City selections are based on past update schedules and demographic mapping of family members' home locations.

**2010 FAMILY UPDATE LOCATIONS 2010**

- April 24, 2010 Raleigh, NC • May 22, 2010 Seattle, WA •
- July 23-25, 2010 Washington, SC (Southeast Asia Annual Conference) •
- August 26-28, 2010 Washington, DC (Korea-Cold War Annual Conference) •
- September 25, 2010 Syracuse, NY • October 23, 2010 Omaha, NE •
- November 20, 2010 San Francisco, CA •

Casualty Assistance (Air Force Personnel Center) 800-531-5501 • Casualty Assistance (U. S. Army) 800-892-2490
Casualty Assistance (U.S. Navy) 800-443-9298 • Casualty Assistance (USMC) 800-847-1597

**REMEMBER • REMEMBER • REMEMBER • REMEMBER •**

**Treasurer’s Corner by Gail Stallone**

Many thanks to Senator Stan Hannon for making possible for our organization to receive a generous NY grant.

We are looking for a volunteer who can act as our Secretary, to send out letters for the organization. It is not much work, must have a computer.
IN MY OPINION
by IRENE L. MANDRA

Dear Members,

I attended a meeting at DPMO Headquarters on March 10, 2010. There were approximately forty people in the room. Heads of family and veterans organizations were present, besides DPMO representatives, and the new person who is in charge of JAPAC, Major General Stephen D. Tom. I was delighted that he was in the room.

I brought to everyone’s attention the fact that there are approximately 500 remains from the Korea War that are lying on shelves at JPAC, without identification. There is another approximately close to 900 remains at the Punch Bowl from the Korea War without identification.

I am not mistaken when I said that no other war has this many remains still not identified. Am I wrong when I make the statement that Korea War has truly been the forgotten war even by JPAC?

Take heart a new person is in command, he has a splendid record and I believe that he will do our Fathers, our brothers and our uncle’s justice at long last. Welcome Major General Stephen Tom, we truly look forward to seeing a change in JPAC.

Personnel problems have been one of the greatest problems at JPAC; consequently that is the reason why for the last five years I have asked for an identification laboratory on the mainland for Korea remains. It’s an excellent idea which many people agree to the necessity.

Let’s make it a reality and not just a hope. I have a lot of faith in our new DASD, Mr. Robert Newberry; if it can be done I am sure he will do it. We are truly behind this idea and Mr. Newberry. In August when many of the families are in Washington, let us remind the representatives, of PACOM and JPAC and DPMO, we need and want an ID lab for Korea in the continental United States.

Our membership cannot continue to wait, the tragedy that is unfolding is that many are passing away without the answers and closure they so desperately need and desire. We want a green light on this project, and let’s make haste, we truly don’t have the time to wait on an excellent solution to a problem that has plagued us all.

Admiral Robert Willard, USN is the new commander of PACOM: October 19, 2009

We welcome Admiral Willard who relieved Admiral Timothy Keating as the new commander of the US Pacific Command. It is my sincere hope that under Admiral Willard command JPAC will be all important bureau and perhaps the personnel problem at JPAC will be seriously look at and fixed.

Please remember in your prayers, our members who are not well at the present time.

Joe McNulty
Vinnie Russo

Please also remember in your prayers our friends and members who have passed away.

Dudley O Conner, 12/28/09
Ernestine Conner wrote me to let our organization know that her husband Dudley, a long time member, passed away in December and her son passed away a month before his Father.

Ellen Blissenbach passed away 3/15/10.
Her Son Charles Wirth was kind enough to write me of his Mother’s passing.

Ora Francis Belcher has also passed on.
He was the Father of Danny ‘Greasy Belcher, (activist, Director of Task Force Omega of KY.)

Korean War: Fire & Ice (2 Disk) 2010
A&E Home Video - Release Date June 29th, 2010

Korean War Armistice & Prisoner Of War Evacuation
Traditions Military Videos - 2 Parts - Part one is an overview of the armistice agreement and part two details the experiences of the American POWs at the hands of the communists.

