEEP.

"CAMP 77" CONSISTED OF THREE BUILDINGS KNOWN TO THE PRISONERS AS "SECTIONS" A, B AND C. "SECTION" A WAS A LARGE LONG BUILDING WHILE "SECTION" B AND C WERE SMALLER, ORIGINALLY, CAYER, ALONG WITH THE MILITARY AND SOME OF THE CIVILIAN PRISONERS, WERE HELD IN INDIVIDUAL ROOMS IN "SECTION" A, WHILE FORMER PACIFIC ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WERE KEPT IN THE DOUBLE OCCUPANCY ROOMS OF "SECTION" B. IT WAS BELIEVED THAT "SECTION" C HELD STILL ANOTHER GROUP OF AMERICAN PRISONERS, THE PRISONERS FROM CAYER'S GROUP REPORTED HEARING ENGLISH SPEAKING VOICES AND ON OCCASION SEEING UNIDENTIFIED CAUCASIAN PRISONERS IN "SECTION" C. IN FACT, CAYER SAW AND UNIDENTIFIED LARGE CAUCASIAN MALE PRISONER SLEEPING THE FLOOR OUTSIDE ROOM 20, "SECTION" C. THE PRISONERS WERE MADE TO CHANGE ROOMS AND BUILDINGS FREQUENTLY AND CAYER SPENT HIS LAST FEW MONTHS AT "CAMP 77" IN "SECTION" C.

AFTER BEING AT "CAMP 77" FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, PHILIP W. HANLARD REJOINED THE GROUP AND WAS PUT INTO ISOLATION IN "SECTION" A. BY PASSING MESSAGES, CAYER LEARNED THAT 0-5 THEODORE WILSON GUY, US AIR FORCE, WAS BEING HELD AT "CAMP 77". FURTHER, CAYER SAW, ON OCCASION, A PRISONER KNOWN AS "EUWEE" (PHONETIC) WHO OCCUPIED THE ROOM NEXT TO HANLARD. THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS ALLEGEDLY AND AMERICAN AVIATOR WHO HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM HANOI AFTER BEING
CAUGHT COMMUNICATING WITH OTHER PRISONERS, WHILE CAYER CANNOT FURTHER IDENTIFY THIS INDIVIDUAL, HE IS POSSIBLY REFERRING TO A-4 KENNETH RAYMOND CUMBY, USAIR FORCE, WHO'S FAC AIRCRAFT WAS DOWNED ON 9 JULY 1967. RECORDS INDICATE THAT HUGHES WAS DETAINED IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA AS CAYER. CAYER STATED THAT HE SAW LEAVING "CAMP 77", HE NEVER SAW THIS INDIVIDUAL AGAIN, BUT THAT MANARD, WHEN RETURNED TO US CONTROL, WOULD BE ABLE TO FURTHER IDENTIFY THIS INDIVIDUAL.

WHILE HELD IN "SECTION" C, CAYER CAME INTO CONTACT WITH AN INDIVIDUAL HE BELIEVES TO BE E-4 F. C. CUS, US MARINE CORP. THIS INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED HIMSELF TO THE OTHER PRISONERS AS "FRANK JONES". HOWEVER, WHEN HE SIGNED HIS NAME, HE SIGNED AS FRANK CIUS, OR A NAME VERY SIMILAR, ALSO, WHILE IN "SECTION" C, CAYER SPOKE WITH HERNANDO DIESTL, A CITIZEN OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, WHO WAS BEING DETAINED IN THE ROOM NEXT TO HIS, WHILE CAYER NEVER SAW THIS INDIVIDUAL, HE LEARNED FROM THEIR CONVERSATIONS THAT DIETL WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF FIVE GERMAN NATIONALS WHO WERE CAPTURED IN HUE DURING THE 1968 TET OFFENSIVE. DIETL STATED THAT THREE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP – ONE GIRL AND TWO BOYS – HAD DIED IN CAPTIVITY WHILE IN THE JUNGLE AND THAT THE ONLY OTHER SURVIVING MEMBER OF THE GROUP, HONIKA SCHWING, WAS BEING HELD IN "CAMP 84", ALSO, DIETL RELAYED TO CAYER THAT A CAMP WHERE TWO OF THE THREE GERMANS HAD DIED ALSO SERVED AS A DETENTION AREA FOR 21 AMERICAN PRISONERS. ONE OF THESE PRISONERS, A US ARMY DOCTOR, B-3 FLOYD HAROLD KUSHNER, HAD DEFIED THE VIET CONG AND NORTH VIETNAMESE GUARDS TIME AND AGAIN BY RESPONDING TO CALLS FOR HELP FROM THE GERMAN GROUP. HE WOULD CLIMB OVER A WALL WHICH SEPARATED THE TWO GROUPS AND ADMINISTER MEDICAL AIDS TO MEMBERS OF THE GROUP. DIETL FURTHER STATED THAT WHEN HE AND SCHWING DEPARTED THIS CAMP, ONLY 14 AMERICANS WERE STILL LIVING, FIVE HAD DIED OF CAUSES UNKNOWN TO DIETL, AND TWO HAD BEEN SHOT TO DEATH. CAYER COULD PROVIDE NO FURTHER DETAILS.

IN JUNE 1971, THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WERE RELOCATED TO A CAMP SITE APPROXIMATELY 75-80 KILOMETERS FROM HANOI KNOWN AS PHU LY: STARK, HENDERSON, THOMPSON, BOLOGOT, RISHTON, DAVIES, ADKINS, HAOUA, SPAULDING, PASE, OLSON, MEYER, CIUS AND CAYER. SHORTLY BEFORE ARRIVING AT THE CAMP SITE, THE GROUP OBSERVED A ROAD MARKER WHICH READ "PHU LY = 9 KILOMETERS". ON 1 OCTOBER 1971, THOMPSON, MEYER AND ADKINS ESCAPED, HOWEVER, ALL THREE WERE RECAPTURED

ST Ew 362

PAGE 3
V/C/CM/LY183

ACTION DIA(CO)
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(REP)

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ZY
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FM COMUSMACV//JCR
TO RHOMX/CINCPAC
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RUEFHO/D/AR FORCE OPERATIONS CENTER WASH DC
RUEADNH/DA AND DAMI/DDO/HP WASH DC
RUEOLKH/CORNAVINTCOM WASH DC
RUEFHO/D/7682 LIRINTEL GP AND JHAFB FT BELVOIR, VA
RUEADNH/DA/DAAG/PSC WASH DC
RUEOLKH/COM RF ASNTC FT HOBORIIK, MD
RUEQFQ/NAVCOPOS WASH DC
RUEBFJ/A/F/HC/OTP NG RANDOLPH AFB, TEXAS
RUNITAS/JCR NKP, THAI
INFO RUEH/SECSTATE WASH DC
RUEHOT/HK EMBASSY OTTAWA
RUEHMS/HK EMBASSY VIENNA
RUEHSO/HK EMBASSY PHNOM PENS
RUFNPS/US DEL FRANCE
RMHIAA/JHRC CLARK AFB, PI
ZEN/OSD//COMUSMACV

DT

FINAL SECTION OF 3

WITHIN TWO DAYS, DURING THE REMAINDER OF HIS STAY AT
PHU LY, CAYER NEVER SAW ANY HEARD OF ANY OTHER PRISONERS.
ON 28 JANUARY 1973, CAYER AND HIS ENTIRE GROUP WERE RELOCATED
TO THE "RHANOI HILTON", THIS WAS APPARENTLY THE COLLECTION
POINT FOR THE NEXT GROUP OF PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED. WHEN
CAYER WAS RELEASED, THIS GROUP NUMBERED 192 PERSONS,
CAYER COULD THINK OF NO ONE THAT HE HAD SEEN DURING HIS
CONFINEMENT WHO WAS NOT IN THIS GROUP OF 192 EXCEPT
THOMAS W. RAUSDOLL, THE INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFIED BY CAYER AS
"EUWEE"; AND THE INDIVIDUAL SEEN SWEEPING THE FLOOR OUT-
SIDE OF ROOM 20, "SECTION" C, "CAMP 77"; E-5 HAYHURST AND
E-5 DIERLING, WHO ESCAPED; SANDRA JOHNSON AND MARJORIE

PAGE 1
NELSON.

CAVANI

IDENTIFIED NELSON BY NAME OR BY PHOTOGRAPH, THE

FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AS BEING AMONG THE 102 AWAITING

RELEASE: E=5 JON R. CAVANI, US ARMY, E=4 ROBERT PRESTON

CHENOWETH, US ARMY, E=4 ROBERT A. WEAVER, US CIVILIAN, NO

ROY E. SPENCER, US ARMY AND MICHAEL DENNIS

DENNIS A US CIVILIAN, ADDITIONALLY, HE STATED HE HAD BEEN

PERSONS WHO RESEMBLED THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF E=4 ROBERT LEWIS III,

US ARMY AND E=5 WILLIAM JAMES BRASHEAR, US AIR FORCE IN

THE GROUP OF 102, BUT HE WAS NOT AT ALL POSITIVE ABOUT

THESE IDENTIFICATIONS.

FROM SPEAKING WITH E=5 JON R. CAVANI, CAYER LEARNED

THAT CAVANI HAD BEEN HELD WITH A GROUP OF 12 PRISONERS,

EIGHT OF WHOM WERE PRO-COMMUNIST AND DID NOT WISH TO

RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES. CAVANI STATED THAT WHILE

HE WAS NOT ONE OF THE "PRO-COMMUNIST", HE HAD BEEN WITH

THIS GROUP MOST OF THE TIME OF THEIR CONFINEMENT AND THAT

THEY HAD "COLLABORATED AND HAD RECEIVED SPECIAL TREATMENT".

CAVANI, WHO OBSERVED THAT THIS GROUP OF EIGHT WERE SEGREGATED

"FOR THEIR PROTECTION FROM THE OTHER PRISONER", IDENTIFIED

E=3 KING DAVID CAYFORD, JR., E=4 JOHN ARTHUR YOUNG AND E=4

ROBERT PRESTON CHENOWETH AS BEING MEMBERS OF THIS SO-CALLED

"PRO-COMMUNIST" GROUP OF EIGHT. OTHER THAN THE ROUTINE

IDENTIFICATION OF PRISONERS, NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO EXPAND

UPON OR EXPLAIN THIS INFORMATION.

BENGE RELAYED TO CAYER THAT HE HAD BEEN WITH TWO OTHER US

NATIONALS, BETTY ANN OLSON AND HENRY FLORENTINE BLOOD, WHO

HAD DIED IN THE JUNGLES.

CAVANI IDENTIFIED THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS AS BEING IN

NEED OF MEDICAL ATTENTION:

SCHWAN (WEAK HEART)

ANDERSON (BAD STOMACH, PROBABLY BLEEDING ULCERS)

PURCELL (GENERALLY POOR HEALTH)

ADKINS (LUNG TROUBLE)

MANHARDT (STOMACH TROUBLE)

GOSTAS (IN GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION, BUT IN NEED OF PSYCHIATRIC

CARE)

WHILE AT THE "HANOI HILTON", E=5 GUY AND E=2 DIBERNARDO

WERE COMPILING A LIST OF PERSONS HELD AS PRISONERS, MISSING

OR DEAD, IN AN ATTEMPT TO HELP ACCOUNT FOR OTHER FREE WORLD

PERSONNEL. CAYER HAD NO INDICATION WHETHER OR NOT THE

COMMUNIST WOULD ALLOW HIM TO BRING THE LIST OUT.

BT E=152
PAGE 2

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This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.
ACTION
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RUDOFIA/CHC (AOR)
RUDOGIA/DTA
RUCUSAA/CINC2LANT/J-24 ONLY
RUCUSAA/CINC2LANTLI/N-24 ONLY
RUDOHIA/CINCACFLY
RUDONGIA/CINCUSHAEUR
RUCILIA/CORNNAVAIRLANT
RUDJHIA/CORNNAVPAAC
RUCEDMIA/ACSI WASH DC
RUCILIA FICEUR JACKSONVILLE FL
RUCFRED/7682ND AIRINTELRP FT BELVOIR VA

SECT 01 OF 1326

SECTION ONE OF TWO
HOMECOMING NAVINTCOMREP PORTSMOUTH SENDS
THIS IS A HOMECOMING DEBRIEFING REPORT. DELIVER TO HOMECOMING
DUTY OFFICER ONLY
CAPT JEREMIAH A. DENTON, JR., USN, 419 30 1539 DAILY HIGHLIGHT
REPORT NUMBER SIX
1. INTELLIGENCE DEBRIEFING SESSION NUMBER FOUR BEGAN AT
201530 FEB LOCAL. GENERAL MATTERS DISCUSSED WERE THE POLICIES OF
CAPT DENTON AND OTHERS DURING MID-OCTOBER 1965 UNTIL RELEASE. THESE
ARE BY NO MEANS MEANT TO BE ALL OF THE POLICIES PUT OUT THROU THE
YEARS OF CAPTIVITY. THE POLICY AS IT WAS DEVELOPED, DISSEMINATED,
AND ENFORCED IN THE CAMP IS AS FOLLOWS:
INTRODUCTION
POLICY-IN THE CONTEXT OF THIS REPORT IS MEANT TO BE ALL
PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION, GENERAL ORDERS, DIRECTIVES AND
INSTRUCTIONS COVERING POW CONDUCT ARE BEHAVIOR WHICH WERE
ISSUED BY COMPETENT POW AUTHORITY. IN GENERAL ALL OF THE

PAGE 1
3RD POLICY WAS BASED ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT AND MILITARY LAW.

A. PRIOR TO 1962, STATEMENTS OF POLICY WERE RELATIVELY

BRIEF BY NECESSITY DUE TO HEAVY PRESSURE ON COMMUNICATIONS; AND

MESSAGES WOULD OFTEN HAVE TO GO THRU MANY CELLS WITH ONLY ONE

OR TWO MEN.

B. AFTER 1962 IT BECAME POSSIBLE TO ORGANIZE FORMALLY AND TO

REFINE AND STATE POLICY IN GREATER DETAIL DUE TO SIMILARITY OF

DISGENERATION AND TO LITTLE OR NO REAL RISK TO COMMUNICATIONS.

CHRONOLOGY OF POLICY AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A. POLICY DEVELOPED DURING PRE-TORTURE PHASE (JANUARY-

JUNE 1962)

POLICY DEVELOPED DURING THIS PERIOD WAS RELATIVELY UNEVENTFUL

BECAUSE OF THE PRESSURE LIMIT OF DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY

BEYOND THAT CONTAINED IN THE CODE OF CONDUCT. CAPT DENTON

ESTABLISHED COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE PRIMARY HELP OF DOG SHUMAKER

AND A FEW MEN AT THE HANOI HILTON DURING JULY TO OCTOBER 1965.

BEING SHO AT THE TIME, CAPT DENTON ISSUED A STATEMENT OF POLICY

WHICH COVERED THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

1. FOLLOW THE CODE OF CONDUCT

2. WORK ON AN ESCAPE PLAN

3. GENERAL POLICY IN THE EARLY DAYS STRESSED THE

IMPORTANCE OF SANITATION AND HYGIENE, LATER IN THIS PHASE,

POLICY PASSED FROM COL RICHER WAS OF A SIMILAR NATURE AND

INCLUDED SUCH POINTS AS DON'T LEAVE FOOD ON YOUR PLATE-DUMP

IT IN THE HONEY BUCKET.

B. POLICY DEVELOPED DURING THE THERAPY PHASE (JULY 1965-

OCT 69)

TORTURE AT THE ZOO BEGAN IN DEC 1965 AND BECAME A BROAD "PURGE"

WHEN THE BIOGRAPHY "PURGE", AS THE PRISONERS CALLED IT, GOT INTO

FULL SWING.

AT THIS TIME AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER BEING FORCED TO WRITE HIS

BIOGRAPHY, CAPT DENTON TOLD HIS BUILDING, THE POOL ROOM, THAT HE

WAS TAKING OVER THE CAMP AND MEN WERE ASKED TO BE HIS STAFF.

DENTON HAD JUST LEARNED THAT SOME PRIS, REACTING TO THESE THREATS,

WERE GIVING LENGTHY WRITTEN AND VERBAL MILITARY AND BIOGRAPHICAL

INFORMATION OF AN UNCLASSIFIED NATURE, TO THE "V". THE FOLLOWING

POLICY WAS GIVEN DURING THIS BIOGRAPHY PHASE:

1. HE WILL DIE BEFORE WE GIVE THE ENEMY CLASSIFIED

MILITARY INFORMATION.

2. FOR THINGS LIKE A COMPLETE BIOGRAPHY, WE WILL TAKE

ALL THE TORTURE WE CAN, STOPPING JUST BEFORE TOTAL LOSS OF MENTAL

FACILITIES, BEFORE GIVING ANYTHING. THEN GIVE A HARMLESS STORY

WHICH YOU CAN RECALL IN CASE YOU ARE HIT AGAIN.

PAGE 2
3. DON'T WRITE OR TALK ABOUT ANYTHING WHICH YOU FEEL
IS OUTSIDE THE CODE OF CONDUCT AS SET FORTH IN THE CODE OF CONDUCT
UNLESS YOU HAVE FIRST BEEN TREATED BEYOND YOUR WILL TO RESIST.
(WHEN THE ABOVE POLICY WAS PASSED, QUESTIONS AROSE ABOUT
EXACTLY WHAT WOULD AND COULD NOT BE WRITTEN IN REGARDS TO NUMBER
THREE ABOVE, WHICH COVER CONDITIONS PROHIBITING DETAILED QUALIFI-
CATION, CAPT DENTON MADE THE DECISION TO TELL THE CAMP NOT TO WRITE
ANYTHING. AFTER THIS POLICY WAS RECEIVED AND ENFORCED IT BECAME
QUITE EVIDENT TO THE "IV" THAT SUCH DIRECTION HAD BEEN GIVEN IN THE CAMP AND IT HADN'T LONG BEFORE THE "IV"
CAME TO CAPT DENTON AND BEGAN TO THREATEN AND ACCUSE HIM OF
INCURRING OTHERS TO RESIST AND BE UNREASONABLE ABOUT WRITING.
4. SHOTS WOULD BE FIRED AND THE SENIOR MAN IN THE
BUILDING COULD HANDLE INTERPRETATION OF POLICY MATTERS AND ADVISE
THE SRO OF INTERPRETATIONS IF NECESSARY.
5. WHEN COMMUNICATIONS WERE LOST WITH ANY BUILDING, THE SENIOR
MAN TO THAT BUILDING COULD BE CONSIDERED THE EQUIVALENT OF AN SRO.
6. ASKING ALL MEN TO REALIZE THAT AFTER BEING TORTURED
THAT THEY MAY FIND THEMSELVES IN A STATE OF BEING "ROLLED ALONG"
BY THE ENEMY. IF A MAN IS "ROLLING", THE OTHER PRISONERS SHOULD
RECOGNIZE THIS AND NOT TRY TO SUPERIMPOSE THEIR JUDGEMENT AT THIS
POINT.

