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November 25, 2019

Freedom of Information and Privacy Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Re: FOIA requests for records regarding unrepatriated
United States POWs from the Korean War

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

On June 1, 1951, communist forces shot down the F-51 piloted by US Air Force Captain Harry Cecil Moore, over North Korea. Captain Moore was captured, and thereafter transported to the Soviet Union. On July 10, 1950, Master Sergeant Robert Paul Bibb may have been taken prisoner in Tuejon, South Korea.

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 USC § 552 *et seq.*, made by six individuals, all of whom I represent. Four are family members of Harry Moore. Lois Moore is Harry's widow. Robert Moore is his brother. Jana Orear is his daughter, and Christianne O'Malley is his granddaughter. The other two FOIA requesters are Michael Driggs and Mark Sauter. Mr. Driggs is Robert Bibb's nephew. Mr. Sauter is an investigative journalist and author.

These requests do not seek information that appears in any record on the CIA website, or on any Department of Defense website, but only if such records were released in full, with no redactions. In other words, please process redacted records.

On March 16, 1954, General Nathan Twining (Air Force Chief of Staff 1953 to 1957, Chairman Joint Chiefs 1957 to 1960) sent to then CIA Director Allen Dulles a Memorandum regarding *U.S. Prisoners of War Remaining in Communist Custody After Termination of Exchange of Prisoners Under Terms of Korean Armistice Agreement*. General Twining wrote:

[A] substantial number of U.S. military personnel captured in the course of the Korean War are still being held prisoners by the Communist Forces. These individuals will not necessarily be retained in North Korea or Manchuria, but may be held elsewhere within the Soviet orbit.... It is therefore requested that requirements be placed on appropriate operating organizations for clandestine and covert action to locate, identify, and recover those U.S. prisoners of war still in Communist custody. This action should take precedence over all other evasion and escape activities currently being planned or undertaken by the Agency in support of military requirements. It is further requested that any information collected pertaining to U.S. and other United Nations prisoners of war still in Communist custody be immediately forwarded to this Headquarters.

Dulles wrote back that "the Agency has had a continuing requirement for the development of information on the location of U.S. POWs. Any intelligence developed on this subject will be discussed promptly with headquarters, United States Air Force."

The term "POW" in the requests refer to United States military personnel taken prisoner during the Korean War who were not repatriated, and includes "MIAs," or missing in action. The term "POW records" should be read to include all intelligence material of whatsoever nature, including all reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence or SIGNET (including transcripts of communist propaganda broadcasts), photographs, satellite imagery, and live sighting reports. The term "live sighting reports" should be read to include those based on hearsay, together with the corresponding interview notes.

Request 1

For the period of March 16, 1954, through 1961, all records of CIA's efforts in undertaking "clandestine and covert action to locate, identify, and recover those U.S. prisoners of war still in Communist custody."

Request 2

The subject of the attached, redacted, version of the January 5, 1952, *CIA Information Report*, is "Preparations for Exchange of United Nations Prisoners in Central and South China." It relates that, "on 18 December, 13 American and 8 British prisoners of war were transferred," that a source "gave names," that "another source referred to American prisoners in the former US consulate," that there is "another report referring to US prisoners in the Canton area," and there is "a recent report from yet another source...." Please provide an unredacted copy of this Report, together with all intelligence material upon which it was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports.

Request 3

The "main subject" of the attached July 15, 1952 CIA *Cross Reference Sheet* is "Location of Certain Soviet Transit Camps for POW from Korea, Classification Number 383.6 Korea." It reads:

Date of Basic Communication: 15 July 52 f/w
Date of Basic Document: 24 June 53

Brief Summary:

In December it was known that camps for POW captured by the Communists in Korea had been established, etc. 3-plc

Classifier 488 Routed to: C.I. File
Typist 488 Date of Classifying 17 Aug 59

Cross Reference Numbers:
040 Central Intelligence Agency

Please produce the referenced:

- (a) July 15 1952 "Basic Communication;"
- (b) June 24, 1953 "Basic Document;"
- (c) Information described as "etcetera;"
- (d) POW information in, or otherwise "Routed to, C.I. File;"
- (e) POW information related to or bearing the "Cross Reference Number 040;" and
- (e) POW information related to or bearing the "Classification Number 383.6 Korea."

Request 4

All records regarding the June 1, 1951 shoot down and capture over North Korea of the American F-51 piloted by U.S. Air Force Captain Harry Cecil Moore, born February 11, 1924, in Elm Grove, West Virginia, service number AO 711850.

Request 5

All records upon which the following statement from February 27, 1952 Memo from Chief of Naval Personnel to Commanding General, Far East Air Force was based: "It is believed that there is a possibility that Captain Moore survived and is now a prisoner of war."

Request 6

All records regarding Captain Moore's incarceration and transportation from North Korea to the Soviet Union, his locations in the Soviet Union, and all evidence that he "may have been interrogated by Soviet officials."

Request 7

An unredacted version of the attached July 17, 1952, three page *CIA Information Report*, the subject of which is "Prisoner-of-War Camps in North Korea and China," subtitled "War Prisoner Administrative Office and Camp Classification," together with the materials upon which this Report was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports.

Request 8

An unredacted copy of the attached December 31, 1953, *CIA Information Report*, regarding a USSR interrogation center in Korea, where, "after interrogation PWs were taken to the USSR," together with the materials upon which this Report was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports.

Request 9

An unredacted copy of the attached March 24, 1954, *CIA Information Report* relating that "some PWs listed as missing were in fact turned over to the Soviets," and "will never be released because they will have learned too much about Soviet PW handling techniques," together with the materials upon which this Report was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports.

Request 10

The unredacted, and complete, version of the attached April 23, 1954, *CIA Information Report*, "Subject Soviet Concentration Camps in the Vorkuta Area."

Request 11

The unredacted, and complete, version of the April 27, 1954, *CIA Information Report* relating "information regarding the presence of US prisoners captured during the Korean War" in camps in Komsomolsk, Magadan, Chita, and Irkutsk, USSR, together with the materials upon which this Report was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports. The first page of this three-page Report is enclosed.

Request 12

The unredacted, and complete, version of the attached December 8, 1954, *CIA Information Report*, "Subject Alleged American Held in Soviet Prison."

Request 13

On January 15, 1992, an individual who had been a KGB officer from 1974 to 1984 appeared at the US Embassy in Helsinki, Finland, and reported that, to "ease his conscience," he was reporting that "three Americans were still being held in the camps of Mordovia in July 1978." The source "added that if necessary, he can provide more detailed information." For reference, a copy of the January 23, 1992 cable from Embassy Helsinki to Secretary of State is attached. Please produce any and all information related to this Report.

Request 14

A complete, and unredacted version of the attached March 9, 1988, *CIA Memorandum* to "US Army Chief, Special Office for Prisoners of War and Missing in Action," referencing two 1980 sightings and one 1988 sighting of "31 Caucasians, possibly American prisoners from the Korean war, in the fall of 1979," together with all intelligence material upon which this Report was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports.

Request 15

All records relating to any of the POW/MIAs named in the attached list.

Request 16

Any and all records relating that any POW/MIAs may have been held in the prisons identified in the attached list of Russian prison camps.

Request 17

By order issued on November 28, 1951, the *Combined Command for Reconnaissance Activity Korea*, or "CCRAK," was created. For your reference, two responsive CCRAK records are attached. *See also* CIA *Clandestine Services History* Historical Paper No. 52, "The Secret War in Korea," written in 1964, and declassified 2007, at p. 78:

By the fall of 1951, CIA Headquarters recognized there were great opportunities if more experienced CIA officers were in Korea. Accordingly, three of the most competent senior clandestine services officers in the Agency were selected: one to be full-time CIA representative and Deputy of CCRAK, another as head of CCRAK's counterintelligence section and doubling as Chief of CIA's counterespionage staff, and the third as Chief of foreign intelligence activities.