Historic Korean War Film Collection DVD
North and South Korea, Prisoners of War, War Relief Efforts and More - The Historical Archive
Dr. Robert Gates  
Secretary of Defense  
1400 Defense Pentagon,  
Washington DC 20301-1400

April 12, 2010  
Dear Secretary Gates:

Please allow me to reintroduce myself. My name is Charlotte Busch Mitnik.

I am the sister of Major Samuel Busch. My brother's plane is one of the ten Cold War shoot downs being investigated by D.O.D. I am also on the Board of Directors of the Korea/Cold War Families of the Missing.

Just recently an article appeared in the Washington Post, regarding the U.S ignoring the N. Korean's efforts to return remains of American soldiers killed in the Korean War, (see below)

Efforts had been stopped under the Bush Administration. Families were told that it was because safety could not be guaranteed for our personnel.

This effort to search for remains was NOT to be related on political basis. But apparently it was.

A source at DPMO has said that it is not up to them. We were told that we need to go higher in the government.

We now have a new administration. The U.S/Russian Joint Commission has been reestablished. Now let us reestablish our search for remains in North Korea, so that family members who are aging can get closure.

Sincerely Yours,

Charlotte Busch Mitnik Director

By THE WASHINGTON TIMES  
NORTH KOREA  
U.S. warned on war remains

SEOUL | North Korea accused the United States on Monday of ignoring its efforts to return remains of American soldiers who were killed in the Korean War in the 1950s and threatened to stop collecting and returning the bodies.

The North’s military said it informed the U.S. twice this year of “a number of” remains of U.S. troops found during land realignment and farming preparations in 10 different locations. But the U.S. Defense Department has not offered a concrete response and asked the North to wait, it said.

About 8,000 U.S. servicemen are listed as missing in the conflict. The U.S. and North Korea had previously been involved in a joint project to recover remains in the North, but the effort was halted in 2005 after Washington said security arrangements for its personnel were insufficient.
Memorial Day 2010

Honoring Their Sacrifices

As we look upon this hallowed ground…
And pay tribute to them all…
We show our deep respect…
By standing fast and tall!

They didn’t die for conquest…
Like critics often say…
They died to keep us free…
That’s why we’re here today!

So listen to your hearts…
And you may hear them say…
“We’d do it all again…
To save the U.S.A.!”

These warriors who now lie here…
Were much like you and me…
And knew without their sacrifice…
We could have ceased to be!

They had their hopes and dreams…
Like all of us today…
And though some never lived them…
They passed them down our way!

That’s why we stand before them…
And honor them each year…
For without their love of freedom…
Who knows if we’d be here?

By Bob Beskar 4-13-2008
Vietnam War Veteran

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Honor Our Prisoners & Missing
& Show Your Support

Delicate 3/4” by 1 1/4” memorial pins, blue bowed head and ribbon border with gold tone metal. Beautiful Color.

Special Price $4.50 - shipping and handling included.

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JCSD Back in the Russian Military Archives!

(Prepared for Ms. Irene Mandra of the Korea-Cold War Families of the Missing)

Many of you are aware that the Russian Side of the U.S. – Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIAs (USRJC) virtually ceased to exist in 2006 when the Russian Presidential Administration was reorganized. Under the reorganization, the Russian Side of the USRJC went from being subordinated to the Presidential Administration to the Russian Ministry of Defense. Along with this reorganization, access ended for U.S. researchers from the Joint Commission Support Directorate (JCSD) of the Defense POW/Missing Persons Office (DPMO) to the Central Archives of the Russian Ministry of Defense Archives in Podolsk, Russia.

