

Presidential Libraries Holdings Relating to Prisoners of War and Missing in Action

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
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Relating to Prisoners of War
and Missing in Action

R E F E R E N C E I N F O R M A T I O N P A P E R 1 0 4

National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC

Compiled by Dale C. Mayer

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INCLUDES INDEX.

1. PRISONERS OF WAR — UNITED STATES — ARCHIVES — CATALOGS.
2. MISSING IN ACTION — ARCHIVES — CATALOGS. 3. PRESIDENTIAL
LIBRARIES — UNITED STATES — CATALOGS. 4. UNITED STATES —
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Cover: The “Hanoi Hilton” prisoner-of-war camp, where American POWs
were held captive by the North Vietnamese. (342-B-VN-117) Still Picture
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CONTENTS

Preface	ix
PART I: Introduction	
Topics Covered	1
Review of Restricted Materials	3
Using This Guide	5
PART II: World War II	
Herbert Hoover Library	8
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library	8
Harry S. Truman Library	11
Dwight D. Eisenhower Library	12
Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower	13
Other Personal Papers and Manuscripts	15
Records of Military Organizations	21
Other Records	23
Lyndon Baines Johnson Library	24
Jimmy Carter Library	25
Ronald Reagan Library	25
PART III: Korean War and Cold War	
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library	27
Harry S. Truman Library	27

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library	29
Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower	29
Other Personal Papers	33
Manuscripts	37
Other Records	41
John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library	42
Lyndon Baines Johnson Library	42
Gerald R. Ford Library	43
Ronald Reagan Library	43

PART IV: Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library	45
John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library	46
Lyndon Baines Johnson Library	47
White House Files	47
Other Records	49
Richard Nixon Library	50
White House Textual Records	51
White House Audiovisual Materials	51
Other Records	52
Gerald R. Ford Library	53
Papers of Gerald R. Ford	53
White House Files	54
Other Personal Papers and Manuscripts	56
Other Records	64
Jimmy Carter Library	65
Ronald Reagan Library	67
George Bush Library	77
Files from the Vice-Presidential Period	78
Files from the Presidential Period	78
William J. Clinton Library	81

PART V: The USS *Pueblo* Incident

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library	82
Lyndon Baines Johnson Library	82
Richard Nixon Library	86
Gerald R. Ford Library	86

Index	87
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P R E F A C E

This reference information paper describes records relating to prisoners of war and missing in action that are preserved in the Presidential libraries. It covers materials relating to World War II, the Korean War, the Cold War, the Vietnam War and events in neighboring Laos and Cambodia, and the *Pueblo* incident. This revised edition notably incorporates information on resources from the William J. Clinton and Richard Nixon Libraries, the most recent libraries to become part of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

Six decades ago, the National Archives began publishing reference information papers (RIPs) as part of a comprehensive descriptive program designed to help people find their way through the voluminous records in our holdings. Topics addressed in other recent volumes include four titles in the series Records Relating to Personal Participation in World War II: “*The American Soldier Surveys*” (RIP 78), *American Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees* (RIP 80), *American Military Casualties and Burials* (RIP 82), and *Military Awards and Decorations* (RIP 92); *World War II Records in the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives* (RIP 79); and *Records Relating to American Prisoners of War and Missing-in-Action Personnel from the Korean War and During the Cold War Era* (RIP 102).

NARA’s web site, www.archives.gov, and the web sites of the libraries offer extensive sources for research, including digitized primary sources; the Archival Research Catalog (ARC), the online catalog of our nationwide holdings; and Access to Archival Databases (AAD), which provides online access to a selection of historical databases.

As the nation's record keeper, NARA safeguards records of all three branches of the Federal Government. NARA meets an almost unlimited range of information needs, ensuring access to records on which both the credibility of government and the accuracy of history depend. We welcome any comments you may have on the information products and services NARA provides. Use the "contact us" link *on www.archives.gov*.

Allen Weinstein

Archivist of the United States

PART I

Introduction

TOPICS COVERED

I.1 The personal papers and Presidential records described in this reference information paper pertain to World War II, the Korean War, the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the *Pueblo* incident. Records related to Operations *Desert Shield/Desert Storm* at the George Bush Library are restricted for reasons of national security and were not available for research at the time of this publication. Federal Government records—of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches—in the custody of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) are described in separate reference information papers:

Records Relating to Personal Participation in World War II: The American Soldier Surveys (RIP 78)

World War II Records in the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives (RIP 79)

Records Relating to Personal Participation in World War II: American Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees (RIP 80)

Records Relating to Personal Participation in World War II: American Military Casualties and Burials (RIP 82)

Records Relating to American Prisoners of War and Missing in Action from the Vietnam War (RIP 90)

Records Relating to Personal Participation in World War II: Military Awards and Decorations (RIP 92)

Records Relating to American Prisoners of War and Missing-in-Action Personnel from the Korean War and During the Cold War Era (RIP 102)

Additional guides, catalogs, and searchable databases for Federal Government records are available on the National Archives web site at www.archives.gov.

I.2 Unless otherwise indicated, entries in this guide refer to American armed services personnel, civilian employees of the Department of Defense, or American civilians. Information concerning enemy and allied POWs may also be found in the holdings of many of the Presidential libraries. Even though locating such information was not the goal of this reference information paper, its existence has been noted whenever appropriate, that is, wherever it was encountered in the process of accounting for information on American citizens.

I.3 In preparing this publication, archivists have discovered references to several kinds of records, projects, and activities. These include correspondence concerning a “godparent” program to adopt British POWs held by Germany during World War II; records concerning the operation of the Red Cross POW Relief program; drawings and maps of prison camps; files concerning Americans captured during Cold War intelligence-gathering activities; diaries recording personal experiences of POWs; war crimes investigations into the treatment of American and allied POWs; and a small file of correspondence with General Eisenhower (Ret.) from the mother of a U.S. airman downed in North Vietnam.

I.4 A noteworthy project that is documented by Presidential libraries records is the refinement of the code of conduct for U.S. military personnel that was a direct result of the experiences of American POWs in World War II and the Korean War. American POWs were often pressured by their captors to inform on fellow prisoners and to sign false confessions to alleged war crimes. The fact that these stresses and pressures were frequently mentioned by returning

POWs made it clear that the code of conduct defining honorable and acceptable behavior for Americans held by the enemy was in need of refinement.

I.5 The documentary record utilizes its own unique vocabulary, jargon, and set of acronyms—POW and MIA being but two of the more obvious examples. Other terms such as “brainwashing” and “nonrepatriation,” “psychological exploitation,” “forced confessions,” and “forced repatriation” are found throughout the documentation that has survived. The last term refers to the handling, at the end of World War II, of Russian soldiers who, after being captured by the Germans, had volunteered to help liberate their homeland from the Soviets. Forcibly repatriated by the Allies at the end of the war, they were executed by the Russians. A similar situation occurred a few years later in Korea when some North Korean and Chinese POWs preferred to remain in South Korea rather than return to their native lands. The question of forced repatriation became an issue in the armistice negotiations leading to the end of hostile action in Korea. Eventually both sides kept prisoners who refused repatriation. Records concerning forced repatriation may be found at both the Truman and Eisenhower Libraries.

I.6 This guide does not list materials concerning individuals—often civilians—who were abducted by terrorist groups at various times during the Cold War. Inquiries concerning these individuals should be addressed to the director of the appropriate Presidential library. However, information concerning American airmen or sailors who were killed or captured while on Cold War reconnaissance missions is described in the sections of this guide dealing with the Korean War, the Cold War, and the *Pueblo* incident. Nonmilitary operations such as the capture of the U.S. merchant ship *Mayaguez* in 1975 are not included in this guide.

REVIEW OF RESTRICTED MATERIALS

I.7 Access to materials in Presidential libraries is governed by several Federal statutes or a donor’s deed of gift. With the exception of the Nixon Presidential materials, which are covered by the 1974 Presidential

Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, all Presidential papers from Hoover's through Carter's are donated historical materials and are governed by a donor's deed of gift. Donated historical materials are not subject to the Freedom of Information Act, but donor-restricted material may be reviewed upon application to library directors.

I.8 In 1978 Congress passed the Presidential Records Act, which changed the legal status of official Presidential papers from private to public property. All Presidential records from January 20, 1981, are governed in accordance with the provisions of this act. It permits Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests five years after the end of a President's final term in office for information not restricted under a Presidential restriction category (see paragraph I.9). Reagan Presidential records have been subject to FOIA requests since January 20, 1994. Bush Presidential records were subject to FOIA requests on January 20, 1998. Clinton records became subject to FOIA January 20, 2006.

I.9 Materials in Presidential libraries may be restricted because they contain national security information; cause a clearly unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of a living person; or reveal advice either given in confidence to the President by his advisers or exchanged in confidence between such advisers. Significant amounts of material containing POW/MIA information from World War II through Operations *Desert Shield/Desert Storm* are still security-classified.

I.10 Each descriptive entry in this guide includes information concerning the type of documentation and limitations on access, if any. "Mandatory review" requests—to review classified restricted materials—should be submitted in writing, citing Executive Order 12958, Section 3.6, or when applicable, the Freedom of Information Act as a basis for the request; and they should be as specific as possible in identifying the information requested. Requests should be addressed to the director of the library holding the material in question at the address listed at the end of this guide. Researchers should contact the appropriate library for more specific information concerning the applicable statutory authorities, application procedures, and the availability of holdings.

USING THIS GUIDE

I.11 Every effort has been taken to make this reference information paper compatible with publications describing Federal Government records concerning POWs in the holdings of the National Archives, both in the Washington, DC, area and in the nationwide system of regional archives. The materials in Presidential libraries differ in several critical respects from records of the Federal Government:

1. The holdings in Presidential libraries are less voluminous than those in the National Archives records facilities and thus are often under better intellectual control at the item level. (Put another way, the basic descriptive documents concerning the materials are usually more detailed.) However, the expression “container list” used in this reference information paper refers to a list of box numbers and the titles of folders within the boxes. Lists of the contents of folders are quite rare and are noted when they exist.
2. The holdings in Presidential libraries vary more in basic type, specifically in that they often contain personal papers or manuscripts as opposed to archival materials (records of organizations or parts of organizations). They also contain more material consisting of copies of items held by other repositories.
3. In Presidential libraries materials, there is a less well-defined basic unit of description than the usual series of Federal records in National Archives records facilities.

These differences make a few caveats necessary:

1. In the absence of a common unit of records, such as the series, we have adapted the conventions for series titles to records and manuscripts of approximately the same level in the “records hierarchy.” Thus the basic unit of description herein is roughly analogous to the series—but only roughly.
2. With series descriptions, as in other reference information papers, the titles are in **boldface** and include the “span dates” of the whole record

unit. They are closely accompanied by the volume figures for the whole record unit (usually following in parentheses). The dates and volume of the records that apply to POWs and/or MIAs are, when possible, given in the text of the description in the manner judged to convey the most information possible.

3. The arrangement of descriptions within repository sections is generally by order of importance. This leads to putting first the records of the individual for whom the library was established. Thereafter, the descriptions are grouped into categories by type, generally with the most voluminous first, then in descending order of volume. Within these sections, the most logical arrangement of descriptive material is followed (e.g., alphabetical by person for manuscript collections).
4. The titles of collections of records, and especially the style in which they are herein presented, may vary somewhat from the finding aids published by the Presidential libraries themselves. Such variations are the results of attempts to make this reference information paper consistent with other NARA publications about American POWs. Editorial personnel in NARA's Office of Records Services, Washington, DC (NW), apologize for any errors or confusion about these titles that may result.

I.12 The major sections of this publication are arranged chronologically by period—i.e., World War II or Cold War, and thereunder chronologically by Presidential administration (and thus library).

I.13 Information for each entry generally includes the following elements:

1. Name of the person or organization responsible for the creation and maintenance of the material.
2. Types of material comprising an entry (personal papers, files, records, or oral history transcripts).
3. Quantity of POW-related material available in the records described.

4. Location of relevant files, including series titles, file names, and box numbers.
5. Inclusive dates of relevant documents.
6. Restrictions on use, if any (see paragraphs I.7–I.10). The absence of comment on restrictions herein means that the material is open for research. Researchers should remember that, since restrictions can change at any time, information in this publication can easily become outdated.

Other information may include background material about a program, activity, issue, or topic discussed in the files, or biographical or other information about document creators or individuals mentioned in the records.

I.14 Some libraries contain both files and personal papers created by White House staff members. The designation “files” refers to documents created while serving as a White House staff member. Some staff members also accumulated personal papers before and/or after their service on the White House staff.

I.15 Additional information may be available from the individual Presidential libraries. Many of the collections were either unprocessed or only partially processed at the time this reference information paper was prepared for publication. As additional processing is completed, new information concerning individuals and topics covered may become available. This revised 2007 edition includes updated and new entries from several libraries and features the inclusion of the William J. Clinton Library and the incorporation of the Richard Nixon Library into the Presidential library system. Inquiries should be directed to library directors at the addresses provided at the end of this guide.

PART II

World War II

HERBERT HOOVER LIBRARY

II.1 The Manuscript Collections of the Herbert Hoover Library include two collections that contain information on American POWs in World War II. Records of the investigation of alleged war crimes against American POWs are found in the **papers of William F. Tompkins, 1945–47** (8 ft.), who was a U.S. Army lawyer assigned to the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). The cases he prepared and tried involved the murder of American airmen captured by the Japanese in French Indochina. His papers contain about 575 pages of correspondence, evidence, statements, transcripts, clippings, and photographs concerning these trials. The collection is open for research, and a container list is available.

II.2 The **papers of Maurice Pate, 1916–65** (3 ft.) include documentation of his work as director (1941–46) of the American Red Cross Relief to Prisoners of War. Documents concerning this program consist of about 550 pages of correspondence, reports, statistics, photographs, and clippings plus a 380-page final report (1948). The collection is open for research, and a container list is available.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

II.3 The **Franklin D. Roosevelt Papers as President, President's Official File, 1933–1945** (1,174 ft.), contain several files pertaining to POWs and MIAs, including the following:

1. OF 4765: World War II: Japanese Treatment of Prisoners of Bataan and Philippines (Box 5) contains approximately 150 pages of public reaction mail concerning news of Japanese mistreatment of POWs, 1944.
2. OF 4675-i: World War II: Members of Armed Forces Reported Missing (Box 27) includes 92 pages of POW-related materials consisting of letters to the President from families of MIAs, which were answered by William Hassett, Stephen Early, Maj. Gen. Edwin Watson, and Grace Tully.
3. OF 4708: Prisoners of War, 1941–45, contains approximately 300 pages of official correspondence, memorandums, and statements related to the treatment and exchange of POWs; letters from soldiers' families requesting information on the status of POWs/MIAs; and a few letters from POWs sent to members of the Roosevelt administration.

II.4 Several portions of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Papers as President, Map Room Papers, 1941–45 (81 ft.), contain material related to POWs, internees, or refugees:

1. MR 300 Section 1. 1942–44 (about 200 pp.)—messages to and from the War Department's Classified Message Center concerning POWs and refugees. A container list is available.
2. MR 300 Section 2. July–December 1944 (about 100 pp.)—messages to and from the War Department's Classified Message Center concerning POWs. A container list is available.
3. MR 300 Section 3. 1945 (about 150 pp.)—messages to and from the War Department's Classified Message Center, concerning POWs and refugees. A container list is available.
4. MR 330. March 3–26, 1945 (40 pp.)—messages to and from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, W. Averell Harriman, and Gen. John Deane concerning treatment of freed prisoners of war in Soviet-occupied territory. A container list is available.

5. MR 331 Section 1. 1942–44 (about 150 pp.)—messages to and from the War Department’s Classified Message Center concerning repatriation and exchange of POWs. A container list is available.

II.5 Papers created by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt (ER) and her staff also have material related to POWs. See, for instance, the following in the **Anna Eleanor Roosevelt Papers, 1884–1962** (1,095 ft.):

1. Series 70: Correspondence with Government Departments—ER’s secretary, Miss Thompson to Mrs. C. A. Hendrix, November 25, 1944 (3 pp., Box 409).
2. Series 90: Congratulations and Greetings—ER’s secretary, Miss Thompson to Helen W. Jackson (American Prisoners of War Relatives Association), January 21, 1944; reply, February 20, 1944. Also Miss Thompson to Helen W. Jackson, September 25, 1944 (25 pp., Box 533).
3. Series 95: ‘My Day’ Comments—Joseph A. Stauhs to ER, November 3, 1943 (4 pp., Box 569). Also ER to Mrs. Stuart C. Welch (American Parcels for Prisoners of War Association), February 10, 1944 (4 pp., Box 571).
4. Series 100: Personal Letters—ER to Christine Knowles, December 20, 1943 (1 p., Box 785).
5. Series 100.1: Letters from Servicemen—Brig. Gen. Robert H. Dunlop to Miss Thompson, April 11, 1944 (1 p., Box 835).
6. Series 130: News Items: Prisoners of War—contains approximately 50 pages of pamphlets and printed materials related to POWs and relief agencies (Box 989).

II.6 A 68-page booklet by the American Red Cross, *Historical Background of International Agreements Relating to Prisoners of War*, 1943, is located in Box 213 of the **Harry L. Hopkins Papers, 1928–1946** (117 ft.).

II.7 The **Records of the White House Office of Social Entertainments, 1933–1945** (116 ft.), include files for a tea held for the War Prisoners’ Aid

Committee on January 28, 1941 (Box 93), and a reception held for American Prisoners of War and Red Cross Personnel on April 4, 1945 (Box 122). The files contain invitation and attendance lists, correspondence, and other event planning documents.

II.8 The John G. Winant Papers, 1916–1947 (147 ft.), include a file related to prisoners of war, 1941–46 (Box 216), containing 32 pages of correspondence and printed materials related to the status of POWs. Winant was U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain during the period of United States involvement in World War II.

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY

II.9 Part of the “White House Central Files, 1945–53” is the **official file, 1945–53** (1,032 ft.), arranged numerically and indexed alphabetically by subject and name. It contains information on both American and American-held POWs:

1. “Official File 190 S. World War II–Prisoners of War, 1945–50” (about 300 pp.)—correspondence, memorandums, and reports.
2. “Official File 325. War Atrocities: War Criminals, 1945–46” (11 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums relating to American POWs held in Japanese war camps during World War II.
3. “Official File 501. Morale, 1945” (3 pp.)—correspondence relating to American POWs from New Mexico held by the Japanese during World War II.
4. “Official File 727. General Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1945–51” (about 100 pp.)—correspondence, memorandums, lists of correspondents, and newspaper clippings relating to Wainwright as a POW in Japan and to his release.

II.10 The **President’s personal file, 1945–53** (335 ft.), is also part of the “White House Central Files, 1945–53” and contains material that is generally more ceremonial, social, or political than the records in the official file.

It includes correspondence related to POWs or former POWs held by the Japanese:

1. PPF 1556 (4 pp.)—between President Truman and the War Department Dependency Board regarding Col. Michael Q. Quinn, a prisoner of war held by the Japanese in the Philippines, 1945.
2. PPF 2536, 1946–52 (about 75 pp.)—between President Truman and the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor concerning American POWs held in Japanese camps during World War II.

II.11 Another part of the “White House Central Files, 1945–53” is the **confidential file, 1938–53** (28.7 ft.), which contains security-classified documents and other material that, in the opinion of the White House staff, required special protection. In the category “War Department, 1945,” there are about 100 pages of memorandums and case files relating to German POWs executed at Ft. Leavenworth, KS, in 1945.

II.12 The **President’s secretary’s files, 1945–53** (136 ft.), consist of personal and confidential materials that President Truman wished to keep under his personal control. In “general file: war crime trials, papers, 1945–53” is the first page of a report from Justice Robert H. Jackson, Chief Counsel for the United States in the Prosecution of Axis War Criminality, dated June 7, 1945, referring to American prisoners of war during World War II.

II.13 The “Pre-Presidential papers of Harry S. Truman” contain **papers as U.S. Senator and Vice President, 1935–45** (109 ft.). Filed under “Prisoners of War” are six pages of correspondence with constituents in Missouri regarding German and Italian POWs being used as farm labor.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

II.14 The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library has produced its own publication, “A Guide to Historical Holdings in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library: Prisoners of War (POWs) and Personnel Missing in Action

(MIAs),” compiled in November 1994. Its entries are repeated in this reference information paper in order to place them in context with material from other Presidential libraries.

Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower

II.15 In the pre-Presidential papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1916–52 (138 ft.), there are scattered references to POWs. Many of these are not readily identifiable from the shelf list currently serving as a finding aid to these papers. These specifically listed POW-related documents are open, but there are a few security-classified items in these papers:

1. Box 8—A letter from Eisenhower to Congressman Frank Boykin regarding German POWs in the United States.
2. Box 13—A letter from Gen. Omar Bradley regarding a news article on POWs who were high-ranking German officers.
3. Box 22—A memorandum from Winston Churchill to Eisenhower in May 1945 regarding reduction in rations for POWs.
4. Box 51—An interrogation report on a captured German official, Oscar Henschel.
5. Box 60 “Hastings Ismay (3)”—the minutes of a British Chiefs of Staff meeting covering rations for enemy POWs.
6. Box 71 “John C. H. Lee”—memorandums concerning movement of POWs in March and April 1945.
7. Box 105—A letter from R. D. Stuart in May 1945 concerning food sufficiency in Germany.
8. Box 112—A letter from W. D. Styer in December 1946 concerning Allied officers freed from Japanese prison camps.
9. Box 118—Reports on interrogations by Russian, British, and American officers of Franz von Papen.
10. Boxes 150–51—Reports (about 800 pp.) on the military government in occupied Germany following World War II, including information on German POWs such as totals in captivity, general handling, categories, and other information.

11. Box 178—A file of United States Forces European Theater intelligence reports containing some information on German POWs.

II.16 Dwight D. Eisenhower's papers as President of the United States (Ann Whitman File), 1953–61 (135 ft.), contain, in the “Dulles-Herter series” (4 ft.), memorandums prepared in July 1955 regarding World War II-era POWs still held in the Soviet Union and Americans imprisoned in China (Box 5). The “Administration Series,” file folder “Wilson, Charles E. (Sec.Def) 1953 (8)” (Box 40), includes a February 19, 1953, letter from President Eisenhower to Secretary of Defense Wilson regarding rations for POWs held by U.S. and Korean forces, in which Eisenhower reflects on his experiences in feeding German POWs during World War II. The “Ann Whitman File” is President Eisenhower's set of office files that were maintained by his personal secretary.