For the period beginning June of 1951, and continuing to the present time, please produce all POW records provided to, or receive from, any office of any component of the Department of Defense, including but not limited to:

- (a) CCRAK.
- (b) *Air Force 6004 Air Intelligence Service Squadron* during the tenure of "Project American."

- (c) *Missing in Action Office*, including those provided in response to the attached February 12, 1997 letter from U.S. House of Representative James Talent seeking "intelligence pertaining to American prisoners who were taken to China and the Soviet Union during the war," as well as "(a) the 389 American service members who into the 1980s were listed as unaccounted prisoners of war by the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) and (b) all US Air Force F-86 pilots who remain unrepatriated."
- (d) *Air Force Office of Special Investigations*, or AFOSI.
- (e) *Naval Criminal Investigative Service*, or NCIS.
- (f) *Army Criminal Investigation Command*, or CID.
- (g) *U.S. Army Combined Command Reconnaissance Activities Far East*, or CCRAFE.

Request 18

All POW records prepared by any officer, agent, or employee of the CIA, prepared for the Office of the President, including the *President's Daily Brief*, or PDB, that include information on the possibility of POWs being transferred to the Soviet Union or China.

Request 19

Any records reflecting communications with Members of Congress, or Congressional oversight committees concerning the capture of American airmen during the Korean conflict who may have been transported to the Soviet Union or China and their presumed fate.

Request 20

All records concerning POWs and KGB defector Yuri (or Yury) Rastvorov, who informed the United States Government that American military personnel were taken to the Soviet Union during the Korean conflict. This request includes an unredacted version of the attached page with the heading, "Terminology."

Request 21

All intelligence material (including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports) concerning statements made by former Czech general Jan Sejna and other former Czech officials concerning US POWs held, interrogated and experimented on by Czech and Soviet advisors, and thereafter transferred to China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the Soviet Union.

Fee Waiver. The requesters seek a news media waiver of search and review fees under 5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (a)(4)(a)(iii), and a waiver of copying costs under 5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (a)(4)(A)(ii)(II), as disclosure will shed light on the CIA's operations and activities.

Mark Sauter is a member of the news media. He has been an award-winning investigative reporter and historian since 1987, employed by national and local television and newspaper outlets. He co-authored four books. One, written with Korean War POW expert John Zimmerlee, is titled *American Trophies*, and is subtitled, "How US POWs Were Surrendered to North Korea, China and Russia by Washington's Cynical Attitude." He coauthored with James Sanders, *The Men We Left Behind: Henry Kissinger, the Politics of Deceit and the Tragic Fate of POWs After the Vietnam War*, published in 1993. And he co-authored with James Carafano a McGraw Hill university textbook, *Homeland Security: A Complete Guide*.

Mr. Sauter served as a U.S. Army officer in the Special Forces and infantry, including service in the DMZ between South and North Korea. He has been investigating the fate of unrepatriated American POWs from the Korean and Cold Wars since 1989, and has uncovered evidence that the U.S. government knew that specific American prisoners were held at the end of the conflict but never returned, that reports of their

survival in enemy hands continued to be received for decades, and that information pertaining to their fate remains classified today. Mr. Sauter's findings on the POW issue have been covered by media organizations such as the Associated Press, New York Times, ABC News, Washington Post and Wall Street Journal.

Mr. Sauter gathers information of potential interest to the general public, uses his editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to his audience. Upon disclosure of the records sought, he has concrete plans to make the information public.

Materials on POW/MIAs will contribute significantly to public understanding on the operations or activities of the government. Among other things, they will reveal the extent, nature, intensity, and duration of the government's efforts to locate POW/MIAs, a subject that has long been of intense interest to the public. The records will provide information regarding the thoroughness, scope, intensity, dedication and creativity of the search for missing POW/MIAs. Disclosure will also show how the CIA cooperated and coordinated its efforts with other agencies which possessed information on POW/MIAs.

The interest of enhancing the public's understanding of the operations or activities of the U.S. Government is clear, and the records' connection to these government activities is direct. Release of the information is will contribute to an understanding of government operations or activities regarding the Korean War POW/MIA issue, as compared with awareness prior to the disclosure.

This request seeks disclosure of records that have remained secret despite congressional inquiries and Executive Order 12812 and Presidential Decision Directive NSC 8 to disclose them. Disclosure will illuminate the extent to which the CIA did, or did not, accurately inform Congress and the public about the information it possesses on unrepatriated American citizens.

Electronic format. Kindly produce these records in electronic format, PDF. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(B): "In making any record available to a person under this paragraph, an agency shall provide the record in any form or format requested by the person if the record is readily reproducible by the agency in that form or format."

Right of Appeal. The information sought is not the subject of pending litigation in the federal courts, so the CIA should not reject any administrative appeal under 32 C.F.R. Part 1900.42(c). In any event, kindly apprise the requesters of their right to administratively appeal any adverse response.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

John H. Clarke

cc:

Lois Moore

Robert Moore

Jana Orear

Christianne O'Malley

Mark Sauter

Michael Driggs

Enclosures:

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#TEL#000000

CLASSIFICATION [REDACTED] ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED] 000000

CD NO. [REDACTED]

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 5 Jan 1952

SUBJECT Preparations for Exchange of United Nations Prisoners in Central and South China.

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS. [REDACTED]

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

REFERENCE COPY
CIRCULATE

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COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F. X	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6. X

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SOURCE [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED AS "SECRET" WAS PREVIOUSLY
CLASSIFIED AS "SECRET" - CIA PRELIMINARY
BY DISSEMINATION NUMBER [REDACTED]

- Chinese Communist authorities ordered all United Nations prisoners of war in Central and South China sent to Hankow prior to 23 December 1951 for subsequent transfer to the Northeast to await exchange.
- On 13 November, 105 Republic of Korea prisoners of war were transferred to the Northeast via the Hankow-Canton railway. On 18 December, 13 American and 8 British prisoners of war who were formerly in a building at 52 Fu Hsing Road, Shamen were transferred by rail to Hankow. The Americans and British were escorted to Hankow by a company of Public Security troops under the command of LI Hsue-liang (李国良).

- [REDACTED] comment. [REDACTED] gave names of prisoners of war [REDACTED] at 52 Fu Hsing Road, Shamen, Canton. [REDACTED] another source, referred to American prisoners of war who were being kept in the former US consulate on Shamen. Another report referring to US prisoners in the Canton area [REDACTED] which stated that US prisoners were performing hard labor on airfields in the Canton area. A recent report from yet another source [REDACTED] states that as of early November 1951 there [REDACTED] on Shamen.

