

Chapter 1 : POWs HELD IN USSR

s. hrg. hearings on cold war, korea, wwii pows hearings before the select committee on pow i mia affairs united states senate one hundred second congress.

Gulag Study Forces U. Government By Mike Blair A recently released report by the Pentagon reveals, and confirms, what American Free Press, and populist, America-first publications have been reporting for nearly three decades. For all of those years, the U. The National Alliance of Families, which is still fighting to get the U. There are many reports, too numerous to recount here. As an example, the late Air Force Col. Embassy in Hong Kong, Simpson learned from a Russian, who had escaped communist enslavement in Manchuria, that he had personally witnessed hundreds of American servicemen from the Korean War being transferred by the Chinese to the Soviets at the Chinese-Russian border crossing point at Manchoulai. The man, whom Simpson found very credible, said that the Americans were lined up on a platform by the railroad tracks while the undercarriages of the engine and cars were changed for the train to be able to travel on the different gauge tracks of the Soviet rail system. Simpson had filed a high priority report to his superiors, but that was the last he heard of it, although it later became known that the report reached the hands of then-Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Just several years ago, Simpson found himself seated across the table at dinner in Florida with a former member of the NSC staff, who had been assigned to it during the Eisenhower administration. The man revealed that he had discussed the matter with Eisenhower himself, and it was concluded that nothing short of a war could retrieve the men from their captivity. As a result, nothing was ever done. Another credible report surfaced two decades later, when this writer learned that in a congressional study of Chinese drug trafficking a witness revealed that he had witnessed American POWs from Korea working as laborers in a tractor factory in China. A staff member claimed that the man could not be located. With the help of a contact within the office of the president of Taiwan, where the man was reported to have settled, the man was eventually located. He confirmed what he had reported to the committee, that he had seen the American POWs in the factory. This is the same fate of dozens of American servicemen who disappeared behind the Iron Curtain during the Cold War. Over the years articles about these missing Americans, including reports that they had been seen in captivity, were reported by the now defunct Spotlight and American Free Press. However, just like the reports of POW sightings, these newspaper accounts were ignored, too. This reporter has even written articles about Americans being held by the Marxists just after World War I. They were captured by Bolsheviks while fighting against them in a secret U. It is too much, perhaps, to expect that any of these Americans held under severe circumstances could have survived brutal captivity following World War II and probably Korea. But at the very least they are owed the return of their remains to America, where their own government has written them off. Our job is to try to find these Americans or their remains and bring them home. Obviously, it was the back burner.

Get this from a library! Hearings on Cold War, Korea, WWII POWS: hearings before the Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Second Congress, second session.