II.17 Dwight D. Eisenhower's records as President (White House Central Files), 1953–61 (3,241 ft.), contain information on the experiences of American POWs in World War II:

1. **Official File.** “OF 154-H Prisoners of War” (Box 822) contains information on the effects of hardships endured by American military and civilian internees and POWs and the assistance they received.
2. **General File.** “GF 11-H-1 Missing Members of the Armed Forces” (Boxes 227–228) contains 10 file folders covering the period from 1952–53 through 1960. Consists of estimated 400 pages of correspondence between the White House and relatives of servicemen missing in action, primarily in Korea, but refers to one World War II matter.
3. **Confidential File.** “War Criminals” (Box 100) contains four folders (about 150 pp.) concerning the establishment of the Clemency and Parole Board for [Japanese] War Criminals, recommendations by the Clemency and Parole Board, and the treatment of Japanese war criminals as an issue in United States–Japanese relations. Memorandums give details of the defendants' mistreatment of United States soldiers and airmen.

II.18 The Johns Hopkins University Publications Project, Manuscripts and Related Material, n.d. (106 ft.), consist of working files used by Johns Hopkins University researchers in publishing *The Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower: The War Years*. They contain scattered references to the capture of German and Italian POWs by the Allies. These are found in the “foot-notes and supplementary documents series,” (Boxes 27–55). The index to the published volumes can be used to track down these references. Portions of the records are closed pending processing and security classification.

Other Personal Papers and Manuscripts

II.19 Gen. Henry S. Aurand commanded the Normandy Base Section in the European Theater of Operations in 1944 and was the last Commanding General, United States Services of Supply, China Theater in 1945. The **papers of Henry S. Aurand, 1873–1967** (40 ft.), include information on POWs from several nations in both theaters:

1. Box 27—contains the folder “Prisoner of War Memorandums” (43 pp.) with statistics and other data on numbers, nationalities, and physical condition of POWs evacuated from China and Southeast Asia at the end of World War II. Nationalities included American, British, Canadian, French, Chinese, and many others.
2. Box 21—contains a history of the Normandy Base Section, with pp. 241–247 devoted to statistical information on German POWs.
3. Box 22—contains progress reports on the Normandy Base Section with statistics on German POWs held at certain periods, the numbers hospitalized or on work projects, and escapees.

A preliminary inventory of the records is available.

II.20 Maj. Gen. Ray Barker served as Assistant Chief of Staff in SHAEF, 1944–45, and dealt with prisoner-of-war matters. Included in the **papers of Ray Barker, 1943–45**, is a copy of a report of the Theater Judge Advocate, ETO, US Army and USFET, 1942–46 (approximately 100 pp.). It contains a

section on the handling of German POWs and information on alleged war crimes. Also found in the Barker papers is a letter from the British War Office expressing appreciation for his work in getting supplies into Germany for British Commonwealth prisoners.

II.21 In the **papers of Norman D. Cota, 1912–61** (2 ft.), Box 2 contains a letter from a U.S. Army officer held as a POW by the Germans during World War II, plus two file folders of condolence letters and related correspondence between General Cota and relatives of U.S. personnel reported as KIA or MIA during World War II in Europe (about 75 pp.). Cota served as Commanding General, 28th Infantry Division, 1944–45.

II.22 The **papers of Thurman C. Erickson, 1941–45** (about 1,200 pp.), include the diary kept by the Pan American Airways executive who was interned by the Japanese in the Philippines during World War II. Written in the Santo Tomas internment camp at Manila, it describes Erickson's experiences and living conditions at the camp. Portions of six diary entries are closed in accordance with the donor's deed of gift.

II.23 Arthur Flemming served as Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare during the Eisenhower administration. In World War II, he served as Chairman, Civil Service Commission; and in this capacity dealt with war manpower matters. The **papers of Arthur Flemming, 1939–75**, Box 51, file folder "CSC War Manpower Commission 1942–45 (1)" contain 18 pages of correspondence during July–August 1945 between Frank McNance, Deputy Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and Alabama Congressman Frank Boykin regarding use of German POWs as labor in the lumber and pulpwood industries. The correspondence focuses on wages to be paid the POWs. Box 52, file folder "CSC—War Manpower Commission—Minutes (1)," contains minutes of a War Manpower Commission meeting, March 22, 1945, that includes a paragraph indicating probable use of POWs as labor in the pulpwood industry.

II.24 The papers of Courtney Hicks Hodges, 1904–65 (16 ft.), document Hodges' service as Commander, 1st Army in Europe, 1944–45. His war diary (Box 25) contains information on German POWs captured. Boxes 26–27 contain G-2 periodic reports with information obtained from German POWs.

II.25 The papers of C. D. Jackson, 1931–67 (36 ft.), contain numerous items concerning mostly German (and some Italian) POWs, especially information based on POW interrogations and leaflets designed in part from POW-derived information. Jackson served in several positions on General Eisenhower's staff as an expert on "psychological warfare." Boxes 6–7, "Intelligence" (7 folders), and Boxes 7–9, "Leaflets," contain several hundred pages of propaganda leaflets, memorandums, and reports. Box 25, "Prisoner Interrogations," contains four pages of memorandums concerning interrogations of German POWs. A few items are closed due to security classification or in accordance with the donor's deed of gift.

II.26 The papers of John W. Leonard, 1908–79 (5 ft.), cover the time that Leonard was Commander of the 9th Armored Division in Europe and contain reports on interrogations of German prisoners. They are closed pending processing.

II.27 The papers of Edward Lilly, 1928–92 (24 ft.), OWI Historian, 1944–45, Consultant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1946–51, and member of National Security Council Staff, 1952–65, contains within its more than 30,000 pages of documentation concerning the Office of War Information and psychological warfare during World War II, numerous, if widely scattered, memorandums, messages, letters, and reports concerning Italian, German, Japanese, American, and Russian Prisoners of War during World War II. Topics include interrogation of Japanese POWs and their use in psychological warfare operations in the war against Japan, the Katyn Forest massacre of several thousand Polish officers held prisoner apparently by the Russians, treatment of Italian POWs, propaganda aimed at German POWs, and interrogation of German POWs. POW-related material probably totals a few hundred pages and is fully declassified.

A smaller quantity of documentation includes information on Korean War POW issues, with a small percentage of this still security-classified.

II.28 The papers of David Osborn, 1947–94 (5 ft.), career Foreign Service officer who saw service during World War II as a Japanese-language officer in the U.S. Army.

Box 1 (100–150 pgs.) contains four file folders titled “Akashima Island.” These folders document then-Lt. Osborn’s role in inducing the commander of the Japanese garrison on Akashima Island during the Okinawa Campaign in 1945. As a result, a major battle on this island was avoided. The file includes reports of the action at the time, a report on interrogation of Japanese POWs, and correspondence regarding David Osborn’s reunion with Japanese veterans of this campaign in 1987.

II.29 The papers of Elizabeth Phillips, 1918–55 (5 ft.), are those of a Red Cross nurse during World War I who also organized the “Godparent Project” in 1940, while the United States was still a neutral country. The project found volunteers in the United States to send letters and packages to British POWs held by the Germans. Ms. Phillips’s papers contain correspondence from British and American POWs and their relatives, records pertaining to her work, and printed newsletters pertaining to British and American POWs, plus books and pamphlets on POW matters.

II.30 The papers of Elwood R. Quesada, 1920–67 (3 ft.), contain two file folders (about 100 pp.) entitled “WWII Correspondence with Families of Airmen” (Box 1) concerning medals, airmen missing in action, casualties, and furloughs. Quesada was Commanding General of the 9th Tactical Air Command, 1944–45.

II.31 The Walter Bedell Smith Collection of World War II Documents, 1941–1945 (20 ft.), is one of the library’s most important World War II–related collections and holds much information on POWs during this period. The file of

“Cable Logs” (Boxes 22–27) is an especially important source of information on American, British, Russian, and German POWs. It contains numerous messages concerning interactions with the Soviet Union on POWs and displaced persons, the handling of German POWs, and the liberation of Allied POWs from the Germans. There are also a few references to Yugoslav and French POWs. The cable logs, in Boxes 2–13, cover Mediterranean and North African operations and are likely to contain numerous messages regarding Italian as well as German POWs. “Weekly Intelligence Summaries” for the period March 1944–April 1945 (Boxes 30–32) contain intelligence information derived from interrogations of German POWs. Box 37 contains reports on displaced persons operations and the food situation in Western Germany at the end of World War II. Most of this material is declassified and open to research. In Box 16, the folder “Chief of Staff, D-Day Torch, November 8–December 9, 1942 (4),” contains a report on German POWs that has been declassified. There is a shelf list to the records.

II.32 The papers of Walter Bedell Smith, 1942–61 (13 ft.), contain about 20 pages of information on POWs. The file “Chief of Staff Personal Correspondence (2)” (Box 9) contains a letter by Smith regarding a soldier reported missing in action. Memorandums concerning displaced persons and the use of U.S. troops to repatriate Soviet citizens are located in the file “1946—Miscellaneous” (Box 10). A letter concerning the Korean Armistice Commission, Communist POWs, and post-armistice repatriation activities may be found in “1953 Personal Correspondence D” (Box 22).

II.33 The papers of Bernard Yarrow, 1907–73 (3.5 ft.), a special assistant to the Director of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), William Donovan, contain approximately 50 pages. Yarrow was part of an OSS mission involving the maintenance of a constitutional monarchy for Yugoslavia, and his papers contain a file on Yugoslav POWs held by the Italians and a list of Yugoslav POW camps in Italy.

II.34 “World War II Participants and Contemporaries” is a collection of personal papers containing diaries and other materials reflecting the experiences of American POWs in German and Japanese prison camps. The collection is arranged alphabetically by the surnames of individuals. The following individual files relate to POW experiences:

1. **Fujita, Frank**—served in the 131st Field Artillery Battalion in Java, was captured by the Japanese in 1942, and spent the remainder of war in Bunka POW camp in Tokyo.

Included is a printed diary (about 250 pp.) in which he recorded his observations of POW life virtually on a daily basis. There are original diaries in the file, as well as a printed version; a weight chart kept by Fujita while a POW; and a map of a large portion of Japan marked “for use in escape.”

2. **Milnar, Anthony**—was a friend of William P. Oliver, an American POW captured in the Philippines. The file contains a published version of the diary kept by Oliver, who went down with a Japanese prison ship sunk by the U.S. Navy in October 1944. Milnar’s diary outlines daily prison routine, 1942–44.
3. **Posey, Katherine**—was the sister of Howard Schlingloff, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who was captured in the Philippines and imprisoned in Japan until his death in December 1944. The file contains about 40 pages of correspondence, biographical data, and clippings concerning Schlingloff’s death.
4. **Shearer, Beth**—was the daughter of William Fox, 5th Armored Division, European Theater of Operations. Fox was captured by the Germans during the Battle of the Bulge and held as a POW from December 1944 until the end of the war. The file contains a 20-page memoir printed by Fox in 1985 relating his experiences as a POW.
5. **Weaver, John R.**—served in the U.S. Air Force, was shot down over Germany on April 11, 1944, and was held as a POW in a German prison camp. The file contains a POW registration form.

Records of Military Organizations

II.35 Combined Chiefs of Staff: conference proceedings, 1941–45 (less than 1 ft.), contain a file on the Argonaut Conference at Yalta (8 pp.). Box 3 holds the text of an agreement between the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union regarding the handling of liberated POWs, plus a portion of the discussion that led to the agreement (pp. 175–80; 242–43).

II.36 Records of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force [SHAEF]: Office of the Secretary of the General Staff, 1943–45 (66 rolls of microfilm), are copies of records that are part of Record Group (RG) 331 in the National Archives. Reels 35 and 36 deal primarily with Allied and German POWs and include files such as those listed below.

1. 383.6 “Repatriation and Aid to Allied Civilian Personnel” (Frames 64–188)
2. 383.6/1 “Escapees, Evaders, and Ex-Internees of Allied Nationalities” (Frames 189–417)
3. 383.6/2 “Employment of POW Regulations and Policies concerning Service Units, etc.” (Frames 418–635)
4. 383.6/3 “Maintenance, Transshipment and Disposition of PW (Enemy)” (Frames 636–1012)
5. 383.6/4 “Interrogations of Prisoners of War” (frames 1013–1022)
6. 383.6/5 “Repatriation of Sick and Wounded POWs and Civilians with Germany” (Frames 1–993, Reel 36)
7. 383.6/7 “Repatriation, Recovery and Rehabilitation of Allied POWs in Europe” (frames 994–1366, Reel 36).
8. Reel 37 concludes the 383 numerical file series with 383.6/11 “US Soviet Reciprocal Agreement on Liberated Prisoners of War & Civilians Vols. I, II & III.”

II.37 Selected records of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, 1943–45 (18 ft.), are also duplicates of SHAEF records held in the

National Archives. Some of this material is duplicated in other collections in the Eisenhower Library. Folders of 12th Army Group Headquarters G-2 weekly intelligence summaries in Box 39 contain information (about 200 pp.) obtained from German POWs.

II.38 Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe: records of the Historical Division, 1941–46 (158 rolls of microfilm), consist of microfilm copies of portions of RG 338, Records of United States Army Commands, 1942– , National Archives. They contain files concerning displaced persons, German POWs, and civilians. Pertinent files include “Civilian Enemy Aliens and Prisoners of War” (Reel 10, Box 2); “Displaced Persons” (Reel 15, Box 3); “Prisoners of War” (Reel 35, box 6); “American Held Prisoners of War, ETO Survey March 1944” (Reel 498, Box 15); and “Monograph 1947—Recovery and Repatriation of Liberated Prisoners of War 1945–46” (Reel 106, Box 18). Eight rolls still contain security-classified materials as of October 2007.

II.39 Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe: reports of the General Board, 1942–46 (10 ft.), include about 50 pages of reports concerning “Military Police Activities in Connection with the Evacuation and Detention of Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Military Personnel Recovered from the Enemy . . .” (Box 10, #103).

II.40 Unit records of the U.S. Army, 1942–48 (1,015 ft.), is a collection primarily of records duplicated from National Archives holdings. The records contain considerable POW-related information, most of it concerning German and Japanese POWs and enemy officials. Documentation includes interrogation reports, G-2 intelligence and counterintelligence logs containing results of interrogations, excerpts from captured documents, and other data. Records from a few units contain roster lists of casualties including KIAs, WIAs, and MIAs. A sample of a few selected unit files are described below with the approximate volumes of records indicated. Records for other units contain similar information relating to POWs. These include the 42nd, 77th, 78th, 79th, 83rd, 86th, 92nd, 93rd, 99th, and 103rd Infantry Divisions. A shelf list with brief descriptions is available for most of these units. The library also holds micro-

film copies of the records of the 1st Infantry Division, 4th Infantry Division, and 1st Armored Division. Those records are also available for research.

1. 17th Airborne Division (50 pp.)—G-2 summaries and CIC detachment weekly security reports containing information from interrogations of German military and civilian personnel; some information on German orders concerning treatment of Allied POWs; and counterintelligence investigations in Germany following end of hostilities (Box 3).
2. 101st Airborne Division (200 pp.)—counterintelligence interrogations of German officials and POWs (Boxes 13 & 13A).
3. 4th Armored Division (1,000 pp.)—G-2 periodic reports and journals with numerous German POW interrogation reports (Boxes 78–80).
4. 7th Armored Division (1,500 pp.)—G-2 and G-3 reports describing the division's work in processing German POWs and containing information on interrogations of POWs (Boxes 118–122).
5. 8th Armored Division (100 pp.)—G-3 journals containing information on German POWs (Box 129).
6. 25th Infantry Division (25 pp.)—G-2 periodic reports documenting the investigation of the Japanese execution of 38 U.S. airmen, May–June 1945. Details, including names of individuals executed and reports describing the circumstances, are in “G-2 Periodic Report December 1945” (Boxes 831–832).
7. 27th Infantry Division (1,800 pp.)—G-2 reports concerning operations on Okinawa with POW interrogation reports and data taken from killed and captured Japanese soldiers (Boxes 845–847).
8. 29th Infantry Division (1,200 pp.)—G-2 reports containing German POW interrogation reports from August 1944 to November 1945 (Boxes 861–862).
9. 35th Infantry Division (35 pp.)—“G-2 Interrogation & PW Reports 1944–45,” based on interrogations of German POWs (Box 893).

Other Records

II.41 The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library Collection of 20th-Century

Military Records, 1918–50, includes a group of miscellaneous 20th-century military documents containing a small quantity of material about POWs in World War II. Box 4 in **series II, library reference publications**, contains U.S. War Department Prisoner of War, Circular No. 1, *Regulations Governing Prisoners of War*, September 24, 1943 (about 100 pp.), which cites regulations on the treatment of enemy POWs. Series II also contains, in Boxes 13–16, numerous reports regarding U.S. Army Services Forces Service Command during the period 1942–45. These include tables and discussion regarding the use of German POWs for labor, with data on numbers of POWs, control, discipline, and work. This series also contains material on demobilization and repatriation of German and Japanese forces at the end of the war.

II.42 The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library Audiovisual Collection contains some still photographs on POW matters, especially German POWs captured by the Allies during World War II. A particularly important source is the **Des Moines Register-Tribune** Collection of 80,000 photographs for the World War II period. This collection is currently unprocessed, and only limited reference service is available on it.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY

II.43 The House of Representatives papers of Lyndon Baines Johnson, 1937–49 (140 ft.), contain the file “Prisoners of War” (Box 216) that consists of two letters (2 pp.) to a constituent concerning German POWs held in the United States. Another file, “Jap Atrocities” (Box 216), contains letters to 20 constituents in response to a War/Navy Department press release.

II.44 The Senate papers of Lyndon Baines Johnson, 1949–61 (693 ft.), include constituent correspondence concerning the treatment and exchange of American POWs in the Korean War and legislation concerning American POWs in World War II in the file “Prisoners of War” (62 pp.), Box 236.

II.45 The White House central files [WHCF]: subject file, 1963–69 (1,368 ft.), contains information on legislation concerning Americans who had been held as POWs during World War II, in the file labeled “GEN LE/ND 19-3.” It consists of a 3-page letter from Anson H. Cartwright regarding HR 1027.

II.46 The White House central files [WHCF]: confidential file, 1963–69 (72 ft.), is arranged in the same subject categories as the WHCF subject file (paragraph II.45), but it contains security-classified or otherwise sensitive information. File category “ND 19-3 (Prisoners of War)” contains one letter with related attachments (9 pages) concerning the status and privileges of Rudolph Hess.

JIMMY CARTER LIBRARY

II.47 The papers of Emily Gordy Dolvin, 1941–85 (1 ft.), were created by the President’s aunt, who is the sister of Tom Gordy, a prisoner of the Japanese during World War II. The “Tom Gordy material” in the Dolvin papers includes his diary, 1941–44, an unpublished account of his experiences as a POW, and an American flag dropped to the prisoners by American planes.

RONALD REAGAN LIBRARY

II.48 The White House Office of Records Management subject file, 1981–89 (2,449 ft.), contains records concerning World War II American POWs:

1. **MA Medals-Awards** (about 10 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning giving the POW medal to ex-POWs. The records are closed pending processing.
2. **ME Messages** (about 350 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning Presidential messages, to be read at POW/MIA events, to family members of POWs/MIAs, and to former POWs. The records are closed pending processing.

3. **PA002 Memorials-Monuments** (43 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning memorials to POWs/MIAs of former wars and the flying of the POW/MIA flag over the Vietnam memorial. Portions closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.

II.49 The “White House Staff Member and Office Files, 1981–89,” contain about 125 pages of records related to persons who were POWs in World War II. The files in the collection are arranged alphabetically by surname and keyword in the titles of offices. The POW material is in the following files:

1. **Board, Elizabeth** [Special Assistant to the President, Office of Media and Broadcast Relations, and Director of the Television Office], 1981–89 (28 ft.)—lists of attendees (4 pp.) for the meeting between President Reagan and women POWs from World War II. The records are closed pending processing.
2. **Dewhirst, Mary** [Associate Director and Executive Assistant to the Director, Office of Public Liaison], 1982–89 (16 ft.)—a press release, June 24, 1988, for the ceremony honoring former POWs. The records are closed pending processing.
3. **Dorminey, Blair A.** [Director, Policy Development Office, National Security Council], 1981–89 (1 ft.)—handwritten notes explaining how previous administrations dealt with the POW/MIA issue; memorandums, newspaper articles, and news reports regarding fund-raising by POW/MIA groups; meetings between U.S. officials and the Vietnamese government; and a copy of a Heritage Foundation report on American-Vietnamese relations (about 70 pp.). The records are closed pending processing.
4. **Green, Max** [Associate Director, Defense and Foreign Policy and the Jewish Community, Office of Public Liaison], 1984–88 (18 ft.)—correspondence, memorandums, talking points, draft speeches, schedules, and a newspaper clipping concerning the POW medal award ceremony, June 24, 1988 (about 50 pp.). The records are closed pending processing.

PART III

Korean War and Cold War

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

III.1 The John Toland Papers, 1962–1983 (56 ft.), contain research materials of this noted military historian. Toland’s papers include four boxes (Boxes 149–152) of transcripts and notes from interviews conducted by Toland of American Korean War POWs for his book *In Mortal Combat: Korea, 1950–1953* (pub. 1991). A container list is available.

HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY

III.2 The President’s secretary’s files, 1945–53 (136 ft.), consist of personal and confidential materials that President Truman wished to keep under his personal control. In “subject file: Cabinet—Secretary of Defense—Prisoners of War,” 1952, are 16 pages of correspondence, memorandums, and press releases relating to POWs in Korea.

III.3 Korean War file, 1947–52 (8 ft.), consists of copies of State and Defense Department documents relating to the war, made and sent to the White House at the request of President Truman. It contains numerous references to POW concerns:

1. Department of State—Topical File: Papers, 1950–52

Topic 19 “Military incidents involving the Soviet Union,” 1952 (23 pp.)—State Department communications with the Soviet government concerning American aircraft missing in the area of the Sea of Japan. Survivors of the crash were thought to have been taken as POWs by the Soviet authorities.

Topic 31 “Negotiations for an armistice,” December 1950–June 1951, (about 600 pp.)—State Department communications concerning armistice negotiations including the issue of forced repatriation of North Korean and Chinese POWs. These records are open for research with the exception of a few security-classified documents.