For eight years, JCSD researchers had enjoyed almost unfettered access to the records of the 64th Fighter Aviation Corps documents which are stored at Podolsk. The 64th Fighter Aviation Corps was the parent unit of all Soviet military units that participated in the Korean War, which included both fighter and anti-aircraft artillery units. In fact, the 64th Fighter Aviation Corps flew 75 percent of all sorties flown by the communist air forces during the war! Among the documents of this unit are shoot down reports, search group reports, maps of crash locations, and photographs of wreckage, which have provided much fate-related and fate-resolution information on U.S. Korean War air losses.

JCSD, which supports the USRJC, has worked tirelessly since the 2006 to restore this vital access to Podolsk. Mr. Norm Kass, Director of JCSD, and LTC Larry Beisel, the Moscow office chief of JCSD, conducted frequent meetings and exchanged numerous letters with Russian Government officials on the future of the USRJC. Their diligent efforts were realized at a ceremony in Moscow in July 2009 when representatives of the U.S. and Russian Governments exchanged diplomatic notes on the USRJC. One of the most important provisions of the diplomatic notes for our membership called for restored U.S. access to the Podolsk archives.

Happily, I can now tell you that for the time being, JCSD researchers are working once again with these important documents in the Russian archives. However, no permanent arrangement is yet in force and a request must be submitted each month for permission to work in the archives. We applaud the efforts of both the U.S. and Russian Sides in resolving this issue and hope that this success is a sign of even greater future cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation.

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We have gone forth from our shores repeatedly over the last hundred years and we’ve done this as recently as the last year in Afghanistan and put wonderful young men and women at risk, many of whom have lost their lives, and we have asked for nothing except enough ground to bury them in.

Former Secretary of State, Colin Powell
POW/Missing Personnel Office staff updates families of loved ones

By Staff Sgt. Mareshah Haynes:
Defense Media Activity-San Antonio


The mission of the DPMO is to establish policies worldwide for accounting for all missing service members from all conflicts from all branches of service.

“Today is our family update, and we do this in cities across the country every month, meeting with family members whose loved ones are missing in action from the Korean War, Cold War, Vietnam War and World War II,” said Larry Greer, the director of public affairs for the DPMO. “The gathering in San Antonio is the largest one we have ever done.

“We’re trying to give them an overview of what’s going on around the world to recover their loved ones, and then later we’ll sit down with them individually and have an analyst go over their specific case,” he said.

By comparing the missing service member’s DNA, obtained from hairbrushes, eyeglasses or even licked envelopes, or that of blood relatives to samples collected during excavations, analysts identify who the remains belong to.

Analysts also are able to collect DNA from blood relatives to compare to remains that have been collected during excavations if there are no viable samples of the member’s own DNA available.

During the update, family members had the opportunity to give DNA samples.

“After we get their DNA swabs, we take them back to the lab in Rockville, Md., and we check and log them in where they’re given a case number,” said Timothy Herbert, a mitochondrial DNA analyst with the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory. “The DNA is extracted, amplified and sequenced. The scientist there will assemble the sequence and get an actual mitochondrial DNA sequence. After we do that, it’s loaded into our database system. The database is a reference for all the remains that come in.”

Mitochondrial DNA analysis isn’t specific, like the procedures used for paternity tests, but can be used in conjunction with other processes to make an identification, Herbert said.

Because of the nature of DNA and the conditions of the remains, mitochondrial DNA analysis is heavily used in these cases, a sequence that’s only passed through maternal blood lines. DNA samples from siblings with same the mother, female sibling’s children or cousins from the same grandmother can be used in these cases.

The YSDR sequence is passed through paternal blood lines.

Brothers of missing service members, nephews, sons and male cousins on the father’s side are candidates for these samples.

For Susan Jones, finding a DNA reference has been a little harder.

Jones’ father, Capt. Robert Greer, was an F-82 Twin Mustang radio operator in the Korean War when his plane was shot down on what was supposed to be his final night mission. CONTINUED

He wanted nothing more than to serve his country in the Air Force,” Jones said.

Because Greer was an only child with only female children and no cousins or living relatives on his mother’s side, Jones said they haven’t been able to find a DNA reference yet.

