

**THE FRONT PAGE**  
KOREA-COLD WAR  
FAMILIES OF THE MISSING  
PO Box 454  
FARMINGDALE, NY 11735



MAY 2009 ISSUE #24  
POW-MIA We Remember!

<http://www.koreacoldwar.org/>

SEND TO:

## 2009 FAMILY UPDATE LOCATIONS 2009

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

### \*2009 Family Updates and Annual Briefings 2009\*

February 28, 2009 Albuquerque, NM

March 28, 2009 Baltimore, MD

April 25, 2009 Denver, CO

May 30, 2009 Walla Walla, WA

June 27, 2009 Nashua, NH

August 29, 2009 Minneapolis, MN

October, 2009 To Be Announced

November 21, 2009 Jackson, MS

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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

### Treasurer's Corner by Gail Stallone:

We wish to thank New York State Senator, Kemp Hannon, for again submitting Korea/Cold War Families for a New York Grant. We have received the grant and we can't thank the good Senator enough for remember us.

We wish to thank the man members who have renewed; we deeply appreciate your support.

Our address is listed on this page if you wish to submit an article on your missing family member.

**Korea-Cold War Families of the Missing**  
P.O. Box 454, Farmingdale, NY 11735

[www.koreacoldwar.org](http://www.koreacoldwar.org)

Contact your Congressional Rep. through the U.S. Capitol Switchboard 1-202-224-3121 or House Cloak Room at 1-202-225-7350 (Republican), and 1-202-225-7330 (Democrat).

#### **Congressional Contacts:**

<http://congress.org/congressorg/home/>

US Senate: <http://www.senate.gov/>

House: <http://www.house.gov/>

White House: <http://www.house.gov/>

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**In My Opinion**  
by Irene L. Mandra  
May 2009

There are three pressing issues for families of Korea/Cold War:

The first is to have the Identification Lab in Hawaii moved to

Second we should write to the President that he should issue an executive order to make sure that the proper agencies declassify records pertaining to POW and MIA's from the Korean and Cold War. This was done already for Vietnam. Our organization will write such a letter, if you wish to write your own letter it would be a help.

Third H Res 111 must become a reality. With that in mind, three family groups joined together, National Alliance of Families, World War II Families and our organization, Korea/Cold War Families of the Missing, sent a group letter to every Congressman in the House of Representatives. The letter is on the following page.

## NEWS, NEWS, NEWS ...

On April 21<sup>st</sup> Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtine introduced H.R. 1980 the "North Korea Sanctions and Diplomatic Non-recognition Act of 2009," in the House of Representatives. The bill's purpose; "To continue restrictions against and prohibit diplomatic recognition of the Government of North Korea, and for other purposes."

What makes this bill special is that among the many requirements for recognition is the release of "...an estimated 600 surviving South Korean POWs, and any other surviving POWs from the Korean War, who have been held in North Korea against their will and in violation of the Armistice Agreement since hostilities ended in July, 1953."

We thank Representative Ros-Lehtine for her inclusion of our POWs in this important legislation.

## Realignment of DPMO Reporting Chain

During initial discussions, Secretary of Defense Gates and Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, the Honorable Michele Flournoy, agreed upon the need to adjust Policy's organization and focus areas to address the Secretary's priorities more directly.

Ms. Flournoy wanted to take the opportunity to step back and take a strategic look at how we are positioned to support the Secretary, respond to emerging challenges, and interact with the Department of Defense. As a result of that look back, Policy will make some targeted shifts in organization and resources to achieve alignment with priorities – but not a wholesale reorganization as it was two years ago.

Overall, we expect the functions of most Policy personnel will remain unchanged, but reporting relationships will be adjusted. We are seeking dialogue with stakeholders to hear their concerns and to incorporate feedback into the exact alignment of functions and responsibilities before making final decisions on the organization.

A new Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Policy Integration/Chief of Staff) will be established to address policy administration, management and integration across the organization, with Defense organizations, and with interagency partners.

Because of the Secretary's and the country's continued dedication to prisoners of war and those missing in action, DPMO will be reporting to the Under Secretary's office directly through the new Deputy Under Secretary for Policy Integration. This change moves the POW/MIA mission higher within the Policy organization, ensuring it receives the attention of the Under Secretary. The exact timing of these shifts is still being decided.

Ambassador Charles A. Ray  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for  
POW/Missing Personnel Affairs and  
Director, Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office  
(DPMO)



WE REMEMBER



**Korea-Cold War Families of the Missing**

**National Alliance of POW/MIA Families**



**POW - MIA**

## **World War II Families for the Return of the Missing**

March 16, 2009

Congressional Representative  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington D.C.

Page 1 of 1

Dear Congressional Representative:

As representatives of three of the largest POW/MIA family organizations, we wish to convey our full support for H. Res 111, introduced by Congressman Peter King, calling for a Select Committee to "conduct a full investigation of all unresolved matters relating to any United States personnel unaccounted for from the Vietnam era, the Korean conflict, World War II, Cold War Missions or Gulf War, including MIA's and POW's.

The passage of H.Res. 111 is the top priority for our organizations. Since the conclusion of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, much new information has surfaced, regarding servicemen listed as Prisoner and Missing. This information must be addressed. In March 2006 memos written by a former Defense Intelligence analyst while serving as an investigator with the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs were discovered. These memos detailed the Vietnamese admission that some 19 servicemen listed as died while missing were in fact captured. These servicemen survived in captivity for varying lengths of time. One by Vietnamese admission survived three years. The Senate Committee never addressed this matter.