2. **Department of Defense: Papers, 1950–53** (about 250 pp.)—copies of Defense Department documents relating to the proposed repatriation of North Korean and Chinese Communist POWs. These records are open for research with the exception of a few security-classified documents.

III.4 The Psychological Strategy Board Files, 1951–53 (22 ft.), document the activities of the board composed of the Under Secretary of State, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the Director of Central Intelligence, who reported to the National Security Council. Relevant files include the following:

1. PSB 040-POC (1 p.)—a memorandum for the record, October 2, 1952, relating to POW riots in Korea and the North Korean “Hate America” propaganda campaign.
2. PSB 334-POCC, 1951–52 (37 pp.)—memorandums concerning armistice negotiations and the issue of forced repatriation of North Korean and Chinese POWs. Open for research with the exception of a few security-classified documents.
3. PSB 383.6 (about 125 pp.)—”Report on Situation with Respect to Repatriation of Prisoners of War, 1951–52,” with memorandums.

Open for research with the exception of a few security-classified documents.

III.5 The **official file, 1945–53** (1,032 ft.), is part of the “White House Central Files, 1945–53,” and is arranged numerically and indexed alphabetically by subject and name. POW-related information is found in the following files:

1. “Official File 226. Hungarian Government: American Flyers, 1951” (about 50 pp.)—correspondence, memorandums, and newspaper clippings relating to American flyers who were shot down over Hungary in 1951 and imprisoned in Communist prison camps.
2. “Official File 325. War Atrocities: War Criminals—Korea, 1945–49” (23 pp.)—correspondence, reports, and newspaper clippings concerning atrocities committed against American servicemen during the Korean War.
3. “Official File 471-B. “Prisoners of War: 1950–53” (about 300 pp.)—correspondence, memorandums, newspaper clippings, reports, and lists of American POWs held in camps in Korea.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

III.6 The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library has produced its own publication, “A Guide to Historical Holdings in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library: Prisoners of War (POWs) and Personnel Missing in Action (MIAs),” compiled in November 1994. Its entries are repeated in this reference information paper in order to place them in context with material from other Presidential libraries.

Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower

III.7 Dwight D. Eisenhower’s papers as President of the United States (**Ann Whitman File**), 1953–61 (135 ft.), are a rich body of high-level Presidential papers covering most aspects of the Eisenhower administration foreign and domestic policies. These are the President’s office files, maintained through his administration by his personal secretary, Ann Whitman.

Although the documentation at this level seldom contains detailed information on POW matters, there are some significant items concerning Korean War POWs and U.S. military personnel involved in Cold War reconnaissance operations. Portions of this collection are still closed because of security classification. Arranged by series for which preliminary inventories and shelf lists are available as finding aids. Pertinent series are as follows:

1. **Administration series** (18 ft.)—Files for “Mark Clark” and “Korean Armistice” contain a few items on Korean War POWs (10 pp. total). File folder “Wilson, Charles E. (Sec. Def) 1953 (8)” (Box 40) includes a February 19, 1953, letter from President Eisenhower to Secretary Wilson regarding rations for POWs held by U.S. and Korean forces, with Eisenhower reflecting on his WWII experiences in feeding German POWs; also Wilson’s response and a total of 11 pages regarding rations for POWs in Korea. “Wilson, Charles E. 1955 (1)” (Box 40) contains a 2-page memorandum to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, June 13, 1955, about “American military personnel unaccounted for.”
2. **DDE Diary series** (22 ft.)—“Aug ’56 Diary: Staff Memos” (Box 17) contains a memorandum of a conference between DDE and Admiral Radford concerning Cold War activities. (This file was declassified in part in 1995.) This series also contains documents concerning the RB-47 incident in July 1960; the U-2 incident in May 1960; and a few items concerning the Korean War. File folder “August 1957, Memo on Appointments (1)” in Box 26 contains a 1-page memorandum of a meeting between Mrs. Mary Downey, mother of an American held prisoner by the Chinese, and President Eisenhower on August 16, 1957. The series may contain information concerning other similar Cold War incidents (31 pp. total).
3. **Dulles-Herter series** (4 ft.)—Boxes 1 and 2 contain messages and memorandums concerning Korean War POWs. Box 5 contains memorandums prepared in July 1955 regarding WWII-era POWs still held in the Soviet Union and Americans imprisoned in China (10 pp. total).

4. **International series** (20 ft.)—Boxes 32–33 contain a basic file on Korea including material concerning the Korean War and armistice. Portions are still security-classified (about 125 pp. total).
5. **NSC Series** (5 ft.)

Box 4 contains records of numerous National Security Council discussions on Korea and the armistice. (Many of these are printed in the Department of State's Foreign Relations Series.) See also the summary of an NSC meeting of July 30, 1953, regarding Cold War activity.

Box 7 includes an account of an NSC meeting of May 3, 1956, concerning attacks on U.S. aircraft.

Box 10 contains records on a meeting of July 3, 1958, concerning U.S. aircraft forced down in the USSR.

Box 12 has material concerning NSC meetings on the U-2 and RB-47 incidents. Portions of many NSC summaries of discussion are still security-classified (25 pp. total).

6. **Press Conferences Series** (4 ft.)—Box 1, "Press Conference 4/2/53," contains a 2-page statement on sick and wounded U.S. POWs in Korea.

III.8 Dwight D. Eisenhower's records as President (White House Central Files), 1953–61 (3,241 ft.), contain information related to American and other POWs in Korea:

1. **Official File** (about 766,000 pp.)—"OF 3-M Court Martial Cases 'D'" (Box 102) contains 19 pages of correspondence including a White House letter and edited letter drafts concerning Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson and references to his conduct as a POW in Korea. "OF 3-R-3 Missing Members of Armed Forces" (Box 106) contains approximately 130 pages of correspondence from relatives of personnel missing in

action, primarily during the Korean War but also some references to Cold War shootdown incidents. Some correspondence is from Congressmen and from White House staff in response to letters inquiring about missing individuals. “OF 154-H Prisoners of War” (Box 822) contains correspondence with Senator Joseph McCarthy, veterans organizations, and relatives of U.S. servicemen missing in action in Korea or believed held by the Chinese. The files also include information on POW exchanges in Korea, U.S. soldiers refusing repatriation after the Korean armistice, the effects of hardships endured by American military and civilian internees and POWs during World War II, and the assistance they received. Related records may be found in Box 821, “OF 154-G Korean Emergency” through “OF 154 G-3 Korean Armistice” (about 200 pp.), and Box 879, “OF 196 Korea, Government and Embassy of” in Box 879. All items regarding POW matters are declassified, and a shelf list is available (about 500 pp. total).

2. **General File** (about 1,054,000 pp.)—“GF 11-H-1 Missing Members of the Armed Forces” (Boxes 227–228) contains 10 file folders covering the period from 1952–53 through 1960. They consist of an estimated 400 pages of correspondence between the White House and relatives of servicemen missing in action (primarily Korea) but also concerning a C-130 plane shot down on the Soviet border in 1958. “GF 125-U Prisoners of War” and “GF 125-U-1 Thirteen Americans Imprisoned by Chinese Communists” (Boxes 937–938) contain correspondence from the public including relatives of servicemen, veterans groups, and others with some responses from the White House staff. Official documents include public statements on efforts to assure the return of American personnel possibly still in Chinese or North Korean custody. “GF 180 Eugene R. Guild” and “GF 180-A Crusade of Kin of America’s Forgotten Men [to Washington, DC, April 21–22, 1954]” (Box 1285) contain correspondence from and regarding this organization concerned with American military personnel missing in action or allegedly in Communist captivity during and following the Korean War. It includes statements, lists of signatures, and letters from the organiza-

tion along with White House and other agency responses (estimated 150 pp.). A few items are closed for privacy as of 2007. A shelf list is available (about 1,550 pp. total).

3. **Confidential File** (about 100,000 pp.)—"Prisoners of War (13 held by Chinese Communists)" (Box 61) contains a telegram from William Randolph Hearst concerning Americans held by Chinese Communists and a response by the White House. Brief documents concerning efforts to obtain the release by the Soviets both of nonrepatriated American POWs captured in Korea and the crew of a Navy Privateer shot down in the Baltic on April 8, 1950, may be found in "State, Department of July 1955" (Box 70). Information concerning a similar incident involving a C-130 in 1958 is in "Air Force, Department of" (Box 4). "War Criminals" (Box 100) contains four folders (about 150 pp.) concerning the establishment of the Clemency and Parole Board for [Japanese] War Criminals, recommendations by the Clemency and Parole Board, and the treatment of Japanese war criminals as an issue in United States–Japanese relations. See paragraph II.17.3 above. A shelf list is available (about 160 pp. total).
4. **Alpha File**. "Van Wees, Mrs. Rita (Only)" (Box 3197) contains correspondence and cross-reference sheets concerning Mrs. Van Wees' efforts to obtain information about her son who was missing in action during the Korean War.

Other Personal Papers

III.9 The papers of **Robert Anderson, 1933–89** (150 ft.). Anderson served as Secretary of the Navy, Deputy Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of the Treasury during the Eisenhower administration. Box 26, file Folder "Miscellaneous" (4) contains about 25 pages of memorandums and correspondence concerning Col. Frank Schwable and issues involving U.S. POWs held by North Koreans and Chinese during the Korean War. Open to research.

III.10 The papers of **Mark W. Clark, 1918–56** (12 rolls), consist of microfilm copies of papers deposited at The Citadel, Charleston, SC. Clark was

Commander in Chief of United Nations forces in Korea, 1949–52. His papers document aspects of the Korean War armistice negotiations and contain numerous items concerning POW issues.

III.11 The papers of J. Lawton Collins, 1896–1975 (17 ft.), who was U.S. Army Chief of Staff, 1949–53, contain about 75 pages of material related to POWs in the Korean War:

1. Boxes 17, 19, 22, and 23 contain messages, memorandums, and correspondence.
2. Box 19 contains a few clippings regarding the Koje Island compound that housed several thousand North Korean and Chinese POWs.
3. Box 72 contains a printed booklet, “1949 Convention Regarding Prisoners of War.”

III.12 The papers of John Foster Dulles, 1951–59 (29 ft.), who was Secretary of State, 1953–59, contain a variety of high-level documents concerning the Korean War armistice and POW issues:

1. Box 9 of the “Subject Series” contains 7 file folders concerning the Korean armistice agreement with references to POW issues.
2. Box 10 of the “Subject Series” contains about 150 pages in 6 file folders entitled “Wang-Johnson Talks, Prisoners of War 1955,” concerning discussions with Chinese representatives about U.S. personnel held by China.
3. Boxes 1, 2, and 10 of the “Telephone Calls Series” contain records of numerous telephone conversations concerning Korean War POW matters. Also found in this series and in the “JFK Chronological Series” are items regarding Cold War incidents resulting in the loss or disappearance of U.S. airmen. The Dulles papers are fully processed and open to research except for a small quantity of security-classified material. A shelf list is available.

III.13 The papers of James C. Hagerty, 1953–61 (47 ft.), who was Press Secretary to President Eisenhower, 1953–61, contain about 25 pages of relevant

material. Included is a transcript of a May 5, 1959, press conference on nonrepatriated Korean war POWs, in the “State Department” file (Box 10). The file folder “Geneva Conference—Wednesday, July 20, 1955” (Box 12) includes a 1-page memorandum, “Livingston Merchant to Secretary Dulles” concerning President Eisenhower’s conversation with Marshal Zhukov about prisoners and civilians still held in the USSR and American prisoners in China. Additional material may be found in the “Korea File, 1952–53” (Box 6), and folders of press conference materials in Boxes 59–61. The Hagerty papers are fully processed and open to research except for a small quantity of security-classified material.

III.14 In the papers of Christian A. Herter, 1957–61 (7 ft.), there are about 40 pages of POW-related material. Herter was an Under Secretary in the State Department, 1957–59, and Secretary of State, 1959–61. Included are references to Cold War aircraft incidents scattered throughout the “Chronological File” in folders for December 1957 (Box 3), September 1958 (Box 5), and April 1959 (Box 7). Similar materials may be found in “CAH telephone calls 7/1/58–9/30/58” (Box 11), along with items on the U-2 and RB-47 incidents. Information on Americans imprisoned in China may be found in the “Chron Files for July 1958” (Box 5) and March 1959 (Box 6). Some items may be security-classified.

III.15 The records of C. D. Jackson, 1953–54 (4 ft.), Special Assistant to the President for International Affairs, contain a significant quantity (about 250 pp.) of documentation of Korean War POW issues, particularly in regard to American, North Korean, and Chinese POWs who refused repatriation after the Korean armistice. The files also contain considerable information concerning the alleged “brainwashing” of American POWs. Relevant folders include the following:

1. “OCB Paper to Exploit BW” (Box 1).
2. “Korea” (Box 4)—records (about 25 pp.) on Korean armistice and POW-related issues.
3. “Lodge, Henry C.” (Box 4)—material (about 75 pp.) concerning a human rights project aimed at publicizing before the United Nations the reports of North Korean and Chinese mistreatment of POWs.

4. "P" (Box 5)—correspondence (5 pp.) concerning Korean War POWs.
5. "Prisoner Exchange" (Box 5)—documentation (about 40 pp.) regarding efforts to exploit the release of 22,000 North Korean and Chinese prisoners who refused repatriation. Most of the file is declassified except for minor redactions.

III.16 The papers of Edward Lilly, 1928–92 (24 ft.), OWI Historian, 1944–45, Consultant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1946–51, and member of the National Security Council Staff, 1952–65, contains over 30,000 pages of documentation concerning the Office of War Information and psychological warfare during World War II. The papers contain numerous, if widely scattered, memorandums, messages, letters, and reports concerning Italian, German, Japanese, American, and Russian prisoners of war during World War II. A smaller quantity of documentation includes information on Korean War POW issues, with a small percentage of this still security-classified.

III.17 The papers of Carl W. McCardle, 1953–57 (11 ft.), Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, contain the file "Korean Truce Negotiations" (Box 1) with about 50 pages of relevant memorandums, draft statements, and press releases, including the text of an agreement on POW repatriation. Recorded in two memorandums are conversations between McCardle, Andrew Berding, and Alex Johnson concerning the possible publication of the list of American POWs and MIAs.

III.18 The papers of Lauris Norstad, 1930–87 (50 ft.), Acting Vice Chief of Staff for Operations for the U.S. Air Force, 1950, contain information (about 50 pp.) derived from North Korean POWs. Also, "Radio Pyongyang" broadcasts of statements by U.S. POWs captured by North Korean forces (about 40 pp.) may be found in "Far East Command—Spot Intelligence Reports" (Box 20). The papers for the Korean War period are open.

III.19 The papers of Fred A. Seaton, 1900–72 (120 ft.), Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs, 1953–55, contain a few documents (5 pp.)

discussing American POWs in Korea who refused repatriation. They are in the FAS Eyes Only series “Classified—Miscellaneous” (Box 1).

Manuscripts

III.20 The records of the President’s Commission on Veterans’ Pensions [Bradley Commission], 1954–58 (75 ft.), contain the 82-page “Prisoner of War Report” (Box 82) filed by the Advisory Committee on Prisoners of War in August 1955. It focuses on the Korean War experiences of American POWs and recommends a code of conduct to govern POW behavior in future wars. This Commission, chaired by Gen. Omar Bradley, was established in 1955 to study financial, educational, vocational, rehabilitation, and employment benefits granted to veterans.

III.21 The records of the President’s Committee on International Information Activities (Jackson Committee), 1952–53 (6 ft.), were created by a group established in January 1953 to study the U.S. Government’s international information and psychological warfare activities. The Committee conducted its work from January to June 1953 when the Korean War was still in progress. Among these records are a series of documents in Boxes 11–12 (about 300 pp.) that focus on United States military and psychological warfare. Many of these reports contain comments and other references concerning American POWs in Korea, indoctrination methods used against them, and means of resisting these tactics. Comments on POWs held by the United States are also included. Some of these documents were still classified in 2007.

III.22 The papers of the White House Office, National Security Council Staff, 1948–61 (130 ft.), are one of the library’s most important sources of documentation on Korean War POWs. Some series with pertinent information are listed below:

1. **Operations Coordinating Board Central Files** (about 1,000 pp.)

OCB 383.6 “Prisoners of War—Korean War” (Boxes 117–118, about

250 pp.) is a basic file on POWs and contains memorandums of meetings of the OCB Working Group on POWs, memorandums for the records, reports, and statements. These materials focus on American POWs and MIAs, nonrepatriated personnel, nonrepatriated North Korean and Chinese POWs, and U.S. Government psychological strategy in dealing with various POW issues such as brainwashing, germ warfare, and atrocities. Some of this material relates to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge's project at the United Nations concerning psychological exploitation. This file is largely declassified with only minor portions of a few documents remaining classified.

OCB 095 R (Box 87).

OCB 701.5 "Brainwashing and Psychological Examination" (Box 124, 19 pp.).

OCB 350.05 "Daily Intelligence Abstracts" (Boxes 110–112) span the period from November 1953 to June 1957 and contain scattered references to the Korean armistice and to U.S. military and civilian personnel still held by China. Many of these items were still classified in 2007. Also of interest are folders on China (Boxes 26–28), Korea (Boxes 49–50), and the Korean armistice.

OCB 387.4 (Box 121, about 300 pp.).

OCB Secretariat. The file on "Lodge's Human Rights Project" (Box 4, 2 folders), is declassified except for an excision. The OCB Minutes for 1953 (Box 11) contain information on the Korean armistice.

2. Psychological Strategy Board Central Files

PSB 383.6 "Prisoners of War" (Box 26, 325 pp.) covers mistreatment of American POWs, brainwashing, and related issues including nonrepa-

triation of POWs in American hands. Also contains statements by American POWs who refused repatriation.

PSB 702.5 “Brainwashing During Korean War” (Box 29, about 75 pp.) includes some information on the treatment of returned U.S. POWs at Valley Forge General Hospital.

PSB 334 “UN” (Boxes 23–24, 16 folders) regards propaganda on POWs and related issues at the United Nations; and “Korea” (Box 13).

PSB 387.4 “Korean Armistice” (Box 27, 7 folders).

PSB 095 “P” (Box 18, 5 pp.).

PSB 350.05 “Intelligence Abstracts” (Box 25, about 40 pp.).

Pertinent information may be also found elsewhere in the PSB central files series. These files are largely declassified with only small portions of a few documents still classified.

3. **Executive Secretary’s Subject File.** “Intelligence 1953–57” (Box 11) contains material concerning the Korean armistice.
4. **NSC Registry** contains files from the PSB’s Master Book (Boxes 14–16), PSB Papers on Korea including the Korean armistice, and minutes of PSB meetings, 1951–53 (Boxes 16–17). Also Box 5 contains file folders “Intelligence Advisory Committee 5-19 (5) & (7)” that include an 8-page report of Ad Hoc Prisoners Information Support Committee, April 1957, and a January 24, 1956, 4-page memorandum regarding U.S. citizens held in Sino-Soviet bloc countries, including totals.
5. **Printed matter** contains Yuri Rastvorov’s “How Red Titans Fought For Supreme Power,” from *Life Magazine*, November 29, 1954; “Red Fraud and Intrigue in Far East,” *Life Magazine*, December 6, 1954; and “Goodby

to Red Terror,” *Life Magazine*, December 13, 1954. Rastvorov was a lieutenant colonel in the Soviet intelligence services who defected to the West in 1954. He wrote of Russian involvement in the Korean War and espionage in Japan and described how he defected from his Soviet espionage position in Japan to the United States. (Note: Reports of American POWs captured during the Korean War and transferred to the USSR have been attributed to Yuri Rastvorov in at least one memorandum dated January 31, 1955, in the Eisenhower Library’s holdings.)

III.23 The records of the White House Office, Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, 1952–61 (49 ft.), contain National Security Council policy papers, briefing notes, correspondence, memorandums, reports, and studies concerning Korean War POWs and Cold War reconnaissance operations. Significant portions were still security-classified as of 2007. Some examples of specific records are listed here:

1. NSC Series

Briefing Notes —“USSR, 1954–60” (Box 18, 8 pp.)— memorandums and a list of aircraft incidents involving the USSR.

Policy Papers—NSC policy papers relating to Korea plus supporting documentation may be found in NSC 118/2, NSC 147, NSC 154, NSC 157, and NSC 170/1, all of which pertain to Korea during the war and armistice period. Many of these are printed in the Department of State’s Foreign Relations Series. Portions of some of these papers were still security-classified in 2007.

Status of Projects —“NSC 142 (5)” (Box 3, 45 pp.) contains a January 21, 1953, report by the Psychological Strategy Board concerning the Psychological Program. Considerable policy information regarding repatriated American Korean War POWs and Communist indoctrination may be found in a July 30, 1953, report of the PSB in “NSC 161, Vol. II (3)” (57 pp., Box 4). Also found in this subseries are reports on

foreign intelligence that cover reconnaissance activities. Significant portions of this subseries were still security-classified in 2007.

2. **Special Assistant's Series**—the file “Code of Conduct Program (Defense 1-6)” (about 300 pp., Box 2) contains Department of Defense reports, memorandums, and pamphlets on the Code of Conduct Program.
3. **FBI Series**—file folder “S” (Box 3, 14 pp.) contains memorandums reporting on repatriated American POWs in Korea and allegations of involvement with Communist propaganda (filed under Schwur, Frederick and Stell, Robert).

III.24 The records of the White House Office, Office of the Staff Secretary, 1952–61, contain about 200 pages of relevant material. The alphabetical subseries of the subject series is a rich source of documentation on Cold War reconnaissance operations, including incidents involving attacks on U.S. aircraft and losses of planes and crewmen. Memorandums on U-2 and other aircraft reconnaissance activities may be found in “Intelligence Matters” (Boxes 14–15). Attacks on U.S. Navy planes are described in “Navy, Department of” (Box 20). CIA activities are mentioned in “CIA Vol I (1)” (Box 7) and in “Miscellaneous” (Box 5). Portions of these records were still security-classified in 2007.