Approved for Release
Date 15 APR 1957

Document No. 003
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Auth. [REDACTED]
Date 15 APR 57 By: 013

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAIN SUBJECT:
Location of Certain Soviet Transit
Camps for POW from Korea

CLASSIFICATION NUMBER: 383.6 Korea

To:

Date of Communication: 15 July 52 f/w

From: CIA

Date of Basic Document: 24 June 53

BRIEF SUMMARY:

In December it was known that transit camps for POW captured by the Communists in Korea had been established, etc. 3plc

Classifier: 488

Routed to: C.I. File

Typist: 488

Date of Classifying: 17 Aug 59

CROSS REFERENCE NUMBERS:

~~U.S. Central Intelligence Agency~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(4)

INTELOFAX 23

FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea/China

DATE DISTR. 17 July 1952

SUBJECT Prisoner-of-War Camps in North Korea and China

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

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COMPLETELY RELIABLE	USUALLY RELIABLE	FAIRLY RELIABLE	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	NOT RELIABLE	CANNOT BE JUDGED	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES	PROBABLY TRUE	POSSIBLY TRUE	DOUBTFUL	PROBABLY FALSE	CANNOT BE JUDGED
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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* Except as noted

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SOURCE

[REDACTED SOURCE INFORMATION]

War Prisoner Administrative Office and Camp Classification

- In May 1952 the War Prisoner Administrative Office (Chan Fu Kuan Li Ch'u) (2069/0199/4619/3810/5710) in P'yongyang, under Colonel No-men-ch'i-fu (6179/7024/1148/1133), an intelligence officer attached to the general headquarters of the Soviet Far Eastern Military District, controlled prisoner of war camps in Manchuria and North Korea. The office, formerly in Mukden, employed 30 persons, several of whom were English-speaking Soviets. LIN Mai (2651/6701) and NAM II (0589/2480) were deputy chairmen of the office.
- The office had developed three types of prisoner-of-war camps. Camps termed "peace camps," detaining persons who exhibited pro-Communist leanings, were characterized by considerate treatment of the prisoners and the absence of the camps of communist rallies and meetings. The largest peace camp, which held two thousand prisoners, was at Chungchun. Peace camps were also at K'aiyuan Hsien (124-05, 42-36) and Pench'i (123-43, 41-20).
- Reform camps, all of which were in Manchuria, detained anti-Communist prisoners possessing certain technical skills. Emphasis at these camps was on indoctrination of the prisoners.

Approved for Release

Date APR 1997

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SECRET/CONTROL--US OFFICIALS ONLY

COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	American Prisoners-of-War Held in the USSR	DATE DISTR.	31 December 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	1 25X1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD 25X1
		REFERENCES	

BY CABLE

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THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

- a. As of 1951 the USSR had an interrogation center for United States POWs in the Chang-pai Shan area on the upper Yalu River. Most of the inmates were U. S. airmen, and the interrogation was done by Soviet commissars. 25X1
- b. When the North Korean forces were pushed north in Korea, the center reportedly was moved to An-t'u (N 42-34, E 128-22). the interrogates passed through Mutanchiang (N 44-35, E 129-37), were brought down the Sungari River by boat, and after interrogation were taken to the USSR. 25X1
- c. Natives of the area said they had seen a group of about seven persons, reportedly "US Army spies", including US Nisei soldiers, brought to the An-t'u center in the spring of 1952. 25X1

DPMO review completed.

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REPORT TO BE DESTROYED UPON IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE
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Unrecorded by researchers in 2014, when it was posted to CIA's online database

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COUNTRY	USSR (Far East)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Exploitation of Prisoners-of-War of the Soviets	DATE DISTR.	24 March 1954
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	25X1

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1. [redacted] the Soviet Intelligence Service is exploiting United Nations, particularly US, PWs in China and North Korea. [redacted] some PWs listed as missing were in fact turned over to the Soviets by the Chinese and North Koreans. These PWs will be screened by the Soviets, and those eventually selected will be trained to be illegal residents either in the US or in other countries where they can live as Americans. 25X1
2. Some selected PW personnel will also be used in propaganda work, especially as radio announcers because there is a shortage of this type of personnel.
3. Those PWs who are found to be unsuitable will never be released because they will have learned too much about Soviet PW handling techniques. Use will also be made of the identities and biographies of dead PWs in preparing legends of new Soviet agents.

DPMO review completed.

SECRET

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AEC				
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COUNTRY	USSR (Tyumen Oblast)	REPORT	<input type="text"/>	25X1
SUBJECT	Soviet Concentration Camps in the Vorkuta Area	DATE DISTR.	23 April 1954	
		NO. OF PAGES	3	
DATE OF INFO.	<input type="text"/>	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
PLACE ACQUIRED	<input type="text"/>	REFERENCES		25X1

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

- The commander of the concentration camp complex in the Vorkuta (N 66-22, E 70-08) area is an MVD officer, Major General Derevyankin. The political officer at Camp No. 14 is Senior Lieutenant Kech. The following are among the camp personnel at Camp No. 2:

Major Malikov, Camp Commander
Major Dikhtyaryov, Assistant Camp Commander
Captain Makhmalov, Supply Officer
Captain Pokhomov, MVD Representative (Upolnomochenny MVD)
Senior Lieutenant Prokhorov, MVD Representative
Senior Lieutenant Kalikin, Administrative Officer
Sergeant Major Mishinko, Assistant to the MVD Representatives
Sergeant Major Kirilova (female), Head of the Medical Unit.

- 25X1
Apparently, single guard units were responsible for guarding more than one camp, since many camps were located within a few kilometers of each other.

- The city of Vorkuta has a population of approximately 60,000 people. Vorkuta has numerous new cultural buildings. The city is ringed with concentration camps, the prisoners being employed principally in coal mines. There are, however, also other enterprises such as brickyards, sawmills, and a cement factory, which also employ prisoners of the area. The camp numbers ranged from 1 to 60. Camp Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14, 29, 30, 55, and 60; possibly some of these camps are in an area other than the Vorkuta area. (See sketch of the Vorkuta camp area on page 3.)

- Camp No. 2 is located approximately 20 kilometers north of Vorkuta on a single-track railroad line. The camp is for political prisoners only. In December 1953 there were 2,700 prisoners at this camp. This camp operated one mine shaft, No. 7. The prisoners worked in the mine 12 hours a day, although the official work-day was nine hours. Crude mining methods were employed.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC				
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- 2 -

5. The following nationalities were represented among the prisoners at Camp No. 2: Western Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Russians, Germans (including Volga Germans), Moldavians, Chechens, Georgians, Armenians, Komi, Hungarians, Poles, Japanese, and Chinese. Of the Germans, 120 were from Germany as opposed to the Volga Germans. Ten of the 120 Germans were repatriated There were approximately 100 Russians in the camp. The Western Ukrainians and the Lithuanians were by far the largest two national groups at this camp. There were no Koreans at this camp. 25X1
6. There were among the prisoners at Camp No. 2 many who had been sentenced for collaboration with or service in the German Army during World War II. There were, however, no Vlassovites at this camp. Except for the Western Ukrainians, who were called Zapadniki (Westerners) in camp, the various Soviet nationalities got along well together. There was, however, some discrimination against the Germans by the Soviet nationalities, particularly from former collaborators who claimed that the Germans had let them down. The Western Ukrainians were clannish and nasty to all other nationalities. There were a great number of informers among the Western Ukrainians.
7. From the beginning of 1952, the prisoners began to receive pay for their work and their rations were improved. Until August 1953, they received 100 rubles per month in cash and another 100 rubles were credited to their account. This money could be spent in the camp canteen. After August 1953, as the result of a strike (covered below) the prisoners' pay was raised to 150 rubles per month in cash and an equal amount was credited to their account.
8. The daily food ration at this camp for the prisoners was as follows:
- 200 grams of oat meal,
 - 650 grams of soup,
 - 23 grams of meat,
 - 27 grams of sugar,
 - 800 grams of bread,
 - 50 grams of white rolls, and
 - 20 to 25 grams of fat.
- The above ration was known as the "northern ration" (severnnyy payok) and was much larger than the rations in concentration camps farther to the south. It was also more substantial than the average daily food consumed on many kolkhozy. Persons who refused to work had their daily ration reduced to 350 grams of bread and soup.
9. Motion pictures were occasionally shown to the prisoners. The frequency with which movies were shown depended upon the prisoners' achievement of production norms. There were loudspeakers in all barracks buildings. Newspapers and books were also available to the prisoners.
10. The guard personnel wore red shoulder boards with blue piping. Some troops with dark blue shoulder boards occasionally appeared for special checks. The interior guard consisted of middle-aged guards who were friendly to the prisoners. The exterior guard personnel were much younger and unpleasant.
11. There were 5,000 prisoners at Camp No. 14. One of the prisoners was an old Trotskyite who had been a prisoner since 1932. This camp contained a power plant. All particulars on this camp such as food rations, pay, attitude of Western Ukrainians, recreational facilities, etc., are similar to those at Camp No. 2.
12. There was no sign of organized anti-Soviet activity in the prison camp. On the basis of observations made at Camp No. 2 it is clear that prisoners were afraid to discuss politics because of the existence of informers among the prisoners. There were probably groups of friends among the prisoners who trusted each other and perhaps discussed political subjects. There were two young Russian prisoners in Camp No. 2 who had been sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment for distributing anti-Soviet leaflets in Moscow. It is not known whether these men belonged to any organization and what sort of leaflets they had distributed.