Jones, who was 4 years old at the time and her sister was 5 months old, said her mother was 31 years old when her father went missing, just three weeks before their wedding anniversary. Her mother died three years ago and never remarried.

“The sad thing about (having loved ones) missing in action is there’s no closure,” Jones said. “You always hear stories about people coming home seven or 10 years later. She always had the hope he would come back alive.”

Although it’s been more than 50 years, Jones said it’s a gut-wrenching experience to relive personal memories and to hear other’s stories of missing family members.

“You’re not only upset for yourself, but also what you missed out on, like not having a father, but also for all the other people,” she said. “You just hope it wasn’t all in vain.”

This was Jones’ fifth year attending the family update and she received some information that may help her family get one step closure to finding closure.

“Right now it looks like it’s a dead end for us,” Jones said. “Then today after talking with some people, I thought, ‘My sister may have my grandmother’s eyeglasses!’ That was something on the list (of sources of member DNA) they gave us today.”

“Our hope here is to contribute enough information so they can know everything the U.S. government does about their cases,” Greer said. “It’s important for the family members themselves to be able to paint the whole story, to get through that last painful chapter of what happened.”

In fiscal 2009, the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command identified 98 individuals including 26 from the Korean War, 19 from the Vietnam War and 53 from World War II, according to the JAPC annual report.

“All of our former enemies, the communists in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, China and Russia are all cooperating with us to do research and conduct interviews with some of the former enemy soldiers and to actually conduct investigations and excavations on the ground,” Greer said.

“Between 1996 and 2005, we sent teams into North Korea, with (North Korean government) support, and we brought out more than 235 sets of remains of American service members,” he said.

Although, Greer said operations in North Korea have been suspended since the spring of 2005 and U.S. government officials will advise the teams how and when they will be able to re-enter the region.

• DVD • MOVIES • DVD • MOVIES • DVD •

The Cold War (2-DVD set) ~ Feature-Length Documentary (DVD - 2009) : The Cold War chronicles events as they unfolded: within the context of an intense, multifaceted struggle. Two DVDs, with over two hours of compelling narrative, cover the most dramatic and important aspects of the conflict.

USMLM - Demystifying the Premiere HUMINT Collection Unit of the Cold War : 2009 - On Tour offers invaluable oral history and personal stories about the most unique U.S. overt spy organization of the Cold War, USMLM
SEOUL, South Korea — Seoul may ask the UN Security Council to take up the sinking of a South Korean naval ship, if it learns North Korea was behind the blast that split apart the vessel, killing dozens of sailors, the top South Korean diplomat said in remarks broadcast on Sunday.

South Korea has not openly put the blame on North Korea for the March 26 explosion that broke the 1,200-ton Cheonan in half during a routine patrol near the tense border with North Korea. But officials have said they are open to all possibilities, including that a North Korean naval mine or torpedo may have hit the vessel. On Friday, an investigator said the sinking was likely caused by an external explosion, rather than by a blast of munition stored in the ship or the vessel hitting an underwater rock.

Fifty-eight of the ship’s crew were rescued, and 38 bodies have been found, most of them Thursday when the stern was raised from the water. Eight crew members are still unaccounted for.

CALL TO ACTION - PLEASE WRITE

Use this sample letter and write your Congressional Representatives and Senators now! Please send a letter to Secreatry of Defense Robert Gates, as well.

Dr. Robert Gates
Secretary of Defense
1400 Defense Pentagon,
Washington DC 20301-1400

Dear Secretary Gates:

Please allow me to reintroduce myself. My name is _______________ and I am a member of The Korea/Cold War Families of the Missing.

Just recently an article appeared in the Washington Post, regarding the U.S ignoring the N. Korean's efforts to return remains of American soldiers killed in the Korean War. Efforts had been stopped under the Bush Administration. Families were told that it was because safety could not be guaranteed for our personnel.

A source at DPMO has said that it is not up to them. We were told that we need to go higher in the government.