Groups I support with people I admire: Beverly Deane Shaver, She learned decades after the loss of her husband Jim Deane that classified intelligence reports indicated he and a fellow crewman had been captured alive and tracked in Chinese captivity for at least two years after their plane was downed. A more blunt appraisal comes from Charlotte Busch Mitnik, whose brother Sam was part of a crew shot down by the Soviets in she had earlier lost a brother in World War II. James Connell and Rep. But there is much less good will for the rotating heads of the POW office and their policy staff, who often lack historical knowledge of the complex historical issue and the time or inclination to acquire it. DPAA appears far from achieving the capability to account for missing Americans annually, which Congress mandated several years ago. A Russian team from the Commission has been visiting Washington in recent days in an attempt to regain momentum. Kass is even more alarmed by Mr. These include celebrated cases such as the recovery of the remains of Capt. John Dunham, a downed Cold War aviator secretly buried on Soviet territory in ; six members of a U. Indeed, Linnington now states there is "no conclusive proof" any of the Cold War or Korean War POWs were captured and held back, despite contemporaneous and now declassified U. At best this seems like institutional amnesia, at worst an attempt to dodge these challenging and diplomatically fraught cases. Kass also translated recent Russian media articles about new offers from Moscow to help locate missing U. The Associated Press soon reported a Chinese manhunt for the survivors and U. The Americans had tried to persuade three local fishermen to take them to Hong Kong, the reports said, but one of the natives had turned them in. The fishermen were executed and the Americans imprisoned, then taken into the interior of China. Sources disagreed on whether the men were ultimately sent for long-term imprisonment or simply killed. A classified Navy report concluded: During the following years, reports of surviving crewmen from the plane began to escape the Soviet Union. One of the aviators aboard was Joe Danens, who had married a couple years before. These facts were supported by previously classified U. Navy intelligence files that concluded the Soviet Navy was operating captured US electronic equipment similar to that on the Privateer. Navy" over an anchor. See more information on the Privateer incident here. We also obtained a declassified intel report of an alleged survivor alive in North Korea years later, which the Pentagon may never have investigated. US analysts believed the plane was attacked to send a Soviet message regarding spy flights along its borders. They were soon declared dead. There the case remained until more than 40 years later, when a former Soviet soldier named Vladimir Trotsenko contacted US investigators in Russia. In November Sgt. Trotsenko hurt his leg during a training exercise and was sent to Hospital in the town of Novosysoyevka in the Primorskiy Krai of Russia near the Pacific Coast. A special hospital for air crews and officers, the hospital was crowded when he arrived, so Trotsenko was given a bed in a second floor corridor. He soon realized there was something unusual about the room nearby. A guard sat at a desk outside it. He was older, at least 40, heavyset and with a dark complexion. Patient Number 3 was in the bed next to the wall, his face bandaged and able to move slightly. Patient 4, by the window, was burned and also had face bandages. The last American had already died and been buried near the hospital. Trotsenko stayed in the hospital for more than two weeks, watching the Americans and their visitors. He would later give US investigators a detailed description of the facility and its inhabitants. They ate the same food as the Soviet patients. And they were regularly interrogated by a Soviet lieutenant colonel and captain, both in Air Force uniforms. Trotsenko provided the last name for at least one of them. One day a Soviet colonel arrived and "approached the second bed where the burnt older man was lying, and he pulled something out from under the sheet from around the neck of this patient. At first, I thought it was a cross. I did not really know what it was. It was some kind of medallion -- a round medallion. He pulled it out, looked at it, and then stuck it back under the sheet. He went around to all of the other patients and did the same thing. He looked at the medallion on the neck of each patient. He did not make any comments or say anything. He simply looked and stuck them back under the sheet. US investigators thought the former sergeant