(FOR EXAMPLE, IF A MAN HAS BEEN REFUSING TO WRITE ON
ANY SUBJECT AT ALL. He MAY, IMMEDIATELY, AFTER BEING TORTURED FOR
SOMETHING LIKE A CONFESSION, FIND HIMSELF WILLING TO WRITE ANSWERS
TO SUCH QUESTIONS AS "WHAT DO YOU THINK OF VIETNAMESE MUSIC?") He
MAY CONTINUE TO WRITE ON SUCH SUBJECTS FOR SOME TIME BEFORE HE CAN
MUSTER THE NERVE TO REFUSE AGAIN AND RISK ANOTHER TORTURE SESSION.
7. WHEN ABLE, STOP "ROLLING", AND BOUNCE BACK AS SOON AS YOU HAVE
THE "GUTS" TO DO IT.
8. WHEN PRISONERS WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE PRESSURE OF
MAKING A CHOICE BETWEEN TWO PATHS;
(A) THE "GOOD PATH" WHICH MEANT COOPERATING WITH THE
"IV" AND RECEIVING GOOD TREATMENT; AND POSSIBLY
EARLY RELEASE;
(B) THE "HARD ROAD" WAS BEING OBSTINATE, REFUSING TO
COOPERATE AND LIVING A MISERABLE LIFE.
CAPT DENTON'S POLICY WAS THAT THE POW COULD (A) REFUSE TO MAKE ANY
CHOICE AT ALL, OR (B) GO AHEAD AND CHOOSE THE HARD WAY, STATING
THAT YOU WILL OBEY THE CODE OF CONDUCT.
9. WE WOULD REFUSE ANY RELEASE IMPLYING PAROLE OR
IMPLIED SPECIAL TREATMENT (GOING HOME OUT OF SHOOT DOWN ORDER).
10. GUIDANCE ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A MILITARY TRIAL, CAPT
DENTON ISSUED THE FOLLOWING POLICY REGARDING THE THREATS OF MILITARY TRIALS:

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ANNOYES
OTHER SECTS DISTR ON RECEIPT
HRD 232+
IN OCTOBER 1968 AT ALCATRAZ, CAPT. DENTON SAID SIGNS THAT THE "V" HAD DROPPED TERROR BECAUSE MEN WERE NOT TORTURED FOR BEING CAUGHT COMMUNICATING. ELICK (SOFT SOAP FAIRY) HAD TOLD CAPT. DENTON THAT NO ONE WOULD BE PUNISHED AGAIN FOR COMMUNICATING. IN NOVEMBER THEY STARTED GETTING BREAKFAST AND SIX (VICE THREE) CIGARETTES DAILY AND THE WHOLE ATMOSPHERE CHANGED. THIS SUGGESTION THAT THINGS HAD CHANGED WAS FULLY CONFIRMED AT LAS VEGAS IN DECEMBER 1969 AND "CAT" FORMALLY ANNOUNCED THE CHANGE TO CAPT. DENTON IN A SERIES OF TALKS AND INFORMALLY GAVE BRIEF SIMILAR PITCH TO CCR M. RUTLEDGE.

IN DECEMBER 1969, UPON RETURNING TO VEGAS FROM ALCATRAZ, IT WAS FOUND THAT MANY MEN WERE STILL MAKING TAPE, EVEN THOUGH NO TERROR WAS APPLIED; SOME MEN WERE ALSO READING THE SO-CALLED NEWS ON THE CAMP RADIO-PROPAGANDA NEWS, THE MEN WERE ORDERED TO STOP, BUT A FEW DID NOT ADHERE TO THE ORDER.

CAPT. DENTON ALSO LEARNED THAT SEVERAL MEN HAD PUT ON CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND HAD GONE INTO TOWN TO LOOK AT AN ANTI-WAR MUSEUM, POLICY WAS IMMEDIATELY PUT OUT THAT THIS WOULD NO LONGER BE DONE. ORDERS WERE ALSO PUT OUT STATING NOT TO DECORATE CHRISTMAS TREES OR TO PERFORM SIMILAR GESTURES, BUT LARGE SECTIONS OF THE "DESERT INN" WOULD NOT ACKNOWLEDGE CAPT. DENTON'S COMMUNICATIONS BEFORE CHRISTMAS SOME DECORATING HAD BEEN DONE.

AT THIS TIME, DECEMBER 1969, THE MEN, UPON DEPARTURE FROM ALCATRAZ, WERE MENTALLY IN VERY BAD SHAPE AND AFTER ARRIVING AGAIN AT LAS VEGAS, CAPT. DENTON HAD A SERIES OF LONG TALKS WITH MAJOR BIA "THE CAT." THE "CAT" SAID THAT HE AND OTHER OFFICERS AND GUARDS HAD RECENTLY BEEN REQUIRED TO MAKE SELF-CRITICISM BEFORE THE "PEOPLE" (MEANING PARTY) FOR THEIR PART IN FAILING TO APPLY PROPERLY THE OHV TRADITIONAL HUMAN POLICY TOWARDS ITS PRISONERS. THE "CAT" TACITLY APOLOGIZED FOR HIS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY, FOR THE MISTREATMENT THE PONS HAD RECEIVED UP UNTIL THAT TIME, AND INDICATED TO CAPT. DENTON THAT THERE WOULD BE NO MORE TORTURE IN SO-FAR AS HE COULD PREDICT. THIS TURNED OUT TO BE TRUE IN THAT THERE WERE NO MORE PURGES FOR PROPAGANDA. HOWEVER, A FEW MEN WERE TORTURED FOR MILITARY INFO IMMEDIATELY AFTER SHOOT-DOWN, AND THERE WERE SOME LATER INSTANCES OF UNDUE MISTREATMENT IN THE NAME OF MAINTAINING CAMP SECURITY, BUT CONDITIONS BECAME MORE TOLERABLE AND THE PRISONERS BEGAN TO GET RECREATION IN THE FORM OF PING-PONG AND FRENCH POOL (PIER). THE "CAT" ALSO TOLD CAPT. DENTON THAT THE PRISONERS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO FOLLOW THE CODE OF CONDUCT. AT THIS TIME, THE "V" GRADUALLY LET THE MEN IN ALCATRAZ HAVE ROOMMATES. CAPT. DENTON PUT OUT STRONG POLICY TO THE EFFECT THAT MEN WOULD NOT ACCEPT...
SPECIAL TREATMENT.

While in Las Vegas during the spring of 1973, the "V" Special Forces operations in the camp by giving different cell blocks special treatment. After failing in strong verbal complaints to the "V" camp C.O., Capt Denton ordered a two week diet in which they left half of their food on their plates for the last two days. Full fast participation was voluntary and several individuals were ordered not to diet for medical reasons, but participation was almost 100 percent. Capt Denton's purpose in this was to show that he was calling the shots without actually telling the. Capt Denton believed the "V" knew the purpose of the fast which was evident in the terms of the action in other bases, the Americans were showing that bribery in the form of good or special treatment would not lead to any complications later; the "V" stopped trying to antagonize one part of the camp against the other by using special treatment and a new camp C.O. formally told Capt Denton that all would be treated equally from then on.

Semi-communal living took place in camp unity. At this stage, and under the leadership of Col John Flynn, the Pongs were organized into a wing based on the Air Force wing concept.

CONCLUSION

A full list of policies, embodying all the above plus policies originated by other seniors, as well as some new policies, has been published. These plans have been recorded on paper and are available.

2. DEBRIEFING CONCLUDED AT 1830.

DT 48018 NOTES

HRB 362

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DECLASSIFIED
This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.
Debriefing Summary Report #1

1. INTRODUCTION: To forward to the Chairman and the Secretary of Defense significant information derived from the debriefing of returned POWs.

2. TECHNICAL: The attached summary has been drawn up at the request of the Chairman to be submitted on a forty-eight hour basis. The present submission is in accord with the Chairman's Office an interim response due to the lateness of material under analysis and the short time. The next installment, also approved with the Chairman's Office, will be due at the close of business Thursday, 7th January 73, after which the forty-eight hour period will apply. Because of the sensitivity of the material involved, the Chairman has directed that the summary is restricted in the form presented here i.e. as a memorandum for the Chairman's Office, with copies to the Chairman. An additional copy is included for the Director to pass to the Director, Joint Staff, at his option. This summary contains certain data with information leading to possible changes of status, information of individuals possibly dead, treatment, and miscellaneous other items of interest.

3. RECOMMENDATION: Recommend that the attached memorandum be signed.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4
NSC F93-1184 9/27/93; DOD I-93/54561 10/28/93
By NARA, Date 1/13/94
SA 99

This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.
Debriefing Summary Report #1

1. DUTY: To forward to the Chairman and the Secretary of Defense significant information derived from the debriefings of returned FWS.

2. PRELIMINARY: The attached summary has been drawn up at the request of the Chairman to be submitted on a forty-eight hour basis. The present submission is by agreement with the Chairman's Office on interim response due to the large volume of material under analysis and the short fuse. The next installment, also by agreement with the Chairman's Office, will be due at the close of business Tuesday, February 73, after which the forty-eight hour period will apply. Because of the sensitivity of the material involved, the Chairman has directed that the summary be submitted in the form presented here i.e. as a Memorandum for the Chairman of the Joint Staff, with copies to the Secretary of Defense. An additional copy is included for the Chairman to pass to the Director, Joint Staff, at his option. This summary concerns itself with information leading to possible changes of status, information on individuals possibly dead, treatment, and miscellaneous other items of interest.

3. RECOMMENDATION: Recommend that the attached Memorandum be signed.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Debriefing Summary Report #1

1. This memorandum is an interim report on significant items developed from the debriefings of the returnees.

2. Seven personnel listed by DIA as missing or captured may be dead. A breakdown follows:

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This type of information generally falls into one of three categories (details are provided in enclosure 1).

a. Probably Did Not Survive the Incident in Which Loss Occurred. This information is usually in the form of speculation that an individual did not survive. For example, LT P. A. Halsey, USN, believes the crewmember (LC3R S. E. Olmstead, USN) did not eject from the aircraft and died in the crash, although he is not completely sure of this.

b. Uncertain or Conflicting Information that an Individual is Dead. Generally, the returnees have only circumstantial information that an individual is dead. For example, LT J. J. Connell, USN, was a known POW and was acknowledged as alive by the North Vietnamese in November 1970. However, the returnees report that he developed health problems after the fall of 1969 and he dropped from sight after 1970. The North Vietnamese say he died on 14 January 1971, but the returnees can only provide circumstantial evidence (e.g., deteriorating health, disappear after 1970) that he died. This case also demonstrates that there are some conflicts of information in the initial debriefs. One returnee report states that he was alive in November 1971 (9 months after he allegedly died), but the accuracy of this report has not been determined. Many of these types of conflicts will be resolved in the detailed debriefing.
c. First Hand or Timely Information that an Individual is Dead.

This category includes personnel on whom there is first hand knowledge or recent, timely information on deaths or individuals. For example, Mr. Eugene Weaver, an American civilian, reports that another American listed in Konyo's book, E. E. La Min, USMC. However, this information cannot yet be confirmed because Mr. Weaver has not been released.

3. Although full details on treatment will only be obtained in the detailed debriefs, some information has been derived from the initial debriefs. The available information indicates that mistreatment was relatively widespread prior to the fall of 1969 and dropped off considerably after that time. Two instances of mistreatment are provided in enclosure 2. Of special interest is the so-called 'Cuban Affair' which occurred at the Cu Loc PW Camp (see enclosure 3) in early 1968. The 'Cuban Affair' involved the introduction of special Cuban interrogators who apparently were given carte blanche with a few PWs to test interrogator techniques. The 'Cuban Affair' resulted in many physical beatings and probably psychological pressures placed on the PWs. Of the returnees to date, none were personally involved with the 'Cuban Affair,' although some of them had contact with the men involved (see enclosure 2 for information on Capt Cobell, USAF).

4. The debriefings contain information that 3 personnel listed as missing may be prisoners. These personnel are not on the lists to be returned. Enclosure 4 provides the details on this subject.

5. There are several other subjects of interest in the debriefs:

a. Contrary to expectations, it was learned that ENS E. Alvarez, USN, was only held during his years as a PW in three permanent PW Camps: Ma Lo, Cu Loc, and Xam Ap Lo (see enclosure 3).

b. Mr. Eugene Weaver, American civilian, was held in Ma Lo PW Camp in February 1973. Prior to the release of the first group, he spoke to one returnee. Mr. Weaver was captured at Hue during the 1968 Tet Offensive and was on the USAF list of PWs captured in South Vietnam. Since he is still in North Vietnam, the other Americans captured in this area also may still be in North Vietnam and be released from Hanoi.

c. There have been no PW Camps identified thus far that were not known detention facilities. One camp, known as "H/C CV," has not been located on aerial photography although its existence was previously known.
d. LT H. L. Cartley, USN, reported a rumor in his debriefing that Ens H. T. Coker and Capt G. G. McKnight unsuccessfully escaped from the Kauai Thermal Power Plant in 1966 or 1967. (See enclosure 3). Capt McKnight has been released which will make available details regarding the escape attempt.

(ii) Senior PW officers have designated specific PWs to be all-Service PW identity, history and casualty related brain/memory/data banks. Returns from North Vietnam consider these individuals to hold exhaustive knowledge and memory bank knowledge in the authoritative account insofar as returns are concerned.

Details on these subjects are provided in enclosure 5.

5 Enclosures
1. Possibly Dead  1 Cy
2. Mistrustment  1 CY
3. Stap  1 Cy
4. Possible Prisoners  1 Cy
5. Other Subjects of Interest  1 Cy

cc: 
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
DECLASSIFIED

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PROBABLY DID NOT SURVIVE THE INCIDENT IN WHICH L.O.C. OCCURRED

J. L. McCarty (Capt., USAF)
Capt. C. Jackson, USAF, blacked out prior to ejection and was uncertain of his crewmate's fate (Capt. McCarty). Capt. McCarty was never heard of in camp. (See Appendix A.)

S. E. Olmstead (LCDR, USN)
Lt. P. Halyburton observed his pilot (LCDR Olmstead) in a lifeless position in the aircraft prior to his ejection. He did not see LCDR Olmstead eject prior to the aircraft crashing. (See Appendix B.)

UNCERTAIN OR CONFLICTING INFORMATION THAN AN INDIVIDUAL IS DEAD

E. C. Cobiel (Capt., USAF)
Capt. Cobiel was reportedly tortured by Cuban interrogators in May 1968 and suffered severe mental problems and became highly suspicious of fellow POWs. He was reportedly taken to a hospital in 1970. Although reported as deceased by the Vietnamese he may have been sighted in January 1973. (See Appendix C.)

J.J. Connelly (LCDR, USN)
LCDR Connolly reportedly was one of the main communications officers in the Cu Loi P0W Camp. During the purges of 1969 to break up the camp organization, he was severely mistreated (but full details are lacking). His health declined after this time and he was reportedly removed to a hospital in late 1970. Although he generally dropped from sight after 1971, one returnee reports seeing him in November 1971. (See Appendix D.)

Reproduced at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library
This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.
FIRST HAND OR TIMELY INFORMATION THAT AN INDIVIDUAL IS DEAD

RECENT

D. F. Cook (Cpt, USMC)
Capt. Cook reportedly became ill and died in late 1967. Mr. Raw reports him to be dead. (See Appendix F)

W. Ferguson (Cpt, USA)
Capt. Ferguson reportedly was considered a troublemaker by Viet Cong. He reportedly made an escape attempt, was shot, and killed. (See Appendix F)

S. H. Godwin (CHOS, USMC)
Mr. E. Weaver reports that another PW, Mr. C. Willis, buried CHOS Godwin in February 1969. (See Appendix G)
THIS IS A HOMECOMING (FORMERLY EGRESS RECAP) DEBRIEFING REPORT.

RELEASABLE BY SERVICE CASUALTY DIVISIONS, ONLY. (SPECIAL ATTENTION REQUIRED)

PRIMARY HOMECOMING ACTION OFFICER

REFERENCE: SIGN 5-704-24879, DEBRIEFING REPORT

RETURNED TO: COMMANDER AT JACOBSVILLE, CPT (CAPO

DEBRIEFER: RAYMOND A. BARALT RANK: CAPT)

ONLY CATEGORY ONE AND FIVE INFO ARE CONTAINED IN THIS DEBRIEF.

CATALOGUE: PERSONNEL KILLED-BY-RIMFIRE-HAND.

BELIEVED TO BE ALIVE

NAME: LATTINGER, J.

RANK: MAJ/LT COL BRANCH OF SERVICE: USAF

CREW/DUTY POSITION: AC AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE: F-4

DUTY STATION: UDORN

SOURCE OF INFO: HEARSAY/SECOND-HAND

LAST KNOWN STATUS: POH

NICKNAME(S): HILTON

COUNTRY: SVN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: KITTINGERS TURNED UP IN HILTON AFTER BEING BELIEVED TO RIDE HIS PLANE IN.

CATEGORY II PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND BELIEVED TO BE ALIVE

NAME: LATTINGER, J.
NICKNAME(S): HILTON
COUNTRY: NVN

PHYSICAL CONDITION: GOOD
CATEGORY II PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND:
BELIEVED TO BE ALIVE.

SOURCE OF INFO: VISUAL CONTACT

LAST KNOWN STATUS: POW
NICKNAME(S): HITON
COUNTRY: NVN

PHYSICAL CONDITION: GOOD
COMMENTS:
LEG WOUNDED FROM BULLET BUT HAS RECEIVED VERY GOOD
TREATMENT.

CATEGORY: CREW/ECUAD/PATROL/TEAM, MEMBRS; ETC.,
NAME: \"NICKNAME(S): JIM\"

RANK: 2LT BRANCH OF SERVICE: USAF
CREW/DUTY POSITION: AC AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE: F-4
UNITY: 439TH SQ DUTY STATION: UBON RTAFB

DATE OF LAST INFO: 24 JUN 72 DATE QUALIFIER: ACT,
SOURCE OF INFO: CAPT CHARLES A. JACKSON AND OTHER POW ACCOUNTS,
LAST KNOWN STATUS: BAILED OUT/NO FURTHER CONTACT.

DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: CAPT JACKSON BLACKED
OUT SHORTLY AFTER HIS ACFT WAS HIT BY
A SAM OVER NVN ON 24 JUN 1972; HE IS
UNAWARE OF WHO ACTUALLY BAILED HIM OUT AND:
NEVER PERSONALLY OBSERVED CAPT MCCARTY
LEAVE THE ACFT. CAPT JACKSON COPLE NOT RAISE
MCCARTY ON HIS RADIO AFTER REGAINING CONSCIOUSNESS.
TO HIS CAPTURE ON 26 JUNE. HE ALSO STATES THAT MCCARTY'S NAME
HAS NOT APPEARED AT THE HILTON OR THE ZOO.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: CAPT JACKSON MET AN
F-4 PILOT, CAPT MARION A. MARSHALL,
WHO PROVIDED FURTHER INFO ON LT MCCARTY.
IN THE HANOI HILTON ON 7 JULY 72 (EST).
CAPT MARSHALL WAS AN F-4 PILOT FROM UDORN
WHO WORKED THE SIT FOR CAPT JACKSON AND
LT MCCARTY. CAPT MARSHALL WAS AT UDORN
HIMSELF ON 27 JUNE. HE INFORMED CAPT
JNRC/NAVY

CLASSIFICATION AS TO CONTENT:
PREP WIFFY. THIS IS A HOMECOMING (FORMERLY EGRESS)
CARA (NAVY) MESSAGE, INFORMATION RELATABLE BY
SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICERS ONLY, DESCRIFTING REPORT.

SIGN D-7CB-24-300
RECIPIENT: VALEANTHON, PORTER A. RANK: LCDR
REFERRER: GRAYDON, KENNETH C. RANK: LTJG
NAME: R. A. PURCELL
RANK: COL BRANCH: CIVILIAN SERVICES USRC
DATE OF LAST INFO: JULY 73 DATE: QUALIFIER: ACTUAL
SOURCE OF INFO: SECOND HAND
LAST KNOWN STATUS: P.O.W.

COUNTRY: DRY
NAME: COBELL (PHONETIC) PROBABLY COBELL
DATE OF LAST INFO: JULY 73 DATE: QUALIFIER: ESTIMATE
SOURCE OF INFO: THIRD HAND
LAST KNOWN STATUS: P.O.W.
AMP: NICKNAME(S): CAMP: UNITY
COUNTRY: DRY

NOL COMENTS: SUBJECT WAS SIGHTED AT HILTON IN
CURT YARD ON STOOL, RECOGNIZED AS AMERICAN
AS・DID NOT RESPOND, NAME DETERMINED BY POW.
FROM DESCRIPTION, RETURNEE DOES NOT KNOW SOURCE.
NOTE: NVN LISTS COBELL AS DIED IN CAPTIVITY.
AS: (S) CATEGORY 3I PERSONNEL KNOW BY NAME AND, BELIEVED
TO BE DECEASED.
NAME: MARK STEVENS
RAKNI VAF BRANCH OF SERVICES USAF
RANK/DUTY POSITION PILOT AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE RE4
DUTY STATION U.S.BORN
DATE OF DEATH 27 APR 67 DATE QUALIFIER ACTUAL
SOURCE OF INFO SECOND HAND
COUNTRY DRV
CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH BELIEVED TO BE AS REPORTED BY RIO GARY SIEGEL
TO HAVE CRASHED WITH A/C AFTER A/C IMPACTED TREE
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT PILOT HAS:
IN A/C WHEN RIO EJECTED SECONDS BEFORE IMPACT
ON BOARD CATEGORIZED AS CREW/CREW/PATROL/TEAM MEMBER. STAT
IS UNKNOWN
RIO JAMA OLSTEAD
BRANCH OF SERVICES USN
RANK/DUTY POSITION PILOT AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE F4B
UNIT VF84 DUTY STATION USS INDEPENDENCE
DATE OF LAST INFO 17 OCT 65 DATE QUALIFIER ACTUAL
SOURCE OF INFO FIRST HAND
DETAILED ACCOUNT OF LAST CONTACT WHILE AT LOW LEVEL A/C ROYED
AAA HIT, RIO HARRY TIGGARD OBSERVED THAT PILOT'S HELMET WAS GONE, HEAD
WAS BORED DOWN, A/C REMAINED IN LEVEL FLIGHT
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS WHILE RIO ATTEMPTED TO RAISE PILOT ON INTERCOM, RIO SAYS OXYGEN HAS LOST IN HIT AS A/C APPROACHED KARCH RIO EJECTED NO SECOND
OUITE OBSERVED PLANE IMPACTED KARCH DURING CAPTIVITY NO FURTHER WORD HEARD
ON OLSTEAD, RIO BELIEVES PILOT KENT IN WITH A/C

BT
13663
ANNOLES
REL 362
ACTION DIA(24)
DISTR CJS1(25) E09C EB03 JCS DJS J3(26) SECDEF(27)
ABD116A(27) SECDEF DIA 3 FILE(2)

TRANS 5/207EOZ 2412362/24810190P248149
RE RMMIAAA #4072 0112138
ZNY
0 46437ZDZ FEB 73 3
PN J3 AF JHRC/CLARK AB PHILL
TO AIC 7019
INFO RUKHRA/JF 3 NKF THAI JORC REP
BY

THIS IS A COMING (FORMERLY EGRESS: REGAP) AIR FORCE MESSAGE.
RELEASABLE BY SERVICE CASUALTY DIVISIONS ONLY. "SPECIAL ATTENTION:
PRIMARY HOMECOMING ACTION OFFICERS."
REF SIG D-70C-24837 DETERMINING REPORT NO 7019
A. IDENTIFICATION:
RANK 
LT CML
B. IDENTIFIED WILLIAM F. HOFF RANKI MIA.
C. CATEGORY:
11 PERSONNEL_KNOWN BY NAME AND:
D. DETERMINATION:
ALIVE
E. NAME: EARL COBEIL (SPELLING)
F. RANK: CAPT RANK OF SERVICE AF
G. CREW/DUTY POSITION END AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE ACCIDENT:
H. DATE OF LAST INFO: DEC 69 DATE QUALIFIER EST.
I. SOURCE OF INFO: NO LONGER IN CELL. (NO LONGER SEEN)
J. LAST KNOWN STATUS: ALIVE
K. NICKNAME(S) ZOO
L. PHYSICAL CONDITION POOR. COMMENTS COBEIL IN POOR MENTAL AND PHYSICAL
HEALTH
M. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: LT SHATTUCK IS NOT AWARE OF COBEIL IN
EARLY 1967 AT ZOO. HE (COBEIL) ROAMED WITH CHARLEY RICE AND HAD
A PERSECUTION COMPLEX. COL SHATTUCK THINKS THAT COBEIL CAME UNDER
THE SUPERVISION OF THE CUBAN ADVISOR (FIDEL) AS INTERROGATOR
HE WAS APPARENTLY TORTURED EXTENSIVELY: IN THIS TIME FRAME AND
DEVELOPED A "SUPEHRHUMAN" ABILITY TO WITHSTAND TORTURE. HE LATER
ROAMED WITH GLENDON PERKINS, JACK BOMAR, NORMAN DAUGHTREY, DAVE
Dohse (?), AND AL CARPENTER WHO "KEPT HIM ALIVE". COBEIL HAS LATER
PUT IN ISOLATION AS HE LOST HIS MIND. HE DISAPPEARED FROM
THE ZOO IN DEC 69. COL SHATTUCK ACTUALLY SAW COBEIL ONLY TWICE,
DURING TIME AT ZOO. COBEIL MAY HAVE BEEN GETTING ELECTRICAL SHOCK
PAGES PAGE 1
TREATMENT (FOR HIS MENTAL PROBLEMS) IN LATE 69, WHEN HE LEFT THE CAMP. LATER SEEN BY BUD DAY AND JACK FELLOWS AT HEARTBREAK. CATEGORY 11 Personnel known by NAME AND:

NAME: JAY J. CONNELL
NICKNAME(S): JJ
RANK: LT/USN Branch of Service?
Crew/Duty Position: AIRCRAFT/VEHICLEIA-47
Date of last info: LATE 69 Date qualifier: ACCURATE
Source of info: CAMP KNOWLEDGE
Last known status: ALIVE

NICKNAME(S): ZOO
Physical Condition: POOR
Comments: KALNUTRITION QUESTIONABLE MENTAL HEALTH. AT LAST CONTACT ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: ROOKED WITH LEN EASTMAN 2 MOS. FALL 69; ZOO. LEN EASTMAN HAS EXTENSIVE INFO, HE (CONNELL) WAS THE CAMP COMMUNICATOR AND KINGPIN AT ZOO BUT HAS PROBABLY VICTIMIZED IN THE COMMUNICATIONS PURGE OF 69. MENTAL BALANCE SUFFERED AFTER PURGE AND UNTIL HE LEFT 07A.7 DEC 69. HE PROBABLY THEREAFTER MOVED TO HEARTBREAK WITH KEN CAMERON AND EARL COWELL. OUR DAY AND JACK FELLOWS WILL BE ABLE TO PROVIDE MORE DEFINITIVE INFO ON AFFAIRS AT HEARTBREAK, QDS 405.

G-272
ANONOTES
LHS 342
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER
MESSAGE CENTER

VIZCAYNAY114
MULT
ACTION J1(03) DIA(20)
DISTR CJCS: (05) J1P1 EOP2 EOP3 EOP4 CJCS DJJ J3(06) SECDEF(05)
ASD/JA(D7) SECDEF; DIA; RF FILE(1)

TRANSL/130807Z/131129Z/003129TOR0441126
DE RHMLAA 43473 04410937

0136RT LT

JFRS JHPCAT L 28 RP

TO ALG 7619

SUEUFA/CHNAVPL O HASH DC

INFO RHUMRGA/DLT J NKP THAI (FOR JCRC REP)

BY

NAVY

JOPREP JIFFY. THIS IS A HOMECOMING (FORMERLY EGRESS
RECAP --- (NAVY) MESSAGE. INFORMATION RELEASABLE BY
SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICERS ONLY. DEBRIEFING REPORT
NO 022A.

REFERENCE SICR D-7CX-24000 GUINAE SAIL.
1. RETRIEVER: ROBERT H. GYHOMAKER RANK: COR
DEBRIEFEER: LAWRENCE M. CLARKE (RANK: LT
2. CATEGORY 1 PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND BELIEVED
TO BE ALIVE
A. NAME: AL KEINTZER
RANK: LCDR BRANCH OF SERVICE: USN
CREH/DUTY POSI ITN: RIO: AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE: F-4
UNIT1: VF-113 DU: STATION: USS ENTERPRISE
DATE OF LAST INFO: 12 FEB 73 DATE QUALIFIER: EXACT
SOURCE OF INFO: PASSED FROM FELLOW POW
LAST KNOWN STATUS: POW
CAMP NAME: HEART BREAK
COUNTRY: VN
PHYSICAL CONDITION: AX-47 SHOT IN LEG
B. NAME: MONICA SCHWINN
RANK: GERMAN CIVILIAN NURSE
DATE OF LAST INFO: 1972 DATE QUALIFIER: EST
SOURCE OF INFO: LT. DAT, VNAF POW
LAST KNOWN STATUS: POW
CAMP NAME: MA LO
COUNTRY: VN

PAGE 1

01190001
PHYSICAL CONDITION: WELI.
COMMENTS: LT. DAT SPOKE WITH MONICA SCHWINN.
INFORMATION APPEARS TO BE LATE 1972.
C. NAME DAT
RANK: LT
BRANCH OF SERVICE: VNAF
DATE OF LAST INFO: LATE 1972 DATE QUALIFIER: EXACT
SOURCE OF INFO: PASSED FROM FELLOW POW
LAST KNOWN STATUS: POW
CAMP NAME: ZOO
COUNTRY: VN
PHYSICAL CONDITION: GOOD
COMMENTS: REFERRED TO AS A FINE OFFICER.
HAS IN HEARTBREAK WHERE HE CONTACTED MONICA SCHWINN
D. NAME: J.J. COHELL
DATE OF LAST INFO: NOV 1971 DATE QUALIFIER: EXACT
SOURCE OF INFO: PERSONAL OBSERVATION OF FELLOW POW
LAST KNOWN STATUS: ALIVE
CAMP NAME: HARTBREAK
COUNTRY: VN
COMMENTS: TORTURED BY RPOES, HANDS TEMPORARILY PARALYZED,
HE PRETENDED CONTINUED PARALYSIS TO KEEP
FROM SIGNING ANY STATEMENTS, CDR FELLOWS,
MAJ POLLARD AND COL DAY HAD LATER CONTACT.
COBIELE AND CDR KEN CAMERON WERE IN GROUP ALSO.
CATEGORY 3: PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND
BELIEVED TO BE DECEASED.
A. NAME: NORM SCHMITT
RANK: MAJ
BRANCH OF SERVICE: USAF
DATE OF DEATH: 31 AUG 1967 DATE QUALIFIER: EST
SOURCE OF INFO: PERSONAL ESTIMATE
NICKNAME: LITTLE VEGAS
COUNTRY: VN
CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: UNK
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: CAPT JENKINS,
LTC MAKOWSKI, CDR SHUMAKER ROOMED WITH SCHMITT. HE WAS
CAUGHT PECKING OUT OF HEAD AND PUT IN STOCKS.
LATER TAKEN TO INTERROGATION FROM WHICH HE DID NOT
RETURN NOR WAS HE EVER HEARD OF AGAIN.
B. NAME: KEN CAMERON
RANK: CDR
BRANCH OF SERVICE: USN
COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: COL
DAY HAU DISCUSSION WITH CAMERON ABOUT
NOT EATING, HAD NO EFFECT. CAMERON TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.
MESSAGE, RELEASED BY SERVICE CASUALTY DIVISIONS ONLY.

REFERENCE: SICR 3-7CX-34425; DEBRIEFING REPORT NO. 36.

INDIVIDUALS KNOWN TO RAMSEY HAVE BEEN RELEASED. THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF HIS IMPRISONMENT WERE IN SOLITARY.

NAME: MAJOR JOHN SHUMANN (PHONE: 10)

RANK: MAJOR, BRANCH OF SERVICE: USA

DATE OF DEATH: 7 JUL 66 (DATE QUALIFIER: ESTIMATE)

SOURCE OF INFO: RAMSEY, WITNESSED DEATH

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: SHUMANN DIED OF NATURAL CAUSES: MALARIA ETC. IN HUT NEAR TO RAMSEY

CATEGORY: 31 CONTINUED

WITNESSES OF DEATH: CAPT DONALD COOK (DECEASED)

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: CHARLES CRAFTS (ENLISTED MAN)

LOCATION: CAMP IN NW TAYNINH

CAMP NAME: CAMP IN NW TAYNINH

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE: RAMSEY

REPORT: RAMSEY TOLD BY VOICE SOURCE

PAGE 1
DISPOSITION OF REMAINS UNKNOWN.
PLACE NAME: BIN OHA
CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: COOK ALLEGEDLY DIED OF MAHALIA. WHILE
ENROUTE FROM CAMP IN NH TAY NINH TO CAMP IN BIN OHA.
CATEGORY 31 CONTINUED
WITNESSES OF DEATH: VC ALLEGEDLY NAMED NGUYEN HUNG TRI.
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT RE
RANSEY SAW NGUYEN HUNG TRI AGAIN THE DAY OF HIS RELEASE FROM
CAPTIVITY. ODS = 61.
GT
#4297
ANNOYES
CEV
This is a homecoming (formerly egress recap) Army message. Releasable by service casualty divisions only, for homecoming (formerly egress recap) action officers only. Ref: SGN D-70X-24332, debriefing report NO. 204.

Referred to: John G. Ranki, CPT.

Name: Walter Y. M. Kim, Ranki, CPT.

Rank: SFC.

Category: Si personnel, known by name and believed to be deceased.

Name: Young, Robert

Rank: CPT. Branch of service: Army.

Occupation: Motor officer.

Unit: 25 infantry division.

Date of death: Sep 72. Date qualifier: Actual.

Source of info: First hand-visual observation.

Disposition of remains: Observed VC place body in plastic bag and walk into the woods, camp name in no name.

Country: South Vietnam.

Circumstances of death: Severe stomach infection.


Additional comments: Details of last contact attributed death of CPT Young due to lack of proper medical attention.

Category: Si personnel, known by name and believed to be deceased.