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25X1

- 3 -

13. Stalin's death did not bring about any improvements in the prison camps, judging from observations in Camp No. 2. Actually, the guards became worse. Improvements had been introduced a year earlier. Judging from extremely limited political conversations, nothing good was expected from Malenkov by the prisoners. The post-Stalin amnesty affected prisoners with five-year terms only, but it did include political prisoners in this category. In general, prisoners who were released had to remain in the Vorkuta area, but some released prisoners with families were sent to free exile settlements in Siberia and Central Asia. The prisoners learned of the 17 June riots in East Germany through Soviet newspapers and loudspeakers in July. Some of the prisoners expected immediate war and thought that arms would be dropped to them by the Americans.

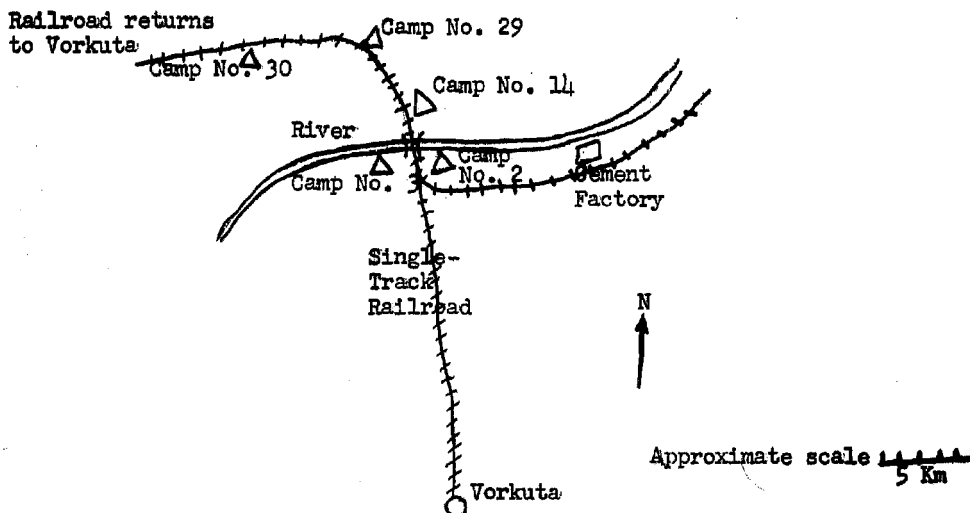
14. As a result of Beriya's arrest a general strike by the prisoners in the Vorkuta area took place, lasting from 22 July to 1 August 1953. Camps No. 2, 3, 14, 29, 30, and possibly others were involved in the strike. The strikers insisted that, since Beriya had been denounced as a traitor and a foreign agent, they were being held illegally, as they had been arrested by Beriya. Soviet citizens demanded immediate release or transfer to free exile areas. Foreigners demanded repatriation or transfer to PW camps. Major General Derevyankin as well as another high MVD official came to Camp No. 2 and probably other camps to talk to the prisoners. The result of the strike was a cutting down of the work-day to nine hours, the removal of numbers from uniforms, higher pay (see paragraph 7), and the removal of certain restrictions. In some camps there was violence on the part of the guards who tried to force the prisoners to go back to work, but this was not the case at Camp No. 2. The strike was viewed as a great success for the prisoners.

15. [Redacted] 25X1

16. [Redacted] Germans were released before the completion of their sentences. They were repatriated to Germany by train traveling a somewhat circuitous route. Leaving Vorkuta, the train proceeded through Enta, Ukhta (N 63-34, E 53-42), Kotlas (N 61-16, E 46-35), Voroshilovgrad (N 48-34, E 39-20), and then west to Brest-Litovsk (N 52-07, E 23-42). In the early part of the journey they traveled on a separate prison train; later, through Brest-Litovsk and Poland, their car was hitched on to regular passenger trains. 25X1

Diagram of Camp Area [Redacted]

25X1



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SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY **USSR**
SUBJECT **US Prisoners of War in USSR**

25X1

25X1

DATE DISTR. **27 Apr 1954**

NO. OF PAGES **3**

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPP. TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS REPORT IS PROHIBITED.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1.

information regarding the presence of US prisoners (captured during the Korean War) on the territory of Asiatic USSR. Mostly they were in Komsomolsk (Amur River), Magadan (Bay of Nogaiovo, Sea of Okhotsk); Chita, Irkutsk, Molotov, Gabelka (northwest of Molotov), Kani Permjak (Siberia), Rndymkan (northwest of Molotov), Chavosa (on the Kama River, north of Molotov. There is nothing to indicate that any of them have ever been returned.)

2.

Over a year ago, the Soviet authorities established camps for prisoners (not necessarily US) taken in Korea by the Sino-North Korean forces. These camps were located at:

- Komsomolsk, on the River Amur
- Magadan, on the bay of Nogaiovo, Sea of Okhotsk
- Chita
- Irkutsk

Prisoners from both the US and the various cooperating European armies were alike known as Voyennoplennnye Amerikantsy.

SEE LAST PAGE FOR SUBJECT & AREA CODES

25X1

SECRET

This report is for the use within the USA of the intelligence components of the Departments or Agencies indicated above. It is not to be disseminated overseas. It is to be controlled by the original source through the Main Director of the Office of Collection and Dissemination, CIA. All or parts of the contents, however, may be used by the above organizations or their agents participating in the dissemination process providing the publication does not contain "US OFFICIALS ONLY" and the citation, if made, refers only to "CIA Source".

4. Normal prisoner-of-war camps, all of which were in North Korea, detained prisoners whom the Communists will exchange. Prisoners in the peace and reform camps will not be exchanged.
5. Officials of North Korean prisoner-of-war camps sent reports on individual prisoners to the War Prisoner Administrative Office. Cooperative prisoners were being transferred to peace camps. ROK army officers were being shot. ROK army soldiers were being indoctrinated and assimilated into the North Korean army.

Kangdong Camp

6. In May the largest North Korean prisoner of war camp, detaining twelve hundred prisoners, was near T'ai Ling (1132/1545) mountain, six miles southeast of the Kangdong (126-05, 39-09) (BU-4837) railroad station.¹ The compound, divided with barbed wire and mud embankments into four partitions for American, English, and Turkish prisoners and prisoners of other nationalities, held 840 American, 100 English, 60 Turkish, and 200 hundred French, Dutch, and Canadian troops. Most of the United States prisoners were members of the 1 Cavalry Division and the 24 Infantry Division. General William Dean was moved from Harbin and Mukden to this camp in 1951.
7. The Kangdong camp, organized into study, management, sanitation, and finance sections, compelled the prisoners to study for three hours, to labor for four hours, and to discuss political problems for two hours.
- F-3 8. On 1 May nine thousand (sic) ROK army prisoners and fifty United Nations prisoners were in caves at the Kangdong camp, extending from approximately BU-492363 to BU-494368 in a valley at Adal-ni, Kangdong-myon (126-05, 39-09) (BU-4837).² Of the ROK army prisoners 10 percent were officers, 50 percent non-commissioned officers, and 40 percent privates. Of the United Nations prisoners 10 percent were Negroes. The prisoners, who received 600 grams of cereal and salt each day, were not required to work and spent only two hours each day out of the caves. An average of two prisoners were dying daily from malnutrition and eruptive typhus. The majority of prisoners at this camp were extremely anti-Communist in thinking. Three North Korean army guards, armed with PPSH's and rifles, were at the entrance of each cave.