was trying to describe a dog tag, which all American veterans knew was rectangle-shaped. Then they consulted a US Navy Artifacts Historian, who revealed that between and about , Navy dog tags were round. There they found his descriptions were stunningly accurate. Even Russian members of the Commission, who often disputed information the Americans found convincing, concluded Trotsenko was telling the truth. But there the investigation ended, because Moscow still refuses to release sensitive files on foreign prisoners held by its intelligence service. Major Sam Busch A few months after Vladimir Trotsenko left the hospital and his new American friends, another American reconnaissance plane was shot down over the Sea of Japan on June 13, Twelve men were left missing, including mission commander Maj. He had been studying to become a pharmacist, but was recalled to service for the Korean War. The Kremlin claimed to know nothing about the crew. He said twelve or thirteen US airmen were in the prison as of the spring of Guards told him they were the crew of an American plane shot down by the Soviets. We have seen two dates associated with what we believe is the same report, March and October Both concern an American officer shot down and wrongfully charged with espionage by the Soviets. According to the earlier report, the American was Caucasian, a captain who had crashed in the vicinity of Kamchatka. He suffered from wounds and lung disease. Also, I cannot accept the sentence of being a spy. The sentence of 15 years based on item 6 of Article 58 espionage is unjust. There he was interrogated about Maj. Sam Busch, commander of the lost aircraft. After further incidents, a Department of Defense memo concluded: Department of State of the "undesirability of providing any information" to the families concerning the possible survival of their loved ones. But the State Department apparently had its own ideas. The next year it issues an official demand to the Soviet Union to account for at least 10 aviators from the Busch and Danens crews reported in specific Soviet prisons, saying the U. Jim Deane took off on a classified surveillance flight from his base in Japan, leaving behind Beverly, his new wife and fellow Cornell graduate. It managed to issue a distress signal before disappearing. American search and rescue efforts, under fighter cover, recovered the remains of two crewmen off Shanghai, along with at least two life rafts. Two more of the dead were returned shortly after by the Chinese. That left 12 men missing. Then, in the early s, Dr. Beverly Deane Shaver remarried in ran across declassified intelligence reports on the incident discovered by the author of this article, plus the disturbing revelation that America had not asked China to return survivors from the shoot down. The intelligence reports "not shared after the incident with Dr. Shaver, or any other families as far as we know" began coming in weeks after the downing and continued for around two years. They described how three Americans from the downed plane had been captured by a Chinese patrol boat. One died just hours later, but the other two were taken to the Baoding Army Hospital in Shanghai, where they soon recovered. Intelligence reports continued to follow the fate of the men. Shaver wonders what reports came in next and suspects more documents on the case remain classified. Did Deane and his fellow crewman actually survive their incident? Or were the reports simply fake? According to a Pentagon report produced after Dr. Still she pressed on. In , an American official suggested Chinese records on the case might have been destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. This did not dissuade her. Shaver journeyed to Beijing herself several times, first in , and what she found there only deepened the mystery. A senior official with ties to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told her Beijing still considered records on Deane "highly classified," which made no sense if he had really been killed in the crash. A document Beijing handed over in did nothing to resolve the fate of the missing men. As with so many cases from the Korean War, there seems no question the Chinese have information they still refuse to share with the US. See the story here.

Chapter 3 : United States Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs - Wikipedia

POW/MIA policy and process: hearings before the Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Second Congress, first session, on the U.S. government's efforts to learn the fate of America's missing servicemen, November 5, 6, 7, and 15,

Origins[edit] The treatment of prisoners of war and their repatriation was a complicated issue in the Korean War. However, both sides applied exceptions and the negotiations regarding POWs were contentious and difficult. Peace camps were for POWs sympathetic to communism, reform camps held highly skilled POWs who were indoctrinated in communist ideologies, and the third type was the normal POW camps. Prisoners in the first two camp types were prized and not usually exchanged nor released. According to such reasoning, it was justified to "re-educate" these South Koreans and allow the ones who were fit to volunteer for the North Korean military. Although North Korea asserts that all such former South Korean soldiers had volunteered freely, others including former South Korean POWs who have escaped in recent years allege there was coercion. Large numbers of such prisoners did not want to be returned to North Korea or Communist China. Because of such prisoners, the UN Command was reluctant to abide by a literal interpretation of Article of the Geneva Convention which states that all POWs were to be "released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities. The Communists insisted on a full all-for-all exchange according to a literal interpretation of Article The UN Command protested the huge discrepancy in their POW estimates and the number given by the communists, and noted that the number of POWs submitted by the Communists was far smaller than the 65, South Koreans that North Korean and Chinese had claimed they had captured in their own announcements. Many other South Korean leaders had also been unhappy with the ceasefire negotiations in general as well as the issue of anti-communist POWs in UN custody. However, the fact that the communists began with such a small list of POWs indicated that they had little intention of returning many of the South Koreans. This ended the fierce fighting which had continued for two years even as negotiations dragged on. Both the UN and Communist forces agreed that POWs who did not desire repatriation would be turned over to a Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission led by the Indian military that would interview individual prisoners and allow them to choose their side in a neutral setting. In the following two months, POWs exchanges were carried out under the agreement. Only 8, South Koreans were returned. In its report to the legislature in October , the South Korean Ministry of Defense reported that "a total of 41, South Korean soldiers were missing during the Korean War. Some 13, have been determined to have been killed based on other information. To date, the status of 19, soldiers has not been confirmed. Yi has said the number of South Korean POWs who survived in North Korea at the end of the fighting "could have been about 50., This number is based upon analysis of various testimonies from defectors and former POWs who managed to escape North Korea. The documents showed that the U. Defense Department knew in December that "more than American troops were alive at the end of the war but were never released by the North Koreans". The Pentagon did not confirm the report, saying they had no clear evidence that any Americans were being held against their will in North Korea but pledged to continue to investigate accounts of defectors and others who said they had seen American prisoners there. The North Korean government has said it is not holding any Americans. Many more were assigned to construction units repairing railroads and airfields and disposing unexploded ordnance. This repair work was particularly dangerous due to the heavy air raids on supply lines and airfields in North Korea by UN air forces. This policy was based upon Confucian codes and traditions where enemy forces who have surrendered are allowed to join their captors. Official Chinese records distinguish between prisoners who were "captured" and those who "surrendered". On July 13 of , the Chinese forces changed their policy and committed to the Geneva Conventions - and demanded full repatriation of its own POWs according to Article Punishment for transgressions by the South Koreans was harsh. Congress on April 27, In he had been caught trying to escape back to South Korean lines and was sentenced by court martial to thirteen years in prison. He served six years in a political prison camp where conditions were unsanitary and prisoners suffered from malnutrition. Out of 7, US prisoners, 2, 40 percent died in captivity.