Name: Ray J. Jakes
RANK I PFC BRANCH OF SERVICE ARMY
UNIT I 566TH ATTACHED TO MACV
DATE OF DEATH I NOV 69 DATE QUALIFIER I ACTUAL
SOURCE OF INFO I VISUAL OBSERVATION
DISPOSITION OF REMAINS I UNKNOWN
CAMP NAME I NO NAME
COUNTRY I SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH VIETNAM
CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH I DUE TO STARVATION
WITNESSES OF DEATH I SGT NECO E. QUINONES
ADDITIONAL Comments: DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT REFUSED TO EAT AND LITERALLY DIED DUE TO STARVATION; RAY WAS BELIEVED MENTALLY DERANGED;
CATEGORY I PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND BELIEVED TO BE DECEASED;
NAME I FURGERSON, WALTER
RANK I SSG BRANCH OF SERVICE ARMY
UNIT I 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
DATE OF DEATH I JUN 73 DATE QUALIFIER I ACTUAL
SOURCE OF INFO I VISUAL OBSERVATION
DISPOSITION OF REMAINS I UNKNOWN
COUNTRY I SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH VIETNAM
CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH I DIED OF GUNSHOT WOUNDS IN HIS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE,
WITNESSES OF DEATH I MAJOR SCHUMP
ADDITIONAL Comments: DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT RECO V.C. GUARDS PERMISSION TO DESICATE IN NEARBY HOOVES, HEARD V.C. GUARDS YELL "MEOK" WHICH WAS FURGERSON'S NAME AND "BON, BON, BON" AND HEARD GUNSHOTS, THUD OF THE BODY AND GOGGLES;
CATEGORY I CREW/SQUAD/PATROL/TEAM MEMBERS, ETC
NAME I MIKE (NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED)
BRANCH OF SERVICE ARMY
CREW/DUTY POSITION I HELICOPTER PILOT
DATE OF LAST INFO I JUL 73 DATE QUALIFIER I ACTUAL
SOURCE OF INFO I VISUAL OBSERVATION
LAST KNOWN STATUS I UNK
DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT I MIKE WAS REMOVED FROM AN AREA NEAR CAMBODIA TO AN UNKNOWN HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEG WOUND;
ADDITIONAL Comments: MIKE WAS PILOT; MASLOWSKI HAS HIS CO-PILOT WHEN THEY WERE SHOT DOWN.
ODS 811.
ST
03683
ECOP 95
ECOP 2

ACTION: DIA (23)
DISTRIBUTION: EOP 1 - EOP 2 - RE: FILE (1)

TRANSIT/1416927/1423337/22353703452351/
90K74500 3452227

O 142500Z FEB 73
FK 13AP/HRCS/CLARK AB PHIL
TC 1G9 7912
INFO KUNG GA/DET 3 NKP THAI (FOR UCRG)

JNRC NAVY SECTION 1 OF 3

JCPREP JIFFY; THIS IS A HOMECOMING (FORMERLY EGRESS
RECAP) NAVY) MESSAGE, INFORMATION RELEASABLE BY
SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICERS ONLY, DEBRIEFING REPORT

REFERENCE SICR D-7CX-24230
2. RETURNEE ROONEY A KNUTSON RANKI LDR
DEBRIEFER: STEVEN R TURNER RANKI LT
2. CATEGORY 11 PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND BELIEVED
TO BE ALIVE
A. NAME: GOSTAS THEODRE
B. RANK: CAPTAIN
C. BRANCH OF SERVICE: US ARMY
D. DUTY POSITION: INTELLIGENCE
E. DATE OF LAST INFO: JAN 73 DATE QUALIFIER: ACTUAL
F. SOURCE OF INFO: GENE WEAVER
G. LAST KNOWN STATUS: POW
H. RANKNAME(s): MOUNTAIN CAMP
I. PLACE NAME: NVA COUNTRY: NVN
J. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: STATED BY GENE WEAVER
K. AS BEING ALIVE: DEC 71 - JAN 73
L. AT: MOUNTAIN CAMP
M. NAME DEEMING
N. DATE OF LAST INFO: FEB 73 DATE QUALIFIER: ACTUAL
O. SOURCE OF INFO: GENE WEAVER
P. LAST KNOWN STATUS: POW
Q. RANKNAME(s): MOUNTAIN CAMP
R. PLACE 1: THAI NUGUYEN COUNTRY 1: NVN

PAGE 1
SINCE
CATEGORY 31 PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND
BELIEVED TO BE DECEASED
C NAME AT ENTRARY 25
RANK CAPT
RANK OF SERVICE US AIR FORCE
C/OF DUTY POSITION PILOT AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE PHMB
DATE OF DEATH: MAY 23/11 1969
SOURCE OF INFO: CAPT G 04A 1350
NAME CAPT G 04A 1350
CAMP NAME CAMP NOA ISI, VUNG TAU
PLACE NAME: HANOI COUNTRY: NVA
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT
ESCAPED FROM ZOO, SEVERE TREATMENT
SUSPECTED UPON RECAPTURE AND NOT
SEEK SINCE
CATEGORIES 31 PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND
BELIEVED TO BE DECEASED
D: NAME RAGSDALE
RANK CIVILIAN
DATE OF DEATH: NOV/DEC 72
SOURCE OF INFO: SECOND HAND FROM MAJ HUEY
CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: KILLED BY ROCKET
IN SUN AREA, PRIOR TO TREATMENT INTO NVA
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT:
CONFIRMED DEAD IN CONVERSATION WITH
GENE HEAVER, PUB 73.
CATEGORY 31 PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND
BELIEVED TO BE DECEASED
E: NAME GORDIN
DATE OF DEATH: FEB 69 DATE QUALIFIER ACTUAL
SOURCE OF INFO: GENE HEAVER
CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: PROLONGED LOW
CALORIES
WITNESSES OF DEATH: WILLIS, BURIED BODY
CATEGORIES 31 PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND
F: NAME VANDYKE
DATE OF DEATH: SEPT 69 DATE QUALIFIER
SOURCE OF INFO: 1ST LT. ART HOFFSON
CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: DELIRIOUS WITH
LEG HOUND, MOVED ON LITTER AND NEVER SEEN AGAIN
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT:
TOOK PLACE IN AREA BETWEEN THANH HOA
AND VINH.
BT

PAGE 2
1. Capt Earl E. Cobeil, USAF, was reportedly tortured by a Cuban interrogator during the spring of 1968 while at the Cu Loc Pit Camp. He resisted attempts to extract propaganda but eventually was broken by the Cubans; his condition deteriorated to an extreme state of depression, marked by complete withdrawal. He frequently could not eat and had to be force-fed by his roomates. The North Vietnamese reportedly gave him shock treatment, but he did not respond. He was held in isolation for a time at Cu Loc and then moved to Ha Lo in December 1969. In the fall of 1970, he dropped from sight. The North Vietnamese told other PWS that he had been sent to a mental hospital. The North Vietnamese have stated officially that Capt Cobeil died on 5 November 1970. See Appendix A.

2. Capt Ronald R. Storz, USAF, was reported to have received extremely harsh treatment at the Ministry of National Defense Pit camp, where he was kept in leg irons 15 hours a day for a period of 14 months. Capt Storz continually lost weight because of a self-imposed restricted diet. When last seen about December, 1969, he was believed to have weighed less than 150 pounds (about 60 pounds below his normal weight). It is reported that Capt Storz lost the will to live and attempted suicide. The North Vietnamese have stated officially that Capt Storz died on 23 April 1970. See Appendix B.
CLASSIFICATION AS TO CONTENT: NO FOREIGNER LIMITS.

REFEREE: THIS IS A HOME COMING (FORMERLY PREPARED)
MESSAGE. INFORMATION RELEASABLE BY
SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICERS ONLY. DEBRIEFING REPORT

REFERENCE SIGN: 21856

(2) RETURN TO SPENCE, LARRY H. RANK: LOB.
DEBRIEFER: MILDEBRAND, C. J. RANK: LT.

(2) CATEGORY II PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND BELIEVED
TO BE ALIVE.

NAME: EARL; GLENN COBEIL
BRANCH OF SERVICE: AIR FORCE
CREW/DUTY POSITION: EWO
AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE: PHIB.
DATE OF LAST INFO: 22 DEC 69
DATE QUALIFIER: EXACT
SOURCE OF INFO: FIRST HAND
LAST KNOWN STATUS: ALIVE
CAMP NAME: ZOO
COUNTRY: NVA
PHYSICAL CONDITION: POOR

COMMENTS ON PHYSICAL CONDITION: SECOND HAND INFO:
LAST SEEN IN OCT 1972 WHEN HE LEFT HEART BREAK;
SUPPOSEDLY FOR THE HOSPITAL.
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: TORTURED IN MAY 1966 BY LATIN.
AMERICAN INTERROGATORS, CONTINUALLY STOPPED
EATING AND HAD TO BE FORCE FEED BY ROOM MATES;
EXTREME STATE OF DEPRESSION, COMPLETELY
WITHDRAWN, BELIEVED TO BE "INSANE" BY
SPENCER, RECEIVED SHOCK TREATMENT.
BY NAVY, ACCUSED ROOMATES OF BRING RUSSIANS TRYING TO TRICK HIM, WHEN LAST SEEN BY SPENCER HE WALKED VERY SLOWLY AT EXHIBITION.

TRAITS LISTED HERE: ADDITIONAL PEOPLE IN CONTACT WITH COEIL ARE LORR RAY BODEN, MAJOR JACK GOMAR, CAPT DAVE DUART, 1ST LT TOM BARNET, 2ST LT ED HUBBAD, CAPT GLENN PERKINS, 1ST AL CARPENTER, 1ST MIKE KURR, 1ST LT JIM LEWIS AND CAPT NORLAN DAVY.

NOTE: NAVY LIST COEIL AS DIED IN CAPTIVITY.

BY CATEGORY 51 CREW/SEAD/PATROL/TEAM MEMBER, BYD WHOSE STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

NAME: JIM RUFFIN
RANK: LTJG
BRANCH OF SERVICE: USN
CREW/DUTY POSITION: PILOT
SOURCE OF INFO: FIRST HAND
DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: SHOOTDOWN
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: POSSIBLY SIGHTED CHUTE AT SHOOTDOWN.
PILOT NEVER MENTIONED BY NAVY OR OTHERS.

QDS=61

ANNO:

DELI 362.
DELIVER ONLY TO EGRESS RECAP DUTY OFFICER
EGRESS RECAP = DAILY HIGHLIGHTS NO. 16, PHASE III DEBRIEF LT
GARTLEY
1. RETURNEE LT MARKHAM L., GARTLEY, USN, DEBRIEFER LT E. SCOTT
WILKING, USN,
2. THIS SESSION PHASE III DEBRIEFING TOOK PLACE AT NAVAL
HOSPITAL JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA FROM 1150 TO 1635, 11 OCT 1972;
HIGHLIGHTS FOLLOW
3. CAVEAT: THE ENTIRE TEXT OF THIS SESSION CONSIDERED BY THIS
COMMAND TO BE PARTICULARLY POIGNANT & SENSITIVE INFORMATION WHICH
COULD CAUSE UNDUE CONCERN AND GRIEF TO POW & NVA FAMILIES IF NOT
HANDLED WITH EXCEPTIONAL DISCRETION,
4. IN THIS DEBRIEFING SESSION LT GARTLEY ADDRESSES THE SUBJECT
OF PHYSICAL ABUSE APPLIED TO U.S. PRISONERS OF WAR BY THE NORTH
VIETNAMESE, HE STATED THAT THE REASONS FOR THIS
TREATMENT WERE FOR THE EXTRACTION OF PROPAGANDA MATERIAL, TO
FORCE P.O.W.'S TO MEET WITH FOREIGN DELEGATIONS, TO
PUNISH P.O.W.'S FOR INFRINGEMENTS OF CAMP REGULATIONS EXAMPLE
COMMUNICATING, OR, FOR JUST GENERAL 'HATE SESSIONS' DEPENDING
ON THE MOOD OF THE NVNIS,
5. IN THE VERY EARLY DAYS, UP TO THE FALL OF 1965, LT GARTLEY
SAID THAT THERE WAS NO PHYSICAL ABUSE APPLIED TO THE
P.O.W.'S. HOWEVER, IN THE FALL OF 1965 A NEW CAMP CALLED
PHI PHA CHI WAS OPENED UP WITH MORE FREQUENCY AS THE CAMP
VZCZCMA#114
MULT
ACTION J1(63) DIA(26)
DIST CHCS: (22) EOP1 EOP2 EOP3 EOP4 JCS OJ3 J3(66) SECDEF (65)
(049)

TRANST/1308:42/131129Z/0031200441126
DE RHMIAA #3 47 0441037

0 130802Z EDF 73
FM 13AF/JHPC/CLARK AB RP
TO AIG 7619
RUEBJFA/CNAVY NVS SHA DC
INFU RNMRGA/LET 3 HKP THAI (FOR JCRC REP)
UT
JNRC/NAVY

THIS IS A HOME COMING (FORMERLY EGRESS
RECAP - (NAVY) MESSAGE. INFORMATION RELEASABLE BY
SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICERS ONLY. DEBRIEFING REPORT
NO 002A.
REFERENCE SICK D-7C6-24000
1. RETURNEE: ROBERT H. OYSTER RANK: CDR
DEBRIEFEE: LAWRENCE M. CLARKE (RANK: LT
2. PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME ONLY PERCEIVED
A. NAME: AL KEINTZER
RANK: LCDR BRANCH OF SERVICE: USN
CREW/DUTY POSITION: BOAT AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE: F-4
UNIY: VF-113 DUTY STATION: USS ENTERPRISE
DATE OF LAST INFO: 12 FEB 73 DATE QUALIFIER: EXACT
SOURCE OF INFO: PASSED FROM FELLOW POW
LAST KNOWN STATUS: POW
CAMP NAME: HEART BREAK
COUNTRY: VN
PHYSICAL CONDITION: AK-47 SHOT IN LEG
B. NAME: MONICA SCHWANN
RANK: GERMAN CIVILIAN NURSE
DATE OF LAST INFO: 1972 DATE QUALIFIER: EST
SOURCE OF INFO: LT DAT VNAF POW
LAST KNOWN STATUS: POW
CAMP NAME: HA LO
COUNTRY: VN

PAGE 1

00110301
NOV 1970, NO FURTHER WORD.
C. NAME: RONALD E. STORZ
NICKNAME: RON
RANK: CAPT BRANCH OF SERVICE: USAF
DATE OF DEATH: UNK
SOURCE OF INFO: PERSONAL ESTIMATE
COUNTRY: VN
DETAILS OF LST CONTACT:
STORZ HAS SHUMAKER'S BEST FRIEND. HE WAS HEROIC AND FIRM IN HIS STAND WITH NVA. TORTURED TO SOME EXTENT, PLACED IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR 2 1/2 YEARS AT ALCATRAZ. FOR FIRST 14 MOS HE SPENT 16 HOURS A DAY IN LET IRONS. THE CELLS WERE VERY SMALL AND TREATMENT EXTREMELY HARSH. STORZ'S HEALTH DECLINED, EST BECAUSE OF VOLUNTARY DIET, UNTIL HE LOOKED LIKE A "CIRCUS THIN MAN". LAST HEARD FROM BY RETURNEE PRIOR 9 DEC 1969 TELLING NORTH VIETNAMESE GUARD "GIVE ME SOMETHING TO LIVE FOR". RETURNEE SUGGESTS CONTACTING LCDR FELLOWS FOR A MORE CURRENT UPDATE.
CATEGORY 5: CREW/SQUAD/PATROL/TEAM MEMBERS UNKNOWN STATUS
A. NAME: HARLEY HALL
RANK: CURR BRANCH OF SERVICE: USN
CREW/DUTY POSITION: PILOT AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE: F-4
UNIT: VF-113 DUTY STATION: USS ENTERPRISE
DATE OF LAST INFO: 12 FEB 73 DATE QUALIFIER: EXACT SOURCE OF INFO: PASSED FROM FELLOW POW
LAST KNOWN STATUS: UNKNOWN
DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: PILOT OF F-4 SHOT DOWN LATE JAN, NO WORD ON HIS STATUS.
GDS-81.
BT
#3473
ANNOTES
A0H 362
ACTION: AI DIA (22)  
DISTR: COSS (25) ECP: ECP2 RF: FILE (4) (22)

TRANSLATE/114/22/152807/610/05702/2452350.
HE-RE/AAA 9/21 9/45/2/56

0 - 2 - FEB 73
FM: 13AF/JPRC/CLARK AB PHIL
TC: AIG 7/29
INFO/RUR/USGA/DET 3 NKP THAI (FOR JCRC REP)

SEC I CP V

ICBREP JIFFY, THIS IS A HOMECOMING (FORMERLY EGRESS RECAP - MANK) MESSAGE. INFORMATION RELEASABLE BY SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICERS ONLY. DEBRIEFING REPORT NO. 26

REFERENCE SICR D-705X-24002

1. RETURNEE ROBERT H. SHUMAKER RANKI CDR,
DEBRIEGER LAWRENCE M. CLARK RANKI LT.
TODAY A JOINT DEBRIEFING SESSION WAS HELD. THE SESSION INCLUDED COL ROBINSON RISNER USAF, HIS ESCORT,
COL RALPH FEZEL USAF, CAPT W. B. RIVERS USN, HIS ESCORT.
LCM HAYFORD USN, CAPT H. E. RUTLEDGE USN, LCDR.
ALHRED. THIS MESSAGE INCLUDES ALL INFORMATION RECEIVED DURING THE DEBRIEF.

2. EXPLANATORY NOTE: THE TERM "MANK" USED IN THIS MESSAGE INDICATES A GROUP OF 21 PWS (4 MILITARY AND 17 CIVILIANS) HELD CAPTIVE IN "HUEY'S CAMP" NAME GIVEN CAMP BY KEN HUEY). A PCN 126 (126, IS BELIEVED DEAD LEAVING A POSSIBLE 20 RETURNES. HEAVY PRESENTLY HELD AT MADO AND SCHEDULED FOR RELEASE SHOULD CONTACTED FOR INDEPTH INFORMATION REGARDING THESE PEOPLE.

3. EXPLANATORY NOTE: TODAY'S RETURNES INSISTED ON USING "PROBABLE" AND "POSSIBLE" DESIGNATIONS IN DESCRIBING FALLOW CAPTIVES. "PROBABLE" INDICATES INDIVIDUAL HAS NOT BEEN SEEN OR TALKED TO BUT HAS BEEN HEARD ON VOICE OF VIETNAM RADIO OR INDICATED FOUND IN CAMPS THAT NAMED PON COULD HAVE BEEN HELD THERE. "POSSIBLE" INDICATES NAME WAS CLEANED FROM FELLOW PON WHO HAD CREWMAN OF NAMED INDIVIDUAL AND HIS STATUS IS UNKNOWN.

PAGE 1
SECRET

NAME: STORZ RONALD E. RANK: CAPT. BRANCH: USMC. COUNTRY: VN.

SOURCE: PERSONAL ESTIMATE

SOURCE: INT. ALGATRAZ

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: UNKNOWN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT:

CAPT. STORZ LAST SEEN BY CDR. SHUMAKER 9 DEC 69. HE HAD LOST WEIGHT AND WAS IMMACULATED. IT IS POSSIBLE HE LOST MANY TO LIVE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

NAME: C. H. SCHMITT

RANK: MAJOR BRANCH: USAF

DATE OF DEATH: 31 AUG 67 DATE QUALIFIER: EST.

SOURCE OF INFO: PERSONAL SPECULATION CDR. SHUMAKER, CAPT. JENKINS.

LOCAL KINKI

DISPOSITION OF REMAINS: UNK

CAMP NAME: HÁ LO NICKNAME(S): LITTLE VEGAS

PLACE NAME: HANOI COUNTRY: VN

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: ON 21 AUG 67 MAJOR SCHMITT WAS PLACED IN STOCKS FOR 10 DAYS FOR VIOLATION OF CAMP REGULATIONS. ON 31 AUG HE WAS TAKEN OUT FOR INTERROGATION AND HAS NOT BEEN SEEN OR HEARD FROM SINCE.

NAME: EDMUND ATTERBERRY

RANK: CAPT. BRANCH: USAF

SOURCE OF INFO: SECOND HAND

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT:

ATTERBERRY HAS BEEN SEEN GETTING OFF TRUCK AT

PAGE 2
R.A. Kientzler (LCDR, USAF)

LCDR R.A. Kintzler, USAF, reported that LCDR Kientzler was a F-111. LCDR Kientzler was shot down north of Quang Tri City, on 27 January 1973. Voice contact was established with LCDR Kientzler in Ha Lo POW camp, and he stated that he had been wounded. See Appendix A.