Reports of American survivors in North Korea are so persuasive one analyst with the Defense Departments POW/MIA Office (DPMO) wrote: "there are too many live sighting reports, specifically observations of several Caucasians in a collective farm by Romanians and North Korean defectors' eyewitness of Americans in DPRK to dismiss that there are no American POWs in North Korea." The analyst made a clear distinction between the American defectors in North Korea and bonafide Prisoners of War.

In February of 2005, the Joint Commission Support Directorate, the investigative arm of the U.S./Russian Joint POW/MIA Commission concluded; "Americans, including American servicemen, were imprisoned in the Soviet Union." This is but the tip of the iceberg of new information requiring Congressional attention. Our organizations are united in our commitment to the passage of H. Res 111 and will work tirelessly to that end.

We urge you, most strongly, to add your name to the list of co-sponsors for H.Res 111. It is time for Congress to address the volumes of new information available on POW/MIA matters from World War II, Korea, Cold War, Vietnam and the Gulf War. Contact Congressman Peter King, today, to become a co-sponsor for H. Res 111.

Very truly yours,

Irene L. Mandra  
President  
Korea-Cold War Families of the Missing  
P.O. Box 454  
Farmingdale, NY 11735

Dolores Apodaca Alfond  
National Chairperson  
National Alliance of POW/MIA Families  
P.O. Box 40327  
Bellevue WA. 98015-0327

**Lisa Phillips**

President  
World War II Families for the Return of the Missing  
PO Box 804  
Windham, ME 04062

**H.RES.111 Title:** Establishing a Select Committee on POW and MIA Affairs.

**Sponsor:** Rep King, Peter T. [NY-3] (introduced 2/3/2009)    **Cosponsors** (100)

**Latest Major Action:** 2/3/2009 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to House Committee on Rules.

**COSPONSORS(100), ALPHABETICAL** [followed by Cosponsors withdrawn]:    (Sort: by date)

Rep Ackerman, Gary L. [NY-5] - 2/3/2009

Rep Altmire, Jason [PA-4] - 3/25/2009

Rep Bachmann, Michele [MN-6] - 2/3/2009

Rep Blackburn, Marsha [TN-7] - 2/3/2009

Rep Boozman, John [AR-3] - 2/3/2009

Rep Boswell, Leonard L. [IA-3] - 2/3/2009

Rep Brown, Henry E., Jr. [SC-1] - 3/11/2009

Rep Buchanan, Vern [FL-13] - 2/3/2009

Rep Burton, Dan [IN-5] - 2/3/2009

Rep Capps, Lois [CA-23] - 2/24/2009

Rep Christensen, Donna M. [VI] - 2/3/2009

Rep Cohen, Steve [TN-9] - 2/3/2009

Rep Crowley, Joseph [NY-7] - 2/3/2009

Rep Davis, Lincoln [TN-4] - 2/3/2009

Rep Ellison, Keith [MN-5] - 2/24/2009

Rep Foster, Bill [IL-14] - 4/2/2009

Rep Frelinghuysen, Rodney P. [NJ-11] - 2/3/2009

Rep Gohmert, Louie [TX-1] - 2/3/2009

Rep Harman, Jane [CA-36] - 2/3/2009

Rep Holden, Tim [PA-17] - 2/3/2009

Rep Inglis, Bob [SC-4] - 3/30/2009

Rep Issa, Darrell E. [CA-49] - 2/3/2009

Rep Kaptur, Marcy [OH-9] - 2/3/2009

Rep Klein, Ron [FL-22] - 3/6/2009

Rep Lance, Leonard [NJ-7] - 3/11/2009

Rep Linder, John [GA-7] - 2/3/2009

Rep Lungren, Daniel E. [CA-3] - 2/3/2009

Rep Aderholt, Robert B. [AL-4] - 2/10/2009

Rep Arcuri, Michael A. [NY-24] - 3/11/2009

Rep Bishop, Timothy H. [NY-1] - 2/24/2009

Rep Bono Mack, Mary [CA-45] - 2/3/2009

Rep Bordallo, Madeleine Z. [GU] - 3/3/2009

Rep Brady, Robert A. [PA-1] - 2/3/2009

Rep Brown-Waite, Ginny [FL-5] - 2/3/2009

Rep Burgess, Michael C. [TX-26] - 2/3/2009

Rep Butterfield, G. K. [NC-1] - 2/3/2009

Rep Cardoza, Dennis A. [CA-18] - 2/24/2009

Rep Coble, Howard [NC-6] - 2/3/2009

Rep Costello, Jerry F. [IL-12] - 2/3/2009

Rep Davis, Geoff [KY-4] - 2/3/2009

Rep Diaz-Balart, Lincoln [FL-21] - 3/25/2009

Rep Forbes, J. Randy [VA-4] - 2/3/2009

Rep Foxx, Virginia [NC-5] - 2/10/2009

Rep Garrett, Scott [NJ-5] - 2/26/2009

Rep Gordon, Bart [TN-6] - 2/10/2009

Rep Heller, Dean [NV-2] - 2/3/2009

Rep Holt, Rush D. [NJ-12] - 2/24/2009

Rep Israel, Steve [NY-2] - 3/25/2009

Rep Jordan, Jim [OH-4] - 3/25/2009

Rep Kildee, Dale E. [MI-5] - 2/3/2009

Rep Kline, John [MN-2] - 3/11/2009

Rep Langevin, James R. [RI-2] - 3/3/2009

Rep LoBiondo, Frank A. [NJ-2] - 2/3/2009

Rep Mack, Connie [FL-14] - 2/3/2009

**H.RES.111 Title:** Establishing a Select Committee on POW and MIA Affairs.

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**COSPONSORS(100), ALPHABETICAL** [followed by Cosponsors withdrawn]: (Sort: by date)