Diet and medical conditions were notoriously bad. The diet, as bad as it was, was comparable to that of North Korean peasants and medical supplies were unavailable to doctors. From , the Chinese tried to improve the treatment of POWs after being alarmed by the excessive death rate. Although the event was blatantly propagandistic, many of the POWs cooperated since it was their only opportunity to see if comrades in other camps had survived. South Koreans who had been enlisted into the North Korean construction units were never reported as POWs during the negotiations to begin with. Most of them were assigned to work at coal mines near their camps. However, our children were rejected by the military solely for the reason of being the children of POWs. Therefore, our children had no choice but to work in the coal mines as we had done. Between and Seoul called for the repatriation of POWs 11 times. A few months after the first inter-Korean Summit of Jun 15, , the South repatriated all 63 former North Korean agents and guerrillas in its custody who had completed their prison terms in the South and wanted to return to the North. Many in the South criticized the Seoul government for failing to secure the return of South Korean prisoners of war or any civilian abductees in return. The repatriations were a good will gesture and no conditions officially were attached. The South Korea government did expect its gesture to lead to more cooperation and eventual reconciliation between the two sides. Both the Kim and Roh governments were criticized for being excessively cautious about provoking the North Koreans and "lacking determination" in getting back the POWs. The Lee Myung Bak government clarified that the POW and abductee issues was of high priority and raised the issue as one of main agendas for inter-Korean dialogues. It has expressed its commitment to persuade the North to take active and sincere measures, although nothing has changed since the announcement. The Korea National Red Cross: The Korea National Red Cross appealed to international organization to give their attention to the repatriation of hundreds of South Koreans held captive in North Korea. The National Assembly of South Korea: The Committee had arranged for Lt. Cho Chang-ho successfully escaped to South Korea. Thereafter, during the past decade, as of June , 79 prisoners of war and about of their family members have escaped from the North. In his memoirs were translated into English under the title Tears of Blood: This adds up to a significant payment and is much higher than the assistance that typical North Korean refugees receive when they successfully reach South Korea. Private "brokers" are also aware of such policies and actively seek former POWs in North Korea and help arrange their escape for hefty fees. However, many suffer from health problems due to many years of hard labor and depression from concern for their family members who are still in North Korea. Getting their remaining family members out of North Korea is a top priority.

Chapter 4 : Korean War - Battling over POWs | blog.quintoapp.com

Korea/Cold War Please Support Our Efforts and check out Our Reliable Sources page for additional information regarding Korean War and Cold War sources of additional information. Shot down September 9, , Air Force Major Sam Logan left a trail of his captivity, scratching his name and date of shoot down on a jail cell wall of the Pyongyang.