C.W. Morris (Capt, USAF)
M.A. Peterson (Lt, USAF)

LCDR Kientzler told one of the returnees that he observed two good chutes from an OV-10 aircraft downed on 27 January 1973, in the area of his own shootdown. The incident described correlates with the shootdown of Capt. Morris and Lt. Peterson, who were attempting to rescue LCDR Kientzler. These two men have not been reported by name in the de-briefs, and LCDR Kientzler had no knowledge of their fate subsequent to their parachuting. See Appendix B.
THIS IS A HOMECOMING (FORMERLY EGRESS) RECAP. (NAVY) MESSAGE, INFORMATION RELEASED BY SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICERS ONLY, CAGING, REPORT

REFERENCE: SEC 127

1. RETIRED SGT. JERRY ROONEY, CS 3, RANKI LC DR
2. DEBRIEFER: TURNER, STEVEN R, RANKI LT
3. 1 PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND
   A. NAME: LEANER, WARREN GENE
   B. NICKNAME (S): KIDD
   C. RANKI CIVILIAN
   D. UNIT: HUE SYW POLICE
   E. DATE OF LAST INFO: 3 FEB 73
   F. QUALIFIERS: ACTUAL
   G. SOURCE OF INFO: FIRST HAND/VOICE CONTACT ONLY
   H. LAST KNOWN STATUS: FOR
   I. CAMP NAME: HANOI PRISON, NICKNAME (S): HANOI HILTON
   J. PLACE NAME: HANOI COUNTRY, NV.
   K. PHYSICAL CONDITION: GOOD COMMENTS: APPROX.
   L. WEIGHT LOSS: 200 POUNDS
   M. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: SPOKE DIRECTLY TO HEAVER
   N. THROUGH CELL WINDOW (OUTSIDE) THREE TIMES
   O. 10 (APPROX 25 FT), SPOKE TO TWO OR THREE
   P. 10 DAILY FOR APPROX ONE WEEK
   Q. 10 KRIETZLER, AL
   R. NICKNAME (S): K9
   S. AI LC DR BRANCH OF SERVICE: NAVY

DATE: 1
CREW/DUTY POSITION 610 AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE F-4
UNIT: VF-33
DATE OF LAST WPD 12 FEB 73 DATE QUALIFIER ACTUAL
SOURCE OF WPD ONE HUNDRED CONTACT ONLY
LAST KNOWN STATUS FOR
CAMP NAME: HALO NICKNAME(S): HANOI HILTON
PLACE NAME: HANOI CONTACT: NAV
PHYSICAL CONDITION: FAIR COMMENTS: WOUNDED
LEG PROJECTILE AFT THRU LEG
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: RESURVIE SPALLED NAME
TOLO NON-RETURNEE WAS SHOT DOWN AT 1920
27 JAN 73 JUST NORTH OF 13 TR1 SVN
TRANSPORTED TO PHU CLAD BURGER AREA IN SVN,
THEN TO HANOI PERSONAL AUTHENTICATOR: 43643
DOUGTIFUL AS TO PILOTS (LON HALL) STATUS, ALSO
OBSERVED OV41 SHOT DOWN IN AREA AT TIME
OF HIS SHOT DOWN, OBSERVED TWO GOOD
CHUTES.
C356
BY
#3333
ANNOTES
TERM SYS ZOV TOI CHHAVPERS WASH DC
AON

PAGE 2

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OTHER SUBJECTS OF INTEREST

a. Information on LCDR Alvarez's camps is provided in Appendix A.

b. Information on Mr. Weaver is provided in Appendix B.

c. Information on PW camps is provided in Appendix C.

d. Information on the escape from the Power Plant is provided in Appendix D.

e. Information on the memory banks is provided in Appendix E.
BCP 223

ACTION DIA 214(22)

LISTA CJCS(25) HCP2 BCP2 CJCS RF FILE(1)
(226)

TRANSIT 141443Z 242532Z 261627C 264522D
US RRMIAAA 341196 3464026

3 FEB 73
FM 13AP WHC CLARK NS PHL
TO RDOY A DDR CRD/INT/23/FT HOLABIRD MO
RNL 1213521 NSH CO
RUFHCX AIR FORCE OPERATIONS CENTER WASH DC
RUFHQ/BU/DAM/LOS ANGELES WASH DC
RUFHCX COMMUNICATIONS WASH DC
RUFHCX 73/2324 TELE/INF/FT SELVOR VA
RUFHCX COMMUNICATIONS WASH DC
RUFHCX COMMUNICATIONS SFC 31 ED G3 CA
RUFHCX COMMUNICATIONS KEY VA

BY

THIS IS A HOMECOMING (FORMERLY EGRESS RECAP)
NAVY MSG (U) FOR EGRESS RECAP ACTION OFFICERS
ONLY

SUBJ: CONFINEMENT CHRONOLOGY REPORT ONE (226)

DAILY

RETURN TO NAME: EVERETT (NAV) ALVAREZ RANKI LCDR
REBBIEVER NAME: FREDERICK J. SKINNER RANKI LCDR
DATE OF CAPTURE 5 AUG 64 DATE QUALIFIER ACTUAL
CAPTORS: FISHERMAN ARMS COUNTRY: JVN
LOCATION/LATI 20034C LONGI 13726326
CAMP NAME: HON GAY PRISON/JAIL
PRC 1 5 AUG 64 TOI 7 LOI 64 DATE QUALIFIER ACTUAL
PLACE NAME: HON GAY COUNTRY: JVN
LOCATION/LATI 2035N LONGI 127558 UTM
LOST/LOC REMARKS: ONE LONG BLOG E HON GAY APPEARED TO BE
JAIL/PRISON.

TYPE CAMP: PRO INDIGENOUS PRISON CONTROLLED BY
US FOR INDIGENOUS QUALIFIER ACTUAL
ADOL COMMENTS: PUT IN CELL WITH TWO JVN PRISONERS: ONE
SPOKE ENGLISH SLEPT NEXT OR ONE AMERICAN CAP.
CAMP NAME: FARM HOUSE NOT ACTUAL CAMP

PAGE 1
CREW/DUTY POSITION: B10 AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE L44
UNIT VS: L3 DUTY STATION: USS ENTERPRISE
DATE OF LAST INJ 12 FEB 73 DATE QUALIFIER: ACTUAL
SOURCE OF INJ: FIRST HAND/VOICE CONTACT ONLY
LAST KNOWN STATUS FOR:
CAPT NAME: HANOI NICKNAME(S): HANOI HILTON
PLACE NAME: HANOI COUNTRY: NUN
PHYSICAL CONDITION: FAIR COMMENTS: WOUNDED
LEG-PROTECTILE KEPT THROUGH LEG
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: RETURNEE SPELLED NAME:
TOLD NO-RETURNEE WAS SHOT DOWN AT 1900
27 JAN 73 JUST NORTH OF THE SUN
TRANSPORTED TO PHU/LAOS BORDER AREA IN SUN
THEN TO HANOI PERSONAL AUTHENTICATOR 44642.
DOUBTFUL AS TO PILOT'S (DON HALL) STATUS, ALSO
OBSERVED CV-4 SHOT DOWN IN AREA AT TIME
OF HIS SHOT DOWN, OBSERVED TWO GOOD
CHUTES.
OBS-64.
DT
#3833
ANNOTES
TERM VS: 20Y 701 CHNAV/VERS WASH DC
AOK

PAGE 2

1356212

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CAMP NAME: HA LO PRISON  NICKNAME(S): HANOI PRISON
FROM 25 DEC 72 TO 24 SEP 71 DATE QUALIFIER: ACTUAL
PLACE NAME: HANOI  COUNTRY: NVA
LOCATION: LATI 21°31'26"  LONGI 105°51'21"
IDENT/LOC: REMARKS: POCKET)... HANOI

TYPE CAMP: NVA PRISON CONTROLLED BY: NVA
ADULT COMMENT: CONDITIONS FAIR SEP THRU DEC 71. CONDITIONS WORSEMED FROM 25 DEC 72 THRU 24 SEP 71.

CAMP NAME: CUL LOC  NICKNAME(S): zoob
FROM 24 SEP 71 TO 4 JUL 72 DATE QUALIFIER: ACTUAL
PLACE NAME: CUL LOC  COUNTRY: NVA
LOCATION: LATI 21°31'26"  LONGI 105°49'36"
IDENT/LOC: REMARKS: [REMARKS HERE]
CAPACITY: 150 PERSONS QUALIFIER: ESTIMATED
NO. US PASNI: 150 PERSONS QUALIFIER: ESTIMATED
ADULT COMMENT: CONDITIONS FAIR UNTIL APR 72 WITH
CAMP COMMISSIONING AGAIN, ANNEX CLOSED IN AUG 72.

CAMP NAME: HA LO PRISON NICKNAME(S): HANOI HILTON
FROM 4 JUL 72 TO 12 FEB 73 DATE QUALIFIER: ACTUAL
PLACE NAME: HANOI  COUNTRY: NVA
LOCATION: LATI 21°31'26"  LONGI 105°51'31"
IDENT/LOC: REMARKS: [REMARKS HERE]
NO. US PASNI: 150 PERSONS QUALIFIER: ESTIMATED
ADULT COMMENT: LARGE GROUPS (17-43) IN RHS, SPORTS ACTIVITY
CONDITIONS BEST DURING ENTIRE INTERNMENT, FROM SEP 72 TO
RELEASE DATE.

DT
4296
AKTURES
DGR 342
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECP265</th>
<th>ECP2</th>
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<td>ACTION</td>
<td>BIA BIA (22)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SISTR CUJSI (25)</td>
<td>ECP1 ECP2 CUJS (25)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

TRANSIT/142223Z / 142226Z / 72015372R 455222X
DE RANITA A #0331 3452129.

C 545223X FEB 73
F 13AF / JFCO / CLARK AB PHIL
TO AIG 70129
INFC HUMARGA / DET 3 AKP THAI (FOR JORD R EP) FUMARGA
ET
UNRC/NAMY

THIS IS A HOMECOMING (FORMERLY EGRESS
MESSAGE. INFORMATION RELEASABLE BY
SERVICE CASUALTY OFFICERS ONLY; DEBRIEFING REPORT

REFERENCE SIGN D-72X-24233
1. NTHURBI CHAYTON / RENDR RANK1 Cor
DEBRIEFER STAYPIDES / C.I. RANKI LODR
CATEGORY 21 PERSONAL KNOWN BY NAME AND
BELIEVED TO BE ALIVE

NAME: HEEVER
RANK: CIVILIAN
ORG / DUTY POSITIONS: LOGISTICS
DUTY STATION: HUE
DATE OF LAST INFO: 31 JAN 73
DATE QUALIFICERI ESTIMATE
SOURCE OF INFO: VDOR - FIRST HANG-HEEVER
LAST KNOWN STATUS: HA
NICKNAME: (S) KANJ WILTON
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: NEVER SAW HEEVER
SAID HE WAS CAPTURED AUE 1969
NAMBI KIBILEN, PL.
KANJ LODR, 3RD OF SERVICE USH
DREX DUTY POSITIVE: FID / AIRCRAFT / VEHICLE F4
DATE OF LAST INFO: 2308211973
BRANCH OF SERVICE: USAF
CREW/DUTY POSITION: OXK  AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE: B-52
DATE OF LAST INFIC: MAY 73  DATE QUALIFIER: ESTIMATE
SOURCE OF INFIC: SECOND HAND
LAST KNOWN STATUS: PN
NICKNAME(S): ZOE
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
NAME OF SOURCE:
LT LYNN MURPHY
CATEGORY TO UNKNOWN
STATUS
NARRATIVE
BRANCH OF SERVICE: USAF
CREW/DUTY POSITION: PILOT  AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE: RF-131
DATE OF LAST INFIC: FEB 66  DATE QUALIFIER: ESTIMATE
SOURCE OF INFIC: ACTUAL
DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: I SAW THE NAME
ON BOX OF RECORDING TAPE.

ET
M431
ANNOTES
LSR 362
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DATA

The above camps were discussed briefly as follows:

A) Camp Unity has divided into 12 sections numbered 1, 2, 3, and 32. Ref A, Para 10 applies.
B) Little Vegas consists of five cell blocks which were named Starbust, Thunderbird, Riviera, Golden Nugget, Desert Inn.
C) Zee has also referred to as Camp America thus can
D) Dirty Bird was located near the Hanoi CPP.
E) Alcatraz was located about one (1) block from plantation, however, was not assigned a designator.
F) The potato patch was estimated to be located/282/24-35 NA from Hanoi.
G) Camp Faith was located south of Son Tay; it was newly constructed camp opened just prior to the Son Tay Incident.
RETURNEE RECOMMENDS CONTACTING WOOL CARLYL HARRIS FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING CAMP FAITH AND SON TAY, OUR SHUMAKER WILL DISCUSS THE OTHER CAMPS IN GREAT DETAIL DURING PHASE III. RECOMMEND WIDE DISSEMINATION OF THIS LIST TO CREDENTIALED TO ASSIST IN EASE OF CORRELATION.

(1) IN SUMMARY, OUR SHUMAKER SPENT THREE YEARS IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, WAS TORTURED ON FIVE OCCASIONS, AND SPENT 16 MONTHS IN IRONS 14 HOURS A DAY.

ST
#5253
ANYOTES
DEL 362
1 November 1972

From: Commander, Naval Intelligence Command
To: Distribution List

Subj: Follow-up Egress Recap Debriefing of LT Markham L. Gartley

Encl: (1) List of PW Names and Associated Information

1. When LT Gartley went on convalescent leave from the Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida, he asked for and was provided a tape recorder. He felt that in a more relaxed atmosphere and at a more leisurely pace he might be able to furnish some additional details and state of health of other prisoners. Additionally, he was provided a list of all personnel that Hanoi acknowledges to be prisoners. His comments on each person listed is attached as enclosure (1).

R.S. BOROUGH
By direction

Distribution List:
CNO (OP-09BN)
NUTERS (Pers P5)
DIA (DI-6)
CSIF (AFHPC)
CSA
7602 AIR INTELL GROUP
This is tape one, side one, of amplifying remarks on acknowledgments. The classification is top secret; there is nobody else present in the room. I have before me a list of 369 acknowledged prisoners of war; 20 men added, a list of 4, a list of 10 and then 5 more. I will read each name and indicate the source, either no information, or if information, I will indicate the source of information by this: lived with, I will give the date; I've lived with them; communicated with, give the date of the last communication; seen, I will give the date last seen; or simply heard of. This means through third or fourth parties. Then I will give amplifying remarks about their health, in some cases about their showdown stories, or anything that may be of value to you or their families. Some of the names on this list I am familiar with only because they appear on the CI list, in going over these names I will try to indicate this, but I may leave some out because they appear just on the CI list in my memory.

ABBOTT, Joseph S. - Lived with Joe Abbott from April 1972 to September 4, 1972. During this time I lived with him he was in good health, one of his front teeth is broken. He has a gold metal pin in his tooth and this pin is visible. He has trouble with heat-rash, he has very sensitive skin and has a great deal of heat rash in the summer. He has had roommates, in the past he had lived with Spike NASHÍTA for a long period of time, then he moved in with a larger group and he has been with them ever since. I am not sure how long he has been in solitary, but as of right now he is in very good shape. I have contacted his wife.

ABBOTT, Robert A. - I saw Bob Abbott in the summer of 1969 at the Plantation. He had roommates, at that time he was living with a group of four, I believe. We had limited communications with him. He seemed to be in good shape at that time. Since then I've heard no bad reports on his health. And that is all I have on Bob Abbott.

ABBOTT, Milfred K. - Heard the name only.

ALCORN, Wendell R. - I believe his nickname is Ray Alcorn, have just heard the name.

ALVAREZ, Everett - Lived with Everett from November 1971 until September 1972. During the time I lived with him he had one tooth pulled and he began to develop a deep chest cough. When he caught a cold it would go to his chest and he would just hold it.
in solitary for a couple of days then put back in his cell. That is the most recent instance of physical punishment or mistreatment being applied that we know of.

CLARK, John W. - No information.

CLEMENTS, James A. - No information.

CLOWER, Claude D. - He used to live in room 3 in Hoa Lo in 1971. Bill Bailey who lived with me later told me about him. He was the SRO of the room at that time. Have no reports on bad health on him.

COFFEE, Gerald L. - Lived with Jerry Coffee from November 1971 to April 1972. He is a CI. One of his elbows, he cannot extend it straight. He lacks about 10 or 15 degrees of being able to extend it, and the ring finger cannot be straightened either. He will require some post release surgery, corrective type. He is in good health. He exercises a great deal, he runs, he is the best ping pong player in the building. Good volleyball, all around good shape.

COKER, George T. - Heard the name connected with an escape attempt in 1966 or 1967 from the Power Plant. He and MCKNIGHT, they were taken to Alcatraz for a period of time. Have heard no bad reports on their health, on Coker's health, at this time.

COLLINS, James O. - Quincy Collins in room 2 at Hoa Lo at this time. The first time I saw Quincy was in the Christmas service in 1968 at the Plantation. At that time he had at least one crutch. - I have not heard bad reports on his health recently other than one of his hips was injured during ejection and will need post release care. He is choir director now at room 2, they have a great choir, singing every Sunday.

COLLINS, Thomas E. - No information.

CONNELL, James J. - J.J. has always been known to me by the fact that he was in bad mental condition. The story has it that after he was initially interrogated through ropes he tried to fool the Vietnamese by making them think that his hands were falseable. However, some people claim to have received notes from him written by him after
This is a Homecoming (formerly egress recap) Air Force message. Releasable by Service Casualty Divisions only. Special attention primary homecoming, action officer.

Reference: Such D-764-24007.

Subject: Brain/memory data bank.

Ref: JDCRC 144407Z FEB 73, Subj: data or memory bank.

This KSG expands on REP (A) which as above, senior pf authorities have designated specific PWS to be all-service pf identity, history and casualty related quote brain/memory/data banks unquote. Thus brain/memory/data bank individuals have accumulated comprehensive lists and details on fellow PWS/MIA/KIA. Individual briefings have revealed that returnees from NIN consider the subject individuals to hold exhaustive knowledge in identity and history of PWS/MIA/KIA, and that brain bank knowledge is the authoritative account insofar traces are concerned. Debriefing is being focused on the brain bank individuals, the first such individual being CDR R. A. Shumaker, USAF, currently, consolidate list of names being developed on group of R. R. RENO, USAF Capt. Rutledge, USAF; R. M. Shumaker, USAF and Capt. Rivers, USAF. Names of additional brain trust individuals in any future returnees thereon will be furnished asap.

By

4477

ANNOTES

DRC 048
Confidential

Serving Summary Report #2

1. PURPOSE: To forward to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense significant information derived from debriefings of returned POWs.

2. DISCUSSION: The subject summary is the second report provided in response to the request of the Chairman for submission of summary reports on a 48-hour basis. This summary concerns itself with information leading to possible changes of status, information on individuals possibly dead, treatment, and miscellaneous other items of interest. Because of the sensitivity of the material involved, the Chairman has directed that the summary be in the form presented here i.e. as a memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, with copies to the Chairman. This summary is due at the close of business Tuesday, 29 February 1973.

3. RECOMMENDATION: Recommend that the memorandum be signed.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4
NSC F-93-1184; DOD I-93/5455! 10/28/73
By NARA, Date 1/14/94
SA 99
MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Debriefing Summary Report #2

1. This memorandum is the second report on significant items developed from the de briefings of returnees as of 0300 hours EST 30 February 1973.