We now have a new administration. The U.S/Russian Joint Commission has been reestablished. Now let us reestablish our search for remains in North Korea, so that family members who are aging can get closure.

Sincerely Yours,

YOUR NAME and ADDRESS
Monday, March 8, 2010
SmithGroup to design Hawaii Navy project
Phoenix Business Journal

SmithGroup in Phoenix will provide design and engineering services for the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command at Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii.

SmithGroup did not release the contract amount, but the U.S. Department of Defense Web site shows the award as $6 million. The contracting agency was the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific at Pearl Harbor.

The design will include a 136,000-square-foot central identification laboratory, administrative offices and a warehouse to serve about 400 workers.

“SmithGroup has had a relationship with JPAC dating back to 2003 when we completed the original feasibility study for the project,” said Brad Woodman, vice president of SmithGroup's Phoenix office and the science and technology leader.

The design will achieve LEED silver certification. LEED stands for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design and is the primary benchmark for measuring the energy efficiency and long-term sustainability of buildings and neighborhoods.

NOTE: The above work is for the expansion of JPAC headquarters, staff, excavation teams and the laboratory. It will take until 2013-14 to complete and will support only the current level of needs, not anticipated or legislated.

New Release - DPMO - April 7, 2010
U.S. SOLDIER MIA FROM KOREAN WAR IS IDENTIFIED

The Department of Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) announced today that the remains of a U.S. serviceman, missing in action from the Korean War, have been identified and returned to his family for burial with full military honors.

He is Corporal Stanley P. Arendt, U.S. Army. He was buried in his hometown of Palatine, Ill.

In early November 1950, Arendt was assigned to the 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division occupying a defensive position near the town of Unsan in the bend of the Kuryong River known as the “Camel’s Head.” Two enemy elements attacked the U.S. forces, collapsing their perimeter and forcing a withdrawal. Arendt’s unit was involved in heavy fighting which devolved into hand-to-hand combat around their command post. Almost 400 men of the 8th Cavalry Regiment were reported missing in action or killed in action from the battle at Unsan.

In late November 1950, a U.S. soldier captured during the battle of Unsan reported during his debriefing that he and nine other American soldiers were moved to a house near the battlefield. The POWs were taken to an adjacent field and shot. Three of the 10 Americans survived, though one later died. He provided detailed information on the location of the incident and the identities of the other soldiers.

Following the armistice in 1953 and the release of POWs, the other surviving soldier confirmed the details provided in 1950.

In May 2004, a joint U.S.-North Korean team excavated a mass grave near the “Camel’s Head.” An elderly North Korean national reported that he had witnessed the death of seven or eight U.S. soldiers near that location and provided the team with a general description of the burial site.

CONTINUED: The excavation team recovered human remains and other personal artifacts, ultimately leading to the identification of seven soldiers from that site. Among the forensic techniques used in the identifications by the Joint POW/MIA Accounting command was that of mitochondrial DNA, five samples of which matched the DNA of Arendt’s brother.

6 Decades Later, POW Returns Home
by Jeff Long, Chicago Tribune

Nearly 60 years after the Chinese overran his division’s position in North Korea, the remains of a Palatine Army corporal were laid to rest Monday next to his mother and father.

Three rifle shots echoed across the sun-swept graveyard at St. Michael the Archangel Catholic Cemetery in Palatine. As the last notes of taps faded, a soldier presented an American flag to the brother and sister of Stanley Arendt.

“These three rounds represent duty, honor, country,” the soldier told Dorothy Stewart, 83, of Sun City, Ariz., and her brother, Jim Arendt, 64, of Naperville.

Their brother was captured on Nov. 2, 1950, and executed in a farm field two weeks later. But his family never learned his fate until a recent call from Army officials told them his remains had been found. Teeth and parts of leg bone were confirmed through DNA.

“He was missing for a while,” Stewart said after the ceremony.

“Then we heard he was a prisoner. And then we just never heard anything.”