Rep McCarthy, Carolyn [NY-4] - 3/18/2009

Rep McCollum, Betty [MN-4] - 3/18/2009

Rep McHenry, Patrick T. [NC-10] - 2/3/2009

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Rep Posey, Bill [FL-15] - 3/6/2009

Rep Putnam, Adam H. [FL-12] - 3/30/2009

Rep Rogers, Harold [KY-5] - 2/3/2009

Rep Ross, Mike [AR-4] - 2/24/2009

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Rep Wittman, Robert J. [VA-1] - 2/3/2009

Rep Wu, David [OR-1] - 2/3/2009

Rep McCaul, Michael T. [TX-10] - 2/3/2009

Rep McCotter, Thaddeus G. [MI-11] - 3/18/2009

Rep Mitchell, Harry E. [AZ-5] - 2/24/2009

Rep Moran, James P. [VA-8] - 2/3/2009

Rep Murtha, John P. [PA-12] - 2/24/2009

Rep Neugebauer, Randy [TX-19] - 3/25/2009

Rep Olson, Pete [TX-22] - 3/3/2009

Rep Paulsen, Erik [MN-3] - 2/24/2009

Rep Poe, Ted [TX-2] - 2/3/2009

Rep Price, Tom [GA-6] - 2/3/2009

Rep Roe, David P. [TN-1] - 2/26/2009

Rep Rohrabacher, Dana [CA-46] - 2/3/2009

Rep Rothman, Steven R. [NJ-9] - 2/4/2009

Rep Sarbanes, John P. [MD-3] - 3/25/2009

Rep Scott, Robert C. "Bobby" [VA-3] - 2/3/2009

Rep Sessions, Pete [TX-32] - 2/26/2009

Rep Souder, Mark E. [IN-3] - 2/3/2009

Rep Tauscher, Ellen O. [CA-10] - 2/24/2009

Rep Tiahrt, Todd [KS-4] - 3/11/2009

Rep Wamp, Zach [TN-3] - 3/3/2009

Rep Wolf, Frank R. [VA-10] - 2/3/2009

Rep Young, Don [AK] - 2/3/2009

## **Soldier Missing In Action From Korean War Is Identified**

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

He is Pfc. David Woodruff, U.S. Army, of Poplar Bluff, Mo. He will be buried on April 22 in St. Louis, Mo.

Representatives from the Army's Mortuary Office met with Woodruff's next-of-kin to explain the recovery and identification process on behalf of the Secretary of the Army.

Woodruff was assigned to Company K, 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment, 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division. In early 1951, the 2<sup>nd</sup> ID was augmented by Republic of Korea (R.O.K.) forces and was occupying positions near Hoengsong, South Korea. On Feb. 11, the Chinese Army launched a massive attack on the U.S. line, overwhelming R.O.K. forces and exposing the American flank. The 2<sup>nd</sup> ID was forced to withdraw to the south and Woodruff was captured by enemy forces. He died in, or near, one of the North Korean prison camps in Suan County, North Hwanghae Province.

Between 1991-94, North Korea turned over to the United States 208 boxes of remains believed to contain the remains of 200-400 U.S. servicemen. One box turned over in 1991 contained Woodruff's military identification tag, and a box turned over in 1992 contained remains recovered from Suan County.

Among other forensic identification tools and circumstantial evidence, scientists from JPAC and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory also used mitochondrial DNA and dental comparisons in the identification of the remains turned over in 1992.

### **Remains of Marines in Korean War Recovered**

The military has excavated the remains of 79 soldiers killed in the 1950-53 Korean War in recent operations in Pohang, North Gyeongsang Province, the Ministry of National Defense said Tuesday.

The recovered remains include those of four fallen marines, the war remains recovery and identification team affiliated with the ministry said in a news release. The team also recovered a total of 827 belongings of fallen soldiers during the operation.

This is the first time remains of Marines have been excavated since recovery work began in 2000, it said.

In the Pohang area, South Korea's 3rd Infantry Division and North Korea's 5th Infantry Division were engaged in a month-long bloody battle between August and September, 1950, according to the release.

## **Remains of fallen Korean War POW to be buried**

Staff report

Posted : Tuesday Mar 17, 2009 10:56:23 EDT

Sgt. 1st Class Patrick J. Arthur was captured in Korea in 1951 by Chinese forces, northeast of the Hongch'on River, and died in a prisoner of war camp two months later.

On May 1, his remains will be buried at Arlington National Cemetery, according to a news release from the Defense Department's POW/Missing Personnel Office.

Arthur was a member of Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 38th Regiment, 2nd Infantry Division.