Camp Number 106, Mirim

- F-3 9. On 1 May approximately sixteen hundred ROK army prisoners of war, including one hundred officers and five hundred non-commissioned officers, were at the North Korean prisoner of war camp number 106 at approximately YD-472214, 1.6 kilometers southwest of the Mirim railroad station (125-51, 39-01) (YD-4722). Prisoners held here, having been passed through five ideological screenings, were believed to be potential converts to Communism. The prisoners believed that they were to be assimilated into the North Korean army. Members of political and security detachments maintained strict surveillance of the prisoners. The surveillance often was carried out by members of these bureaus who entered the camps disguised as prisoners.
- F-3 10. Each prisoner received 500 grams monthly, 1 kilogram of grain and 45 grams of soy bean oil, vegetables, salt, and soy bean paste daily. The prisoners were wearing North Korean army uniforms. The prisoners were constructing air raid shelters near the Mirim-ni airfield ten hours each day. Two hours of indoctrination lectures were also held daily. The prisoners had been organized into squads of ten men. Each of the camp's four battalions had three platoons and each platoon, four squads. A squad platoon, armed with PPSH's, was assigned to guard the camp.

Suan

- F-3 11. On 5 May 200 ROK army prisoners and 110 prisoners from other United Nations armies including 80 Negroes, were at the North Korean prisoner of war camp at the site of the former Suan mine (126-23, 38-47) (BT-7396), ten kilometers north of Suan (126-22, 38-42) (BT-7186). Lieutenant Colonel KIM Kyn-hwan (6855/1145/3562) commanded the camp. Although other United Nations prisoners were not required to work, the ROK army prisoners constructed shelters and trenches throughout the entire day. The prisoners received only rice balls for food. Several of the other United Nations prisoners had obtained wheat paste from villagers in exchange for watches and other personal possessions. Thereafter the villagers were prohibited from entering the camp area. No sanitary facilities were offered to the prisoners. Approximately fifteen prisoners, including both ROK and United Nations personnel, were too ill to stand.

Sariwon

- F-3 12. In late April approximately eight hundred United Nations prisoners were in a series of underground shelters at approximately YC-436673 in a valley between two hills four kilometers northeast of the Sariwon railroad station (125-46, 38-30) (YC-4064). On each side of the valley at the base of the two hills were 25 shelters. One shelter in every five accommodated the camp guards. Eight hundred Chinese Communist soldiers, armed with PFSH's and rifles, guarded the area. Dummy guards were also used at night. The majority of the guards were billeted in a nearby village of fifteen homes. The guard billets were easily visible from the air. Each prisoner received pork soup and 600 grams of cereal three times daily and a package of cigarettes each day. The prisoners were required to work for one hour and attend indoctrination meetings for two hours daily.

Mukden

13. On 6 January 1952 four hundred United States prisoners, including three hundred Negroes, were being detained in two buildings at Hsiao Nan Kuan Chieh, at the southeast corner of the intersection, in Mukden. One building, used as the police headquarters in Hsiao Nan Kuan during the Japanese occupation, was a two-story concrete structure, 30 meters long and 20 meters wide. The other building, one story high and constructed of gray brick, was behind the two-story building. Both buildings had tile roofs. All prisoners held here, with the exception of three second lieutenants, were enlisted personnel. The prisoners, dressed in Chinese Communist army uniforms, with a red arm band on the left arm, were not required to work. Two hours of indoctrination were conducted daily by staff members of the Northeast Army Command. Prisoners were permitted to play basketball in the courtyard. The attempt of three white prisoners to escape caused the withdrawal of permission for white prisoners to walk alone through streets in the vicinity of the camp. Two Chinese Communist soldiers guarded groups of white prisoners when such groups left the buildings. Negroes, however, could move outside the compound area freely and individually. Rice, noodles, and one vegetable were served daily to the prisoners in groups of 10 to 15 men. One platoon of Chinese Communist soldiers guarded the compound.

1. Comment. In late February 1952 two thousand prisoners, slightly inclined toward Communism, were being detained at the base of a mountain three kilometers west of Kangdong and referenced reports.
2. Comment. This is presumably information on the same camp as that reported in paragraphs 6-7 above.
3. Comment. In March 1952 200 ROK prisoners, chiefly officers, were at the Suan camp.

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

COUNTRY USSR REPORT [redacted] 25X1

SUBJECT Alleged American Held in Soviet Prison DATE DISTR. 8 December 1955 25X1

NO. OF PAGES 1

DATE OF INFO. [redacted] REQUIREMENT NO. RD 25X1

PLACE ACQUIRED [redacted] REFERENCES

DATE ACQUIRED This is UNEVALUATED Information BY CABLE 25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE CONTAINED IN [redacted]

In 1948 in Inta prison, source met an alleged American citizen, who had Polish documents in the name of (fnu) Fawitsky or (fnu) Favelski. The latter refused to reveal his true name. He spoke German, Russian, French, and English fluently. The Soviets had a photograph of him in the uniform of an American enlisted man. Source last saw him in Lubyanka Prison in 1951.

[redacted]

25X1

DPMO review completed.

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

STATE	x	ARMY	x	NAVY	x	AIR	x	FBI		AEC					
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

000012

[REDACTED]

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

ROGER HALL
8715 First Ave., Apt. 827
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301-585-3361

29

9 March 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Joseph A. Schlatter, US Army
Chief, Special Office for Prisoners of War
and Missing in Action

SUBJECT: Alleged Sightings of American POWs in
North Korea from 1975 to 1982 [REDACTED]

REFERENCE: Memo for the DDI fm Colonel Schlatter,
dtd 19 Feb 88, Same Subject

1. In response to your request, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] three separate reports of
such sightings, which are attached:

- o The first report, dated April 1980, indicates that [REDACTED] sighted two Americans in August 1986 on the outskirts of P'yongyang. [REDACTED] about 10 military pilots captured in North Vietnam were brought to North Korea.
- o The second report, also dated in April 1980, apparently describes the same incident [REDACTED]
- o In the third report, dated March 1988, [REDACTED] indicated sighting as many as 11 Caucasians, possibly American prisoners from the Korean war, in the fall of 1979 on a collective farm north of P'yongyang. [REDACTED]

Eph. 35

[REDACTED]

000013

2.