Her mother, Frances Arendt, died six years ago and is buried next to her husband, also named Stanley. Now, the long-missing son has come home to join them.

The family had the option of a burial at Arlington National Cemetery, but knew this was where he belonged.

“She still had hopes, she still had dreams of him coming home,” Stewart said of her mother.

Cpl. Arendt was a member of Company L, 3rd Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, which was stationed near Unsan on Nov. 1, 1950, when two Chinese divisions struck.

An article about the battle by Richard W. Stewart for the U.S. Army Center of Military History describes it this way:

"Thousands of Chinese had attacked from the north, northwest and west against scattered U.S. and South Korean (Republic of Korea or ROK) units moving deep into North Korea. The Chinese seemed to come out of nowhere as they swarmed around the flanks and over the defensive positions of the surprised United Nations troops."

Arendt was captured the next day, along with nine other soldiers, officials later learned.

After the brief memorial service, Jed Patterson remembered being a 20-year-old infantryman with Company I during those hectic days. He never knew Arendt, but felt a duty to attend the service.

"When that happened, it started a whole new war," said Patterson, 80, of Villa Park. "It took us a couple days to walk out. The only thing that kept them off us was our Air Force."
Korean War Statistics: Total remains unaccounted-for 8027

Total joint field activities (JFAs) completed in North Korea: 1996 – present 33

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Identified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remains recovered and repatriated through JFAs</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains repatriated through North Korean unilateral operations, 1990 – 1994</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>Remains repatriated through North Korean unilateral operations 2007</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remains disinterred from the “Punchbowl” Cemetery in Hawaii, 1999 - present</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remains repatriated through recovery operations in China</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains repatriated through recovery operations in Japan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains repatriated through recovery operations in South Korea, since 1982</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total remains identified, 1982 – present</td>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Korean War Accounting Efforts on the Peninsula

Korean War Personnel Accounting Strategy – main avenues of pursuit are:

Resolution of the Live Prisoner Issue. Finding live Americans is the highest priority of our accounting process. DPMO, with the full support of the U.S. intelligence community, aggressively investigates all credible reports and sightings of alleged American survivors of the Korean War living in North Korea. Since 1995, more than 16,000 defectors from North Korea have been screened for information concerning Americans possibly living in the North. To date this effort has produced no useful information concerning live Americans. Most reports of live Americans in North Korea pertain to six known U.S. defectors. Of the six defectors, only one remains alive in North Korea. Four are reported to have died in the North, and one, Sergeant Jenkins, was returned to U.S. control in 2004.

Joint Field Activities (JFAs) in North Korea. JFAs consist of investigative and recovery operations. The U.S. conducted 33 JFAs in North Korea from 1996 through 2005. The U.S. Government pays fair and reasonable compensation for the efforts associated with recovering remains, but does not pay for remains or information.

Identification of remains already recovered and under U.S. control. Unidentified Korean War remains are located at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific and at

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1 This is a working number from the Personnel Missing Korea (PMKOR) list.
2 208 boxes of remains received from DPRK unilateral operations; many remains were commingled.
JPAC’s Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii. Efforts are underway to identify these remains using DNA and other methods.

Investigative and remains recovery operations in South Korea and China. Approximately 950 remains are located in South Korea and fewer than a dozen are in China.

Korean War era archives. DoD conducted archival research in the U.S., North and South Korea, the former Soviet Union, and China. We are working to continue access to Russian Korean War archives and to gain access to Chinese Korean War era archives that are likely to contain information on POWs and others missing in the war. Chinese Communist Forces administered and operated the POW camps in North Korea for most of the war.

Oral history programs in the U.S., South Korea, Russia, and China. DoD periodically interviews Korean War veterans in the U.S., South Korea, Russia and China and records information collected. These programs are designed to uncover information that will help determine the circumstances of loss for missing servicemen; build our knowledge base on Korean War loss incidents; and gain eyewitness accounts of prison camp life and prisoner movements.