In mid-May 1951, elements of the 2nd ID were securing their positions on the No Name Line south of the Soyang River, South Korea, when the Chinese Army launched a major counter-offensive, the release said.

The 2nd ID soldiers were forced to withdraw south to a more defensible position north and east of the Hongch'on River.

On May 18, during the withdrawal, Arthur, of Broken Bow, Neb., was captured by the enemy and forced to march into North Korea, where he died of malnutrition and disease in July.

He was buried at the Suan Mining POW Camp near Pyongyang, the release said.

Between 1991 and 1994, North Korea gave the U.S. 208 boxes believed to contain the remains of up to 400 U.S. servicemen. Accompanying some of the remains were Arthur's military identification tag and a denture fragment bearing his name.

Among other forensic identification tools and circumstantial evidence, scientists from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command and the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory also used mitochondrial DNA and dental comparisons in identifying some of the remains as Arthur's, the release said.

Representatives from the Army's Casualty and Mortuary Affairs Office met with Arthur's next-of-kin to explain the recovery and identification process on behalf of the secretary of the Army.

Con't.

In the Pohang area, South Korea's 3rd Infantry Division and North Korea's 5th Infantry Division were engaged in a month-long bloody battle between August and September, 1950, according to the release.

Since 2000, the remains of 2,855 soldiers killed in the fratricidal war have been recovered, according to the ministry.

Earlier this year, the team opened its new headquarters at the National Cemetery in Seoul with state-of-the-art facilities and equipment for identifying war remains such as a digital X-ray imager, 3D scanner and DNA sampling instruments.

Remains of about 130,000 South Korean soldiers are believed to still be buried on the Korean Peninsula, while 8,100 U.S. military personnel are still missing from the war.

The Korean War, often called the "Forgotten War," resulted in a devastating death toll. According to the ministry, some 137,000 South Korean troops lost their lives, with a further 20,000 listed as missing in action.

Foreign records show that at least 400,000 South Korean troops and two million civilians were killed, alongside up to 1.5 million troops from communist North Korea and China.

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**House Sub-Committee on Military Personnel Hearing** – On April 2<sup>nd</sup> the Sub-Committee on Military Personnel held its second hearing since 1996, on POW/MIA matters. The topic “Improving Recovery and Full Accounting of POW/MIA Personnel from All Past Conflicts.” Giving testimony were representatives from the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the 5 POW/MIA family groups, and a civilian volunteer working on remains identification from the Korean War.

As the hearing topic suggests, once again the focus was on remains recovery and identification with no mention of either live POWs or men who survived into captivity for varying lengths of time but may have died prior to 1973. While others testified on the remains aspect of the POW/MIA issue, the Alliance took the opportunity to remind the committee that questions still remain about men either known captured or acknowledged as captured by the Vietnamese but never returned, pointing out that JPAC continues to look for these men at their loss locations.

Unfortunately, witnesses were limited to a 3 minute presentation. However, witnesses were permitted to submit a written statement with supporting documentation. The Alliance took full advantage of this opportunity submitting a 5 page statement with 33 pages of supporting documentation.

Among the documents submitted were the “Tourison Memos.” These memos were not mentioned in the final report of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs. Representing the Alliance at the hearing was Lynn O’Shea. The following is excerpted from Ms. O’Shea’s remarks before the committee.

“In far too many cases fate determinations have been made in spite of evidence of wartime survival. These premature and often erroneous determinations were reached by dismissing evidence once deemed creditable, resulting in the search for individuals at their loss location in spite of evidence the individuals were moved or being moved to another location.....

Con’t.

Con’t

....Among the leads yet to be fully examined are the numerous sightings of U.S. servicemen, from World War II, Korea and the Cold War, in the camps and prisons of the former Soviet Union. No less a figure than the commanding general of Soviet forces operating on the Korean Peninsula during the war years (Georgi Lobov) spoke of the transfer of U.S. POWs from North Korea to Moscow. Acknowledgements of such transfers have come from former U.S. and Soviet officials and defectors as well. All of this suggests that much more effort needs to be made before we can truly say that we have accounted for our missing servicemen....”

Searching for men at loss locations when contemporaneous documents indicate the men were captured, will not lead to their recovery. When these recovery operations fail as they will, remains are then declared unrecoverable. This is not accounting. It is fiction. For example:

In one Vietnam case involving four soldiers, DPMO maintains the four were ambushed and killed. They cite a report of “20 – 30 rounds of small arms fire” heard in the area to support their conclusion.

The facts do not support the DPMO analytical review. Multiple documents, including letters from the U.S. Army to the families of the missing men, all state the gunshots heard involved another squad and did not relate to this incident.

This brings us to a series of memos written by Sedgwick Tourison, a former senior analyst with the Defense Intelligence Agency, during his tenure as an investigator with the Senate Select Committee. In one memo dated August 1, 1992, Tourison wrote; “My review of POW/MIA case files disclosed DIA/JIFFA message traffic referring to individuals DoD now has information survived into captivity.” Among the servicemen named are the four soldiers DPMO continues to insist were ambushed and immediately killed.

In an earlier memo Tourison reported “My review of JCRC casualty files has surfaced several messages which list a total of nine American servicemen Vietnam has acknowledged were captured alive....”