Office of East Asian Analysis

Attachments:
As stated

RELEASE IN PART B6

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 01 HELSIN 00681 01 OF 02 231559Z
ACTION EUR-01

INFO LOG-00 AID-01 AMAD-01 CIAE-00 DODE-00 CSCE-01 HA-09
H-01 INRE-00 INR-01 L-03 ADS-00 NSAE-00 NSCE-00
OMB-01 PA-01 PM-01 PRS-01 P-01 SCT-03 SNP-01
SP-01 SSO-00 SS-01 TRSE-00 T-01 USIE-00 /030W
-----068B86 231606Z /38

O 231538Z JAN 92
FM AMEMBASSY HELSINKI
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 9993
AMEMBASSY HELSINKI
AMEMBASSY MOSCOW
AMCONSUL ST PETERSBURG

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 01 OF 02 HELSINKI 00681

THIS CABLE HAS BEEN PASSED TO RIGA, VILNIUS AND TALLINN

//FOLLOWING TEXT IS RIGA 009 //

E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: PREL, UR, LG, VN
SUBJECT: FORMER KGB EMPLOYEE CLAIMS KNOWLEDGE OF U.S.
POWS IN USSR IN JULY 1978

- 1. CONFIDENTIAL - ENTIRE TEXT
- 2. THE LATVIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY INFORMED THE U.S. _____
CHARGE IN RIGA ON JANUARY 15 THAT _____
WHO PRESENTED HIMSELF AS A KGB RESERVE OFFICER, CLAIMED
CONFIDENTIAL

B6

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 02 HELSIN 00681 01 OF 02 231559Z
THAT THREE AMERICANS WERE STILL BEING HELD IN MORDOVIA
IN JULY, 1978. _____ DID NOT IDENTIFY THE
AMERICANS BUT SAID HE COULD PROVIDE MORE DETAILED
INFORMATION AND IS EXPECTED TO BE BACK IN TOUCH WITH
THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ABOUT JANUARY 24.

- 3. CHARGE SILINS TOLD THE MFA REPRESENTATIVE WHO
CONVEYED THIS INFORMATION, KARLIS STREIPS, THAT HE
WOULD NOT BE BACK FROM CONSULTATIONS IN HELSINKI BY JAN
24 BUT URGED THE MFA TO SEEK FURTHER INFORMATION FROM
_____ AND TO ENSURE _____ COULD BE CONTACTED IF
NEEDED.

B6

- 4. TEXT OF THE DIPLOMATIC NOTE, MARKED "CONFIDENTIAL,"
THAT STREIPS LEFT WITH CHARGE FOLLOWS. PLEASE ADVISE
EMBASSY RIGA HOW DEPARTMENT WISHES EMBASSY TO PURSUE

THIS MATTER.

BEGIN TEXT

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA PRESENTS ITS COMPLIMENTS TO THE EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN RIGA AND IS HONOURED TO PRESENT THE FOLLOWING MATTER;

ON 15 JANUARY 1992, THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAS APPROACHED BY [REDACTED], WHO PRESENTED HIMSELF AS A FORMER EMPLOYEE OF THE SOVIET KGB. [REDACTED] PRESENTED DOCUMENTATION IDENTIFYING HIM AS A KGB RESERVE OFFICER. THE DOCUMENTATION TESTIFIED TO HIS EMPLOYMENT WITH THE KGB FROM 1974 TO
CONFIDENTIAL

B6

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 03 HELSIN 00681 01 OF 02 231559Z
1984. [REDACTED] ORALLY INFORMED THE MINISTRY THAT HE DEPARTED FROM THE KGB DUE TO POOR HEALTH. HE ARRIVED IN LATVIA IN 1984. [REDACTED] ASKED FOR EXTREME DISCRETION WITH THE USE OF HIS NAME, BECAUSE "THE KGB HAS LONG ARMS." HE ADDED VERBALLY THAT "KALUGIN DOES NOT LIE."

[REDACTED] TOLD THE MINISTRY THAT HE HAD COME TO "EASE HIS CONSCIENCE" AND THAT ACCORDING TO INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION, THREE AMERICANS WERE STILL BEING HELD IN THE CAMPS OF MORDOVIA IN JULY OF 1978. THE ADDRESS GIVEN BY [REDACTED]

MORDOVIYA, ZUBOVO-POLYANSKIY RAYON, POSELOK PENLEIY, UCHREZHDENIE GSKH-385/5 (UCHASTOK INOSTRANNOIY ZONIY)

[REDACTED] ADDED THAT IF NECESSARY, HE CAN PROVIDE MORE DETAILED INFORMATION, ALTHOUGH HE HIMSELF DID NOT WORK IN THE SO-CALLED "FOREIGN ZONE." HOWEVER, [REDACTED] SAID THAT HE IS ACQUAINTED WITH THE CURATOR OF THIS ZONE.

B6

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA SUBMITS THIS INFORMATION TO THE EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR USE AS THE EMBASSY SEES FIT. THE MINISTRY WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF COMMUNICATIONS IN RESPONSE TO THIS NOTE, IF ANY, WERE SUBMITTED CONFIDENTIALLY TO THE ATTENTION OF MR. MARTINS VIRSIS, DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

NNNN

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 01 HELSIN 00681 02 OF 02 231559Z
ACTION EUR-01

INFO LOG-00 AID-01 AMAD-01 CIAE-00 DODE-00 CSCE-01 HA-09
H-01 INRE-00 INR-01 L-03 ADS-00 NSAE-00 NSCE-00
OMB-01 PA-01 PM-01 PRS-01 P-01 SCT-03 SNP-01
SP-01 SSO-00 SS-01 TRSE-00 T-01 USIE-00 /030W
-----068B84 231606Z /38

O 231538Z JAN 92
FM AMEMBASSY HELSINKI
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 9994
AMEMBASSY HELSINKI
AMEMBASSY MOSCOW
AMCONSUL ST PETERSBURG

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 02 OF 02 HELSINKI 00681

THIS CABLE HAS BEEN PASSED TO RIGA, VILNIUS AND TALLINN

//FOLLOWING TEXT IS RIGA 009 //

E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: PREL, UR, LG, VN
SUBJECT: FORMER KGB EMPLOYEE CLAIMS KNOWLEDGE OF U.S.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA AVAILS
ITSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO RENEW TO THE EMBASSY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN RIGA THE ASSURANCE OF
ITS HIGHEST CONSIDERATION. END TEXT.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 02 HELSIN 00681 02 OF 02 231559Z
SILINS

Adams, John Howard U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 6/10/1952
Akin, Rolan Maurice U.S. Air Force Captain POW 9/12/1951
Allen, Billy James Army Sergeant First Class MIA 12/6/1950
Allison, James Leonard U.S. Marine Corps Corporal KIA 11/28/1950
Arms, John Walter U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 6/5/1953
Arredondo, Isidore Castillo Army Corporal POW 1/8/1952
Ashley, Gilbert Lamour U.S. Air Force Captain POW 1/29/1953
Asla, Felix Jr. U.S. Air Force Major MIA 8/1/1952
Baggett, Reuben U.S. Navy Aviation Ordnanceman First Class 11/6/1951
Barnett, Carl George Jr. U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 9/26/1951
Beardall, Harold Martyn U.S. Airforce Captain POW 5/21/1951
Bell, Donald Edwin U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 1/26/1952
Bell, William John U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 10/7/1952
Bibb, Robert Paul Army Master Sergeant MIA 7/20/1950
Bigham, Donald Gaile U.S. Air Force Captain POW 11/9/1951
Black, Wayne Forrest U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 10/23/1951
Brennan, John Charles U.S. Air Force Airman Third Class MIA 11/14/1952
Boyd, Harold Russell Army Sergeant MIA 2/12/1951
Boyle, Clarence Edward U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 7/1/1951
Brown, James Benjamin U.S. Marines Corps Captain MIA 5/30/1953
Busch, Samuel U.S. Air Force Major 6/13/1952
Button, Leonard Wayne Army 1st Lieutenant MIA 5/13/1953
Bushroe, Sterling Joseph U.S. Air Force 1 Lieutenant MIA 9/11/1951
Carey, James Desmond U.S. Air Force 1 Lieutenant MIA 3/24/1952
Cawley, Lee R. Army Corporal MIA 2/13/1951
Cherry, Clarence Martin U.S. Air Force Staff Sergeant MIA 9/9/1950
Cochran, Billy Edward U.S. Navy Navy Lieutenant Junior Grade POW 6/14/1951
Cowden, Richard Merlin U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant KIA 3/9/1953
Crone, William Delbert U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 6/18/1951
Crutchfield, James Henry U.S. Marines Corps Major KIA 11/4/1951
Culbertson, Gene Alan U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 2/23/1953
Czyz, Edmund U.S. Air Force Captain 11/14/1955
Davis, Ramon Rodrick U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 10/5/1950
Delacy, Arthur Donald U.S. Marine Corps 1st Lieutenant MIA 10/7/1951
Derosier, Albert Paul U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 9/12/1951
Desautels, Richard G. Army Sergeant POW 12/1/1950
Gahan, John William U.S. Air Force Airman First Class MIA 11/30/1950
Dougherty, Joseph Stephen U.S. Air Force Staff Sergeant MIA 10/23/1951
Duer, Victor Leroy U.S. Air Force Captain POW 4/30/1952
Dumas, Roger Armand Army Corporal POW 11/4/1950
Duncan, James Harold U.S. Air Force Staff Sergeant POW 9/9/1950
Escalle, Jimmy Louis U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 6/19/1953
Fincher, Deltis Herman U.S. Air Force Major MIA 8/22/1952
Fischer, Jack Stewart U.S. Marine Corps Private MIA 10/27/1950
Frank, William Arthur Army Private First Class MIA 12/3/1950