Cold War Loss-Sea of Japan: On April 15, 1969, North Korean fighter aircraft shot down a U.S. Navy EC-121 aircraft carrying a crew of 31 over the Sea of Japan. U.S. Navy ships recovered two remains; 29 U.S. service members are still unaccounted-for as a result of this incident.

**Major Remains Concentrations in North Korea**

Estimated numbers of remains are in parenthesis

*1954 estimate by U.S. Army Graves Registration Services on number of remains recoverable in DMZ.
Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office

Personnel Accounting Progress in China

As of March 1, 2010

China Operations

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Identified</th>
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<tr>
<td>Remains repatriated through unilateral operations (1975)</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remains recovered and repatriated through investigative and recovery operations since 1992</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total remains identified 1975 to present</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) 2010 Goals

Investigate the cases of Americans lost in China and recover their remains when possible.

Cooperate with the Ministry of National Defense (MND) and the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) as they search their archives for information on Americans POWs from the Korean War and other Americans lost in China during World War II, the Cold War, Korean War and the Vietnam War.

Status of U.S. – China Cooperation

The Chinese view POW/MIA cooperation as a bilateral humanitarian issue. Overall, cooperation is cordial and productive, as the Chinese make detailed information available.

In 2008, the Department of Defense (DOD) and China’s MND formalized a program to access information in China’s military archives.

In 2009, the archival arrangement with China showed progress as the PLA Archives submitted their first report and DPMO hosted the first technical level meeting in September.

Recent Events

January 30, 2008: JPAC discussed logistical requirements for one recovery operation and other potential investigations in 2008. JPAC also requested additional information on several cases and presented cases for proposed operations in 2009. China’s MFA authorized JPAC to operate at two of the requested sites.

February 29, 2008: Former DASD (POW/MPA) Ray and Major General Qian of China’s MND signed an arrangement to formalize archival cooperation between the Department of Defense and the PLA. According to the arrangement, Chinese archivists will review military holdings for information related to American missing before, during, and after the Korean War, and provide relevant information to DPMO. The Chinese also will seek out and interview surviving Korea War veterans who may have knowledge about missing American servicemen.

April 24, 2008: DPMO and the PLA Archives Department signed a technical arrangement that details the processes and procedures to implement archival cooperation arrangements signed in February 2008.

May 21, 2008: JPAC postponed a planned remains recovery operation in Dandong, because JPAC and the PRC local government could not agree on the financial arrangements to conduct the operation.

January 14-16, 2009: JPAC staff conducted technical talks with Dandong and Liaoning Province officials focused on the proposed recovery operation in Dandong, but the two sides could not reach a mutually acceptable arrangement, and JPAC postponed the recovery operation.
April 7-11, 2009: Former DASD Ray and JPAC Commander, RADM Donna Crisp, met with Chinese and U.S. Embassy officials in China. In Beijing, they discussed archival progress with MND officials and toured the PLA archives. Discussions included six cases of missing Americans proposed by the U.S. side for investigation and/or recovery and one case raised by Chinese archivists. The delegation also traveled to Shenyang City in Liaoning Province to discuss the proposed Dandong recovery operation. Chinese officials reconsidered the matter, but the two sides were unable to reach a mutually acceptable financial arrangement to conduct the operation.

August 17-28, 2009: A JPAC investigative team visited two World War II sites approved by the Chinese government in June: O’mei Village in Sichuan Province and Nalai Village in Guangxi Province. At Nalai Village, the team found aircraft pieces and artifacts. JPAC will propose that the Guangxi site be excavated in the future pending Chinese approval. Further research is required on the Sichuan crash site.

September 1-3, 2009: DPMO hosted meetings with Chinese PLA archivists to review progress made during the first year of U.S.-China archival cooperation and assess current procedures. Archivists visited the Gray Research Center at Marine Corps Base Quantico and the National Archives and Records Administration to see U.S. archival techniques and procedures firsthand. The Chinese shared a 15-page report summarizing their efforts to date, and reported the screening of approximately 200,000 pages of documents representing about 10 percent of available material. The PLA archivists anticipate an increase in available material from the expansion of research to provincial and other non-PLA organizational archives as they continue work in the central military archives where they believe most of the Chinese information on Korean War missing service members is stored.