Named among the nine is Marine Cpl. Gregory J. Harris, whose family is here today. In spite of the Vietnamese admission of capture, JPAC, with DPMO concurrence, insist Cpl. Harris died at his loss location. As with the previous case cited, his remains are not at the loss location and will only be found there if the Vietnamese choose to return them to the site.

The full text of Ms. O’Shea’s statement, supporting documents and the statements of other witnesses may be found at [www.nationalalliance.org/hearings01/index.htm](http://www.nationalalliance.org/hearings01/index.htm) Ms. O’Shea also voiced the Alliance’s strong support for H.Res 111 and endorsed the American Legion’s call for a permanent Select Committee on POW/MIAs in the House of Representatives.



## Vanished Into Thin Red Air

by John Zimmerlee

email@koreanwarpowmia.net

Imagine . . . "You've been bombing and killing the enemy for months. One mistake and now you're on the ground, guns pointed at your head, Koreans yelling and screaming! What next? Will they kill you? Torture you?" In the early days of the Korean War, the answer would have been "Yes".

By the end of 1950, however, China and Russia began supplying North Korea with manpower and weapons while secretly setting up transit camps for captured United Nation's forces in Komsomolsk, Magadan, Chita, and Irkutsk. Captured men were no longer murdered. They were being shipped north to slave camps.

Between August and November 1951, more than 6,000 POWs were transported from Chita to Kotlas and Lalsk in the Archangelsk Oblast. Koreans were just sent to labor camps for the rest of their lives. Other U.N. servicemen were often interrogated and considered more valuable.

From December 51 to April 52 several railway transports of American and European POWs were seen passing at intervals of 10 to 20 days through the Komi-permyak National District in NW Siberia. In Gubakha, Kudymnar, and Chermos there were three isolation camps (rail workshops) and one interrogation prison for American POWs from Korea.

If you had landed in one of the Zapretchdelanki (isolation) camps and were considered hostile, you and similar others would be have been removed every few days and sent to Gubakha and Molotov, never to heard from again. If you were sympathetic to Communism, you probably would have been sent to special political courses in Molotov and expected to be a spy after the war. Some POWs were specially trained at Moscow for espionage work.

A Greek refugee from Manchuria reported seeing several hundred American POWs on railroad platform being transferred from Chinese trains to Russian trains at Manchouli near the border of Manchuria and Siberia in late 1951. Some Air Force non-commissioned insignia and several negroes were noted.

In a strong-arm effort to get these men back, our Embassy wrote a threatening letter in May 1954, "The U.S. Government desires to receive urgently all information available to the Soviet Government concerning these American personnel and to arrange their repatriation at the earliest possible time." An immediate response from Moscow stated, ". . . there are not and have not been any such persons in the Soviet Union." We didn't challenge their response.

Yet the reports continue. A Soviet citizen during a January 1955 phone call revealed that 12,000 prisoners are still held at Verkuta including two colored American soldiers, an American major, and several British citizens. Johannes Schulze learned from fellow prisoners in May 52 that an undetermined number of U.S., French, British, and S Korean military personnel were interned in an unknown Russian prison camp. Around July 1953 he learned that they were transferred to another unknown camp in the USSR. Another source heard a rumor among Russian prisoners that two American pilots had passed through a transit camp in Sverdlovsk in summer of 52.

A railway station in NW Siberia reported 300 non-Asiatic POWs were transported by rail to Chita In February 1952, held in a nearby interrogation prison, and then transported to Molotov in April. By March of 52, roughly every two weeks, transports of men passed through Khabarovsk to Chita and from Chita to Molotov and other industrial regions in the Ural Mountains. Returning Japanese ex-POWs have confirmed these sightings of American servicemen.

From the Joint Chiefs of Staff we know that Men were held at Antung, Mukden, and Peiping-Tientsin. It is doubtful that they were moved back to Korea.

In mid-September 52, the Central Labor Party committed 20,000 prisoners from N. Korea to slave labor at the Uralu Electric Power Station in the Soviet Union.

In October 52, Russia established a Higher Informant Training Team at Uram, Hodasong (Siberia). It's purpose was to create agents in Far East Countries.

Included were Japanese, Korean, Burmese, and American.

All of these U.N. forces being transferred to Russia were in blatant violation of the Geneva Conference.

One has to question why the communists reported to the int'l Red Cross in August 1950 to have 110 American servicemen by name. Then at the end of the war, they admitted to having only 40% of the same men.

One also should question why the Communists admitted to only 11 of the 29 prison camps located in North Korean, and none of the 18 camps in China and Manchuria. That is really brazen given that 18 of our men were held in Antung and returned to tell about it.

At war's end, actually a truce, the U.N. submitted lists of all missing persons to the communists for a possible accounting. When the missing list was ignored, the United States submitted a list of 944 men who were claimed by the communist at some time during the war to have been in their control. It was also ignored. Realizing that some of them may have been killed in action, and their dog-tag information confiscated, the U.S. subsequently reduced the demand list to 450, and then to 389. Even so, the communists failed to respond.

Why such reluctance? On 21 September 53, the Communists submitted a roster of 98,742 prisoners (15,584 Chinese and 83,158 N Koreans) in U.N. possession for whom they demanded accounting. Recurring demands were received in October & November. We replied each time with a delay for more time.