000018

Glasser, Gerald William Army Sergeant POW 5/18/1951
Grisham, David Howard U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 9/3/1950
Guilfoyle, Cornelius Patrick U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 4/7/1952
Gunther, Charles William U.S. Air Force Captain KIA 6/19/1953
Guthrie, Edward Sheldon U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 11/14/1952
Harker, Charles Abbott U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 5/3/1953
Haskett, William Thomas U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 4/14/1951
Hawkins, Luther Reid U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 5/24/1952
Heise, Arthur U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 1/10/1953
Helton, Thomas Luke U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 4/16/1951
Holz, Scott Anderson U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 4/7/1952
Homer, William U.S. Air Force Master Sergeant 11/14/1955
Henry, Robert Elmer U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 7/23/1952
Ishida, Hidemaro Saito U.S. Air Force Airman Second Class POW 1/29/1953
Jacobs, Harrison Chase U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant POW 12/27/1950
Jacobson, Paul Joseph U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 2/12/1953
Jensen, Morton Henry U.S. Air Force Technical Sergeant MIA 11/19/1952
Jones, James Lewis U.S. Air Force Airman First Class POW 4/7/1951
Keene, Kassel Monford U.S. Air Force Major MIA 11/19/1952
Karpowicz, Jerome U.S. Air Force Airman First Class MIA 5/17/1953
Kepford, Joseph Clarence U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 10/7/1950
Knott, Gerald Wesley U.S. Air Force 2nd Lieutenant KIA 7/20/1953
Laier, Robert Holmes U.S. Air Force Captain POW 6/19/1951
Lane, John Francis U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 5/20/1952
Larkin, Hugh Francis U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 12/5/1951
Layton, Laurence Coe U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 9/2/1951
Lewis, Wayne Edwin U.S. Air Force Airman First Class MIA 3/22/1952
Lively, Jack U.S. Navy Aviation Machinist Mate 3 11/6/1951
Logan, Samuel Porter U.S. Air Force Major POW 9/9/1950
Long, Joseph Sheldon U.S. Air Force Major MIA 4/7/1952
Lovett, Charles Earnest Army Corporal MIA 7/19/1950
Mandra, Philip Vincent U.S. Marine Corps Sergeant MIA 8/7/1952
Martin, Dominique Kenneth U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 5/5/1952
Martin, Robert Lee U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 8/24/1951
Mast, Clifford Henry U.S. Air Force Staff Sergeant MIA 7/4/1952
Mcclure, William U.S. Navy Photographer's Mate First Class 1/18/1953
McDonough, Charles Edward U.S. Air Force Major POW 12/4/1950
Miles, William T. Army Sergeant First Class MIA 7/8/1951
Mooradian, Ara U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 10/23/1951
Moore, David U.S. Air Force Major Sergeant 11/14/1955
Moreland, Harry Drinnen Army Captain POW 10/27/1952
Myers, Thomas Ellis U.S. Air Force Major MIA 10/2/1950
Neal, Frank Allen Army Private First Class MIA 7/28/1950
Niemann, Robert Frank U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 4/12/1953
Odenbaugh, Thomas Donald U.S. Marine Corps 1st Lieutenant MIA 9/9/1950

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Olsen, Arthur Robert U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 1/29/1953
O'Meara, James Joseph U.S. Air Force Airman Second Class MIA 1/29/1953
O'Neal, Julius Elliot U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel MIA 10/23/1951
Padilla, Alexander Beck U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 10/9/1950
Palmer, Alford Cleve U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 9/5/1952
Parham, Charles Easton U.S. Air Force Airman 1st Class MIA 11/25/1951
Pincus, Herbert U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 10/7/1952
Pope, James Dean U.S. Air Force Airman Second Class MIA 1/29/1953
Pratt, Charles William U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 11/8/1951
Reid, Elbert Josephus U.S. Air Force Staff Sergeant MIA 6/10/1952
Reitsma, Donald Ray U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 12/22/1952
Rhinehart, Charles Walter U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 1/29/1952
Rosenvall, Richard Blaine U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 10/6/1952
Rountree, Fred Brinson U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 1/14/1951
Rudolph, Allan Keith U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 6/19/1953
Sanderson, Warren U.S. Air Force Captain 11/14/1955
Selman, Clifford Gene U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 5/17/1953
Shaddick, John Philip U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 1/29/1953
Smith, Donald U.S. Navy Ensign 11/6/1951
Smith, Lloyd U.S. Navy Aviation Machinist Mate 1/18/1953
Southerland, John Edward U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 6/6/1953
Sowles, Lewis W. Army Sergeant First Class MIA 11/30/1950
Spath, Charles Ray U.S. Air Force Captain POW 2/3/1952
Spence, Marvin James U.S. Air Force Major MIA 9/9/1950
Stauffer, Bill James U.S. Air Force 2nd Lieutenant MIA 1/26/1953
Stein, Richard James U.S. Marine Corps Private First Class KIA 11/28/1950
Stevenson, Frank James U.S. Air Force Airman Third Class MIA 1/29/1953
Stopa, Dewey, U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant KIA 1/29/1953
Strykowski, Leonard U.S. Navy Aviation Electronics Technician 8/22/1956
Tahsequah, Meech U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Colonel MIA 12/6/1950
Tatarakis, George G. Army Sergeant MIA 2/19/1952
Thompson, Charles Russell, U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 11/25/1951
Torres, George Army Sergeant MIA 12/2/1950
Trantham, Archie Peyton U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 6/5/1952
Turberville, Jack Howard U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 11/18/1952
Van Fleet, James Alward U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 4/4/1952
Van Voorhis, Paul Edward U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 1/12/1953
Van Wees, Ronald D. Army Corporal MIA 11/30/1952
Voss, William Anthony U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 7/16/1953
Walters, Kenneth E. Army Private First Class MIA 12/6/1950
Wigert, Ralph U.S. Navy Aviation Electronicsman 11/6/1951
Wing, Elmer V. Army Corporal MIA 10/5/1952
Ziegler, Joseph Patrick U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant MIA 4/23/1953
Zimmerlee, John Henry U.S. Air Force Captain MIA 3/22/1952

USSR POW CAMP NAMES/LOCATIONS

Moscow

Monino Air Force Academy
Lubyanka Prison

Vladimirskaya

Vladimir Central Prison

Mordovska

Pot'ma Camp 18
Pot'ma Camp 19
Yavas

Kirov

Kirov

Komi

Inta Camp Three
Vorkuta
Vorkuta Camp 223/III
Vorkuta Coal Mine Six
Vorkuta Coal Mine Eleven
Korkuta Pit 40
Vorkuta *OLP* Nine