Other Records

III.25 The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library oral history collection includes transcripts containing material on POWs in Korea:

1. Ellis O. Briggs (OH 172), Ambassador to Korea, 1952–55 (139 pp.)—Interview #2 contains comments on the Korean armistice negotiations.
2. Mark Wayne Clark (OH 131), Commander in Chief, United Nations forces in Korea, 1949–52 (92 pp.).
3. Walter Robertson (OH 121), Assistant Secretary of State for the Far East, 1953–59 (194 pp.)—contains Robertson's remarks about the Korean armistice.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY LIBRARY

III.26 The White House central subject file, 1961–63 (440 ft.), under file number ND 019 “Prisoners of War” (Box 639), contains a 2-page article, “Eichmann and the Arabs,” in the Columbia University Forum (Summer 1962) that makes connections between the Nuremberg trials, Arab refugees, and the testing of nuclear weapons.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY

III.27 The Senate papers of Lyndon Baines Johnson, 1949–61 (693 ft.), contains information on Korean War POWs in the folder “Korean Atrocities” (Box 232, 35 pp.) and the 1958 case file for Batchelor, Claude J. The folder “Prisoners of War” (Box 236, 62 pp.), contains information on the treatment and exchange of American POWs in the Korean War as well as some information on legislation concerning American POWs in WWII.

III.28 The White House central files [WHCF]: subject file, 1963–69 (1,368 ft.), contains information on Americans held as POWs during and after the Korean War:

1. EX ND 9 “Military Personnel”—LBJ reply (8/23/65) to Richard Russell concerning the use of public funds on Americans who refused repatriation at the end of the Korean War (Box 7, 7 pp.).
2. EX & GEN ND 19 “Korean War”—repatriation of American POWs from Korea, drawing parallels between Korea and Vietnam (Box 418, 36 pp.).

III.29 The White House central files [WHCF]: confidential file, 1963–69 (72 ft.), is arranged in the same subject categories as the WHCF subject file (paragraph III.25) but contains security-classified or otherwise sensitive information. The confidential file “name file” serves as a name index to the confidential file “subject file.” This collection also includes agency reports and oversize attachments. The confidential file is entirely processed, but portions are still

classified. File category ND 19-3 contains about 70 pages of documents and cross-references. Over half deal with various foreign nationals, while most of the remaining material deals with Americans detained by foreign governments under circumstances other than military action. A few pages relate to Americans in Southeast Asia. About 50 pages of ND 19-3 are closed.

GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

III.30 The **Presidential handwriting file, 1974–77** (41 ft.), consists of documents initialed, annotated, or drafted by President Ford. Included in it are memorandums and correspondence (13 pp.) regarding the status of U.S. Navy flyers downed over the Baltic Sea in 1950. There is a container list accompanying the records, and they are indexed in the PRESNET database.

RONALD REAGAN LIBRARY

III.31 The **White House Office of Records Management subject file, 1981–89** (2,449 ft.), contains the following correspondence and memorandums concerning American POWs in the Korean War:

1. **MA Medals—Awards** (about 10 pp.)—concerning the giving of the POW medal to ex-POWs. Closed pending processing.
2. **ME Messages** (about 350 pp.)—concerning Presidential messages to be read at POW/MIA events, to family members of POWs/MIAs, and to former POWs. Closed pending processing.
3. **PA002 Memorials—Monuments** (43 pp.)—concerning memorials to POWs/MIAs of former wars and the flying of the POW/MIA flag over the Vietnam memorial. Portions are closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.

III.32 The “White House Staff Member and Office Files, 1981–89” contain about 600 pages of records related to Korean War POWs. The files in the collection are arranged alphabetically by surname and keyword in the titles of offices. The POW material is in the following files:

1. Dewhirst, Mary [Associate Director and Executive Assistant to the Director, Office of Public Liaison], 1982–89 (16 ft.)—a press release, June 24, 1988, honoring former POWs. Closed pending processing.
2. Green, Max [Associate Director, Defense and Foreign Policy and the Jewish Community, Office of Public Liaison], 1984–88 (18 ft.)—correspondence, memorandums, talking points, draft speeches, and schedules (about 50 pp.); and a newspaper clipping concerning the POW medal award ceremony, June 24, 1988. Closed pending processing.

PART IV

Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

IV.1 The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library has produced its own publication, “A Guide to Historical Holdings in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library: Prisoners of War (POWs) and Personnel Missing in Action (MIAs),” compiled in November 1994. Its entries are repeated in this reference information paper in order to place them in context with material from other Presidential libraries.

IV.2 The post-Presidential papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1961–69 (935 ft.), contain some records pertaining to Americans held as POWs in North Vietnam:

1. **Appointment Books series** contains two file folders “Calls and Appointments 1967” (Box 3) that include brief synopses of conversations with General Goodpaster about a Colonel Larson, who was a POW in Vietnam (August–September 1967).
2. **Augusta-Walter Reed series** (4 ft.) contains transcripts of briefings by Andrew Goodpaster concerning international developments during the period 1965–68. The file “Goodpaster and Wheeler Briefings 1967” contains a 4-page memorandum (September 6, 1967) concerning U.S. efforts on behalf of American POWs held by North Vietnam. Another file folder, “Goodpaster 1968” (Box 1), contains a 5-page memorandum of a briefing by General Goodpaster for DDE on Vietnam, the Tet Offensive, and the USSR.

3. **Principal File series** (200 ft.), “FA—Vietnam” (Box 6) contains about 15 pages of correspondence with the mother of Col. Gordon Larson, an airman downed in North Vietnam and reported to be a POW. This file has been opened for research.

IV.3 In the **papers of Fred A. Seaton, 1900–72** (120 ft.), the “Post Eisenhower Administration series” (Box 9), is a 62-page booklet, “Greater Love Hath No Man,” with cartoons and commentary from the *San Diego Union* on American POWs and MIAs in Vietnam, 1965–73. A former Secretary of the Interior, Seaton remained active in national Republican Party politics after 1961.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY LIBRARY

IV.4 The **White House central subject file, 1961–63** (440 ft.), under file number ND 019 “Prisoners of War” (Box 639), contains a 2-page article, “Eichmann and the Arabs,” in the Columbia University Forum (Summer 1962) that makes connections between the Nuremberg trials, Arab refugees, and the testing of nuclear weapons.

IV.5 The **papers of Abram Chayes, 1961–72** (4 ft. and 5 rolls of microfilm), in the file “McGovern: 1972 Campaign-Vietnam,” contain a memorandum and speech regarding a proposal to withdraw American troops from Vietnam, contingent upon the release of American, North Vietnamese, and South Vietnamese POWs. Chayes served as an advisor to the 1972 McGovern Presidential campaign.

IV.6 The **papers of Bernard Fall, 1946–67** (191 ft.), contain his file “Writings and Interviews” (Box 1), which has six pages of material on Communist treatment of POWs during the French Indochina War. The papers also include articles from *Parade* and the *Congressional Record*, 1965–66 (about 26 pp.), located in “U.S. POW-Vietnam War” (Box 22). Fall was a professor of international relations who published books and articles on the Vietnam conflict.

IV.7 The papers of Frank Mankiewicz, 1962–78 (49 ft.), contain a 1972 article and correspondence between wives of POWs/MIAs and officials in the Nixon administration (17 pp.), in the file “McGovern 1972 Campaign: POW Wives” (Box 20). Mankiewicz was the manager of the 1972 McGovern Presidential campaign.

IV.8 The papers of Adam Walinsky, 1964–68 (22 ft.), contain, in the “Senate Subject File” under “Foreign Policy: Vietnam—Prisoners of War” (Box 22), 38 pages of letters, memorandums, and an article. Walinsky’s correspondents include Robert F. Kennedy, William Hamilton, and Dean Rusk. Walinsky was a legislative assistant and speechwriter for Senator Robert Kennedy (1965–68).

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY

White House Files

IV.9 The White House central files [WHCF]: subject file, 1963–69 (1,368 ft.), contains both documents and cross-references to other file categories. The finding aid, which contains descriptions of most categories accompanied by folder title lists, and a file manual are available for researcher use in the library’s reading room. The following file categories contain POW information:

1. ND 19-3 “Prisoners of War” (about 2,000 pp.)—includes subcategory ND 19-3/CO (subdivided by country). Boxes 420–422 contain correspondence with the public and Congress concerning prisoner exchange, status of MIAs, legislation regarding former POWs, and the possibility that returned POWs had been brainwashed.
2. ND 9/A-Z “Military Personnel” (about 26,000 pp.)—an alphabetical file (Boxes 11–44) containing individual personnel case files that may contain POW/MIA-related information. These materials are available upon request, pending review.
3. ND 9-2 “Casualties” (about 1,000 pp.)—includes letters from relatives, requests for assistance, and public opinion mail concerning the conflict

in Vietnam that may contain POW/MIA-related information (Boxes 45–49). These materials are open for research, except for six items closed due to privacy requests.

4. ND 9-2/A-Z “Casualties” (about 4,000 pp.)—includes an alphabetical file of correspondence (Boxes 45–49) concerning individual casualties and deaths that may contain POW/MIA-related information. These materials are open except for a few items closed due to privacy requests.

IV.10 The White House central files [WHCF]: confidential file, 1963–69 (72 ft.), is arranged in the same subject categories as the WHCF subject file (paragraph IV.9), but contains security-classified or otherwise sensitive information. File category ND 19-3 contains about 70 pages of documents and cross-references. Over half deal with various foreign nationals, while most of the remaining material deals with Americans detained by foreign governments under circumstances other than military action. A few pages relate to Americans in Southeast Asia. About 50 pages of ND 19-3 are closed.

IV.11 The White House central files: name file, 1963–69 (2,065 ft.), is alphabetically arranged by surname or name of organization and provides cross-references to documents in the subject file series. A card file, available in the library’s reading room, indicates which name files have already been opened. Additional information is available upon request, pending review.

IV.12 The National Security File, 1963–69 (426 ft.), contains nearly 600 pages of information on Vietnam-era POWs:

1. **Country file, Vietnam** (90 ft.)
“3 D (1) Prisoners of War: General Material” (Box 81)—about 280 pages, with 50 pages currently closed. The file contains photographs of American prisoners in North Vietnam and of American aircraft going

down. There is also correspondence and memorandums concerning treatment of POWs, public relations, press concerns on POW issues, and prisoner exchange with North Vietnam.

“3 D (2) Prisoners of War: Messages by Country” (Box 82)—about 240 pages. Consists largely of telegrams concerning POWs and contacts with North Vietnam. Additional documents, including material relating to enemy POWs, may be scattered throughout the Vietnam country file, particularly in the chronological section, boxes 1–54. Portions are closed.

2. **Country file, Canada** (1 ft.)—scattered documents concerning American POWs (about 50 pp.). Portions are closed on the basis of security classification.
3. **Country file, Cambodia** (about 1,500 pp.)—Contains scattered references to POWs. Portions are closed.
4. **Country file, Laos** (3 ft.)—Contains scattered references to POWs. Portions are closed.
5. **Country File, Austria** (.2 ft.), vol. 1, box 163. Contains 10–15 relevant documents, available for research.

IV.13 Recordings and Transcripts of Telephone Conversations, White House series, has four recordings (citation numbers 9639, 10770, 10771, 12401) mentioning Vietnam POWs. Descriptions of all the processed recordings are available at <http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu/johnson/archives.hom/Dictabelt.hom/content.asp>. Most of the recordings can be listened to and downloaded at <http://www.millercenter.virginia.edu/academic/presidentialrecordings/>. They are also for sale on audio CD from the Library.

Other Records

IV.14 The papers of the Democratic National Committee, 1960–68 (257 ft.), contain, in “series 1,” 3 pages of clippings concerning the Geneva Convention (Box 132); 5 pages on the treatment of POWs (Box 139); and a 9-page transcript of a press conference on prisoner exchange, July 20, 1966 (Box 196).

IV.15 The **LBJ Library oral history collection**, consists of transcripts of interviews with Johnson administration officials and many other persons, including former American POWs:

1. Flynn, John P. (37 pp.) reviews his career as a pilot, with an emphasis on his experience as a POW in the Vietnam War.
2. Risner, Robinson (46 pp.) recounts his experiences as a prisoner.
3. Warnke, Paul (90 pp.) relates his experiences and observations concerning his service as chairman of the Department of Defense POW Advisory Committee (3 pp.).

The oral history of John E. Stavast, which contains some POW-related material, is closed pending processing. Contact the library for further information concerning availability.

RICHARD NIXON LIBRARY

IV.16 Except for the H. R. Haldeman diaries, and the Navy Photographic Center Motion Picture Film collection, all of the files and collections listed below are part of the Presidential historical materials created or received by the White House during the administration of Richard M. Nixon from January 20, 1969, through August 9, 1974. The Richard Nixon Library at College Park holds and administers the Nixon Presidential materials under the provisions of the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act (PRMPA) of 1974. Access to these materials is governed by the act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 1275). The Haldeman diaries are donated historical materials in the custody of the Nixon Library under the terms of a deed of gift and are not subject to the provisions of the PRMPA. For further information concerning access to the Nixon Presidential materials, refer to paragraph I.7 of the introduction to this guide. Those materials that have not been processed by the Nixon Library in accordance with these regulations are not open for research at this time. If the Nixon Library identifies additional POW/MIA documentation as it processes other Nixon administration collections, descriptions of those materials will be added to later editions of this reference information paper.

White House Textual Records

IV.17 The White House central subject files, 1969–74 (706 ft.), contain records concerning POWs/MIAs in several file categories:

1. FG 13 “Department of Defense” (3 ft.)—includes scattered materials on POWs in Vietnam. Subseries FG 13-10 “Joint Chiefs of Staff” also includes scattered references to American POWs.
2. ND 8 “Military Personnel” in the subfile “National Security—Defense” (29 ft.)—includes references to POWs/MIAs in Vietnam, “book” letters to “primary next-of-kin” (PNOK) of POWs/MIAs not repatriated at the end of the Vietnam War, and letters of appreciation to the President from PNOKs and repatriates. Subseries ND 8-1-2 “Condolence Letters” includes similar correspondence.
3. ND 18-3 “Prisoners: National Security—Defense”—about 10,500 pages of memorandums, petitions, telegrams, letters, and newspaper clippings about Americans held prisoner or missing during the conflict in Vietnam.

IV.18 The White House central subject files, 1969–74, contains in SP “Speeches” (67 ft.) speeches to the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia (hereafter referred to as the National League of Families). The file also includes materials concerning State Department briefings on POWs.

White House Audiovisual Materials

IV.19 A variety of audiovisual materials were created and maintained by the White House Photo Office (500,000 items, 176 ft.), the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) (2,500 cubic feet), the Motion Film File (400 cubic feet), and the Naval Photographic Center White House film unit (700 cubic feet). These consist of photographs, sound recordings, and motion picture film, 1969–74. Materials include sound recordings of visits to the White House of former POWs or families of POWs/MIAs, such as a White House dinner for former POWs on May 24, 1973. The WHCA

Videotape Collection (4,087 video tapes, 918 ft.) contains broadcasts of “Today,” the “CBS Morning News,” “60 Minutes,” and a variety of other recorded news and public service broadcasts that featured segments on POWs and their families.

Also included are network specials on POWs, live coverage of the return of prisoners at Clark Air Force Base in February 1973, and the “Weekly News Summaries” of all network news broadcasts on POWs, 1970–74. The White House Photo Office file contains several hundred photographs of President Nixon meeting with POWs and their families. The collection is open for research, and container lists are available. The Motion Film File contains two State Department filmed press releases containing officials discussing U.S. policy goals regarding the POWs and one film of a Presidential News Conference where the President discusses the plight of POWs.

Other Records

IV.20 The diaries and audio cassette tapes of H. R. Haldeman, 1969–73 (140 ft.), include handwritten journals (January 18, 1969–December 2, 1970); tape logs (December 12, 1970–March 22, 1973); and audiotape cassettes (November 30, 1970–April 30, 1973). They contain scattered references to POWs/MIAs. The records are open for research under the terms of the deed of gift. Container and tape lists are available. H. R. Haldeman served as chief administrative officer and White House Chief of Staff from January 20, 1969, through May 19, 1973.

IV.21 The National Security Council files: papers, 1969–73 (about 5,100 pp.), consist of letters, memorandums, telegrams, and related documentation created or received by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and his staff, and all other documentation subject to a request by the U.S. Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs. There are additional NSC items related to POW/MIA matters scattered among the NSC file series that have not been subject to a systematic page-by-page search.

IV.22 The **Presidential gift collections, 1969–73** (17 ft.), contain three domestic gifts (1972–73) relating to POW/MIAs:

1. A POW doll about 6 inches in height. The doll is clothed in material the donor wore as a prisoner in North Vietnam.
2. A POW bracelet.
3. A U.S. flag presented to President Nixon by a former POW who made it from material and clothing scraps while in captivity.

GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

IV.23 All of the following records from the Gerald R. Ford Library are indexed in the PRESNET database unless otherwise indicated.

Papers of Gerald R. Ford

IV.24 The **congressional papers of Gerald R. Ford, 1948–73** (921 ft.), include about 4,000 pages of memorandums, briefing papers, correspondence, petitions, postcards, radio transcripts, and press releases on various aspects of the POW/MIA issue. These records contain information on Department of Defense efforts to account for those missing in Southeast Asia and updates on the 1973 repatriation of prisoners of war. There is also correspondence from constituents urging Congressman Ford to help facilitate the release of American POWs and gain a full accounting for all MIAs, particularly those from Michigan. The collection also may contain other POW/MIA-related items in obscure locations, such as the chronological or the general correspondence file. These papers are only partially indexed in the PRESNET database.

IV.25 The **Vice-Presidential papers of Gerald R. Ford, 1973–74** (105 ft.), contain about 700 pages of memorandums, correspondence, and fact sheets concerning Department of Defense actions on the MIA issue, Vice President Ford's meetings with the National League of Families and other MIA families, congressional efforts to deal with the MIA issue, and the status of American POW Emmet Kay. Portions are closed on the basis of donor restrictions.

IV.26 The **President's handwriting file, 1974–77** (41 ft.), consists of documents initialed, annotated, or drafted by President Ford. Included are about 50 pages of memorandums and correspondence regarding the National League of Families, President Ford's stand on the POW/MIA issue, the proposed creation of a Presidential Task Force on POW/MIAs, and the status of U.S. Navy flyers downed over the Baltic Sea in 1950.

IV.27 The **President's speeches and statements: Ford's reading copies, 1974–77** (17 ft.), include President Ford's remarks (24 pp.) to members of the National League of Families, July 17, 1975; to the 7th annual convention of the National League of Families, July 24, 1976; and concerning the disclosure of information by the Vietnamese about Americans still missing in action, September 7, 1976.

White House Files

IV.28 The White House central files: subject file, 1974–77 (970 ft.), is the heart of the White House Central Files (WHCF), since it contains information on nearly everything and everyone associated with the Ford administration. It is arranged by 60 categories and over 1,000 subcategories using alphanumeric file codes. About 2,280 pages of material in the collection is relevant to POW/MIA concerns:

1. CO 1 A-Z "Continental Geographic Area" (10 pp.)—cross-references concerning the MIA issue (Boxes 2–4).
2. CO 1-3 "Asia" (7 pp.)—correspondence from members of Congress and other government officials concerning the MIA issue (Box 4).
3. CO 34-2 "People's Republic of China" (10 pp.)—mostly cross-references to correspondence and memorandums encouraging President Ford to raise the MIA issue with Chinese leaders on his visit to China (Box 10).
4. CO 165-1 "Vietnam (North)" (30 pp.)—memorandums and correspondence concerning the impact of the MIA issue on the normalization of relations with a unified Vietnam (Box 59).

5. FG 37 “Select and Special Committees of the Senate and House (30 pp.)—memorandums and correspondence concerning the creation of the House Select Committee on Persons Missing in Southeast Asia and the committee’s final report (Box 127).
6. FG 134 “Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States” (3 pp.)—cross-references concerning Vietnam POW claims (Box 157).
7. FG 221 “Task Forces” (35 pp.)—memorandums and correspondence concerning the proposed creation of a Presidential Task Force on POW/MIAs (Box 175).
8. JL 9 “War Crimes—Alien Property” (55 pp.)—memorandums correspondence concerning a proposed amendment to the War Claims Act to permit the payment of POW/MIA claims by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (Box 32).
9. ND 8-1 “Casualties” (about 1,300 pp.)—memorandums and correspondence concerning American servicemen listed as MIA in Indochina and administration handling of the issue with emphasis on White House contacts with members of Congress, individual family members, and the National League of Families (Boxes 8–11).
10. ND 8-1 “Condolence Letters A–Z” (800 pp.)—letters of condolence to next-of-kin and casualty reports of MIAs declared KIA in Indochina (Box 11).
11. ND 18-3 “Prisoners” (30 pp.)—memorandums and correspondence concerning President Ford’s efforts to raise the MIA issue with Soviet and Chinese leaders during his trips to the Soviet Union and China (Box 70).

IV.29 The WHCF name file, 1974–77 (1,420 ft.), is a name index to the WHCF subject file, using the names of individuals, organizations, and a few projects. It contains about 85 pages of cross-references to administration correspondence with the National League of Families (Box 2298). The files are partially indexed in the PRESNET database.

IV.30 The **White House Press Release Unit key phrase and word index to Presidential statements, 1974–77** (31 ft.), is a detailed card index to press releases of President Ford’s speeches, announcements, interviews, statements, press conferences, and messages. It was created by White House volunteers. The entries on POWs and MIAs (about 60 pp.) give a context phrase and a full text citation. This file is not indexed in the PRESNET database.

IV.31 The **White House Records Office: enrolled bill case files, 1974–77** (28 ft.), contain material for the following POW/MIA-related bills:

1. HR 8214 “Tax Relief for Prisoners of War and Those Missing in Action,” January 1, 1975
2. HR 5360 “Detention Payments for Civilians Interned in Southeast Asia,” August 12, 1976
3. HR 7228 “Tax Code Amendments,” October 20, 1976

These case files, which document President Ford’s decisions to sign or veto each bill, typically contain the text of the measure, House and Senate reports, the Office of Management and Budget bill report, memorandums from agencies having an interest in the bill, a cover memorandum from the Domestic Council Executive Director, and proposed signing or veto statements.

Other Personal Papers and Manuscripts

IV.32 The **files of William J. Baroody [Director of the White House Public Liaison Office], 1974–75** (21 ft.), contain memorandums on President Ford’s meeting with MIA families, compensation and survivor benefits for MIA dependents, the National Day of Prayer for Americans Missing in Southeast Asia, and National MIA Awareness Day (20 pp.).

IV.33 The **papers of William J. Baroody, 1974–96** (202 ft.), contain press clippings about POWs and copies of Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird’s speeches to various civic groups about the MIA issue (29 pp.).

IV.34 The files of **Philip W. Buchen [Counsel to the President, Director of the White House Legal Staff]**, 1974–77 (46 ft.), contain memorandums and correspondence on the proposed creation of a Presidential Task Force on POW/MIAs. There is information on MIA litigation and claims for Vietnam POW benefits for the survivors of MIAs (360 pp.).