By December, we had accounted for the following:

Duplications: 668; Escaped: Chinese 50, Korean 26,803

Repatriated during Little Switch: Chinese 15, Korean 332

Repatriated during Big Switch: Chinese 04, Korean 2219

Delivered to NNRC: Chinese 14495, Korean 7479

Korean CI: 37527

Koreans not qualifying as POW 142

The Communists were not satisfied and further accounting would have created severe problems for families of those not wishing to return.

This battle of lists and accounting carried on in diplomatic meetings and correspondence through 1954. It was the general consensus among departments to continue the request, but not to pursue any creation of hardships.

All of this evidence is in documents readily available for anyone to see at the National Archives in College Park MD. Yet, and still, our government continues to state that there is no convincing evidence that any of our men were held against their will in communist countries after the war. For the families seeking individual information on missing American servicemen, I have recently uncovered the following:

LTC James Frank Crutchfield has always been listed as KIA, yet the circumstances of loss clearly indicated that his plane was hit by ground fire, he bailed out, was seen alive on the ground. The Joint Intel Processing Board further indicated that he landed safely, rolled up his chute, and walked away. His name repeatedly appeared on the 944, 450, and 389 lists indicating that the communists claim to have had him alive and in captivity. His name appears on lists of men held after the war and possibly convicted of war crimes. Cpt Zack Dean believed Crutchfield was at camp #2 in summer 52. Lt James Stanley was shown a pilot & driver's license of Crutchfield. Yet, he continues to be listed as KIA.

LTC Donald Diaz is still listed as MIA, but 9 returning ex-POWs mentioned him in debriefs. His name is on Bromer's death list. Another document states he may have died in air attack on 30 Apr 51 or from malnutrition in early May. His name is also on the death list from those returning in Little SwSgt Willard Gibson is listed as MIA. Two returning ex-POWs mentioned him in their debriefs. He was seen alive at 2<sup>nd</sup> Div roadblock near Kunu-ri Dec 50; believed killed in action beside truck of wounded. Others claimed he died May 51 at camp hospital. Shouldn't he be listed as KIA or Died-of-Wounds?

itch. Yet, his status is still just Missing-in-Action. Another MIA, 1Lt John C Hall, was mentioned by 2 returning ex-POWs. According to several returning ex-POWs in Little Switch, Hall died in captivity. He should be POW.

Con't.

MIA Cpl Dulaney Hayes actually died in Bean Camp according to George Matta. His death was confirmed by Ludwig & Shaffer. How many witnesses does it take to convince the Army that he was a POW? Sgt Robert Heaton did not die on the battlefield. He is not KIA. According to Polston, this TN man was in camp #5 and in good health. Polston further described him as 5'-10", 175-180 lbs, black curly hair, dark complexion, 20 years old. His records or the family could confirm or reject a match of these details. One has to wonder if anyone has made the effort?

How could MIA Cpl Mitsuyoshi Ishida be listed on the 944, 450, and 389 lists and not be considered a POW? Returning ex-POWs even claim he was POW!

MIA 1Lt Laurence Layton appears on the 944, 450, & 389 lists. He was mentioned by 4 returning ex-POWs; he was seen alive on the ground after bailout; and he was reported in Little Switch documents as having died in camp. What does it take to be confirmed a POW? KIAs MSG Albert McCarthy, SFC Jose Parra and Cpt George Peterburs were captured and died in enemy hands according to documents from Little Switch.

MIA 1Lt Lawrence Nelson was alive in enemy hands according to documents in record group 84, box 56.

KIA PFC William Rivera died in captivity according to documents in record group 289

KIA PFC Floyd Rosen was reported in captivity by returnee in RG289, Folder 2, document 01

MIA Cpt Gilbert Schauer was alive and in captivity RG84, box 56

MIA 1Lt John Shaddick was seen alive in enemy hands by Ashley, Turner, Shaddick, & Ishida, July 53

MIA PFC Billy Thatcher, MIA Bill Thorpe, MIA Henry Thurman, KIA Enrique Vigil, KIA Daniel Whalen, KIA Francis Whidden, KIA James Whittemore, Cpl Robert Wilder, and KIA Ray Yerdon died in captivity according to documents in RG289, fldr 2

Though all of this information is in the National Archives, it takes time, dedication, and money to retrieve valuable details. My latest research trip would not have been possible without a generous contribution from the Tawani Foundation. The families of the missing are eternally grateful.

The located documents are old and sometimes based on testimony of weary soldiers. I, too, am getting older and not as reliable as I used to be. So, if only 10% of what I have found is accurate, there is plenty in the Archives that needs to be shared with the families and others who wish to know the truth about Missing American Servicemen from the Korean War.

**2008 CHINA ARCHIVES ARRANGEMENT:  
U.S. and Chinese officials signed a document  
February 29, 2008, in Shanghai, China to formalize research in Chinese archives on Korean War POW/MIA matters. Ambassador Charles A. Ray, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for POW/Missing Personnel Affairs, signed the arrangement with Major General Qian Li Hua of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense. The arrangement outlines expected cooperation between the U.S. and China in researching the archives, which may shed light on Americans who were missing in action or held as prisoners of war in camps managed by the Chinese..**

**It was on DPMO's website.**

## SUNCHON TUNNEL

**In October 1950, two hundred and fifty American POWs were loaded onto a train in Pyongyang and sent north to Manpo. They were marched for hundreds of miles, beaten, starved and tortured, before they reached Pyongyang. Pressured by the allied forces, the train stopped and in the tunnel one hundred men were shot. The train travelled on and when it could go no further, thirty three more were shot and the rest were marched off toward Manpo.**