October 27, 2009: General Xu Caihou, Vice Chairman Central Military Committee, presented documents from the PLA Archives and an artifact from a potential U.S. aircraft crash site in Guangdong Province to Secretary of Defense Gates.

November 6, 2009: JPAC requested permission from the Chinese to investigate the potential U.S. crash site mentioned above in January 2010, but delayed the proposed investigation date until April 2010. PLA archivists discovered this crash site from archival records and reported it to DPMO officials in September 2009 at the PLA Archives-DPMO meeting.

Cold War Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recovered Alive</th>
<th>Remains Recovered</th>
<th>Remains Identified</th>
<th>Unaccounted-For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28*</td>
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1 November 29, 1952 – The Chinese shot down a CIA-operated C-47 with four crewmembers in Jilin Province. The pilot and co-pilot died in the crash. The two other crewmembers were captured and returned to the U.S. in 1971 and 1973. In 2004, JPAC recovered and identified the remains of the pilot. The co-pilot remains unaccounted-for.

January 18, 1953 – Chinese ground fire damaged a U.S. Navy P2V carrying 13 crewmembers, causing it to ditch in the Taiwan Straits. Initially, a U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) PBM-5G aircraft with a crew of eight rescued 11 of the P2V crewmembers; however, it crashed on take-off in heavy seas. The USS Halsey Powell rescued 10 crewmembers from both aircraft. Six P2V crewmembers and five PBM-5G crewmembers remain unaccounted-for.

August 22, 1956 – Chinese fighter aircraft shot down a U.S. Navy P4M carrying 16 crewmembers off the Zhoushan Archipelago. U.S. ships recovered two remains and the Chinese recovered and repatriated two other remains of crewmembers. Twelve Americans remain unaccounted-for.

October 01, 1958 – Cold War operational loss. Taiwan’s military chartered a civilian PBY-5A amphibious plane, named “Blue Swan” or “Blue Goose,” to ferry four U.S. servicemen and three Taiwanese officers from the island of Matsu back to Taiwan, but it never arrived. The cause of disappearance is undetermined and no wreckage or survivors were found despite an intense three-day air-sea search. All onboard remain unaccounted-for.
Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office

Significant Developments since our last meeting in September

Joint Commission Support Directorate (JCSD)

Status of the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIAs


Exchange of diplomatic notes in July 2009 recommitted both sides to cooperate on POW/MIA issues through the Joint Commission.

Little progress since last July; Russians still have not named their co-chairman or the makeup of their side.

U.S. side did regain access to the all-important Central Archives of the Russian Defense Ministry at Podolsk. This involves mainly Korean War and World War II research, at least for the time being.

Meanwhile, U.S. side continues to exert pressure on Russians to name their commissioners:

? American Ambassador advocating vigorously;
? VFW continues to press this case;
? Possible high-level U.S. advocacy at 65th anniversary celebrations of end of WWII in Moscow, May 9, and;
? Moscow office continues to press the Russians almost daily.

Commission Efforts on the Korean War

Reviewed collection of Soviet documents at the South Korean Ministry of National Defense and copied over 2,000 pages for detailed analysis.

Summarizing over 500 Russian-language documents obtained last year from East China Normal University, Shanghai.

Directing the collection of new Korean War-era documents from the Podolsk archive.

Constructing comprehensive database for archiving all historical documents collected by the commission.

Processing foreign language documents for retirement to NARA.

Commission Efforts on the Cold War

Guided research by Russian Rear Admiral Boris Novyy continues at the Central Archives of the Russian Navy.

Continued investigation into reports of U.S. personnel in Soviet GULag during the Cold War.

Research on Cold War documentation at the National Archives, the Center for Naval History, and the Office of Naval Intelligence.