IV.35 Richard B. Cheney served as an assistant to Donald Rumsfeld and later succeeded him as White House Chief of Staff when Rumsfeld was appointed Secretary of Defense. The files of **Richard B. Cheney, 1974–77** (8 ft.), contain memorandums on the proposed creation of a Presidential Task Force on POW/MIAs (12 pp.).

IV.36 James E. Connor served as Secretary to the Cabinet and succeeded Jerry Jones as White House Staff Secretary in June 1975. The files of **James E. Connor, 1974–77** (23 ft.), contain memorandums and correspondence on the White House response to a request from the National League of Families asking President Ford to create a Task Force on POW/MIAs (about 45 pp.).

IV.37 The files of **James H. Falk [the Domestic Council’s Associate Director for Intergovernmental Affairs]** 1974–75 (14 ft.), contain correspondence with elected officials and citizens from Idaho, Nebraska, and North Carolina regarding the MIA issue (35 pp.).

IV.38 The papers of **Betty Ford, 1973–** (104 ft.), contain memorandums and background materials for the “No Greater Love” organization’s Christmas party for the children of MIAs/KIAs held at the White House on December 4, 1974 (4 pp.).

IV.39 The files of **Max L. Friedersdorf [head of the Congressional Relations Office]**, 1974–77 (6 ft.), contain background and briefing materials for President Ford’s January 26, 1976, meeting with Representatives Montgomery, McCloskey, Gilman, and Ottinger of the House Select Committee on Persons Missing in Southeast Asia (30 pp.).

IV.40 The files of Alexander M. Haig [Assistant to the President and head of the White House Operations Office] 1973–74 (3 ft.), contain memorandums regarding a Presidential statement on the MIA issue (8 pp.).

IV.41 The files of Robert T. Hartmann [Counsellor to the President and Director of the White House Editorial and Speech Writing Staff], 1974–77 (38 ft.), contain memorandums concerning benefits for MIA families. Hartmann also served as senior adviser and speechwriter to Congressman and Vice President Gerald R. Ford (18 pp.).

IV.42 The papers of Robert T. Hartmann, 1934–83 (96 ft.), contain a compilation of statements made by various American POWs on their treatment at the hands of their North Vietnamese captors juxtaposed with statements made by Ramsey Clark on the same topic (6 pp.).

IV.43 Edward Hutchinson represented Michigan in the U.S. House of Representatives and was the ranking Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee. The papers of Edward Hutchinson, 1959–76 (173 ft.), contain correspondence and background materials concerning the following legislation: HCR 360 (Problems of Prisoners of War and Their Families); HR 1284 (Commending Action of 11/21/70 to Free U.S. POWs in Vietnam); HJR 20 (Designating National Week of Concern for POW/MIA, 3/21–27/71); and HCR 114 (Resolution Endorsing Efforts to Obtain Humane Treatment and Release of American POWs) (500 pp.).

IV.44 Jerry H. Jones served successively as White House Staff Secretary and Director of the Scheduling and Advance Office. The files of Jerry H. Jones, 1974–77 (24 ft.), contain memorandums on the proposed creation of a Presidential Task Force on POW/MIAs and Gen. Richard Lawson's meeting with the National League of Families (22 pp.).

IV.45 The files of Barbara Greene Kilberg [Associate Counsel to the President], 1974–77 (10 ft.), contain memorandums and correspondence

regarding the legality of the Department of Defense's transporting MIA families to the National League of Families annual convention in Washington, DC (60 pp.).

IV.46 The papers of Melvin R. Laird [U.S. Representative, 1953–68; Secretary of Defense, 1969–73; Counselor to President Nixon, 1973–74; senior counselor, Reader's Digest, 1974–present], 1953–2004 (124 ft, plus 231 microfilm cartridges and reels), contain memorandums, correspondence, statements, speeches, press releases, proclamations, news clippings, and interview transcripts regarding POWs/MIAs during the Nixon administration. Included is information on the treatment, release, and repatriation of POWs; the search for MIAs; the Department of Defense Task Force on POWs/MIAs; and the families of POWs/MIAs (about 1,200 pp.).

IV.47 The files of Kenneth Lazarus [Associate Counsel to the President], 1974–77 (24 ft.), contain memorandums and correspondence regarding the Department of Defense's resumption of proceedings to declare MIAs in Indochina presumptively dead (4 pp.).

IV.48 The papers of Wolfgang J. Lehman [U.S. Consul General, Can Tho, South Vietnam; U.S. Minister to the Republic of Vietnam], 1973–79 (1 ft.), contain correspondence and telegrams on the POW/MIA issue (20 pp.).

IV.49 The files of Vernon C. Loen and Charles Leppert [Deputy Assistants to the President for Legislative Affairs (House)], 1974–77 (18 ft.), contain memorandums regarding the House Select Committee on Persons Missing in Southeast Asia and President Ford's meeting with the National League of Families (5 pp.).

IV.50 The files of Charles H. McCall [Director of Research, Editorial, and Speechwriting Staff], 1974–77 (82 ft.), contain newspaper clippings about the role of the MIA issue in talks concerning the normalization of relations with North Vietnam (10 pp.).

IV.51 The files of **Theodore C. Marrs [Special Assistant to the President for Human Resources]**, 1974–76 (46 ft.), contain memorandums and correspondence concerning his contacts with the National League of Families and the general public on the MIA issue, the President’s meeting with the National League of Families, and the proposed creation of a Presidential Task Force on POW/MIAs. Marrs served as the White House liaison with POW/MIA organizations from May 1974 until he left the White House in July 1976 (2,150 pp.).

IV.52 The files of **John O. Marsh [Counsellor to the President]**, 1974–77 (48 ft.), contain memorandums to and from other White House staffers and the President, and correspondence with members of Congress and the POW/MIA organizations. Topics include the final report of the House Select Committee on Persons Missing in Southeast Asia, the National League of Families convention, and the proposed creation of a Presidential Task Force on POW/MIAs (850 pp.). Marsh worked closely with Theodore Marrs and Milton Mitler (see paragraphs IV.51 and IV.53) on the POW/MIA issue.

IV.53 The files of **Milton E. Mitler [Deputy Assistant to the President for Human Resources]**, 1972–77 (17 ft.), contain about 1,200 pages of correspondence with POW/MIA organizations, particularly the National League of Families, and members of the general public concerning the Ford administration’s policies and actions regarding the POW/MIA issue. The files also contain much material received from POW/MIA organizations and policy statements, reports, and speeches of the President stating his response to the claims made by these organizations. In addition, there are Defense Department reports on meetings with POW/MIA families and organizations. Mitler succeeded Theodore Marrs as White House liaison with Vietnam POW/MIA organizations in July 1976. (see paragraph IV.51)

IV.54 The **National Security Adviser Files of Henry A. Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft**, who served successively as Assistant to the President for

National Security Affairs, 1974–77 (340 ft.), comprise 47 sub-collections containing materials on foreign affairs and national security issues generated and received by the National Security Council. Portions of the records are closed due to national security restrictions. The following sub-collections contain materials, totaling a combined 1,150 pages, on POWs/MIAs:

1. Kissinger Reports to the President on USSR, China, and Middle East Discussions (9 pp.)—memorandums, memorandums of conversations, and press conference transcript from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Ford’s meetings with Chinese leaders at which the MIA issue arose (Box 2).
2. Kissinger-Scowcroft West Wing Office Files (140 pp.)—telegrams, memorandums, diplomatic notes, correspondence, and news clippings regarding the impact of the MIA issue on efforts to normalize U.S. diplomatic relations with Vietnam and comments by former POW Rear Admiral Philip Denton in favor of continued military assistance to South Vietnam (Box 34).
3. Memorandums of Conversations (46 pp.)—memorandums of conversations from Presidential meetings during the Nixon and Ford administrations with government officials, members of Congress, and representatives of the National League of Families regarding the return of POWs, the search for MIAs, and the impact of the MIA issue on the normalization of relations with Vietnam (Boxes 1, 5, 14, 17, and 20).
4. NSC East Asian and Pacific Affairs Staff Files (285 pp.)—memorandums, correspondence, telegrams, and memorandums of conversations regarding meetings with the House Select Committee on MIAs and the National League of Families, congressional legislation and resolutions about MIAs, the search for MIAs, the Task Force on MIAs, North Vietnamese compliance issues regarding POWs, and POWs/MIAs in Laos (Boxes 13, 14, 16, 17, and 27).
5. NSC International Economic Affairs Staff Files (9 pp.)—memorandums and correspondence regarding Vietnamese efforts on the MIA issue and their impact on normalization of relations with the U.S. (Box 2).

6. NSC Press and Congressional Liaison Staff Files (90 pp.)—memorandums, briefing papers, memorandums of conversations, and press releases regarding the returning POWs, the search for MIAs, and meetings with the House Select Committee on MIAs (Boxes 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8).
7. NSC Vietnam Information Group: Intelligence and Other Reports (70 pp.)—telegrams, reports, and memorandums regarding the status and treatment of POWs and the POW issue within the context of peace negotiations with North Vietnam (Boxes 2, 10, and 12).
8. Outside-The-System Chronological Files (25 pp.)—memorandums, correspondence, and press releases regarding activities of POW/MIA interest groups and Presidential actions on the MIA issue (Box 1).
9. Presidential Country Files for East Asia and the Pacific (210 pp.)—memorandums, telegrams, reports, correspondence, and memorandums of conversations regarding the repatriation of MIA remains, the return of civilian POWs, impact of the MIA issue on normalization of relations with Vietnam, and the House Select Committee on MIAs (Boxes 12, 14, and 20).
10. Presidential Country Files for Europe and Canada (19 pp.)—memorandums, correspondence, and telegrams regarding the repatriation of MIA remains and the impact of the MIA issue on the normalization of relations with Vietnam (Boxes 4 and 17).
11. Presidential Files of NSC Logged Documents (2 pp.)—memorandum regarding efforts to locate MIAs in South Vietnam (Box 17).
12. Presidential Subject File (225 pp.)—memorandums, correspondence, notes, briefing papers regarding the National League of Families, House Select Committee on MIAs, Presidential actions on the MIA issue, Department of Defense efforts to resolve MIA cases under the law, and U.S. diplomatic contacts with Vietnam regarding MIAs (Box 10).
13. Saigon Embassy Files Kept by Ambassador Graham Martin: Copies Made for the NSC (20 pp.)—telegrams from U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Ellsworth Bunker to the Department of State concerning the repatriation of American POWs (Boxes 4, 6, 7, 9, and 10).

IV.55 The files of Ron Nessen [Press Secretary to the President], 1974–77 (32 ft.), contain transcripts of the Press Secretary’s responses to questions from the media about the MIA issue. Also included is an interview transcript with U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations William Scranton’s responses to questions about the United States veto of UN membership for a unified Vietnam (13 pp.).

IV.56 The papers of Ron Nessen [Press Secretary to the President], 1974–77 (119 ft.), contain press briefing materials regarding the President’s stand on the MIA issue, the proposed creation of a Presidential Task Force on POWs/MIAs, the final report of the House Select Committee on Persons Missing in Southeast Asia, and the administration’s reaction to Jimmy Carter’s meeting with MIA families (11 pp.).

IV.57 Michael Raoul-Duval held several positions in the Ford White House, including Assistant Counselor and Special Assistant to the President. The files of Michael Raoul-Duval, 1974–77 (16 ft.), contain copies of the administration’s position on the MIA issue as compiled for the 1976 Presidential campaign and debates (4 pp.).

IV.58 The papers of Michael Raoul-Duval, 1974–77 (13 ft.), contain handwritten notes regarding meetings on the MIA issue (3 pp.).

IV.59 The files of Barry Roth [Staff Assistant, Assistant Counsel, Associate Counsel to the President], 1973–77 (43 ft.), contain memorandums regarding a proposed Department of Defense initiative to resolve pending MIA cases under the law (7 pp.).

IV.60 The files of Edward C. Schmults [Deputy Counsel to the President], 1974–77 (16 ft.), contain memorandums regarding the proposed creation of a Presidential Task Force on POWs/MIAs (13 pp.).

IV.61 The files of Geoffrey C. Shepard [the Domestic Council’s Associate Director for General Government], 1974–75 (3 ft.), contain memoran-

dums regarding the proposed creation of a Presidential Task Force on POWs/MIAs (20 pp.).

IV.62 The papers of Robert M. Teeter [Survey research analyst; political strategist for the Republican Party and Republican candidates], 1967–2004 (114 ft.), contain polling results from a question about the MIA issue (1 pp.).

IV.63 The files of Paul Theis and Robert Orben, 1974–77 (41 ft.), contain documents relating to POW/MIA issues, including talking points and a transcript of President Ford’s remarks to members of the National League of Families, July 17, 1975. Theis and Orben served successively as immediate supervisors of the speechwriting staff reporting to Robert Hartmann, Counsellor to the President and Director of the White House Editorial and Speech Writing Staff (7 pp.).

IV.64 The files of Agnes M. Waldron, 1976–77 (8 ft.), contain Press Secretary’s talking points regarding Jimmy Carter’s September 13, 1976, visit with MIA families in Phoenix, AZ. Waldron served successively as Director of Research, Editorial and Speechwriting Staff, and as Editor of the President’s Daily News Summary (2 pp.).

IV.65 The files of Sheila R. Weidenfeld [Press Secretary to the First Lady], 1974–77 (11 ft.), contain memorandums, schedules, and background information concerning the “No Greater Love” organization’s Christmas party for the children of MIAs/KIAs held at the White House on December 4, 1974 (55 pp.).

Other Records

IV.66 The President Ford Committee conducted Ford’s campaigns against Ronald Reagan for the Republican Party Presidential nomination and against Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter. The records of the President Ford Committee, 1975–78 (349 ft.), contain quotations by President Ford

and Jimmy Carter about the MIA issue during the 1976 Presidential campaign (10 pp.).

IV.67 The U.S. National Security Council Institutional records, 1974–77 (47 ft.), comprise Ford-era records maintained by the NSC for continuity of government through the Clinton administration. Included are memorandums, briefing papers, and reports on the MIA issue (45 pp.).

JIMMY CARTER LIBRARY

IV.68 The White House Central Files series consists of material filed by the approximately 25 professional staff members in the White House Office of Records Management. The **subject file, papers, 1977–81** (533 ft., about 15,400 pp.), is the primary filing system in the White House Central Files. It is arranged according to an alphanumeric filing scheme that includes cross-references to other parts of the subject file. Under the category “National Security—Defense” (22 ft. 4 in.) are three categories containing information on POWs/MIAs:

1. ND 7/A-Z concerns military personnel and includes condolence letters to next-of-kin of Vietnam MIAs reclassified as killed in action. In the approximately 4,000 pages, some portions are closed according to donor restrictions.
2. ND 7-1 is devoted to military personnel matters, containing approximately 1,400 pages, with scattered references to Americans missing in action. Portions are closed according to donor restrictions and security classifications.
3. ND 16 contains scattered references to POWs, approximately 10,000 pages. Portions are closed according to donor restrictions and security classifications.

IV.69 Separate from the White House Central Files are the White House Staff Office Files. Arranged by staff position/function, they also include POW/MIA material:

1. National Security Adviser (750 ft.) is closed pending processing, but electrostatic copies of the “Vertical File: POW/MIA PROJECT, 1977–81” (about 400 pp.), are available. They consist of selected copies of unclassified and declassified material opened for research. Newly opened National Security Adviser Files: Brzezinski Subject File. one file entitled “Missing in Action in Asia (MIA): 1/77–9/80.”
2. Counsel’s Office: papers, 1977, contain, in the “Robert Lipshutz series,” 24 pages of memos and reports concerning status reviews of service personnel unaccounted for in Southeast Asia. These are in the file “Missing in Action.” There is a container list for the records.
3. Presidential Speechwriters Office: “Chron File series, papers,” 1977, contains a 5-page press release of remarks by President Carter and a press conference of Senator Mike Mansfield and Leonard Woodcock, chairman of the President’s Commission on MIAs. It is located in file “3/23/77—Remarks-MIAs.”
4. Assistant for Public Liaison: “Papers, 1977—Margaret Costanza series” contains a 5-page file, “Military Missing in Action,” consisting of memorandums about demonstrations outside the White House (April 19 and May 22, 1977) protesting Carter administration response to the POW/MIA issue.
5. Congressional Liaison Office: Frank Moore Subject Files. One file titled “ MIA’s, n.d.”
6. Domestic Policy Staff Office: Florence Prioleau’s Subject Files. One file titled “MIA’s”
7. Special Assistant to the President for Information Management: Richard Harden’s Subject Files. One file titled “Missing in Action Commission.”
8. Cabinet Secretary Files: Jack Watson Subject Files. One file titled “POW (Prisoners of War).”
9. White House Staff Photographers Collection. A roll of photographs titled: “Vietnam MIA Commission Meeting—Cabinet Room, 03/11/1977.”
10. Donated Material—John Gunter Dean Collection. One file titled “France, L’Humanite to Channel Mail to and from US Prisoners of War (POWs) in Hanoi.”

RONALD REAGAN LIBRARY

IV.70 The White House Office of Records Management subject file, 1981–89 (2,449 ft.), contains about 4,050 pages of correspondence and memorandums concerning American POWs/MIAs:

1. **FE Federal Government** (about 50 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning a proclamation or Executive order permitting the POW/MIA flag to be flown over Federal buildings and the White House; requests for messages for POW/MIA events; and FOIA requests for documents relating to POW/MIA issues. Closed pending processing.
2. **FG001-02 Federal Government—Organizations** (8 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning a meeting between the President and Gen. John W. Vessey concerning POW/MIA issues (Boxes 80, 82). Portions closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.
3. **FG006 Executive Office of the President** (about 150 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning White House and NSC staff participation in POW/MIA briefings, meetings and events, the handling of petitions, and creation of a special assistant to the President for POW/MIA affairs. Closed pending processing.
4. **FG011 Department of State** (4 pp.)—correspondence concerning the handling of POW matters by the State Department rather than the Defense Department (Box 10). Portions closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.
5. **FG036-18 Veterans Affairs: Senate Committee** (27 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning the appearance of Richard Childress before the committee. Open for research.
6. **FG276 Veterans Administration** (10 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning POW/MIA-related issues within the Veterans Administration. Closed pending processing.
7. **FG999 Federal Agencies, Proposed** (about 6 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning the creation of a Presidential commission to investigate the POW/MIA issue. Open for research.

8. **FI010-02 Income Tax** (about 15 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning tax issues related to the missing-in-action or killed-in-action status of members of the Armed Forces. Closed pending processing.
9. **F0003-02 Mutual Security** (8 pp.)—correspondence opposing aid to Vietnam and Laos until American POWs and MIAs are accounted for. Closed pending processing.
10. **GI002 Gifts to the President** (about 50 pp.)—correspondence concerning gifts given to the President by POW/MIA groups. Closed pending processing.
11. **HO Holidays** (about 300 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning POW/MIA Recognition Day, Christmas cards sent to POW/MIA families, and a special Christmas tree or ornament for POWs/MIAs. Closed pending processing.
12. **HU021 Civil Disturbances—Riots** (18 pp.)—correspondence requesting President Reagan's support and a message for a POW/MIA rally in Washington, DC. Closed pending processing.
13. **IV Invitations** (about 100 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning requests inviting President Reagan to speak at dinners or events sponsored by POW/MIA groups. Closed pending processing.
14. **JL002 Judicial-Civil Matters** (3 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning the POW rescue mission by Bo Gritz. Closed pending processing.
15. **MA Medals—Awards** (about 10 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning the awarding of the POW medal to ex-POWs. Closed pending processing.
16. **ME Messages** (about 350 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning Presidential messages to be presented at POW/MIA events, to family members of POWs/MIAs, and to former POWs. Closed pending processing.
17. **ND National Security—Defense** (about 1,600 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning POWs/MIAs still in Vietnam and administration action on the POW/MIA issue. Closed pending processing.

18. **PA002 Memorials—Monuments** (43 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning memorials to POWs/MIAs of former wars and the flying of the POW/MIA flag over the Vietnam memorial. Portions closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.
19. **PO Postal Service** (10 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning a commemorative POW/MIA stamp. Closed pending processing.
20. **PR Public Relations** (about 300 pp.)—correspondence concerning letters of support for administration policies regarding requests by families of POWs/MIAs for appointments with the President; requests for interviews, petitions, resolutions, and Presidential statements regarding the POW/MIA issue. Portions closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.
21. **SO Social Affairs** (about 20 pp.)—correspondence concerning White House events for former POWs. Closed pending processing.
22. **SP Speeches** (about 240 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning Presidential speeches on POWs/MIAs, including the July 19, 1986, Presidential radio address on POWs/MIAs and the Presidential speech before the annual meeting of the National League of Families on July 29, 1988. Closed pending processing.
23. **TR001 Trips—District of Columbia Metropolitan Area** (10 pp.)—correspondence, memorandums, and a schedule proposal concerning President Reagan's speech before the National League of Families, July 29, 1988. Closed pending processing.
24. **VA Veterans Affairs** (about 100 pp.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning requests for assistance in obtaining veteran's benefits for former POWs, their families or the families of MIAs. Closed pending processing.

IV.71 The **alphabetical (name) file, 1981–89** (2,386 ft.), of the White House Office of Records Management contains about 300 pages of correspondence from the National League of Families, the POW/MIA Recognition Day committee, other POW/MIA groups, and the general public concern-

ing POW/MIA events, requests for information and comments on administration actions and policy regarding possible POWs in Vietnam, identification of Vietnam MIA remains, the commissioning of a POW/MIA stamp, and Gino Casanova's hunger strike for POWs/MIAs. Closed pending processing.