**Three reached Manpo, the others disappeared, their fate unknown.**

**This is just one of many acts of savagery during what has been called "The nastiest war of the 20 century".**

## MY FRIEND.

**I lost my friend along the way  
To this place I call now.  
I didn't want to lose my friend  
But I did and don't know how.**

**I remembered how he looked at me  
as I lay him down to rest  
when he said, "I can't go on old pal,  
you've seen my very best.**

**So leave me now and go your way  
and when your journey ends  
remember me beside this road  
your buddy and your friend."**

**By S Estabrook**

**Survivor of the "Tiger Death March."**

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Chit Chat News By Irene L. Mandra May 2009

It's with a heavy heart that we announce the passing of our board member (Secretary) Emma Skuybida. Emma has been active in the POW/MIA issue some twenty years. She was a board member of the LI Coalition of veterans and concern citizens for POW/MIAs where we both met and started a friendship. She has been on board with this organization from it's inception. She will be sorely missed. Our board member, researcher Debbe Petro will now fill that position.

A memorial to the Korean War Veterans is going to be built at the VA Medical center in Vancouver, WA.

Any one who is interested in supporting this memorial please contact Dick Kim at 360-573-6887. His address  
1205 NW 132<sup>nd</sup> Street Unit 92 A Vancouver, WA 98685

Thanks to Dick Dean who represented Korean/Cold War Families at a DPMO Meeting in Washington DC on March 10.

Our gratitude to our board member Frank Meter-sky who testify before the House Arms Committee April 2 on the Organizations behalf. Hats off to member Ron Brower for testifying before the same committee.

If you are going to make the family outreach in ST. Louis in October and you are traveling alone and would like to share your room with another person of the same sex please let me know. We have members who are interested in sharing their room. Please contact me at [iman-dra@optonline.net](mailto:iman-dra@optonline.net) or write to our headquarters PO Box 454 Farmingdale, NY 11735.

Please note we are having a dinner this year in ST Louis, information is on another page of this newsletter.

*Dear Members:*

*Korea Cold War Families of the Missing  
Will have their annual dinner at  
Hilton St. Louis Frontenac  
1335 South Lindbergh Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63131*

*The same hotel where the family update  
is taking place  
Friday, October 23, 2009 at 7 PM*

*All is welcome, if you wish to attend  
please send your  
Check for \$35.00 to the following address*

*Korea/Cold War Families  
PO Box 454  
Farmingdale, NY 11735  
Please mark your check for dinner,  
chicken or fish*

*This year we are honoring Norman Kass  
Senior Director Joint Commission Support*

*Salad*

*Field Greens with Cucumber Slices, Tomato  
Wedge, Shredded Cheese & Peppercorn Ranch  
Dressing*

*ENTR  CHOICES:*

*Grilled Chicken Breast with Pesto Cream Sauce  
Garlic Yukon Gold mashed Potatoes  
Vegetable Medley*

*or*

*Grilled Salmon with Lemon Caper Sauce  
Rice Pilaf  
Green Beans Almondine*

*DESSERT (please choose one)  
New York Style Cheesecake  
Apple Strudel*

His Excellency Dmitry Medvedev  
President of the Russian Federation  
23 Ilinka Street  
Moscow, Russia 103132

February 19, 2009

Dear Mr. President:

Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Charlotte Busch Mitnik. I am an American citizen and the sister of Major Samuel N. Busch. My brother's plane was shot down off the coast of Vladivostok, on June 13<sup>th</sup> 1952. For many years, the fact that the plane was shot down was denied by both the Soviet and the American governments. It was called an "air accident". But in 1992, during his visit to the United States, President Boris Yeltsin brought with him documents showing that the plane was indeed shot down. He also stated that some American servicemen were taken to the Soviet Union, "and may still be alive."

As I have come to learn, the ten crew members of my brother's crew, including my brother, managed to survive the loss of their aircraft. They were recovered by Soviet sailors. The crew was transferred to officials from the State Security Ministry (MGB) of the USSR. To date my brother's fate and that of his crew have not been clarified.

In 1992, "the Cold War Working Group of the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIAs" was founded. It is co-chaired on the American side by Mr. A. Denis Cliff, a member of the Commission since its founding in 1992. Mr. Cliff also is President of the Joint Military Intelligence College. The position of the Russian co-chair has been vacant since the Russian side was effectively deactivated in June 2004. The Working Group seeks to resolve 10 cases of Cold War-era losses involving American reconnaissance aircraft over or near the borders of the former Soviet Union. These 10 cases represent 77 missing American military servicemen.

At the Historical Museum of the Russian Pacific Fleet in Vladivostok, members of the Working Group presented documents and a film to representatives of the Pacific Fleet and Soviet/Russian veterans' groups. These materials shed light on the fates of missing Soviet seamen from the Cold War period. This event attracted significant local, national, and world press coverage. Our side of the Joint Commission is still working on your behalf.

As I stated earlier, the Russian side of the Commission was essentially dissolved in 2004 for reasons unknown to family members. Whatever the reasons for such a decision may have been --, political mistrust of our administration or the Russian side's belief that the Commissions' job was completed -- much remains to be done

That was then, this is now. There is a new Administration in Washington, an Administration which is extending an open hand towards co-operation.