2. Twenty-eight personnel listed by DIA as missing or captured may be dead. A breakdown follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USA</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>US AF</th>
<th>USMC</th>
<th>CIVILIANS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This type of information generally falls into one of three categories (details are provided in enclosure l):

a. Probably Did Not Survive the Incident in Which Loss Occurred. This category includes nine individuals, two of whom were included in Debriefing Summary Report #1 submitted 16 February 1973.

b. Uncertain or Conflicting Information that an Individual is Dead. This category includes 13 individuals, two of whom were included in Debriefing Summary Report #1.

c. First Hand or Tightly Information that an Individual is Dead. This category includes six individuals, three of whom were identified in Debriefing Summary Report #1.

3. The de briefings have provided information on two additional personnel listed as missing who may be prisoners (Debriefing Summary Report #1 identified three others in this category). Enclosure 2 provides the details on the two new cases.
4. As the detailed debriefings proceeded, a picture of treatment is beginning to evolve. A discussion of the information regarding treatment can be divided into two phases: (a) capture and travel to Hanoi and (b) treatment at a permanent detention camp.

Once captured, the individual was usually stripped, searched, often interrogated on a limited basis, and subsequently transported to Hanoi. Enroute to Hanoi, some prisoners were displayed in villages, where abuse by the local populace was sometimes permitted.

Treatment in the permanent detention facilities varied among the cases. Misdemeanor usually occurred as a result of deliberate actions (such as to break up camp organization and communications) and violations of camp rules. Additionally, some camps were primarily "punishment camps" where mistreatment was prevalent. Case examples of mistreatment are provided in enclosure 3.

5. Other items of interest, discussed in enclosure 6, are as follows:

a. Villagers apparently did not report the fact that a Navy POW shot a soldier prior to capture.

b. CAPT J. A. Denton's personal account on the 1966 "Hanoi Parade."

c. Reactivation of the Citadel PW Camp.

d. Status of the U.S. POWs captured in Laos and moved to North Vietnam.

e. LCDR G. R. Morrington and physical fitness.

f. Identification of a North Vietnamese who reportedly "enjoyed" torturing U.S. POWs (with photo enclosed).
a. Identification of the "Deadlock" P1 Camp (with orientation map enclosed).

4 Enclosures:
1. Information on Personnel Who "Stayed behind" 1 Cy
2. REs Who Stayed in P1s 1 Cy
3. Information on Disturbance 1 Cy
4. Other Subjects of Interest 1 Cy

CC: Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
DECLASSIFIED

Capt P. A. Havley, Jr., USAF, is certain that his crew member, Maj. Irwin, is dead. Capt. Havley ejected from their aircraft, but he did not see another parachute before the aircraft crashed.

Capt T. J. Klemann, USAF, is unable to remember the details of his ejection and cannot say whether the four personnel opposite are alive or dead. Only one other member of the crew, Lt. R. L. Granger, USAF, has been acknowledged as alive and is to be returned.

Maj. R. D. Jeffrey, USAF, is certain that his crew member, Capt. Hims, is dead. He did not hear or observe any indication of Capt. Hims ejection from their aircraft after it was hit.

On 2 December 1966 LT. David G. Rehmann, USN, was shot down and captured. He subsequently passed near the wreckage of his aircraft, but saw no sign of LCDR McCrae. Subsequently, he was interrogated regarding his crew member. Hoping to aid LCDR McCrae if he was evading, LT. Rehmann stated that his pilot was "Lloyd Linus Felt", who is one of the characters in the comic "Pogo".
never challenged by the North Vietnamese and because there was relatively little time for ejection, LT Smith believes that LCDR Hulse died in the crash.

E. L. Atterberry (Maj, USAF)

Many returnees have reported that Maj Atterberry and LtCol J. A. Damesi, USAF, escaped from the Cu Loc IV Fe camp in May 1969. Both were beaten severely after being recaptured. Maj Atterberry disappeared after the beating; LtCol Damesi is to be returned.

H. L. Blackburn (CDR, USN)

The North Vietnamese have never officially acknowledged capturing CDR Blackburn. However, the North Vietnamese reportedly told LT S. A. Rudloff, his co-pilot, that CDR Blackburn took poison and died to prevent his capture. LT Rudloff told a returnee that he was unable to confirm that CDR Blackburn ejected from the aircraft.

K. R. Cameron (LCDR, USN)

The North Vietnamese have officially stated that LCDR Cameron died on 4 October 1970. His death has not been confirmed by any returnees. LCDR Cameron was reportedly last seen in November 1970 when he was allegedly removed to a hospital before his death.
Many returnees report that CWO Frederick was seriously ill in the summer of 1972. Col R. J. Merritt, USAF, saw CWO Frederick alive in the summer of 1972, when the latter was being put into an ambulance at the Long Long Kinh BV Camp. Although the North Vietnamese state that CWO Frederick died on 12 July 1972, Col Merritt was told by a North Vietnamese in December 1972 that CWO Frederick was alive but had typhoid fever. In a conversation with Maj C. G. Boyd, USAP, on 12 February 1973, a North Vietnamese said that CWO Frederick was in a Hanoi hospital.

CDR G. L. Coffee, USN, reported that his crewmember LT Hanson, survived ejecting and was last observed to be swimming approximately 40 yards from the point North Vietnamese boats picked up CDR Coffee. An A-1 and an A-4 aircraft arrived at this point and began strafing run. CDR Coffee was shown LT Hanson's ID card the next day and the guard said LT Hanson was dead. (See Appendix A)
The North Vietnamese have officially stated that Col. Schmidt died on 31 August 1967. He was placed in stocks in Ha Lo for 10 days beginning 21 August 1967. He was taken out for interrogation on 31 August 1967 and was not seen again. Col. Schmidt was in generally good mental and physical health when last seen.

The North Vietnamese have officially stated that Capt. Sijan died on 22 January 1968. He reportedly contracted malaria during his escape after shootdown. He was last seen in January 1968.

The North Vietnamese have officially stated that LtCol Storz died on 23 April 1973. Many returnees reported that LtCol Storz suffered from malnutrition after long and severe mistreatment and disappeared from the camp system in December 1969.
H. B. Varnado (CV-52, USA)

The Viet Cong have officially stated that CWO Varnado died on 21 September 1970. Returnees report that CWO Varnado was injured in the leg and that the wound became badly infected. He was removed from camp in August 1970.

FIRST HAND OR THIRD INFORMATION THAT AN INDIVIDUAL IS DECEASED

B. G. Harris (SST, USA)

A returning crewmember, CWO J. R. Kentman, USA, states that SST Harris, the gunner on his helicopter, was killed in the crash.

J. H. Ray (SSG, USA)

Returnees from South Vietnam report that SSG Ray had mental and physical problems and apparently lost the will to live. A few of the returnees observed gun's returning from SSG Ray's quarters in 1969 carrying shovels. SSG Ray was never seen again. In earlier returnees, SSG J. C. Tewson, USA, reported he was told by his captors that SSG Ray died because he stopped eating. Capt J. P. O'Neil, LTC, a recent returnee, stated the guards tried to have SSG Ray's death on 552 strike.

R. S. Schott (LTC, USA)

CPT H. A. Smith, USA, reports that LTC Schott was killed prior to the fall of Saigon. LTC Schott was never captured. (See Appendix F).
GO, NO TURNING BACK, GOT TO MAKE A DECISION UNQUOTE.
THE INDIVIDUAL DID NOT RESPOND TO ORAL INQUIRIES.
SEVERAL TIMES THE INDIVIDUAL WAS HEARD TO MOVE
ABOUT IN THE CELL FOLLOWED BY A THUD AND A
CRY OR WHIPPET. NEXT MORNING DURING THE
GUARDS FIRST ROUNDS, A COMMOTION COMMENCED AS THE GUARDS
LOOKED INTO THE CELL. MORE GUARDS ARRIVED AND OPENED
THE DOOR THEN CLOSED IT. THE GUARDS THEN CAME AND
OPENED CDR COFFEE'S DOOR AND TOOK HIM TO THE SHOWER.
THE MOVEMENT AND NOISE OUTSIDE THE SHOWER
INDICATED THAT POSSIBLE A STRETCHER WAS CARRIED
BY THE CELL AND HALLWAY WERE THEN SCRUBBED AND
CLEANED. SUCH MOVEMENT DURING THE DAY LIGHT
WAS VERY UNUSUAL. LATER INQUIRIES TURNED UP
NEGATIVE. CDR COFFEE BELIEVES THE INDIVIDUAL
DIED THAT NIGHT IN THE CELL.

2. CATEGORY 5: CREW/SQUAD/PATROL/TEAM MEMBERS, ETC.
   A. H. HANSON, ROBERT TAFT
   RANK: LTJG BRANCH OF SERVICE: NA
   CREW/DUTY POSITION: RAN AIRCRAFT/VEHICLE: RASC
   UNIT: RVN-13 DUTY STATION: USS KITTY HAWK
   DATE OF LAST INFO: MID 1969 DATE QUALIFIER: ESTIMATED
   SOURCE OF INFO: SECOND HAND FROM NVN INTERROGATOR
   LAST KNOWN STATUS: DECEASED
   DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: REPORTED BY NORTH
   VIETNAMESE INTERROGATOR (NICKNAMED FAT-IN-THE-FIRE,
   NOKE, LITTLE CEASAR, TAOD) THAT HANSON WAS DEAD
   AND HE HAD SEEN THE PLACE WHERE HE WAS
   BURIED. TRYING TO TRICK HIM CDR COFFEE SAID
   QUOTE THE GRAVE MUST BE VERY CLOSE TO THE
   HIGHWAY HIGHWAY ONE UNQUOTE, AT WHICH
   TIME THE INTERROGATOR RESPONDED QUOTE OH
   NO, IT IS QUITE CLOSE TO THE SEA UNQUOTE,
   CDR COFFEE BELIEV THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS LESS
   EVAISV AND MORE CONVINCING THAN MOST
   AND THE LOCATION BY THE SEA POSSIBLY
   INDICATED THE LOCATION OF THE SHOOT-DOWN.
   ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: AFTER THE 3 FEB 1966
   SHOOT-DOWN, CDR COFFEE REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS IN
   THE WATER, HANSON WAS ALIVE AND ACTIVE
   APPRX 40 YARDS AWAY. TWO DUG-OUT BOATS
   WITH SIX ARMED NORTH VIETNAMESE ARRIVED SHORTLY
   AND ONE BOAT HEADED FOR CDR COFFEE AND HE
DISPOSITION OF REMAINS: BODY DECAPITATED BY VIET CONG, LEFT IN LOC NINH DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS (TOC)

PLACE NAME: LOC NINH DISTRICT, BINH LONG PROVINCE COUNTRY: SOUTH VIET CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: KILLED BY VIET CONG DURING THE OVERRUN OF LOC NINH DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

WITNESSES OF DEATH: SMITH, MARK A., CAPTAIN, USA, LULL (PHONEBOOK), MG1 USA (REPORTED AS CATEGORY FIVE, THIS MESSAGE)

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: THIS INFORMATION WAS RELAYED TO CAPTAIN WALSH BY SMITH, MARK A., CAPTAIN, USA, RETURNEE, DURING JOINT CONFINEMENT AT CAMP KLINK, CAMBODIA, WHEN LOC NINH DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS WAS BEING OVERRUN BY THE VIET CONG, CAPTAIN SMITH RAN INTO THE LOC NINH DISTRICT TOC (TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER) FINDING COLONEL SCHOTT SHOT AND LAYING ON THE DECK OF THE TOC. AS THE VIET CONG STARTED ENTERING THE TOC, CAPTAIN SMITH CLIMBED UP IN THE RAPPERS OF THE TOC. CAPTAIN SMITH THEN WITNESSED THE BODY OF COLONEL SCHOTT BEING DECAPITATED, CAPTAIN SMITH RELATED TO CAPTAIN WALSH THAT COLONEL SCHOTT WAS DEAD PRIOR TO DECAPITATION, CAPTAIN SMITH ALSO RELATED THAT COLONEL SCHOTT WAS CAPTAIN SMITH'S COMMANDING OFFICER AT TIME OF DEATH. COLONEL SCHOTT COULD POSSIBLY BE SCHOTT, RICHARD D., LIEUTENANT COLONEL, USA, LISTED IN CIA HOMECOMING REPORT DTD 04 FEBRUARY 1973.

XGOS CATEGORY 2.

CATEGORY 3: PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND BELIEVED TO BE DECEASED

NAME: COOK
RANK: CAPTAIN
BRANCH OF SERVICE: MC
DATE OF DEATH: 1971
DATE QUALIFIER: ESTIMATED
SOURCE OF INFO: SECOND HAND, MAZALOSKI, DAN, W1, USA, RETURNEE, FRITZ, JOHN J., CIVILIAN, RETURNEE

DISPOSITION OF REMAINS: UNKNOWN
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: MAZALOSKI AND "BJ" RELATED TO CAPTAIN WALSH AT THE JOINT PROCESSING CENTER, CLARK AFH, PHILIPPINES, THAT DURING JOINT CONFINEMENT (PLACE UNKNOWN) WITH CAPTAIN COOK IN 1971, CAPTAIN COOK BECAME SERIOUSLY ILL WITH "KILLER MALARIA". CAMP PERSONNEL REPORTEDLY REMOVED CAPTAIN COOK FROM THE CAMP WHEN CAPTAIN COOK WAS OVERCOME BY AN APPARENT DEADLY COUGHING AND WHEEZING SEIZURE. CAPTAIN COOK WAS NEVER SEEN AGAIN, THEREFORE BELIEVED TO HAVE DIED. "BJ" WAS IDENTIFIED TO THE DEBRIEFERS AS PHOTO F-608, PAGE 1-4-382, VIA 367-2-72, VOLUME 1, PRECAPTURE PHOTOGRAPHS, WHO IS JOHN J. FRITZ, CIVILIAN, RETURNEE, XGOS CATEGORY 2.

CATEGORY 3: PERSONNEL KNOWN BY NAME AND BELIEVED TO BE DECEASED

NAME: HAY
RANK: CAPTAIN
BRANCH OF SERVICE: AF
DATE OF DEATH: 12 SEP 72
DATE QUALIFIER: ESTIMATED
SOURCE OF INFO: SECOND HAND, MEMBERS OF SOUTH VIETNAM RETURNEES WHO...
JOINED WALSH'S GROUP AT LOC NINH ON 10 FEB 72

DISPOSITION OF REMAINS: BURIED BY VIETCONG

PLACE NAME: UNKNOWN BY WALSH COUNTRY: CAMBODIA

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH: SERIOUS STOMACH AILMENT, ACTUAL CAUSE OF DEATH COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: A GROUP OF 20 AMERICANS JOINED CAPTAIN WALSH'S GROUP OF SEVEN AT LOC NINH FOR REPATRIATION ON 19 FEB 73. ON 11 FEB 73, MEMBERS OF THE GROUP TO BE REPATRIATED WITH WALSH'S GROUP INFORMED WALSH AT LOC NINH, DURING THEIR FIRST MEETING, OF CAPT RAY HAVING DIED WHILE EATING A MEAL AND HIS BODY BEING CARRIED OUT OF CAMP IMMEDIATELY AFTER DEATH BY THE VIETCONG. THE LOCATION OF CAPTAIN RAY'S GRAVE COULD NOT BE DETERMINED, DUE TO RELATENESS AND VENGEANCE OF THE OCCASION, CAPTAIN WALSH COULD NOT RECALL ANY NAMES OF THE RETURNEES WHO PROVIDED THIS INFORMATION. WHILE IN CONFINEMENT AT CAMP "NOW THERE IS NONE", A VIETCONG OFFICER, NICKNAMED "PROPAGANDA MAN" BY WALSH AND OTHER RETURNEES IN CAMP, INFORMED THEM AND AMERICAN CAPTAIN RAY (PHONETIC), HAD BEEN KILLED ALONG WITH MANY OTHER AMERICANS BY B-52 STRIKES ON PH CAMPS (LOCATION UNKNOWN TO WALSH). THE CONSENSUS OF WALSH'S GROUP WAS THAT "PROPAGANDA MAN" WAS ATTEMPTING TO COVER RAY'S DEATH RESULTING FROM VIETCONG MALTRIMENT BY STATING AMERICAN BOBS HAD KILLED RAY, XGDS CATEGORY 2.

CATEGORY 5: CREW/SQUAD/PATROL/TEAM MEMBERS, ETC.

NAME: LULL

RANK: MASTER SERGEANT BRANCH OF SERVICE: AR

UNIT: ADVISORY TEAM DUTY STATION: LOC NINH DISTRICT

DATE OF LAST INFO: 07 APR 72 DATE QUALIFIER: ESTIMATED

SOURCE OF INFO: SECOND HAND- SMITH, MARK A., CAPTAIN, USA, RETURNEE

LAST KNOWN STATUS: UNKNOWN

DETAILS OF LAST CONTACT: DURING JOINT CONFINEMENT AT CAMP KLINK, CAMBODIA, CAPTAIN SMITH RELATED THE FOLLOWING TO CAPTAIN WALSH: AFTER THE VIETCONG OVER RAN THE LOC NINH DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, MSGT LULL, CAPTAIN SMITH, AN ARVN DOCTOR, AND AN ARVN SOLDIER WERE EVADING CAPTURE BY THE VC. MSGT LULL HAD SUSTAINED ONE SMALL FLESH WOUND, WHILE CAPTAIN SMITH HAD RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY 37 WOUNDS. MSGT LULL, ACCOMPANIED BY THREE OTHERS DEPARTED DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS AREA TO A SMALL CLEARING OUTSIDE THE PERIMETER OF LOC-NINH DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS. CAPTAIN SMITH, NEEDING TO RELIEVE HIS BOWLS, DID SO IN THE CLEARING. AT THAT TIME LULL REPORTEDLY DEPARTED THE AREA LEAVING CAPTAIN SMITH AND THE OTHERS IN THE CLEARING. LULL WAS NEVER SEEN AGAIN BY SMITH AND LULL'S PRESENT STATUS IS UNKNOWN TO BOTH CAPTAIN SMITH AND CAPTAIN WALSH.

XGDS CATEGORY 2

BT

#9002

LMS 263

PAGE 3
R. L. Hostle (Col, USAF)  
Capt. J. D. Driscoll, USAF, reported that another POW stated that Col Hostle was last observed in Ha Noi Prison during the summer of 1966. Col Hostle has been listed as MIA since July 1966.