Molotov (Perm)

Solikamsk
Gubakha
Kudymnar
Chenmos

Novosibirsk

Novosibirsk Transit Prison

Krasnoyarsk

Kirovskiy
Noril'sk Camp Four
Noril'sk Camp Five
Noril'sk Camp Five, Cement Plant Five
Noril'sk Camp Nine
Noril'sk Camp 54

Irkutsk

Irkutsk Camp 19
Vikhorevka
Tayshet

Sakha-Yakutia

Bulun
Bulun Camp 217
Bulun Camp 307
Bulun Camp 315
Yakutsk
Topolinyy

Chita

Chita

Magadan

Arkagala
Magadan Berlag
Narioberug Central Hospital

Khabarovsk

Khabarovsk Prison
Khabarovsk Sub-camp 5M
Svobodnyy
Verkhniy
Sinda

Primorskiy Krai

Air Force Hospital 404
Artem
Vanino Bay
Vladivostok

Kazakhstan

Churba Nura

Krasnoyarsk area

Posyet

Zimka

Pankrac

Perm Krai

Gubakha
Kudymnar
Chermos

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CCRAK # M-101 dtd 2/ February 1951 (Cont'd)

4. About 7,200 artillery men and engineers attached to the 2nd Field Army now stationed in the SACHON area have recently returned from the front in Korea. The North Korean puppet government has secretly left PYONGYANG since 22 December. The command of PYONGYANG was turned over to YANG DOK JI, Chief of Staff of CCF. The Russian naval vessel Stalin (an old DD) is reported to have appeared in the gulf of PO-HAI recently. It is also reported that Russia has turned over to China many submarines. Naval vessels turned over to China by Russia are the "Nobelk" 1509 tons, the "Chongohubelte" 1478 tons, 3 landing craft and 2 small gun boats. It is reported that if the Korean war expands, Ishitopu (?) Chief of Staff of the Russian Far East Forces will take over the position of Supreme Chief of Staff now held by Mao Tse Tung and he (Ishitopu) will command the CCF (P).

CCRAK Comment: Command (Reference Paragraph 2). This office has received sporadic reports of POW being moved to the USSR since the very inception of the hostilities in Korea. These reports came in great volume through the earlier months of the war, then tapered off to a standstill in early 1951, being revived by a report from January of this year. It is definitely possible that such action is being taken as evidenced by past experience with Soviet authorities. All previous reports state POW who are moved to the USSR are technical specialists who are employed in mines, factories, etc. This is the first report that they are being used as espionage agents that is carried by this office.

NOTE: Any portion of this report reproduced will be identified by CCRAK # M-101 (ROK ONI).

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COMBINED COMMAND FOR RECONNAISSANCE AND SECURITY

8177TH ARMY UNIT

APO 613

17 August 1955

CCRAFE SPECIFIC REQUEST
NUMBER 27-55 (FEAF 5-5-5-N)

SUBJECT: Collection Plan American (U)

1. Background: a. Continued and numerous fragmentary intelligence reports give credence to possible detention of a large number of American POW's in China, Manchuria, USSR, and North Korea. US POW's have been reportedly observed in labor groups, under detention, being moved from one locale to another, and similar incidences. A significant report points out observations at the Manchurian border city of MANCHU-LI (LUPIN) (49 50N/117 30E) of a large number of US POW's being shipped into USSR by rail. The evaluation of these reports cannot be fully judged. The evidence as given, however, stresses the importance of a continued maximum effort in the collection of information on detained Americans.

b. In order for the US Government to negotiate for the safe release of these captives, all information possible concerning these individuals must be obtained.

c. Possible

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NUD961078

(1) Hu s who have seen, conversed with, and/or heard of years being held against their will in Communist-bloc countries.

FCD 20 '97 12:40 FROM REP JIM TALENT

TO 917030022100 PAGE 002
UNCLASSIFIEDJAMES M. TALENT
20 District, Missouri1022 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1502
(202) 225-0541568 N. NEW BALLAS ROAD
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(314) 873-0551820 S. MAIN STREET
SUITE 208
ST. CHARLES, MO 63301
(314) 949-0228INTERNET ADDRESS:
TALENTMO@HR.HOUSE.GOVCongress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-2502

February 12, 1997

COMMITTEE:
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SMALL BUSINESS

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REGULATION AND PAPERWORK, CHAIRMANECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL
OPPORTUNITIESSUBCOMMITTEE:
EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONSCLASS WHO
SECRETARY MALPATEY WITH
THE SENATE'S WELFARE ADVISORY GTO.

The Honorable James Wold
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
Defense Prisoner of War/ Missing in Action Office
2400 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-2400

Dear General Wold:

I recently received information and declassified documents from families of Korean War POW/MIAs. It is my understanding that case files for Americans known or suspected of being captured alive during the Korean War have yet to be created. I am also aware that intelligence pertaining to American prisoners who were taken to China and the Soviet Union during the war has yet to be fully explored. I request that you provide me with the following records or DPMO products by March 15, 1997:

- 1) A complete list, organized according to branch of service, of all US service members listed as Missing in Action at the immediate end of the Korean War;
- 2) The lists of names of the more than 900 US MIAs that were published in American newspapers, including US military publications during 1953-54;
- 3) All documents and reports from all US Government agencies related to Americans transferred to China from Korea or held in China between 1950 and 1954;
- 4) All documents and reports related to American service members, intelligence operatives and contract personnel captured in Chinese territory between 1949 and 1954;
- 5) The list of 125 American MIAs from the Korean War that was handed to the Chinese Government by the US Government in June 1992. Please also provide all subsequent correspondence between the US and Chinese governments related to this list; and
- 6) In addition, I hereby request that case files be created for (a) the 389 American service members who into the 1980s were listed as unaccounted prisoners of war by the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) and (b) all US Air Force F-86 pilots who remain unrepatriated. ←

Please notify me if any of the requested records or documents remain classified. As you are aware, Presidential directives during the Bush and Clinton Administrations require that U.S. documents pertaining to POW/MIAs be declassified. In addition, in the FY1996 Defense Authorization Bill, public law pertaining to the declassification POW/MIA documents was amended by Senators Smith and Kerry, specifically requiring that all Korean War era documents be declassified by January 1, 1996. ←

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17-L-1393/DPAA/1860025

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As the senior Majority member of the House National Security Subcommittee on Military Personnel, I request that any classified materials be delivered for my review by my staff and me.

Thank you for your prompt assistance in providing these records and documents to my office. I hope to meet with you in the near future to discuss these matters. If you have any questions, please contact me through (b)(6). I look forward to working with you to achieve the fullest possible accounting of America's missing service personnel.

Sincerely,



James M. Talent
Member of Congress

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17-L-1393/DPAA/1866

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Approved For Release 1999/09/07 : CIA-RDP65-00756R000500030016-7

25X1X6

TERMINOLOGY

Zakonservirovannyye agentury- literally deep frozen networks, or canned or preserved nets. Deep Cover nets. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g

Legalnaya rezidentura- Legal residency [REDACTED] 25X1A2g

gruppovedy- principal agents. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g

Trenirovochnoye raspisaniye- Signal Plan [REDACTED] 25X1A2g for period contacts

Voyevoye Raspisaniye- Signal plan for use after W/T agent has been activated [REDACTED]

Operativny Upolnomocheny (OPERUPOLNOMOCHENY)-Case officer [REDACTED] 25X1A2g

Starshy operativny upolnomocheny-Senior case officer(DR-19-495) 25X1A2g

Pomeshchnik Operupolnomechenogo-Junior(sic) case officer. [REDACTED] 25X1A2g