IV.72 The "White House Staff Member and Office Files, 1981–89," contain about 18,300 pages of material related to POW/MIA concerns. The files in the collection are arranged alphabetically by surname and keyword in the titles of offices. The material is in the following files:

1. **Advance, Office of Presidential, 1981–89** (153 ft.)—memorandums, a schedule, and a list of National League board members relating to President Reagan's address to the National League of Families, July 29, 1988 (about 30 pp.). Closed pending processing.
2. **Baker, Howard H., Jr. [Chief of Staff to the President] 1985–88** (15 ft.)—correspondence and memorandums concerning Ross Perot's involvement with the POW/MIA issue (15 pp.). Closed pending processing.
3. **Ball, William L., III [Assistant to the President, Office of Legislative Affairs], 1981–88** (36 ft.)—memorandums and lists of attendees at the POW/MIA Recognition Day Ceremony, July 20, 1984, and the POW medal award ceremony, June 24, 1988 (about 50 pp.). Closed pending processing.
4. **Bell, Mariam [Associate Director for Religious Affairs, Office of Public Liaison], 1981–88** (51 ft.)— correspondence and memorandums concerning a briefing for American Ex-Prisoners of War, Inc. (about 15 pp.). Closed pending processing.
5. **Blackwell, Morton [Special Assistant to the President for Religion, Office of Public Liaison], 1981–85** (33 ft.)—correspondence, memorandums, petitions, and articles concerning administration policy, the POW/MIA Interagency Group, National POW/MIA Recognition Day, the National League of Families, the burial of a Vietnam unknown,

requests for meetings with the President or White House staff, requests for speakers at POW/MIA events, and letters to families of POWs/MIAs (about 200 pp.). Portions closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.

6. **Board, Elizabeth** [**Special Assistant to the President, Office of Media and Broadcast Relations, and Director of the Television Office**], 1981–89 (28 ft.)—lists of attendees for the meeting between President Reagan and women POWs from World War II and memorandums regarding a hunger strike by a Vietnam veteran to protest POW/MIA policy (4 pp.). Closed pending processing.
7. **Childress, Richard T.** [**Director, Asian Affairs Directorate, National Security Council; Director and Deputy Director, Political-Military Affairs Directorate, NSC; Director, East Asia and Pacific Affairs, Political Affairs Directorate, NSC**], 1981–88 (35 ft.)—correspondence, memorandums, agency cables, and reports related to administration policy regarding the POW/MIA issue, negotiations between U.S. officials and the government of Vietnam for the return of MIA remains, the identification of remains, relations with the National League of Families and Ann Mills Griffiths, and Gen. John W. Vessey's mission to Hanoi (about 15,000 pp.). Portions closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.
8. **Chumachenko, Katherine** [**Associate Director for Ethnic Americans, Eastern Europe, Office of Public Liaison**], 1985–88 (15 ft.)—a letter to Gino Casanova, a Vietnam veteran on a hunger strike and a fact sheet on reports of POWs/MIAs in Laos (6 pp.). Closed pending processing.
9. **Correspondence, Office of White House: proclamations, 1981–89** (7 ft.). In each year of his administration President Reagan issued a proclamation declaring a National POW/MIA Recognition Day. The Office of White House Correspondence made reproductions of these proclamations available to the public upon request (8 pp).
10. **Cribb, T. Kenneth, Jr.** [**Assistant to the President, Office of Domestic Affairs; Assistant Counsellor to the President, Office of Counsellor to the President**], 1981–88 (26 ft.)—constituent correspondence regard-

- ing administration action on the POW/MIA issue (4 pp.). Closed pending processing.
11. **Dawson, Rhett B. [Assistant to the President, Operations], 1984–88** (9 ft.)—correspondence regarding administration handling of the POW/MIA issue and the appointment of John Leboutillier to a position dealing with the POW/MIA issue, Gen. John W. Vessey’s trip to Hanoi, and a public opinion survey regarding POWs/MIAs (about 60 pp.). Closed pending processing.
 12. **Degraffenreid, Kenneth E. [Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director, Intelligence Directorate, NSC], 1981–87** (54 ft.)—memorandums and minutes of Senior Interagency Group meetings formulating National Intelligence Topics, including POWs/MIAs (about 10 pp.). Closed pending processing.
 13. **Department of State, U.S.: current policy statements, 1981–89** (48 ft.), are published by the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, and consist of principal foreign policy messages, addresses, statements, and interviews by the President, Vice President, and the Department of State. Included is a speech by Secretary George Shultz to the National League of Families, July 18, 1987, regarding the POW/MIA issue (2 pp.).
 14. **Dewhirst, Mary [Associate Director and Executive Assistant to the Director, Office of Public Liaison], 1982–89** (16 ft.)—a press release for the ceremony honoring former POWs on June 24, 1988 (3 pp.). Closed pending processing.
 15. **Dolan, Anthony “Tony” R. [Deputy Assistant to the President; Director and Chief Speechwriter, Office of Speechwriting], 1981–86** (53 ft.)—memorandums, newspaper clippings, and draft speeches for President Reagan’s address to the National League of Families, January 28, 1983, and President Reagan’s radio address on POWs/MIAs, July 19, 1986 (about 70 pp.). Open for research.
 16. **Dole, Elizabeth [Assistant to the President, Office of Public Liaison], 1981–83** (68 ft.)—memorandums, lists of attendees, and schedules for the National POW/MIA Recognition Day proclamation signing ceremony, June 12, 1981 (15 pp.). Closed pending processing.

17. **Dorminey, Blair** [Director, Policy Development Office, NSC], 1981–89 (1 ft.)—handwritten notes describing how previous administrations dealt with the POW/MIA issue; memorandums, newspaper articles, and news reports regarding fund raising by POW/MIA groups; meetings between U.S. officials and the Vietnamese government, and a copy of a Heritage Foundation report on United States-Vietnam relations (about 70 pp.). Closed pending processing.
18. **Executive Secretariat, National Security Council: records, 1981–89** (229 ft.)—memorandums, correspondence, and talking points relating to administration policy regarding negotiations with Vietnam and Laos, U.S. missions to Vietnam and Laos, identification of remains, the Vietnam unknown soldier, the POW/MIA Interagency Group, private citizen and congressional missions to Vietnam, Robert Garwood, Ross Perot's involvement with the POW/MIA issue, Bo Gritz, and the National League of Families (about 300 pp.). Portions closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.
19. **Fortier, Alison B.** [Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director National Security Council Legislative Affairs Directorate], 1987–88 (30ft.)—correspondence and memorandums regarding John LeBoutillier's appointment as Special Assistant to the President for POW/MIA Affairs, memorandums regarding Bo Gritz, congressional correspondence and memorandums concerning negotiations with Hanoi and the status of POWs/MIAs, memorandums regarding National Former POW Recognition Day, and Department of Defense congressional testimony regarding H.R. 2260 concerning the declassification of all records pertaining to live sighting reports of Americans in Southeast Asia. (109 pp). Portions closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.
20. **Green, Max** [Associate Director, Defense and Foreign Policy and the Jewish Community, Office of Public Liaison], 1984–88 (18 ft.)—correspondence, memorandums, talking points, draft speeches, schedules, and a newspaper clipping concerning the POW medal award ceremony, June 24, 1988 (about 50 pp.). Closed pending processing.

21. Hodges, Gahl [Social Secretary, Office of Social Affairs], 1983–84 (21 ft.)—memorandums, correspondence, schedules, list of attendees, draft speeches, programs, and a press release relating to POW/MIA National Recognition Day, July 20, 1984 (about 60 pp.). Closed pending processing.
22. Hooley, James L. [Special Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance], 1984–85 (9 ft.)—memorandums, schedules, draft remarks relating to POW/MIA Recognition Day, July 20, 1984 (20 pp.). Closed pending processing.
23. Kelly, James A. [Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director, Asian Affairs Directorate, NSC], 1986–88 (11 ft.)—cables, memorandums and correspondence relating to the identification of remains, U.S. government negotiations with Laos and Vietnam, Ross Perot's involvement with the POW/MIA issue, and Gen. John W. Vessey's mission to Hanoi (about 260 pp.). Closed pending processing.
24. Kimmitt, Robert M. [Deputy Assistant to the President and NSC Executive Secretary; General Counsel and Director for Security Assistance and Legal Affairs, NSC Office of the Legal Adviser], 1981–85 (49 ft.)—cables, correspondence, memorandums, news articles, newsletters, news transcripts, copies of the *Congressional Record* relating to the administration policy regarding the POW/MIA issue and negotiations with Vietnam and Laos, minutes of the POW/MIA Interagency Group, the Joint Casualty Resolution Center (JCRC) and the location of MIA remains, reports of possible POWs in Vietnam and Laos, U.S. government meetings with Vietnamese officials, National League of Families events, and POW/MIA Recognition Day events. Also includes memorandums from March 1970 (about 340 pp.). Portions closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.
25. Kojelis, Linas J. [Special Assistant to the President for Defense and Foreign Policy, Office of Public Liaison], 1981–87 (35 ft.)—memorandums, correspondence, and schedule proposal for possible meeting with leadership of the Massachusetts Elks Association to discuss their POW/MIA program (about 50 pp.). Closed pending processing.
26. Kruke, Kevin [Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director, Office of Public Liaison], 1988 (5 ft.)—correspondence and newspaper

- clippings concerning the New England District of Key Club's POW/MIA campaign (20 pp.). Closed pending processing.
27. **Lehman, Christopher** [Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director National Security Council Legislative Affairs Directorate], 1983–85 (18 ft.)—news articles regarding Robert Garwood and a press release from the House Task Force on American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia (12 pp.). Open for research.
 28. **McGrath, C. Dean** [Associate Counsel to the President, Office of the Counsel to the President], 1986–88 (53 ft.)—a copy of the case of *United States v. Gritz* (11 pp.). Closed pending processing.
 29. **Meese, Edwin, III** [Counsellor to President Reagan], 1981–85 (273 ft.)—memorandums relating to a meeting with Congressmen John Leboutillier and Bill Hendon regarding their visit to Laos (15 pp.). Closed pending processing.
 30. **Oldman, Jennifer** [Staff Assistant, Office of Presidential Advance], 1982–84 (20 ft.)—memorandums and schedules relating to President Reagan's speech before the National League of Families, January 28, 1983 (10 pp.). Closed pending processing.
 31. **Poindexter, John** [National Security Advisor to the President], 1985–86 (41 pp.)—memorandum and a booklet relating to the POW/MIA issue. Closed pending processing.
 32. **Parvin, C. Landon** [Speechwriter, Office of Speechwriting], 1981–83 (6 ft.)—speech drafts for President Reagan's taping for the Ex-POW reunion, August 15, 1981 (5 pp.). Open for research.
 33. **Press Secretary, White House, Office of the: press releases, press boards, and press briefings, 1981–89** (78 ft.). These files contain scattered (Boxes 10, 48, 90, 152, 170, 172) remarks, addresses, briefings, Executive orders, proclamations, and statements released to the press by the White House Office of the Press Secretary. Includes files concerning President Reagan's remarks at POW/MIA Recognition Day events, addresses before the National League of Families and the former POW award ceremony. Also includes a press briefing by Gen. John W. Vessey on his mission to Hanoi (20 pp.).

34. **President, Office of the: Presidential briefing papers, 1981–89** (44 ft.)—memorandums, speech drafts, schedules, talking points, and worksheets concerning the following events: a POW/MIA Recognition Day signing ceremony, June 12, 1981; President Reagan’s addresses to the National League of Families, January 28, 1983, and July 29, 1988; a National POW/MIA Recognition Day ceremony, July 20, 1984; a meeting with Congressmen Bill Hendon and Robert Smith regarding POWs/MIAs, January 9, 1986; a meeting with U.S. delegation to Hanoi, January 16, 1986; a meeting with administration officials regarding POWs/MIAs, August 10, 1987; and the presentation ceremony for the POW medal to former POWs, June 24, 1988 (about 50 pp.). Closed pending processing.
35. **Range, Rebecca [Deputy Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Public Liaison], 1987–89** (23 ft.)—memorandums and press releases relating to President Reagan’s address to the National League of Families, July 29, 1988 (8 pp.). Closed pending processing.
36. **Richter, Betty [Executive Assistant, Office of Presidential Advance], 1981–83** (15 ft.)—a schedule for the National POW/MIA Recognition Day reception, June 12, 1981 (6 pp.). Closed pending processing.
37. **Royal, Debra Kopko [Staff Assistant, House, Office of Legislative Affairs], 1983–88** (44 ft.)—a 1-page list of members of the House POW/MIA Task Force. Closed pending processing.
38. **Sable, Ronald K. [Special Assistant to the President for the National Security Council Legislative Affairs Directorate and Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director of the Office of Legislative Affairs], 1984–87** (38 ft.)—congressional correspondence and meetings regarding negotiations with Vietnam, the status of POWs/MIAs and the delegation to Hanoi, memorandums and schedule proposals regarding POW/MIA Recognition Day, and congressional bills and resolutions to establish a commission regarding the status of POWs and MIAs (253 pp.) Portions closed according to applicable FOIA restrictions.
39. **Social Affairs, White House Office of, 1981–89** (51 ft.)—correspondence and lists of attendees relating to the National POW/MIA Recognition Day reception, July 20, 1984 (about 800 pp.). Closed pending processing.

40. **Speechwriting, White House Office of: Research Office records, 1981–89** (209 ft.)—memorandums, draft talking points and speeches, press releases, and newspaper clippings relating to the POW/MIA Recognition Day proclamation signing ceremony, June 12, 1981, and President Reagan’s address before the National League of Families on January 28, 1983. Also includes copies of Nixon, Ford, and Carter speeches regarding POWs/MIAs and copies of President Reagan’s pre-Presidential speeches regarding POWs/MIAs (about 90 pp.). Closed pending processing.
41. **Speechwriting, White House Office of: speech drafts, 1981–89** (278 ft.)—draft speeches and press releases relating to President Reagan’s remarks at the POW/MIA Recognition Day proclamation signing ceremony, June 12, 1981, President Reagan’s taping for the reunion of Ex-POWs, August 5, 1981, President Reagan’s address before the National League of Families, January 28, 1983, President Reagan’s address for National POW-MIA Recognition Day, July 20, 1984, and President Reagan’s radio address on POWs/MIAs, July 19, 1986 (204 pp.) Open for research.
42. **Waller, David [Senior Associate Counsel to the President, Office of the Counsel to the President], 1981–86** (40 ft.)—memorandums and correspondence relating to the case “Mark Smith, et al. vs. Reagan, et al.” and a request for an investigation of Bo Gritz’s activities. “Mark Smith, et al. vs. Reagan, et al.” was a legal action to compel the Reagan administration to demand the release of all POWs held in Vietnam (16 pp.). Closed pending processing.
43. **Wilson, D. Edward, Jr. [Deputy Director and General Counsel, Office of Administration. Assistant Counsel, Office of the Counsel to the President.], 1981–84** (28 ft.)—memorandums, draft proclamation, and press release relating to the POW/MIA Recognition Day proclamation for 1982. Closed pending processing (about 15 pp.).

GEORGE BUSH LIBRARY

IV.73 None of the Bush administration files mentioned in this publication have been fully processed. They have been arranged, and some folder title

lists have been prepared. Materials from the Bush Vice Presidency became subject to FOIA requests in January 1994, and the Bush Presidential materials were eligible in January 1998.

Files from the Vice-Presidential Period

IV.74 The **Chief of Staff's Office files** contain about 10 pages of POW/MIA material in the files of Craig Fuller, Chief of Staff to the Vice President.

IV.75 The **Counsel's Office files** contain about 10 pages in the files of John P. Schmitz, Counsel to the Vice President.

IV.76 The **National Security Council files** contain about 500 pages in the "NSC Country Files: Vietnam" consisting of memorandums, briefing papers, and correspondence relating to Vietnam and various aspects of the POW/MIA issue.

IV.77 The **Vice-Presidential Alpha Files** may contain relevant material in the categories VET-VH and VID-VIE.

IV.78 The **White House Office of Records Management Vice-Presidential subject files** contain about 325 pages of POW/MIA material. The principal file in this series, MD 007-01 "National Defense: MIA-American" contains approximately 300 pages of relevant material. Additional file categories that may also contain relevant materials:

FG 999 Federal Agencies: Proposed

ND 016 National Defense: MIA/POW

VI 86 Invitations

VI 88 Invitations

VR 007 Engagements, Appointments

Files from the Presidential Period

IV.79 The **National Security Council files, 1989–93** (2,500 ft.), which are

arranged alphabetically by surname of staff members whose files are listed, contain about 4,800 pages of POW/MIA material:

1. **Carney, Timothy**—about 50 pages related to Asian Affairs.
2. **Craner, Lorne W.**—about 2,000 pages related to Asian Affairs.
3. **Hewett, Edward A., and R. Nicholas Burns**—10 pages related to Russian and Eurasian Affairs.
4. **Lampley, Virginia A.**—about 400 pages related to NSC Legislative Affairs.
5. **Patterson, Torkel L.**—10 pages related to Asian Affairs.
6. **Rostow, Nicholas C.**—about 2,000 pages related to his role as NSC Legal Advisor.
7. **Rademaker, Stephen G.**—about 400 pages related to his role as NSC Legal Advisor.

IV.80 The **Press Office files, 1989–93** (206 ft.), also arranged alphabetically by surname of the staff members whose files are listed, contain about 6,330 pages of POW/MIA material:

1. **Fitzwater, Marlin**—10 pages related to his role as Councilor to the President and Press Secretary in 1989–1993.
2. **Kransteiner, Walter H.**—about 100 pages related to his role as Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

IV.81 There are 91 case files in the **White House Alpha files, 1989–93** (2,000 ft.). Listed in “CTRAK” are those that relate to POWs/MIAs in addition to the file categories “Vietnam,” “Vietnam Veterans of America,” and “Veterans of Foreign Wars.”

IV.82 The **White House Counsel’s Office Files, 1989–93** (3,000 ft.), contain material about POW/MIA concerns in the following subfiles:

1. **Gray, C. Boyden**—about 20 pages related to his role as Counsel to the President.

2. **Paoletta, Mark R. A.**—about 6,000 pages related to his role as Assistant Counsel to the President.
3. **Schmitz, John P.**—about 200 pages related to his role as Deputy Counsel to the President.

IV.83 The White House Office of Records Management subject file, 1989–93 (1,500 ft.), contains about 3,500 pages of POW/MIA material. There are about 2,000 pages of documentation concerning MIAs in the file ND 007-01 “National Defense: MIA—American” and about 1,500 pages related to POWs/MIAs in the file ND 016 “National Defense: POW/MIA.” Additional information may possibly be located in the following categories:

- CO 084 Laos
- CO 165 Soviet Union-Russia
- CO 172 Vietnam
- FE 003 Executive Orders
- FE 010-01 Access to Records
- FG 001-06 Interviews
- FG 006-01 White House Staff
- FG 006-03 Chief of Staff
- FG 006-06 National Security Council
- FG 013 Department of Defense
- FG 013-02 Defense Intelligence
- FG 0 37 Select and Special Committees of the House and Senate
- FG 999 Proposed Agencies
- FO 002 Diplomatic Affairs
- FO 006-06 United States-Soviet Summit, 5/30–6/3/90
- FO 008-01 Administration Foreign Travel
- GI 002 Gifts to the President
- HO Holidays
- IT International Organizations
- IV 089 Invitations
- IV 090 Invitations

IV 091 Invitations
IV 092 Invitations
MA 034 Military Awards
ME 001 Messages
ME 002 Messages
PP 005-01 Personal—First Lady
PP010 Messages Received by the President
PP 012-06 Awards to the President
PR003 Support for the Administration
PR 010 Video Tape Recordings
PR012 Petitions, Open Letters, Resolutions
PR 012-01 Petitions from State Government
PR 012-02 Resolutions from Local Government
PR 013-05 Presidential Quotes
PR 013-12 Request for Sponsorship
PR 014 Opinion Polls
PR 015-01 Telecast
SP 230-90 State of the Union, 1990
SP 82 National League of Families of POWs, Marriott, D.C., 7/28/94
SP 972 National League of Families of POWs, Crystal City, VA, 7/24/92
TA Trade
TA 001 Embargoes
TR Trips
TR 001 D.C. Trips
TR 007-01 Japan, Tokyo, 2/23/89

WILLIAM J. CLINTON LIBRARY

IV.84 As of October 2007, the Clinton Library had not specifically identified any POW/MIA materials among its collections. Due to the large volume of materials at the Library, as well as the requirements of the Presidential Records Act and the Freedom of Information Act, there are still unprocessed collections. However, archivists process and make materials available on a continuing basis. The finding aids for these collections can be found on the Clinton Library web site.

PART V

The USS Pueblo Incident

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

V.1 The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library has produced its own publication, “A Guide to Historical Holdings in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library: Prisoners of War (POWs) and Personnel Missing in Action (MIAs),” compiled in November 1994. Its entries are repeated in this reference information paper in order to place them in context with material from other Presidential libraries.

V.2 The post-Presidential papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1961–69 (935 ft.), contains one file folder pertaining to the *Pueblo* incident. In the “Augusta-Walter Reed series,” file folder “Goodpaster 1968” (Box 1), is a 3-page memorandum of a telephone conversation between General Goodpaster and DDE about North Korea’s seizure of the *Pueblo* (still security-classified as of February 1997) plus a 5-page memorandum of a briefing by Goodpaster for DDE on Vietnam, the Tet Offensive, the USSR, and the *Pueblo* incident. One paragraph of that memorandum concerns *Pueblo*.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LIBRARY

V.3 The White House central files [WHCF]: subject file, 1963–69 (1,368 ft.), contains both documents and cross-references to other file categories. The finding aid, which contains descriptions of most categories in addition to the folder title list, and a file manual are available for researcher use in

the library's reading room. The following file categories contain references to the *Pueblo* incident:

EX & GEN JL 3/CO (Box 37, about 250 pp.)

EX & GEN ND 19/CO 151 (Boxes 205–213, about 6,350 pp.)

V.4 The “Office Files of White House Aides” consist of working files not sent, as was generally the practice, by the aides to the White House Central Files. References to the *Pueblo* incident may be found in the files of the following aides:

1. **Christian, George** [Administrative Assistant, Special Assistant, White House Press Secretary], 1966–68 (5 ft.)—the file “*Pueblo*” (Box 4, about 140 pp.) is available for research. The “*Pueblo* Miscellaneous File” (Box 12, about 90 pp.) is partially closed.
2. **McPherson, Harry C.** [Special Assistant and Legal Counsel], 1965–69 (25 ft.)—“Korea” (Box 10, about 40 pp.). Portions are closed according to security classifications.
3. **Panzer, Fred** [Staff Assistant], 1963–68 (250 ft.)—“*Pueblo*” (Box 406, about 100 pp.).