H. B. Lull, Jr. (SFC, USA)  
CPT M. A. Smith, USA, reported that he last saw SFC Lull when the latter attempted to evade prior to the fall of Hanoi. After capture, CPT Smith was told by his captors that SFC Lull was an uncooperative prisoner and would not be moved with them. CPT Smith has no first-hand information on SFC Lull's capture. To date, SFC Lull has not been identified as being in any camp with the returnees.
CAPTAIN AND MURDER IN VIETNAM

Capt. James A. Mulligan, USA

Capt. Mulligan was captured on 20 March 1967. He incurred a broken shoulder as a result of his shootdown. Although in severe pain, he was bound and blindfolded for the trip to Hanoi. At one of the stops enroute, he was put on display and his captors yanked on his bonds forcing him to bow to the local populace. During the ordeal, the villagers threw stones at him, while at the same time he was beaten by his captors.

Ernest C. Brace, US Civilian

LCDR Paul E. Galanti, USN, reported that Mr. Ernest C. Brace, an American captured in Laos in February 1965, had escaped twice from his captors but was recaptured. In reprisal for his escape attempts, he was buried in the ground up to his neck for several weeks. Capt. James A. Mulligan, USA, reported that Mr. Brace also spent two years in irons at Dien Bien Phu. Full details on Mr. Brace’s treatment are not available.

Mr. Brace was later brought to the Citadel PW Camp (nicknamed "Plantation") where he regained his health during the period of late 1968 to 1970. In the spring of 1971, Mr. Brace was reportedly sent back to Laos.
Treatment at Ministry of National Defense (MND) PW Camp

From 25 October 1967 to 9 December 1969, CDR Robert H. Shumaker, USN, was held in a special punishment camp called "Alcatraz" located near the Citadel. "Alcatraz" is also known by the nicknames "Plantation West" and "Country Club Annex" (the nicknames equate to MND PW Camp). "Alcatraz", a small camp, held 10-12 prisoners. During his entire period at this camp, CDR Shumaker was held in solitary and was confined in leg irons for at least 14 hours a day.

CDR Shumaker was captured on 11 Feb 1965, and during his imprisonment in North Vietnam he spent approximately three years in solitary confinement and was tortured on five different occasions (details are not yet available).
a. LCDR R.A. Knutson, USN, was captured by twenty ninth Vietnamese militia-men on 17 October 1965 near Long Ben City. As he stood up with his hands raised, a soldier ran toward him, knocking down the militia men, began firing an automatic, who drew his pistol and shot the soldier. He then knocked LCDR Knutson turned, saw a rifle muzzle six inches from his face, fired his pistol, and lost consciousness. Upon regaining consciousness, he was taken to a small hut by local villagers. An old woman condemned him for shooting the soldier by showing him the empty shell casings and shaking her fingers. She then buried the casings and signaled the pilot to be quiet about the episode. LCDR Knutson was allowed to smoke and drink tea while curious villagers came to look at him. He was not abused. An hour later, two local policemen came and took LCDR Knutson away. The villagers apparently did not inform higher authorities that he shot the soldier.

b. While viewing the DIA publication, Unidentified U.S. Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, CAPT John H. Hacket, USN, was reportedlyelsen to see that the prisoners photographed during the infamous "Hanoi Hilton" of 1966 were holding their heads up proudly despite the cruel and inhumane treatment they were receiving. Maj John A. Reynolds, USAF, is reported to have memorized the names and pairings of all prisoners who were in the "Hanoi Hilton".

c. LCDR Ralph E. Gaither, USN, and other returnees have reported that the Citadel PW Camp was reactivated as a detention area in late 1972. By 13 February 1973, a group of about 100 PWS (including the two highest ranking prisoners: Col John P. Flynn, USAF, and Col David M. Winn, USMC) were moved from Ha Lo PW Camp to the Citadel (which is known primarily by the nickname "Plantation"). The Citadel was in use from mid-1967 to mid-1973. The first three releases came from this camp.

d. The returnees report that the U.S. PWS who were captured in Laos and held in North Vietnam are called "lulus". The origin of this name is unknown. CAPT James A. Mulligan, USN, stated that the "lulus" were held in Ha Lo in early 1971, but in the spring of 1971 they were reportedly returned to Laos. The "lulus" disappeared after this time. The "Lulus" are:
Eckinger, Henry J., MC
Grave, Michael T., MC
Gy, Theodore T., Col, USAF
Long, Paul W., Capt, USAF
Sticher, Walter A., MC, USAF

*Possible: COL GGY was wounded on the South Vietnamese/Laotian border in the vicinity of the Sonh.

c. To maintain their physical well being, many prisoners participated in individual or group exercise programs. LCDR Richard F. Keim, USAF, has reported that LCDR Giles R. Noffsinger, USAF, is known to fellow prisoners as "the exercise machine". He has reportedly been known to do as many as 1,000 push-ups.

f. LCDR William L. Shankel, USAF, had identified photo 447 (see Appendix A) in the DIA publication "North Vietnamese Personnel Associated with U.S. Prisoners of War" as the "assistant C.O. of a contingent" at the Hoa Lo PW Camp, known by the nickname "cripple". This Vietnamese was known as "Mr. B.", "The Bug", and "Mr. Blue". (His true name is unknown). LCDR Shankel described him as "a psychopathic S.O.B. who truly enjoyed torturing the P.O.W.s." LCDR Shankel reports that "Mr. B." was subsequently assigned to the Ha Lo PW Camp in 1967, where he was assigned to "indoctrinate" new P.O.W.s. "Mr. B." was known to previous returnees as "The Torturer". LCDR Shankel last saw "Mr. B." at Ha Lo on 11 February 1973 where he was smiling and waving at the prisoners as they left.

g. Some of the returnees from North Vietnam were detained as PW camp close to the Chinese-North Vietnamese border. The detention facility was nicknamed "Logpatch" by the prisoners. The camp is the Long Lang PW Camp (See Appendix B) previously identified by DIA as a confirmed PW camp in Cao Bang Province.

In May 1972, approximately 210 U.S. prisoners were moved from Hoa Lo Prison in downtown Hanoi to Long Lang. This group consisted primarily of company grade officers at the time of evacuation. The senior ranking officer at Long Lang was Major J.L. Stavast, USAF, (his current rank is Colonel). The prisoners held at Long Lang were apparently transferred in January 1973 to PW camps in Hanoi for their scheduled repatriation.
MEETING WITH DR. ROGER E. SHIELDS
Wednesday, April 11, 1973
12:00 noon (10 minutes)
The Oval Office
From: Brent Scowcroft

I. PURPOSE

To congratulate Dr. Shields for his outstanding work at Defense on behalf of the POW's and MIA's and to ask him about the current status of U.S. MIA's.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Dr. Shields, Assistant (for POW/MIA Affairs) to the Assistant Secretary of Defense, has played a leading and exceptionally effective role in planning and executing POW releases and in meeting the needs of POW/MIA families. He has also been actively engaged in resolving the problem of accounting for those missing-in-action. Dr. Shields has made an outstanding contribution to our efforts on behalf of the POW's and MIA's and has handled a difficult task with great tact, energy and intelligence.

B. Participants: Dr. Shields and General Scowcroft.

C. Press Plan: Photo opportunity. Meeting to be announced.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. I would like to congratulate you on your highly effective and tireless efforts on behalf of American prisoners-of-war and those missing-in-action.

2. You have made an outstanding contribution in assisting the return of our POW's, in aiding and comforting POW/MIA families and in helping to resolve the knotty problem of accounting for our missing-in-action. The country and I are most grateful to you for all you have done.

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E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4
Nsc Van Tessol authority, 9/15/73
By: AH
Nara, Date 9/14/73
(SA 99)
3. How do you think our POW's are progressing as far as reintegrating themselves into society? Have any problems developed, or do you see any on the horizon?

4. I want to make certain that we do everything we can for our POW's, making sure they have adequate opportunities in the military, and the chance to catch up, and that we insure that those who do not wish to stay in have ample job opportunities. Is there anything we should be doing which we are not doing?

5. Now that our prisoners are back, how are we progressing in respect to our missing-in-action?

6. Are there any indications that some of our MIA's might still be alive?

7. Do you believe the other side will cooperate in helping us account for the missing-in-action?

8. I am certain you can appreciate the importance which I as well as the MIA families attach to the difficult and poignant task of accounting for our missing men.

9. I wish you every success and again congratulate you on a job well done.
Department of State

TE 52365

Telegram

To: DONALD WAYNE BARGER, 4297473

From: JIMMY CARNEGIE, 4229833

JUNIOR GRADY JAMES BRYANT DENCE, 538332

JUNIOR GRADY FRANCIS ANTHONY FLOOD, JR., 539963

TO: WILLIAM MICHAEL HENDERSON, JR., 281943

COMMANDER HILTON HUTCHINSON, 278407

CAPT. NOLAN MACORNEY, 6610373

Capt. WALLACE HENRY PURCELL, 4145167

Capt. DONALD EDGAR SPRAGUE, 426397

Capt. LEONARD STRAYHOUN, 4521432

Capt. LLOYD LAVAYE YOUNG, 3715993

SUBJECT:

The six, Jordan and Fuchs were all in an unarmed MF-1B, Bureau No. 142253, Squadron VAH-4, on a

flight from the Naval Air Station at Cuds Point, Islands, to an aircraft carrier in the Gulf.

The plane departed Cuda on April 12, 1966. It reached its destination. It was reported to have

reached its destination. It was reported to have

proximately the following location: 21 degrees north, 111 degrees 17 minutes east—that is,

Iran Island.

Trebolley were in the same flight with Lt. Cdr.

Flynn, who was detained by the PRC until

1976, but they were in another plane. They were

Bureau No. 129927, Squadron VA 196. It was

July 21, 1967 at 1312 local time at the

location: 21 degrees 11 minutes north, 187

degrees east.

12 missing Navy men cautioned (Bargeryoung)

Naval P4H-1 (Mercator) plane which was shot

down by Zulu time on August 22, 1966 in the east

off Chugusan Island at approximately the

location: 21 degrees 23 minutes north, 123

6 minutes east. The U.S. Navy recovered the

two of the crew of 16. The government of the

U.S. recovered the body of William Frederick Haskins.

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This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.
Department of State

Telegram

[Telegram body]

Subject: United States Navy Men Missing in the Vicinity of China

Please deliver to the Chinese Embassy the following memorandum reporting information concerning above subject, above:

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China has informed the U.S. Government privately that the only United States Navy Corps Personnel it has held in recent years are Major Phillip E. Smith and Lieutenant Commandant Robert J. Flynn. We are gratified that these new arrivals—Major S. P. Steadman—have been released. The U.S. Government also appreciates the assistance which has recently given to Dr. Kissinger's party in helping to determine the fate of Lieutenant Joseph P. Dunn, a U.S. naval officer missing in action in the vicinity of Hainan Island on February 14, 1968.

2. As U.S. prisoners return from Vietnam, the U.S. Government continues to receive urgent inquiries from the families of other servicemen who during the Vietnam War were reported as missing in action in the vicinity of China. The American public, the Congress, and the families of the men concerned expect the U.S. Government to take all necessary steps to account for. To the extent as possible, all military personnel who have been listed as missing in the vicinity of China as well as Vietnam.

3. We believe it is in our common interest to be able to respond publicly to these inquiries about our servicemen, and in a way which will lay to rest the question of these servicemen missing in action as a bilateral issue in sino-American relations.

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[Signature]

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E.O. 12356, Sec. 34
DOS 9304568 1/28/94
By NARA, Date 4/13/94

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This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.
A. FOR THIS REASON, WE THEREFORE REQUEST THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PROVIDE US WITH ANY INFORMATION IT MAY HAVE OR WHICH MAY BECOME AVAILABLE REGARDING THE FATE OF SIX UNITED STATES NAVY MEN WHO ARE MISSING IN CONNECTION WITH THE VIETNAM HOSTILITIES, AS WELL AS 12 UNITED STATES NAVY MEN WHO HAVE BEEN MISSING SINCE THEIR PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE EAST CHINA SEA OFF THE COAST OF CHINA ON THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 22/23, 1966. NAMES OF THESE MEN, AS WELL AS INFORMATION RELATING TO THEIR DISAPPEARANCE, ARE PROVIDED IN THE ENCLOSURE TO THIS COMMUNICATION.

5. IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO DISPOSE OF THIS MATTER AS A PUBLIC ISSUE, WE FURTHER REQUEST THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT CONSIDER ISSUING, AFTER CONSIDERATION OF THE ATTACHED ENCLOSURE, EITHER A PUBLIC STATEMENT (UNCONDITIONALLY OR SUBJECT TO CONFIDENTIALITY) OR A PRIVATE STATEMENT WHICH CAN BE CITED BY OFFICIALS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT NOTING THAT THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IS HELPING TO ACCOUNT FOR UNITED STATES MILITARY PERSONNEL OR CIVILIANS, AND THAT OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE AGREED TO EXCHANGE ANY INFORMATION WHICH MAY BECOME AVAILABLE THAT MAY BE USEFUL IN THE CONTINUING EFFORT TO ACCOUNT FOR THOSE MEN REPORTED MISSING IN THE VICINITY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

ENCLOSURE

NAME, SERVICE NUMBER, AND DATE REPORTED MISSING OF U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL MISSING IN THE VICINITY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:

COMMANDER WILLIAM A. GLASSON, 639365, APRIL 12, 1966
SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER REUBEN B. HARRIS, 5243596, APRIL 12, 1966
LIEUTENANT LARRY M. JORDAN, 677779, APRIL 12, 1966
SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER KENNETH W. PUGH, 5222912, APRIL 12, 1966
LIEUTENANT DAIN V. SCOTT, 639365, AUGUST 21, 1967
LIEUTENANT J. FORREST TREMLEY, 63100, AUGUST 21, 1967

DATE REPORTED MISSING FOR ALL OF FOLLOWING IS AUGUST 22/ 23, 1966:

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Department of State

TE 52365

RE: DONALD MAYNE BARDON, 4213976
RE: MARVIN EDGAR CANON, 425393
JUNIOR GRACE JAMES GRAYTON BEALL, 5655532
JUNIOR GRACE FRANCIS ARTHUR FLOOD, JR., 539963
RE: WILLIAM MICHELHUBERT, JR., 2319343
COMMANDER HILTON HUTCHINSON, 2793407
RE: HAROLD EDWARD Loughbury, 3622969
RE: C.J. DEAN WHEATLEY, 6553173
RE: GUY LANCE RICHARD POLK, 4416167
RE: DONALD EUGENE SPRINGLE, 456397
RE: LEONARD STRYBOSKY, 4291432
RE: LLOYD LAWAYE YOUNG, 3738393

SUBJECT:

UNARMED B-29, SER. NO. 44-25853, SQUADRON VAM-4, ON A MISSION FROM THE NAVAL AIR STATION AT CUBI POINT, ISLANDS, TO AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER IN THE GULF. THE PLANE DEPARTED CUBA ON APRIL 12, 1946, REACHED ITS DESTINATION, IT WAS REPORTED APPROXIMATELY THE FOLLOWING LOCATION: 21 DEGREES NORTH, 111 DEGREES 17 MINUTES EAST—THAT IS, ISIN ISLAND.

TRENDLEY WERE IN THE SAME FLIGHT WITH LT. CDR. C.R. FLYNN, WHO WAS DETAINED BY THE JAPANESE UNTIL 1945, BUT THEY WERE IN ANOTHER PLANE. THEY WERE MEMBER NO. 120247, SQUADRON VA-195. IT WAS JUNE 21, 1947 AT 1312 LOCAL TIME AT THE LOCATION: 21 DEGREES 33 MINUTES NORTH, 107 DEGREES 1 MINUTES EAST.

12 MEN MENTIONED (BARDON, YOUNG, SHERMAN, VAM-19) OF THE PLANE WHICH WAS SHOT DOWN AT 1312, ZULU TIME ON AUGUST 22, 1945 IN THE EAST OFF CHAGUANAL ISLAND AT APPROXIMATELY THE LOCATION: 20 DEGREES 25 MINUTES NORTH, 123 3 MINUTES EAST. THE U.S. NAVY RECOVERED THE BODY OF WILLIAM FREDERICK HASKINS ON

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AND THAT OF JACK ELBERT CURTIS ON SEPTEMBER 4,
RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE
REPRESENTATIVE AT SHANGHAI, TO WHOM THEY WERE
ER ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1933. END QUOTE. ROGERS

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R 231501Z MAR 73 ZFF4  
FM AM EMBASSY PARIS  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 8611  
BT  
SECRET PARIS 7259  

NODIS  

E.O. 11652: GDS  
TAGS: MOPS, CH  
SUBJ: US NAVY MEN MISSING IN VICINITY OF CHINA  

REF: STATE 52365  

EMBOFF CALLED ON PRC EMBASSY MARCH 22 AND DELIVERED TO  
CONSUL TS'AO KUEI-SHENG MEMORANDUM CONTAINED REFTEL.  
IN BRIEF DISCUSSION OF MEMORANDUM EMBOFF EMPHASIZED  
DESIRABILITY FOR BOTH US AND PRC OF CLEARING UP QUESTION  
OF U.S. PERSONNEL LISTED AS MISSING IN VICINITY OF  
CHINA. HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVING WIVES AND  
FAMILIES OF MISSING MEN ALSO RAISED, AND TS'AO EXPRESSED  
UNDERSTANDING THESE CONSIDERATIONS. TS'AO PARTICULARLY  
NOTEU.S. REQUESTS PARA 4 AND 5 REFTEL AND SAID MEMO-  
RANDUM WITH ENCLOSURE WOULD BE TRANSMITTED TO PEKING FOR  
CONSIDERATION.  

IRWIN  

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R 051010Z MAR 73
FM AMEMBASSY SAIGON
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 8192
RT
SAIGON 3505

REC'D: 05 MAR 73 11 17

E.O. 11652 GDS
TAGS MOPS VS
SUBJECT RELEASE OF GVN-HELD POWS

DEPT PASS USDEL FRANCE AND KATHMANDU.

KATHMANDU FOR AMBASSADOR L'UNKER

1. NY TIMES INFORMS US THAT THEY HAVE BEEN CALLED BY THE
COMMUNIST DELEGATIONS AT CAMP DAVIS TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WILL
BOYCOTT THE PPJMC UNTIL THE GVN DECLARES ITS WILLINGNESS TO
RELEASE THE 7000 POW WHICH ARE ELIGIBLE IN PHASE II.

2. IN ORDER SUPPLEMENT REPORTS ON THIS SUBJECT FROM CHIEF
USDEL PPJMC DESIRE BRING TO YOUR ATTENTION THE EFFORTS EMBASSY
AND GENERAL WOODWARD HAVE MADE TO PERSUADE GVN TO COMPLY
WITH PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT AND POW PROTOCOL.

3. WHITEHOUSE AND GENERAL WOODWARD MET WITH PRIME MINISTER
FEB 27 AND NOTED THAT "TWO FOR ONE" FORMULA I.E., RELEASE OF
APPROX 2000 POW AS BEING PROPOSED BY GVN DEL AT PPJMC
DID NOT COMPLY WITH AGREEMENT. THEY STRESSED THAT IF THE
ADOPTION OF THIS POSITION BY GVN RESULTED IN DELAY IN RELEASE
OF U.S. POWS THE RESULTING SITUATION IN THE U.S. COULD DO THE
GVN INCALCULABLE HARM.