Some family members believe the U. It is based on years of research, interviews, and documents by the authors, Sauter and John Zimmerlee. Declassified intelligence reports obtained by the authors reveal that Americans were being held captive in China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union at least through the s. Publication of the book follows the recent disclosure of a Pentagon report highly critical of Defense Department POW search efforts. The book cites the same report and others, saying they "cast grave doubt about government goals for finding and identifying the missing from Korea and other wars. The book documents several cases of missing Americans who were reported alive but never returned after the conflict. The Korean War lasted from to and involved a coalition of U. The cases include the fate of Harry Moreland, who the Chinese say escaped from an enemy prison despite having both legs amputated. In another case, Air Force Capt. Sam Logan went missing after his aircraft went down near Pyongyang in late He disappeared under mysterious circumstances. Richard Desautels was captured by the Chinese in and taken to Manchuria where he was kept prisoner and was never returned after Beijing released other prisoners. Gilbert Ashley and four other B crewmen parachuted safely after their plane went down in North Korea, but they were never returned after the conflict. Communists cannot plausibly deny you are alive and must arrange your exchange. They never came home," the authors said of Ashley and his crew. One former Soviet colonel told the authors that an U. F pilot captured by the Russians was sent to Moscow because Soviet leader Josef Stalin wanted to speak to him. And a North Korean source revealed that the North Korean communist government kept American prisoners for the same reason serial killers keeps mementos of victims. The book says evidence reveals the Chinese were holding other American prisoners who were never released. Nathan Twining, asked the CIA to conduct a covert action program in to recover what the general said was "apparently substantial number of U. Russia initially agreed to cooperate in the late s with the Pentagon on accounting for missing servicemen but continues to "stonewall" access to KGB files that could shed light on the missing Americans, including those Moscow admitted were sent to Russia, the book says. China admitted that it secretly transported Richard Desautels to China and has a classified file on his case and that of other missing soldiers that it refused to turn over to U. However, the authors are harshly critical of the Pentagon for its failure to resolve the cases of missing soldiers. In the case of North Korea, the U. North Korea in return has tried to fool U. On the recent U. The authors state that they do not believe there is a "conspiracy" to cover up Korean War prisoners. Families of the missing want and deserve answers, be they from foreign countries, U. Sauter is a veteran journalist who has spent more than two decades researching POW issues. He was an Army officer once stationed on the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Koreas. The memo is disclosed in the book. But for families across the nation, the most important issue is one rarely discussed by government and mediaâ€”the fate of Americans left, dead or alive, in North Korea, China and the former Soviet Union," Sauter and Zimmerlee said.

Chapter 5 : Cold War POW/MIAs

Hearings on U.S. Government's Post-War POW/MIA Efforts (08/) Hearings on the Paris Peace Accords (09/) Hearings on Cold War, Korea, WWII POWS (11/).

Chapter 6 : Korean War POWs detained in North Korea - Wikipedia

Korean War POW/MIAs. and the Cold War, Hearings before the Senate Committee on POW/MIA Affairs United States Senate Second Session on Col War, Korea, WWII POWs.

Chapter 7 : America's Missing Korean War Veterans Could Be in Russia, Family Says

Affairs "Hearings on Cold War, Korea and WWII POWs." In , I testified before the House Committee on National Security's Military Personnel Subcommittee's "Status of POW/MIA.

Chapter 8 : Catalog Record: Hearings on Cold War, Korea, WWII POWS | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Doyle finds a similar pattern throughout American history, contrasting the humane treatment of German POWs during World War II to the hellish conditions at Andersonville during the Civil War - lenience toward foreign prisoners with little tolerance for the enemy within.

Chapter 9 : Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency > Our Missing > Cold War

Hearings on Cold War, Korea, World War II POWs (November) Going into the hearings, Smith was convinced that prisoners had been left behind after the war.