V.5 The “National Security File, 1963–69” (426 ft.) in the Presidential Papers of Lyndon B. Johnson contains material on the *Pueblo* incident in the following subfiles:

1. **Country file, Korea** (4 ft.)—Boxes 258–265 pertain to the *Pueblo* incident. Portions are unavailable due to processing and/or security classification.
2. **Intelligence file** (6 ft.)—“*Pueblo*, 1/68” in Box 11, portions closed.
3. **Files of Walt W. Rostow** [National Security Adviser], 1966–68 (7 ft.)—about 100 pages of material in “The President’s File for Korea/Vietnam (Briefings),” “Material re: Vietnam and *Pueblo*, 1-2/68,” “*Pueblo* and Vietnam,” and “Vance Report-Korea,” all in Box 10. Portions are closed due to security classification.

4. **Files of Bromley K. Smith** [Executive Secretary, NSC], 1968 (4 in.)—19 pages of material concerning “Meeting of *Pueblo* Group 1/24/68” and “Meeting on Korean Crisis 1/24/68,” both in Box 1. Portions are closed due to security classification.
5. **National Security Council histories** (21 ft.)—in “*Pueblo* Crisis, 1968,” about 3,200 pages consisting of documentary compilations prepared by NSC staff members. Portions are closed due to security classification.
6. **National Security Council meetings file, 1968** (8 in.)—19 pages of material regarding a meeting (January 24, 1968) concerning the *Pueblo* incident in Volume 4 at Tab 62: “Cyprus.” Portions are closed due to security classification.

V.6 The “Special Files, 1927–73” in the Presidential Papers of Lyndon B. Johnson, contain *Pueblo* references in the following subfiles:

1. **Cabinet papers** (9 ft.)—about 150 pages of material concerning a discussion of the *Pueblo* incident at the meeting of January 31, 1968 (Box 12). Portions are closed due to security classification.
2. **Cartoon collection** (3 ft.)—about 100 items in “Foreign Issues—U.N., Europe, *Pueblo* Incident, Latin America, Philippines” (Box 7).
3. **Diaries and appointment logs of Lyndon B. Johnson** (61 ft.)—about 150 pages in diary backup folders for 1/23/68, 1/25/68, and 2/3/68 (Boxes 88–89).
4. **Meeting notes file** (1 ft.)—63 pages of material for meetings concerning the *Pueblo* incident with the State Department (January 24, 1968) and congressional leaders (January 31, 1968). Portions are closed according to security classifications.
5. **Statements of Lyndon B. Johnson** (124 ft.)—includes “President’s Message to Officers and Men of the *Pueblo*, 12/24/68,” (Box 295, 1 p.).

V.7 The “Papers of Lyndon B. Johnson: Post-Presidential Papers,” contain some references to the *Pueblo* affair. In **subject files, 1969–73** (155 ft.), there

are about 10 pages of material in “International Affairs: Korea—*Pueblo* Incident” (Box 28). Unprocessed.

V.8 In “Personal Papers,” material on the *Pueblo* incident is found in the following groups:

1. The papers of Clark Clifford, 1968–69 (11 ft.)—about 200 pages of relevant material in “North Korea—USS *Pueblo* Incident,” (Box 17) and “*Pueblo*—3/1/68–1/20/69,” (Box 23). Portions are closed due to security classification.
2. Tom Johnson’s notes of meetings, 1966–68 (4 ft.)—about 175 pages in various folders in Boxes 2–4. Portions are closed due to security classification.

V.9 The LBJ Library oral history collection contains references to the *Pueblo* incident in the following interviews:

1. E. Ross Adair (30 pp.)
2. Samuel Adams (68 pp.)
3. George Ball (48 pp.)
4. George Christian (39 pp.)
5. Arthur Goldberg (36 pp.)
6. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach (24 pp.)
7. Charles Roberts (115 pp.)
8. Dean Rusk (69 pp.)
9. U.S. Grant Sharp (about 400 pp.)
10. Willard J. Smith (38 pp.)
11. Robert Taft, Jr. (15 pp.)
12. Paul Warnke (90 pp.)

V.10 Recordings and Transcripts of Telephone Conversations, White House series, contains several conversations pertaining to the USS *Pueblo*.

The 1968 conversations are currently unprocessed. For further information on this collection, see <http://www.lbjlib.utexas.edu/johnson/archives.hom/Dictabelt.hom/content.asp>

RICHARD NIXON LIBRARY

V.11 See paragraphs I.7–I.10 and IV.16 above for general and other information on the Nixon Presidential materials. The **White House central subject files, 1969–74** (706 ft.), contain information concerning the *Pueblo* incident in the category “Federal Government Organizations FG 6-6 National Security Council” (2 ft.). The papers consist of about 250 pages of memorandums, telegrams, reports, and correspondence containing scattered references to the *Pueblo* incident. They are closed pending processing and review of security-classified materials.

GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

V.12 The congressional papers of **Gerald R. Ford, 1948–73** (921 ft.), contain 6 pages of references to the *Pueblo* incident. Included are a press release (February 5, 1968), a Lincoln’s Day Dinner speech given in Goldsboro, NC (February 3, 1968), and a transcript of Representative Ford’s weekly radio report for February 9–11, 1968. Additional scattered references possibly may be found in correspondence from constituents commenting on the incident. These items are filed chronologically.

V.13 The papers of **Melvin R. Laird [U.S. Representative, 1953–68; Secretary of Defense, 1969–73; Counselor to President Nixon, 1973–74; senior counselor, Reader’s Digest, 1974–present], 1953–2004** (124 ft., plus 231 microfilm cartridges and reels), contain press accounts of the *Pueblo* incident from January 1968 (7 pages) and Secretary Laird’s July 1969 letter to L. Mendel Rivers, Chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, about the release of an Armed Services Subcommittee report on the *Pueblo* incident (11 pages).

INDEX

- 1st Armored Division, II.40
- 1st Army, II.24
- 1st Infantry Division, II.40
- 4th Armored Division, II.40.3
- 4th Infantry Division, II.40
- 5th Armored Division, II.34.4
- 7th Armored Division, II.40.4
- 8th Armored Division, II.40.5
- 9th Armored Division, II.26
- 9th Tactical Air Command, II.30
- 12th Army, II.37
- 17th Airborne Division, II.40.1
- 25th Infantry Division, II.40.6
- 27th Infantry Division, II.40.7
- 28th Infantry Division, II.21
- 29th Infantry Division, II.40.8
- 35th Infantry Division, II.40.9
- 42nd Infantry Division, II.40
- “60 Minutes,” IV.19
- 77th Infantry Division, II.40
- 78th Infantry Division, II.40
- 79th Infantry Division, II.40
- 83rd Infantry Division, II.40
- 86th Infantry Division, II.40
- 92nd Infantry Division, II.40
- 93rd Infantry Division, II.40
- 99th Infantry Division, II.40
- 101st Airborne Division, II.40.2
- 103rd Infantry Division, II.40
- 131st Field Artillery, Battalion II.34.1

- Ad Hoc Prisoners Information Support Committee (National Security Council), III.22.4
- Adair, E. Ross, V.9.1
- Adams, Samuel, V.9.2
- Advisory Committee on Prisoners of War (Defense Department), III.20, IV.15.3

- agricultural workers
 - World War II POWs, II.13
- Air Force, Department of the
 - shootdowns of U.S. aircraft, III.8.3
- Air Force, Vice Chief of Staff for Operations, III.18
- aircraft shootdowns, (Cold War)
 - crew status, III.30
 - detained, III.3.1, III.5.1
 - missing, III.8.1, III.8.2, III.12.3, III.24
 - Dulles papers, III.12.3
 - Eisenhower papers, III.7.2, III.8.1, III.8.2, III.8.3
 - Ford papers, III.30, IV.26
 - Herter papers, III.14
 - National Security Council records, III.7.5, III.23.1
 - State Department papers, III.3.1
 - White House files, III.5.1, III.24
- aircraft shootdowns (Vietnam War) I.3, IV.2.3
 - photographs, IV.12.1
- airmen, U.S.
 - Cold War shootdown, III.12.3
 - Vietnam War shootdown, I.3, IV.2.3
 - World War II, II.30
 - World War II POWs, II.17.3, II.34.5
 - victims of war crimes, II.1, II.40.6
- Allied-held POWs (World War II), II.18
 - photographs, II.42
 - treatment, II.36.4
- Allied POWs, II.36
 - escapes, II.36.2
 - liberation, II.31
 - repatriation, II.36.7
- Akashima Island, II.28
- American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, II.10.2

American Ex-Prisoners of War, Inc., IV.72.4

American Parcels for Prisoners of War Association, II.5.3

American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, House Task Force on, IV.72.27

American Prisoners of War Relatives Association, II.5.2, II.7

American Red Cross, II.2, II.6, II.7, II.29

Anderson, Robert, III.9

Arab refugees, III.26, IV.4

Argonaut Conference, II.35

Armed Services, House Committee on subcommittee report on *Pueblo* incident, V.13

Army Chief of Staff, II.31, II.32, III.11

Army Headquarters Europe, U.S., II.38–II.39

Army Historical Division, II.38

army personnel

- Soviet citizen repatriation, II.32
- World War II POWs, II.17.3, II.34.1, II.34.3

Army Services Forces, U.S., II.41

Army, U.S., *See also specific units or topics* unit records, II.40

artifacts, II.47, IV.22

Asian Affairs Directorate (National Security Council), IV.72.7, IV.72.23, IV.79.1–IV.79.2, IV.79.5

atrocities. *See* war crimes

audio tapes. *See* sound recordings

Aurand, Henry S., II.19

Baker, Howard H. Jr., IV.72.2

Ball, George, V.9.3

Ball, William L., IV.72.3

Baltic Sea

- shootdown of U.S. aircraft, 1950, III.8.3, III.32, IV.26

Barker, Ray, II.20

Baroody, William J., IV.32–IV.33

Bataan, II.3.1

Batchelor, Claude J., III.27

Bell, Mariam, IV.72.4

Berding, Andrew, III.17

biological warfare, III.22.1

Blackwell, Morton, IV.72.5

Board, Elizabeth, II.49.1, IV.72.6

Boykin, Frank, II.15.1, II.23

Bradley Commission, III.20

Bradley, Omar, II.15.2, III.20

“brainwashing.” *See* indoctrination of POWs

Briggs, Ellis O., III.25.1

British-held POWs (World War II) rations, II.15.3, II.15.5

British POWs (World War II), II.20, II.31

- China, Asian theaters, II.19.1
- “Godparent Project,” I.3, II.29

Brzezinski, Zbigniew, IV.69.1

Buchen, Philip W., IV.34

Bunka POW camp, Japan, II.34.1

Bunker, Ellsworth, IV.54.13

burial of Vietnam War unknown, IV.72.5, IV.72.18

Burns, R. Nicholas, IV.79.3

Bush, George

- Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.72.13

Bush Library

- Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.73–IV.83

C-130 aircraft shootdown, 1958, III.8.2, III.8.3

Cabinet meeting on *Pueblo* incident, V.6.1

Cabinet Secretary, IV.36

Cambodia

- Vietnam War POWs, IV.12.3

Canada

- Vietnam War POWs, IV.12.2

Canadian POWs (World War II), II.19.1

Carney, Timothy, IV.79.1

Carter, Jimmy

- Vietnam War MIA issues
- 1976 campaign, IV.66
- meetings with families, IV.56, IV.64
- photographs, IV.69.9
- speeches, IV.69.3, IV.72.40

Carter Library

- Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.68–IV.69
- World War II POWs, II.47

cartoons, IV.3, V.6.2

Cartwright, Anson H., II.45

Casanova, Gino, IV.71, IV.72.8

casualties

- income tax issues, MIAs, IV.70.8
- Vietnam War, IV.9.3–IV.9.4, IV.28.9
 - burial of unknown, IV.72.5, IV.72.18
 - MIAs reclassified as dead, IV.28.10, IV.47, IV.54, IV.68.1
- World War II, II.21
 - airmen, II.30
 - Army lists, II.40

“CBS Morning News,” IV.19

Central Intelligence Agency, III.4, III.24

Chayes, Abram, IV.5

Cheney, Richard B., IV.35

Childress, Richard T., IV.70.5, IV.72.7

China

- National Security Adviser reports, IV.54.1
- National Security Council records, III.22.1

China Theater, II.19

Chinese-held POWs

- Korean War, III.7.2, III.7.3, III.8.3, III.9
 - MIAs suspected as detained, III.8.1, III.8.2, III.8.3
 - mistreatment, III.15.3
 - post-armistice period, III.12.2, III.13, III.14, III.22.1, III.22.4
 - post-World War II, II.14, III.7.3
 - Vietnam War MIAs, IV.28.3, IV.28.11
 - World War II, II.19.1

Chinese POWs

- Korean War
 - Koje Island compound, III.11.2
 - repatriation, I.5, III.3.1, III.3.2, III.4.2, III.22.1
 - repatriation refusal, III.15, III.15.5
 - World War II, II.19.1

Christian, George, V.4.1, V.9.4

Christmas observations, IV.70.11

- White House party, IV.38, IV.65

Chumachenko, Katherine, IV.72.8

Churchill, Winston, II.4.4, II.15.3

Civil Service Commission, II.23

civilian internees

- effects of treatment, III.8.1
- Johnson Library, III.29, IV.10
- Korean War, III.13, III.22.1
- National Security Council records, III.22.4
- Vietnam War, IV.31.2, IV.54.9
- World War II, II.4
 - Army reports, II.39
 - diary, II.22
 - treatment, II.17.1
- civilians (World War II), II.38
 - intelligence interrogations, II.15.4, II.15.9, II.40.1, II.40.2
 - repatriation, II.32, II.36.1, II.36.6, II.36.8
- Clark Air Force Base, IV.19
- Clark, Mark W., III.7.1, III.10, III.25.2
- Clark, Ramsey, IV.42
- Classified Message Center (War Department), II.4.1, II.4.2, II.4.3, II.4.5
- Clemency and Parole Board for [Japanese] War Criminals, II.17.3, III.8.3
- Clifford, Clark, V.8.1
- Clinton Library**
 - records subject to FOIA, I.8
 - Vietnam War POW records, IV.84
- Clinton, William Jefferson
 - National Security Council Institutional records, IV.67
- code of conduct, I.4, III.20, III.23.2
- Cold War. *See also* aircraft shootdowns; *Pueblo* incident; reconnaissance operations.
 - Eisenhower diaries, III.7.2
 - National Security Council records, III.7.5
- Collins, J. Lawton, III.11
- Columbia University Forum, III.26, IV.4
- Combined Chiefs of Staff, II.35
- Communist countries. *See also* specific countries.
 - detained U.S. citizens, III.22.4
 - Indochina war POWs, IV.6
 - POW indoctrination, III.23.1, III.23.3
- Communist POWs (Korean War), II.32
- condolence letters, II.21, IV.17.2, IV.28.10, IV.68.1
- conduct of POWs
 - code development, I.4, III.20, III.23.2

- Dickenson court-martial, III.8.1
- radio broadcasts, III.18
- Congress, correspondence of Members of
 - Korean War, Cold War POWs/MIAs
 - Eisenhower White House, III.8.1
 - Johnson papers, III.27
 - Johnson White House, III.28.1
 - Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.8
 - Ford papers, IV.24
 - Ford White House, IV.28.2, IV.28.9, IV.52, IV.54.3
 - Johnson White House, IV.9.1
 - Nixon White House, IV.54.3
 - World War II POWs, II.13, II.15, II.23
 - Johnson papers, II.43–II.44, III.27
 - legislation, II.44, III.27
- Congress, U.S. *See also* Persons Missing in Southeast Asia, House Select Committee on.
 - Pueblo* incident, V.6.4, V.12, V.13
 - Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.25, IV.28.9, IV.72.34
 - committees, task force, IV.21, IV.54.9, IV.54.12, IV.70.5, IV.72.27, IV.72.37, IV.83
 - legislation, IV.25, IV.31, IV.43, IV.54.4, IV.72.19, IV.72.38
 - meetings, IV.54.4
 - missions to Laos, Vietnam, IV.72.18, IV.72.29
 - press conference, IV.69.3
 - World War II POW legislation, II.44, II.45
 - Congressional Record*, IV.6, IV.72.24
 - Congressional Liaison Office, White House, IV.69.5
 - Congressional Relations Office, White House, IV.39
 - Connor, James E., IV.36
 - Costanza, Margaret, IV.69.4
 - Cota, Norman D., II.21
 - Counsel to the President, records of
 - Pueblo* incident, V.4.2, V.13
 - Vietnam War POWs/MIAs
 - Bush, IV.75, IV.82.1–IV.82.3
 - Carter, IV.69
 - Ford, IV.34, IV.41–IV.42, IV.45, IV.47, IV.52, IV.57–IV.60
 - Nixon, V.13
 - Reagan, IV.72.28–IV.72.29, IV.72.42–IV.72.48
 - counterintelligence (World War II), II.40, II.40.1, II.40.2
 - courts-martial (Korean War), III.8.1
 - Craner, Lorne W., IV.79.2
 - Cribb, T. Kenneth Jr., IV.72.10
 - Dawson, Rhett B., IV.72.11
 - Dean, John Gunter, IV.69.10
 - Deane, John, II.4.4
 - death declarations, IV.28.10, IV.47, IV.68.1
 - deaths of POWs in captivity
 - Vietnam War, IV.9.4
 - World War II, II.11, II.34.2, II.34.3, II.40.6
 - defectors, III.22.5
 - Defense and Foreign Policy, White House assistants for, II.49.4, III.32.2, IV.72.19, IV.72.25
 - Defense Department, U.S.
 - Korean War
 - POWs, II.16, III.3, III.3.2, III.19
 - psychological warfare, III.4
 - POW advisory committee, IV.15.3
 - POW code of conduct, III.23.2
 - Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.17.1, IV.24, IV.25, IV.54.12, IV.70.4, IV.83
 - death presumption, IV.47, IV.59
 - congressional testimony, IV.72.19
 - POW/MIA organizations, IV.45, IV.53
 - Task Force, IV.46
 - Degraffenreid, Kenneth E., IV.72.12
 - demobilization (post-World War II), II.41
 - Democratic National Committee, IV.14
 - Democratic Party, IV.66
 - demonstrations and protests, IV.69.4, IV.70.12
 - hunger strike, IV.71, IV.72.6, IV.72.8
 - Dependency Board (War Department), II.10.1
 - Des Moines Register-Tribune* Collection (photographs), II.42
 - Denton, Philip, IV.54.2
 - Dewhirst, Mary, II.49.2, III.32.1, IV.72.14

diaries
 Eisenhower, III.7.2
 Haldeman, IV.16, IV.20
 Johnson, V.6.3
 World War II, II.24
 civilian internee, II.22
 POWs, II.22, II.24, II.34, II.34.1,
 II.34.2, II.47
 Dickenson, Edward S., III.8.1
 diet of POWs
 Korean War, III.7.1
 World War II, II.15.3, II.15.5, II.16
 displaced persons, II.31, II.32, II.38
 Dolan, Anthony “Tony” R., IV.72.15
 Dole, Elizabeth, IV.72.16
 Dolvin, Emily Gordy, II.47
 Domestic Affairs Office, White House,
 IV.72.10
 Domestic Council, IV.31, IV.37, IV.61
 Domestic Policy Staff Office, White
 House, IV.69.6
 donor restrictions, I.7
 Donovan, William, II.33
 Dorminey, Blair A., II.49.3, IV.72.17
 Downey, Mary III., 7.2
 Dulles, John Foster, III.7.3, III.12, III.13
 Dunlop, Robert H., II.5.5

 Early, Stephen, II.3.2
 East Asia and Pacific Affairs Directorate
 (National Security Council), IV.72.7
 Editorial and Speech Writing Staff, White
 House, IV.41, IV.63
 Eichmann, Adolf, III.26, IV.4
 Eisenhower, Dwight D.
 Cold War, III.7–III.8
 Korean POWs, III.7–III.8, III.13
 Vietnam War POWs, I.3, IV.2
 World War II POWs, II.15–II.18
Eisenhower Library
 Korean War, Cold War POWs/MIAs,
 III.6–III.25
 Pueblo incident, V.1–V.2
 Vietnam War POWs, IV.1–IV.3
 World War II POWs/MIAs, II.14–II.42
 Elks Association, IV.72.25
 Embassy of Korea, III.8.1

 enemy aliens, II.38
 enemy POWs, IV.12
 Erickson, Thurman C., II.22
 escapes of POWs (World War II), II.19.3,
 II.36.2
 espionage, III.22.5. *See also* reconnais-
 sance operations
 Ethnic Americans, Eastern Europe,
 Associate Director for (White House),
 IV.72.8
 European Theater of Operations, II.15.11,
 II.19, II.20, II.38
 exchange. *See* repatriation of POWs
 executions of POWs, II.9, II.40.6
 Executive orders, IV.70, IV.83
 Executive Secretariat (National Security
 Council), IV.72.18

 Falk, James H., IV.37
 Fall, Bernard, IV.6
 families of military personnel, III.8.2
 families of POWs/MIAs. *See also* National
 League of Families of American
 Prisoners and Missing in Southeast
 Asia.
 condolence letters, II.21, IV.17.2,
 IV.28.10, IV.68.1
 Korean War, II.17.2, III.8.1, III.8.2,
 III.8.4
 Presidential messages, III.31.2
 veterans benefits, IV.70.24
 Vietnam War, IV.7, IV.9.3
 audiovisual materials, IV.19
 Carter meetings, IV.56, IV.64
 Defense Department policies and
 materials, IV.45, IV.46, IV.53
 Ford meetings, correspondence,
 IV.28.9, IV.32, IV.54.3–IV.54.4
 legislation, IV.43
 Nixon correspondence, speeches,
 IV.17.2, IV.18
 Nixon meetings, IV.19
 pay, benefits, IV.32, IV.34
 Reagan meetings, correspondence,
 IV.70.11, IV.70.16, IV.70.20, IV.72.5
 White House Christmas party, IV.38,
 IV.65