4. ON MARCH 2ND WHEN GVN POSITION HAD CHANGED TO 3 TO 1 FORMULA
WHITEHOUSE SAW PRIME MINISTER AGAIN AND MADE SIMILAR
PRESENTATION. IN EARLY EVENING ACTING ON BASIS OF A REPORT
THAT PRG/DRV WERE LINKING U.S. POW RELEASE 10 GVN REFUSAL
RELEASE 7000 DRV/PRG POW WHITEHOUSE TELEPHONED PRIME
MINISTER AND STRESSED URGENCY OF GVN MEETING THIS COMMITMENT.
PRIME MINISTER SAID HE WOULD CALL PRESIDENT THIEU. WE HAVE
SINCE LEARNED THAT HE DID SO BUT THAT PRESIDENT REMAINED

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NSC F93-1184 9/27/93; DOD I-93/54561 10/28/93

By NARA, Date 1/14/94

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-2-SAI GON 3509, MARCH 5

ADAMANT.

5. CHARGE HAS REQUESTED MEETING WITH PRESIDENT IN ORDER DISCUSS THIS MATTER FURTHER AND SEEK MODIFICATION GVN'S STAND. WHITEHOUSE

BT

#3509

NOTE: NOT PASSED USDEL FRANCE AND KATHMANDU BY OC/T.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

3/10/3

Memo For

WH5R

Thought this info
might be useful in
your preparations
for the White House
visit Monday by 2
of our senior DOWs.

Bob

Robert C. Taylor
Colonel, USAF
Military Assistant
INFORMATION ON TREATMENT OF POWS

The escape attempt by Maj Edwin L. Atterberry, USAF, and Lt Col John A. Dchemesi, USAF, in early May 1969 from the Cu Loc PW Camp ("Zoo") in southwestern Hanoi resulted in one of the worst "purges" and mistreatment experienced by the POWs during this time. The attempted escape had been approved by the senior ranking officer (SRO) of the "Zoo Annex" (the camp had two sections divided by a wall: the "Zoo" and the "Zoo Annex"). The escape was planned for some months in advance, and was code-named "party." The escapees were designated "party dolls."

On the night of 9 May 1969, the lights of the Annex were short circuited as Maj Atterberry and Lt Col Dchemesi broke through the roof tile of the ceiling and jumped over the courtyard wall. They were recaptured about six hours later and returned to Cu Loc. Both were subjected to severe torture, and it is believed that Maj Atterberry was beaten to death since he never reappeared in the camp system.

A period of brutal torture followed, during which the North Vietnamese attempted to glean information from the POWs thought to be accomplices and to purge existing PW communications. The senior officers in the camp and the seven roommates of the escapees received the brunt of the guards' retaliation. However, many of the junior officers were also interrogated and beaten although they had no prior knowledge of the escape.

The torture during this period involved the use of ropes, leg irons, and handcuffs. The men were tied up, hoisted to the ceiling, and dropped on their heads. They were beaten with fists and broad straps and subjected to hundreds of whippings with a rubber strip called the "fan belt" by the prisoners. For the North Vietnamese the fan belt had the advantage of inflicting maximum pain but leaving no permanent scars. When the skin was broken, a saline solution was poured on the wounds to increase the effect on the nerve ends.

Other forms of torture included striking the eyes with hand-held bamboo fans; tapping the PWs' mouths shut and pouring water into their noses; extinguishing cigarettes on their ankles, backs, and feet; and driving bamboo slivers under their toenails and the skin of their feet. In addition, electric shock treatments were administered.
The torture process was a continual one during which time the men were allowed no sleep or rest. The guards succeeded in gathering information on the extent and effectiveness of camp communications, and contact between the Zoo and the Zoo Annex was curtailed.

All PWs in the camp were confined to their cells, and the air vents were sealed off, making them virtual sweat boxes. Neither exercising nor bathing was permitted, and all prisoners were severely beaten for any noise that was heard. The suspected accomplices were kept in leg irons until late October. Communications were not re-established until December 1969.

Appendices A and B contain CDR J.G. Pirie's and LCDR R.M. Brunhaver's debriefing reports on this subject.
OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

A. Some of the returnees from North Vietnam were detained at two PW holding areas located nine kilometers south-southeast of Son Tay City. These facilities have been identified as Dai Dong PW Holding Areas I and II (see Appendix A for map, Appendices B and C for photographs, and Appendix D for the names of these facilities).

In early December 1972, the North Vietnamese proposed that American PWs teach English to Vietnamese guards to improve communications between the two groups, thus eliminating mistrust due to misunderstandings. The proposition had been approved by the "New Guy Rank Structure" (details of this structure are currently unknown but are being pursued). Ten American PWs were the instructors for approximately 45 North Vietnamese personnel, several of whom already possessed a good command of the English language (see Appendix E). Only two of the instructors were detained in North Vietnam for substantially longer than one year.

Dai Dong PW Holding Area I, nicknamed "Granada I," by the prisoners consisted of one bamboo structure and two permanent structures surrounded by a bamboo fence. Granada I was used from 28 December 1972 until 3 January 1973, when the prisoners were transferred to Dai Dong PW Holding Area II because of overcrowding at Granada I. This second facility, nicknamed "Granada II" by the prisoners, consisted of nine buildings, two of which were permanent. There were guards present but no fencing or walls to separate the detention facility from the village of Hoang Xa. Granada II was used as the English language school from 3 January until 26 January 1973 when the 10 instructors were moved to the Cu Loc Prisoner of War Camp in Hanoi.

B. Communications among the PWs was an activity of highest priority. Through the communications system the men in the Ha Lo PW Camp were able to establish an organization based on military rank structure. Contact with other Americans provided a strong morale boost to isolated PWs. Besides this obvious psychological role, communications also aided in strengthening resistance to interrogation. It was common practice for a PW returning from interrogation to debrief the entire group of PWs. Because interrogations of PWs often followed the same pattern, this debriefing practice helped PWs retain a common understanding as they returned to captivity.
Communications used by the PWs can be divided into the seven major types discussed below:

1. By far the most important communication system was the "tap code." This code was introduced into Ha Lo in the fall of 1965 by LCDR Edward A. Davis, USN, who allegedly based it on a code described in the book, "The Birdman of Alcatraz." The tap code is a five-by-five matrix with each box containing one letter of the alphabet. (The letter "K" is omitted to obtain a 25-letter alphabet.) A letter is signified by a series of "taps" that designate the row and column of the matrix in which the letter appears. (For example, the letter "F" is passed by two taps, a pause, and one tap -- the first letter of the second row.)

MT

CDR Gerald L. Coffee, USN, has stated that the tap code became so much a part of his consciousness that he would listen to the frogs at night and "decode" their croaks.

New PWs were taught the tap code as soon as they could be contacted by the other men. If voice contact was not feasible, the tap code was taught by using a so-called "long code." The "long code" consisted of one to twenty-six taps for the letters "A" through "Z". A new PW would eventually recognize this attempt at communication when he heard successively one tap, then two taps, then three taps, and so on.

Although the tap code was a simple system that was eventually learned by the North Vietnamese, the PWs considered it a secure method of communication.
A communication attempt between cells was initiated by the "shave-and-a-haircut" tap. If the intended recipient of the message was free to accept communications, he would make the "two-bits" reply. If the situation was dangerous, he would produce a single "thump" with an elbow, hand, or foot. While communication might be attempted at anytime, it was most feasible after the guards' noon meal, at which time they usually slept. During this period, CDR Coffee stated, so much tapping occurred that the cellblock sounded like a cabinetmaking factory, and it was difficult to sort out the taps of one message from all the others.

The North Vietnamese attempted to limit communications in the Little Vegas section of Ha Lo by leaving an air space between each cell, so that PWs would not have a common wall through which they could communicate. This attempt failed, however, because the PWs discovered that tapping on the floor or on the outside cell wall effectively by-passed the space between the cells.
5. While it was usually considered too difficult to pass written messages directly to another PW, a number of locations that were considered relatively secure were chosen as "note drops." These locations included hollow tree branches and drainpipes in shower stalls. Note drops commonly had a signal that could be set to indicate the presence or absence of a note.

6. On occasion PWs used Pig Latin to pass messages verbally. However, only unclassified messages or explanations of PW security procedures were communicated in this way.

7. PWs could also communicate when close personal contact was allowed such as during photographing sessions and special holiday gatherings. When such activities were anticipated, PWs often wrote long notes with the hope of passing them directly to other men.

C. The thirty Americans released by the PRG in Hanoi on 5 March 1973 have reported that 63 Americans captured in South Vietnam and ten personnel (9 U.S. and 1 Canadian) captured in Laos currently are held in the Ha Lo PW Camp in Hanoi.

The 63 individuals from South Vietnam (Appendix F) and the ten from Laos (Appendix G) are all scheduled to be released. Another individual, LCDR P. A. Kientzler, USN, was captured near the Demilitarized Zone on the day of the cease fire, 27 January 1973, and has not yet been acknowledged by either the PRG or the DRV. He is also held in the Ha Lo PW Camp with the prisoners from South Vietnam and Laos.

D. The second group of U.S. PWs to be released from Hanoi had to be ordered to return to U.S. control, according to Capt Henry P. Fowler, USAF, who was in the second group. On Wednesday, 14 February 1973, he and 19 other PWs were removed from the "Unity" section of Ha Lo Prison and taken to the "New Guy Village" section to prepare for release the next day (Thursday). They were given haircuts, shaves, and their release clothes. However, Thursday passed with no release.
At this point, the men felt that these actions were part of a ploy on the part of the North Vietnamese and asked to talk to the senior U.S. officer in the camp. They were then returned to "Unity."

In discussions with the senior U.S. officers, it was decided that their impending release was not in accordance with the agreements since they were not sick or wounded. The North Vietnamese then scheduled the release for Sunday, and again the PWs refused to go. On Sunday morning, the North Vietnamese Camp Commander, the Vice Commander, and several "Big Wheels" in the political department pleaded with the PWs to go, but they still refused.

The Deputy Chief of the PW Subcommittee of the Four Power Joint Military Commission, Lt Col L. Robson, USAF, arrived at Ha Lo, talked to the senior U.S. officers, and told them the release was in full accord with the agreement. To insure there was no stigma attached to the release, the PWs were ordered to leave by the senior officer in the camp, Col Norman C. Gaddis, USAF. The PWs then shaved, put on their release clothes, cleaned their rooms, and departed Hanoi "as officers and gentlemen should."

E. Returnees released by the PRG on 12 February 1973 have provided information on the methods used by their captors to keep the prisoners isolated by groups and disorganized within each group.

Civilian and military personnel were usually kept separated in different areas of the same camp. Recently captured prisoners would often be isolated from the remainder of the other prisoners.

One civilian returnee, Mr. J. Newingham, has provided information on a caste-like system used by the Viet Cong to keep the prisoners at odds with one another. He illustrates this by citing the fact that a Captain suffering from malaria was treated after four days, while Mr. Newingham remained unattended for twenty-two days. He believes his treatment was worse than that of military personnel because civilians were generally considered mercenaries who wanted to profit from the war. He also states that a guard told him that military personnel were better propaganda material than civilians. (See Appendix H.)
DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sect. 3.4
DOS 9304568 1/28/94

By MJC, NARA, Date 4/13/94

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This document has been reviewed pursuant to Executive Order 13526 and has been determined to be declassified.

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1. IN VIEW OF STATEMENTS MADE BY LPF HERE AND IN HANOI IN CONNECTION WITH THE RELEASE ON MARCH 28 OF USPWISON FEB 1 LAOS LIST, AND IN ABSENCE OF ANY PROBATIVE EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY, EMBASSY IS RELUCTANTLY APPROACHING CONCLUSION THAT LPF DOES NOT HOLD ADDITIONAL U.S. PRISONERS. AS WE REPORTED IN RECENT COMMUNICATIONS ON THIS SUBJECT, LPF PERM REP SOTHPHETRAY S HAS TOLD DCM THAT THE NINE AMERICANS ON FEB 1 LIST WERE THE ONLY AMERICANS HELD BY THE LPF. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT TEXT OF THAT STATEMENT WAS PROVIDED BY SAM NEUA HEADQUARTERS.

2. WE HAVE REVIEWED WITH INTEREST FBIS BANGKOK 021335Z APRIL 73 WHICH TRANSMITS TEXT OF RADION PATHET LAO MESSAGE CONCERNING LAST WEEK'S RELEASE OF USPWIS. THE GENERAL TENDENCY OF THAT MESSAGE APPEARS TO UNDERSCORE LPF POSITION THAT THERE ARE NO MORE USPWIS BEING HELD.

WHSR COMMENT

LL'D
3. ALTHOUGH WE ARE MAINTAINING DIALOGUE WITH LPF RE POSSIBILITY THAT ADDITIONAL PW'S MAY BE HELD IN REMOTE AREAS OF PL ZONE OF CONTROL, WE EXPECT RECEIVED NEGATIVE RESPONSE. EMBASSY'S ACTIVITY IS CURRENTLY BEING DIRECTED TOWARD PROGRAM OF ACCOUNTING FOR MIA'S. THE BASIS FOR AN MIA ACCOUNTING IS PRESENT IN ARTICLE FIVE OF THE VIETNAMESE AGREEMENT AND WE ARE HOPEFUL THAT THE MILITARY PROTOCOL CURRENTLY BEING NEGOTIATED WILL PROVIDE THE FRAMEWORK FOR AN EFFECTIVE PROGRAM FOR ACCOUNTING FOR LAOS MIA'S. WE HAVE ALREADY ALERTED 50TH PHETRASY OF INTENSE USG CONCERN IN THIS REGARD AND HIS INITIAL REACTIONS WERE FAVORABLE. EMBASSY IS IN CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH THE JCRC, WHICH WILL PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR THE PROGRAM IN LAOS.

4. RE PARA TWO REFTEL, WE CONCUR HEARTILY IN DEPT SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT REGARDING MOST RECENT LINDSTROM FORAY INTO PW/MIA PICTURE. ALTHOUGH LINDSTROM'S STATEMENT DOES NOT WARRANT FURTHER COMMENT, WE NOTE THAT FIRST AM LAST COORDINATES REPORTED ARE ACTUALLY IN NVN. OTHER COORDINATES LISTED ARE WITHIN GENERAL AREA OF BAN NAKAY NEUA, WHICH HAS FOR YEARS BEEN REPORTED TO CONTAIN PL DETENTION FACILITIES. WE HAVE NEVER HAD CONFIRMATION THAT USPW'S WERE DETAINED THERE. EMBASSY IS CERTAIN THAT ONE OR ALL OF THE VIETNAMESE CONTINGENT OF UNRELIABLE SELF-APPOINTED PW EMISSARIES (PERCIFIELD, MCDONALD, DEWEY) IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS AND PAST FALSE REPORTS OF USPW PRESENCE IN LAOS.

5. ALTHOUGH US MISSION THROUGH THE YEARS HAS UTILIZED EVERY POSSIBLE MEANS TO OBTAIN VALID INFORMATION CONCERNING MIA'S IN LAOS, WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO IDENTIFY CONCLUSIVELY ANY U.S. PERSONNEL BEING HELD captive or identify conclusively a specific detention facility for U.S. prisoners, therefore any report of considerable numbers of Americans still being held captive in Laos, as recently reported in the press, has no basis in fact and is pure speculation on the part of uninformed and irresponsible persons.

6. OCN AND SENATOR BROOKE HAVE APPOINTMENT WITH 50TH PHETRASY AT 1100 HOURS 6 APRIL. WE EXPECT TO DISCUSS PW/MIAs AT THE TIME. WE WILL REPORT RESULTS OF MEETING IMMEDIATELY IN HOPE THAT AMBASSADOR SULLIVAN MAY DRAW CURRENT INFORMATION FROM THAT DISCUSSION.

GOOLEY

BT
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Four-Party Joint Military Team (FPJMT) Negotiations

As you know, we are continuing negotiations through the FPJMT to resolve the fate of over 1300 U.S. personnel who remain in a missing in action status and approximately 1100 who are carried in a killed in action (body not recovered) status throughout Southeast Asia. In addition, we are negotiating for the return of the remains of U.S. personnel who the DRV/PRG claim died in captivity.

Although the FPJMT has met numerous times since its initial meeting on 4 April 1973, it appears that little, if any, substantive progress has been made to resolve this critical issue. The inability on our part to present positive results of our efforts to the families of these missing and deceased servicemen is becoming ever increasingly difficult to explain.

Although it can be argued that the FPJMT exists primarily to negotiate the repatriation of remains and provide information on the missing in action in Vietnam, I believe that this forum can, and should, be used to negotiate for those missing and deceased in Laos and Cambodia. Accordingly, sufficient pressure must be placed on Hanoi to persuade it to use its influence to break the stalemate existing within the FPJMT.

Based on the foregoing, I recommend your impending talks with Le Duc Tho in Paris include the following:

- Our concern over the total lack of information regarding U.S. personnel who are missing or deceased in Laos. It should be pointed out that the Deputy Chief DRV Delegation to FPJMT has stated as recently as 3 May 1973 that the DRV was willing to provide mutual assistance to the U.S. in obtaining information about persons MIA in Laos. Thus far, no information has been provided by the DRV or LPF.
- Our concern over the limited progress being made by FPJMT to resolve the fate of the missing and repatriate the remains of the deceased. It should be pointed out that it is inconceivable why, as a minimum, the DRV has not agreed to return the remains of the 23 U.S. personnel they reported died while in captivity.

- Our intense interest in determining the status of two Thai Nationals (CHAI CAN HARNAVEE and NAPADOM WANG CHOM) reported by our returned men as held as prisoners in Hanoi. It should be noted that USDEL to FPJMT has been attempting, without success, to ascertain their status since the middle of April.

- Our interest in a report by a PRG spokesman in Paris that indicated some U.S. PWs may be detained in Cambodia by the Khmer Rouge. It should be noted that the USDEL, FPJMT has formally requested PRG to obtain information about U.S. or other foreign PWs held by its Cambodian allies. To date, no response has been received from the PRG.

In conclusion, I am convinced that Hanoi is the key to successful negotiations by the FPJMT to account for the missing and to repatriate the deceased, not only in Vietnam, but throughout Southeast Asia. We should insist that the DRV take a more cooperative role in this endeavor.

5/15/73
**NSC CORRESPONDENCE PROFILE**

**TO:** PREZ
**FROM:** RODGERS, RICHARDSON, SCHLESINGER, ELLIOT

**SUBJECT:** Read end for Four-Party Joint Military Team

**REFERENCE:** S/S

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