As I wrote to then President Putin in a letter in 2000, "In times of war, men and women are asked to do things that they might never think of doing in their common everyday life. This may be the case of my brother's crew and other American servicemen, and the men who captured them. Whatever happened happened. There should be not finger-pointing at this time."

Mr. President, I ask you, not as the head of the New Russia, but as a person, a man, a father a son, to re-establish the Russian side of the Commission so that my family and the families of others missing from Cold War losses (Russian and American) can finally have closure..

I hope that I have managed to articulate my hope and trust that you will find in your heart, compassion for those family members who have been waiting for answers for nearly sixty years.

With appreciation in advance for all you can do to assist me in this humanitarian endeavor, I am

Sincerely,

Charlotte Busch Mitnik  
Sister of: Major Samuel N. Busch MIA /Sea of Japan 06/13/52  
S/SGT Morris H. Busch KIA France 08/27/44

.Speech given by Irene L. Mandra April 18, 2009  
National Chair Korea/Cold War Families of the Missing  
Saint Frances De Chantael Church, Wantagh New York

Good Afternoon Honored Guest, Veterans, Ladies & Gentlemen.

We gather again to pay tribute to those Americans from all wars that have suffered and endured while in the hands of our wartime enemies as POWs Or MIAs. Today is a very special day for me, and I trust it is for many of you. I thank the VFW, for their annual recognition of the sacrifices made in combat by those who have not returned. Our military, their families and their community honor these heroes. This day, lives in the hearts of so many; those who have waited for answers since the day their loved ones went off to war, and have not returned. Our government must renew their commitment to Honor and to Remember to bring them home. As a family member of a Marine who is still missing from the Korean War, I join with you in especially remembering those who perished in enemy prison camps and those who are still unaccounted for. It is a day in which our tears still fall, remembering them.

In the words of an ex POW, Arnold Bocksel," the POW story is one of how humans endured under desperate conditions and triumphed over appalling adversities," Winston Churchill, a former POW said, " You are in the power of your enemy, you owe your life to his humanity and your daily bread to his compassion. You must obey his orders, go where he tells you, and stay where you are bid."

Another ex POW from the Vietnam war said, and I have quoted Red Mc Daniel many times, "When a young man enters the armed services, he understands that in a time of war he may be wounded, he may even be killed, but never does that young man think for one moment, that he could be a prisoner of war for the rest of his natural life. Could you for one minute, imagine the fear, desperation and torment these POWs must be feeling? How can they keep their faith and will to survive when little has been done to secure their release in all these years.

I wonder about our POWs from World War II, Cold War, Korea, Vietnam & the Gulf war. How their hearts must be broken, knowing that this great country hasn't secured their release. In the past years, we have been able to put a man on the moon, we have raised money for poor nations, we fight terrorist, we fight pirates in our seas, couldn't we, each and every one of us, do something for our captured, indentured serviceman? Our POWs need our help. They have served this great nation. Write to our President, call the White House, notify your Senators and Congressman and demand the release and return of all of our POWs from all wars. Don't leave it up to the other person. Insist that the POW/ MIA final accounting issue be included in any diplomatic contacts with North Korea, China, Russia & Vietnam. We must pass House Res.111, written by Congressman King. This bill is a necessity for a final accounting of our missing men.

I would like to read to you a poem sent to me by the Rolling Thunder organization called the Broken Chain

We did not know that morning that God was going to call your name.

In life we loved you dearly; In death we do the same.

It broke our hearts to lose you. You did not go alone, for part of us went with you the day God called you home.

You left us peaceful memories. Your love is still our guide. And though we cannot see you, you are always at our side.

Our family chain is broken and nothing seems the same, but as God calls us one by one, the chain will link again.

Thank you for asking me here today and may God Bless our Prisoners of War and Missing in Action, Bless our Armed Forces and Bless America for surly this is the nation of the bravest, and the most courageous. I Thank You.

**KOREA-Cold WAR Families of the Missing, Inc.**  
PO Box 454  
FARMINGDALE, NY 11735 USA

**PLEASE JOIN US!**

Families United in a Search for Truth, Dignity, Acknowledgment and Closure

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Annual Membership is \$25.00. From thereon, all membership renewals will be due 1st January at \$25.00 per year.

Family Members and Friends may join/subscribe any time.

We look forward to working with Family Members and Friends as we strive to find truth, answers and closure.

STAR Fields are required. Please print or type.

\*I wish to apply as a Family Member.  I wish to apply as a Contributor.  SELECT ONE.

\*YOUR Full Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Today's Date (mm/dd/yyyy): \_\_\_\_\_

\*Address: STREET - \_\_\_\_\_

\*City: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\*HOME PHONE WITH AREA CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

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Media COMPUTERS/TECHNOLOGICAL: \_\_\_\_\_

**If you ARE applying for Family Membership please complete the rest of this form.**

\*Applicant's relationship to POW-MIA: \_\_\_\_\_

\*NAME AND RANK of POW-MIA: \_\_\_\_\_

\*BRANCH of SERVICE/UNIT OR Group: \_\_\_\_\_

\*DATE AND AREA of loss: \_\_\_\_\_

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PLEASE EMAIL US AT  
info@koreacoldwar.org OR imandra@optonline.net

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