- World War II, II.3, II.17.2, II.48.2
 - letters to the President, II.3.1–II.3.3
 - airmen, II.30
- Far East, Assistant Secretary of State for the, III.25.3
- Far East Command, III.18
- Federal Bureau of Investigation, III.23.3
- Fitzwater, Marlin, IV.80.1
- flags, U.S., II.47, IV.22.3. *See also*
 - POW/MIA flag
- Flemming, Arthur, II.23
- Flynn, John P., IV.15.1
- food supply
 - World War II Germany, II.15.7, II.31
- “forced repatriation,” I.5, III.3.1, III.4.2
- Ford, Betty, IV.38, IV.65
- Ford, Gerald R.
 - Cold War shutdown, III.30
 - POW/MIA task force, IV.36
 - Pueblo* incident, V.12
 - Vietnam War POW/MIA policies, IV.26, IV.40, IV.52, IV.53, IV.54, IV.56
 - 1976 campaign, IV.57, IV.66
 - constituent correspondence, IV.24
 - families, groups, IV.25, IV.32, IV.49, IV.51, IV.54.3, IV.54.8, IV.57
 - foreign travel, IV.28.3, IV.28.11
 - House committee, IV.39, IV.54.6, IV.54.9, IV.54.12
 - legislation, IV.31
 - meetings, IV.54.3
 - press release index, IV.30
 - search for MIAs, IV.54.4
 - speeches, IV.72.40
- Ford Library**
 - Cold War shutdown, III.30
 - Pueblo* incident, V.12, V.13
 - Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.23–IV.67
- foreign aid, IV.70.9
- Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, U.S., IV.28.6, IV.28.8
- foreign trade, IV.83
- forest industries
 - POW labor, II.23
- former POWs. *See* repatriated POWs
- Fortier, Alison B., IV.72.19
- Fox, William, II.34.4
- Freedom of Information Act, I.7, I.8, I.10
- French Indochina, II.1
- French Indochina war, IV.6
- French POWs (World War II), II.19.1, II.31
- Friedersdorf, Max L., IV.39
- Ft. Leavenworth, KS, II.11
- Fujita, Frank, II.34.1
- Fuller, Craig, IV.74
- G-2 reports, II.24, II.37, II.40.1–II.40.9
- G-3 reports, II.40.4, II.40.5
- Garwood, Robert, IV.72.18, IV.72.27
- General Government, Associate Director for (Domestic Council), IV.61
- Geneva Conference, 1955, III.13
- Geneva Convention on POWs, III.11.3, IV.14
- germ warfare. *See* biological warfare
- German civilians (World War II)
 - intelligence interrogations, II.15.4, II.15.9, II.40.1, II.40.2
 - repatriation, II.36.6
- German-held POWs (World War II)
 - British POWs, II.29
 - diaries, letters, II.21, II.34.4, II.34.5
 - liberation, II.31
 - repatriation, I.5
 - Soviet-occupied territory, II.4.4
 - treatment, II.40.1
- German military personnel (World War II)
 - demobilization, II.41
 - intelligence interrogations, II.27, II.40.1
- German POWs (World War II), II.15.1, II.15.10, II.15.11, II.18, II.20, II.27, II.31, II.36, II.38, II.40, II.40.5, II.41, II.43, III.16
 - executions, II.11
 - intelligence interrogations, reports, II.24, II.25, II.26, II.27, II.31, II.37, II.40.2–II.40.4, II.40.8, II.40.9
 - labor, II.13, II.23, II.41
 - officers, II.15.2
 - photographs, II.42
 - statistics, II.19.2
- Germany
 - food supply, II.15.7, II.31
 - postwar occupation, II.15.10

Gilman, Benjamin A., IV.39
 “Godparent Program,” I.3, II.29
 Goldberg, Arthur, V.9.5
 Goodpaster, Andrew, IV.2.1, IV.2.2, V.2
 Gordy, Tom, II.47
 Graham, Martin, IV.54.13
 Gray, C. Boyden, IV.82.1
 Great Britain. *See also* British-held POWs;
 British POWs.
 POW liberation agreement, II.35
 U.S. Ambassador to, II.8
 Green, Max, II.49.4, III.32.2, IV.72.20
 Griffiths, Ann Mills, IV.72.7
 Gritz, Bo, IV.70.14, IV.72.18, IV.72.19,
 IV.72.28, IV.72.42
 Guild, Eugene R., III.8.2

Hagerty, James C., III.13
 Haig, Alexander M., IV.40
 Haldeman, H.R., IV.16, IV.20
 Hamilton, William, IV.8
 Harden, Richard, IV.69.6
 Harriman, W. Averell, II.4.4
 Hartmann, Robert T., IV.41–IV.42, IV.63
 Hassett, William, II.3.2
 “Hate America” propaganda campaign,
 III.4.1
 Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe,
 II.38–II.39
 health of POWs (Korean War)
 diet, III.7.1
 medical care of repatriates, III.22.2
 sick and wounded, III.7.6
 health of POWs (World War II)
 diet, II.15.3, II.15.5, II.16
 Fujita weight chart, II.34.1
 hospitalized Germans, II.19.3
 repatriation of sick and wounded,
 II.36.6
 Hearst, William Randolph, III.8.3
 Hendon, Bill, IV.72.29, IV.72.34
 Hendrix, Mrs. C.A., II.5.1
 Henschel, Oscar, II.15.4
 Heritage Foundation, II.49.3, IV.72.17
 Herter, Christian A., III.7.3, III.14
 Hess, Rudolph, II.46
 Hewett, Edward A., IV.79.3

Historical Division (Army Headquarters,
 Europe), II.38
 Hodges, Courtney Hicks, II.24
 Hodges, Gahl, IV.72.21
 Hooley, James L., IV.72.22
Hoover Library
 World War II POWs, II.1–II.2
 Hopkins, Harry, II.6
 House of Representatives, U.S. *See*
 Congress, U.S.; Persons Missing in
 Southeast Asia, House Select
 Committee on.
 Human Resources, Special Assistant to
 the President for, IV.51, IV.53
 “Human Rights Project,” III.15.3, III.22.1
 Hungary
 aircraft shootdown, 1951, III.4.1
 hunger strikes, IV.71, IV.72.6, IV.72.8
 Hutchinson, Edward, IV.43

Idaho
 MIA issues, IV.37
 Indochina. *See also* Vietnam
 French war POWs, IV.6
 MIAs, IV.28.9
 presumed dead, IV.47, IV.28.10
 World War II war crimes, II.1
 indoctrination of POWs
 Korean War, III.15, III.15.1, III.21,
 III.22.1, III.22.2, III.23.1, III.23.3
 Vietnam War, IV.9.1
 intelligence activities. *See* interrogations;
 reconnaissance operations
 Intelligence Advisory Committee
 (National Security Council), III.22.4
 Intelligence Directorate (National
 Security Council), IV.72.12
 intelligence reports
 Korean War, III.17, III.22.1, III.22.2,
 III.22.3, III.23.1
 Pueblo incident, V.5.2
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.83
 World War II, II.15.11, II.24, II.25,
 II.31, II.37, II.40
 Intergovernmental Affairs, Associate
 Director for (Domestic Council),
 IV.37

- International Affairs, Special Assistant to the President for, III.15
- International Information Activities, President's Committee on, III.21
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East, II.1
- interrogations
of Germans
 military, civilian personnel, II.40.1, II.40.2
 POWs, II.15.4, II.15.9, II.25, II.26, II.27, II.36.5, II.40.2, II.40.3, II.40.4, II.40.7, II.40.8
of Japanese, II.28
- Ismay, Hastings, II.15.5
- Italian-held POWs (World War II), II.33
- Italian POWs (World War II), II.18, II.27, II.31, III.16
 intelligence interrogations, II.25
 U.S. farm labor, II.13
- Jackson, C.D., II.23, III.15
- Jackson Committee, III.21
- Jackson, Helen W., II.5.2
- Jackson, Robert H., II.12
- Japan
 Soviet espionage, III.22.5
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.83
- Japan-U.S. relations
 war crimes issues, II.17.3, III.8.3
- Japanese-held civilian internees, II.22
- Japanese-held POWs (World War II), II.3.1, II.9.3, II.9.4, II.10, II.10.1, II.10.2, II.34.2, II.34.3
 Army records, II.40
 diaries, II.20, II.34.1, II.47
 executions, II.40.6
 liberation, II.15.8, II.19.1
 war crimes, II.1, II.9.2, II.17.3
- Japanese military personnel (World War II)
 demobilization, II.41
- Japanese POWs (World War II), II.40.7, III.16
 interrogation, II.27, II.28
- Java, II.34.1
- Johns Hopkins University, II.18
- Johnson, Alex, III.17
- Johnson Library**
 Cold War detainees, III.28–III.29
 Korean POWs, III.27–III.28
 Pueblo incident, V.3–V.10
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.9–IV.15
 sound recordings of telephone conversations, IV.13
 World War II POWs, II.43–II.46
- Johnson, Lyndon B.
 Korean War POWs, III.27–III.28
 Pueblo incident, V.5, V.6, V.6.3, V.7
 message to crew, V.6.5
 recordings of White House conversations, V.10
 World War II POWs, II.43–II.46, III.27
- Johnson, Tom, V.8.2
- Joint Casualty Resolution Center, IV.72.24
- Joint Chiefs of Staff, II.27, III.7.1, III.16, IV.17.1
- Jones, Jerry H., IV.36, IV.44
- Judiciary Committee, House, IV.43
- Katyn Forest massacre, II.27
- Katzenbach, Nicholas deB., V.9.6
- Kay, Emmet, IV.25
- Kelly, James A., IV.72.23
- Kennedy, John F.
 Cold War aircraft shootdowns, III.12.3
- Kennedy Library**
 Eichmann article, III.26, IV.4
 Vietnam War POWs, IV.5–IV.8
- Kennedy, Robert F., IV.8
- Key Clubs, IV.72.26
- Kilberg, Barbara Greene, IV.45
- killed in action. *See* casualties
- Kimmitt, Robert M., IV.72.24
- Kissinger, Henry A., IV.21, IV.54, IV.54.1, IV.54.2
- Knowles, Christine, II.5.4
- Koje Island POW camp, III.11.2
- Kojelis, Linas J., IV.72.25
- Korea. *See also* North Korea
 Eisenhower papers, III.7.4, III.7.5
 National Security Council records, III.22, III.22.2, III.22.4, III.23.1
 POW riots, III.4.1
 POWs, III.1, III.5.3

Pueblo incident, V.1–V.13
 Korean Armistice Commission, II.32
 Korean War
 Eisenhower papers, III.7.4
 National Security Council records, III.23.1
 war crimes, III.5.2, III.22.1, III.27
 Korean War armistice
 Dulles papers, III.12
 Eisenhower papers, III.7.1, III.7.4, III.7.5, III.8.1
 Jackson papers, III.15.2
 Johnson papers, II.44
 National Security Council records, III.22.1, III.22.2, III.22.3, III.22.4, III.23.1
 oral history interviews, III.25.1, III.22.3
 POW issues, I.5, III.8, III.12.1
 Psychological Strategy Board, III.4.2
 State Department records, III.3.1, III.17
 Korean War MIAs, III.7.1, III.8.1, III.8.2, III.8.4, III.17, III.22.1
 Korean War POWs, II.32, III.1–III.32. *See also* repatriation of POWs (Korean War); treatment of POWs (Korean War).
 conduct issues, I.4, III.8.1, III.18, III.20, III.23.3
 issues, II.27, III.9
 lists, III.5.3, III.17
 oral history interviews, III.1
 Reagan administration recognition, III.31–III.32
 riots, III.4.1
 sick and wounded, III.7.6
 Kransteiner, Walter H., IV.80.2
 Kruke, Kevin, IV.72.26

 labor of POWs (World War II), II.36.3
 ETO work projects, II.19.3
 U.S.-held POWs, II.13, II.23, II.41
 Laird, Melvin, IV.33, IV.46, V.13
 Lampley, Virginia A., IV.79.4
 Laos
 postwar POWs/MIAs, IV.83
 missions, talks, IV.72.18, IV.72.23, IV.72.24, IV.72.29
 reports, IV.72.8
 U.S. aid, IV.70.9

 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.12.4, IV.54.4
 Larson, Gordon, IV.2.1, IV.2.3
 Lawson, Richard, IV.44
 Lazarus, Kenneth, IV.47
 Leboutillier, John, IV.72.11, IV.72.19, IV.72.29
 Lee, John C.H., II.15.6
 Legal Advisor (National Security Council), IV.79.6–IV.79.7
 legislation. *See* Congress, U.S.
 Legislative Affairs, Assistant Secretary of Defense for, III.19
 Legislative Affairs, Assistants to the President for, IV.49, IV.72.3, IV.72.37
 Legislative Affairs Directorate (National Security Council), IV.72.19, IV.72.27, IV.72.38
 Legislative Affairs Office (White House), IV.72.38
 Legislative Affairs section (National Security Council), IV.79.4
 Lehman, Christopher, IV.72.27
 Lehman, Wolfgang, J., IV.48
 Leonard, John W., II.26
 Leppert, Charles, IV.49
 liberation. *See* repatriation of POWs
Life Magazine, III.22.5
 Lilly, Edward, II.27, III.16
 Lipshutz, Robert, IV.69.2
 living conditions of POWs (World War II), II.22, II.34.2
 POW diary, II.34.1
 Lodge, Henry Cabot, III.15.3, III.22.1
 Loen, Vernon C., IV.49

 Management and Budget, Office of, IV.31
 Manila, Philippines, II.22
 Mankiewicz, Frank, IV.7
 Mansfield, Mike, IV.69.3
Mark Smith et al. v. Reagan et al., IV.72.42
 Marrs, Theodore C., IV.51, IV.52, IV.53
 Marsh, John O., IV.52
 Massachusetts Elks Association, IV.72.25
 McCall, Charles H., IV.50
 McCarthy, Joseph, III.8.1
 McCardle, Carl W., III.17

McCloskey, Pete, IV.39
 McGovern, George, IV.5, IV.7
 McGrath, C. Dean, IV.72.28
 McNance, Frank, II.23
 McPherson, Harry C., V.4.2
 medals. *See also* POW medal
 World War II, II.30
 Media and Broadcast Relations Office
 (White House), II.49.1, IV.72.6
 Mediterranean theater, II.31
 Meese, Edwin III, IV.72.29
 memorials, II.48.3, III.31.3, IV.70.18
 Merchant, Livingston, III.13
 Michigan
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.24, IV.43
 Middle East
 National Security Adviser reports,
 IV.54.1
 military dependents. *See* families of
 POWs/MIAs
 military personnel, II.5.5, IV.68
 military police, II.39
 Milnar, Anthony, II.34.2
 “Missing in Action Commission,” IV.69.6
 missing in action personnel. *See* Korean War
 MIAs; POW/MIA organizations; Vietnam
 War POWs/MIAs; World War II MIAs
 Missouri
 POW farm labor, II.13
 Mitler, Milton E., IV.52, IV.53
 Montgomery, G.V. “Sonny,” IV.39
 Moore, Frank, IV.69.5
 motion pictures, IV.19
 “My Day” (Eleanor Roosevelt), II.5.3

 National Day of Prayer for Americans
 Missing in Southeast Asia, IV.32
 National League of Families of American
 Prisoners and Missing in Southeast
 Asia.
 convention, IV.52, IV.83, IV.45
 Ford administration relations
 meetings, IV.25, IV.49, IV.51, IV.54.3,
 IV.54.12
 speeches, IV.27, IV.63
 White House correspondence, IV.26,
 IV.28.9, IV.29, IV.53
 Lawson meeting, IV.44
 Nixon administration relations
 meetings, IV.54.3
 speeches, IV.18
 Reagan administration relations
 NSC records, IV.72.18
 Shultz speech, IV.72.13
 speeches, IV.70.22, IV.70.23, IV.72.1,
 IV.72.15, IV.72.30, IV.72.33,
 IV.72.34, IV.72.35 IV.66.40,
 IV.72.41
 White House correspondence, IV.71,
 IV.72.5, IV.72.7, IV.66.24
 task force request, IV.36
 National MIA Awareness Day, IV.32
 National POW/MIA Recognition Day,
 IV.70.11, IV.71, IV.72.3, IV.72.5,
 IV.72.21, IV.66.22, IV.66.24, IV.72.19,
 IV.72.33, IV.72.36, IV.72.39, IV.72.43
 Reagan memorandums/proclamations,
 IV.72.9, IV.72.38
 signing ceremony, IV.72.16, IV.66.34,
 IV.66.40, IV.72.41
 National Security Adviser, IV.54, IV.72.31,
 V.5.3
 Ford administration, IV.54.1
 Carter administration, IV.69.1
 National Security Affairs, Assistant to the
 President for, III.23, IV.23, IV.54
 National Security Council
 Korean War, III.4, III.7.5
 POWs, III.22–III.23
 Pueblo incident, V.5.4–V.5.6, V.11
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.72.7,
 IV.72.12, IV.72.18, IV.72.23–IV.72.24,
 IV.76
 background, II.49.3, IV.72.17
 Bush administration, IV.79, IV.83
 Clinton administration, IV.67
 Ford administration, IV.54, IV.54.4–
 IV.54.7, IV.54.10, IV.67
 Nixon administration, IV.21
 Reagan administration, IV.70.3,
 IV.72.19, IV.72.27, IV.72.38
 World War II, II.27, III.16
 National Week of Concern for
 POW/MIA, IV.43

Naval Photographic Center, IV.16, IV.19
 Navy Department, U.S.
 shootdowns of U.S. aircraft, III.24
 war crimes press release, II.43
 Navy, U.S.
 shootdowns of U.S. aircraft, III.8.3,
 III.24, III.30, IV.26
 Nebraska
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.37
 Nessen, Ron, IV.55–IV.56
 New England District of Key Clubs,
 IV.72.26
 New Mexico
 World War II POWs, II.9.3
Nixon Library
 Pueblo incident, V.11
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.16–IV.22
 Nixon, Richard M.
 Vietnam War POWs, IV.7, IV.17.2
 administration materials, IV.46
 House committee, IV.54.6
 meetings (photographs), IV.19
 news conference, IV.19
 speeches, IV.72.40
 “No Greater Love” organization, IV.38,
 IV.65
 Normandy Base Section (ETO), II.19,
 II.19.2–II.19.3
 Norstad, Lauris, III.18
 North African theater, II.31
 North Carolina
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.37
 North Korea
 anti-American propaganda, III.4.1
 Pueblo incident, V.1–V.13
 North Korean-held POWs
 mistreatment, III.15.3
 radio broadcasts, III.18
 North Korean POWs, III.8.2, III.9
 intelligence information, III.18
 Koje Island compound, III.11.2
 repatriation, III.3.1, III.3.2, III.4.2
 repatriation refusal, I.5, III.15, III.15.5,
 III.22.1
 North Vietnam
 contacts with, IV.12.1
 peace negotiations with, IV.54.7
 North Vietnamese-held POWs, IV.2,
 IV.2.2, IV.22
 compliance issues, IV.54.4
 photographs, IV.12.1
 telegrams concerning, IV.12.1
 treatment, IV.42
 North Vietnamese POWs, IV.5
 nuclear weapons tests, III.26, IV.4
 Nuremberg trials, III.26, IV.4

 Office of Strategic Services (OSS), II.33
 Office of War Information (OWI), II.27,
 III.16
 Okinawa, II.28, II.40.7
 Oldman, Jennifer, IV.72.30
 Oliver, William P., II.34.2
 Operations Coordinating Board (National
 Security Council), III.15.1, III.22.1
 Operations Coordinating Board Working
 Group on POWs, III.22.1
 oral history interviews
 Korean War, III.1, III.25
 Pueblo incident, V.9.1–V.9.12
 Vietnam War POWs, IV.15, IV.46
 Orben, Robert, IV.63
 Osborn, David, II.28
 Ottinger, Richard L., IV.39

 Pan American Airways, II.22
 Panzer, Fred, V.4.3
 Paoletta, Mark R.A., IV.82.2
 Papen, Franz von, II.15.9
Parade magazine, IV.6
 Paris peace talks (Vietnam War), IV.54.7
 Parvin, C. Landon, IV.72.32
 Pate, Maurice, II.2
 Patterson, Torkel L., IV.79.5
 pay of POWs/MIAs
 claims, IV.34
 dependents’ benefits, IV.32, IV.41,
 IV.70.24
 tax legislation, IV.31.1, IV.31.3, IV.70.8
 People’s Republic of China. *See* China
 Perot, Ross, IV.72.2, IV.72.18, IV.72.23
 Persons Missing in Southeast Asia, House
 Select Committee on, IV.49, IV.54.9,
 IV.54.12

- creation, IV.28.5
- final report, IV.56, IV.28.5, IV.52
- Ford meeting, IV.39
- Philippines
 - civilian internees, II.22
 - Japanese-held POWs, II.3.1, II.10.1, II.10.2, II.34.2, II.34.3
- Phillips, Elizabeth II.29
- photographs
 - Vietnam War aircraft shootdowns, IV.12.1
 - Vietnam War MIAs
 - Carter, MIA Commission meeting, IV.69.9
 - Vietnam War POWs, IV.12.1
 - Nixon meetings, IV.19
 - World War II
 - POWs, II.42
 - Red Cross POW relief, II.2
 - war crimes, II.1
- Poindexter, John, IV.72.31
- Policy Development Office (National Security Council), II.49.3, IV.72.17
- political cartoons, IV.3, V.6.2
- Political-Military Affairs Directorate (National Security Council), IV.72.7
- Posey, Katherine, II.34.3
- postwar period (World War II)
 - demobilization, II.41
 - POWs in Soviet Union, China, II.14, III.7.3
- POW medal, II.48.1, III.31.1, IV.70.15
 - award ceremony, II.49.4, III.32.2, IV.72.3, IV.72.20, IV.72.34
- POW memorial, II.48.3, III.31.3, IV.70.18
- POW/MIA Affairs, Senate Select Committee on, IV.21
- POW/MIA Day. *See* National POW/MIA Recognition Day
- POW/MIA flag, II.48.3, III.31.3, IV.70.1, IV.70.18
- POW/MIA Interagency Group, IV.72.5, IV.72.18, IV.72.24
- POW/MIA organizations. *See also* National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia
 - events, II.48.2, III.31.2, IV.70.1, IV.70.3, IV.70.12, IV.70.13, IV.71
 - Reagan messages, IV.70.16
 - speaker requests, IV.72.5
 - White House Christmas party, IV.38, IV.65
 - fund-raising, II.49.3, IV.72.17
 - Presidential gifts, IV.70.10
 - White House liaison, IV.51, IV.52, IV.53
 - correspondence, III.8.2, IV.71, IV.72.4
- POW/MIA stamp, IV.70.19, IV.71
- POW/MIA Task Force, House, IV.72.27, IV.72.37
- President Ford Committee, IV.66
- Presidential Advance Office (White House), IV.72.1, IV.66.22, IV.66.30, IV.66.36
- Presidential election, 1972, IV.5, IV.7
- Presidential election, 1976, IV.57, IV.66
- Presidential gifts, IV.22, IV.70.10, IV.83
- Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, (1974) I.7
- Presidential Records Act (1978), I.8
- Presidential Speechwriters Office (White House), IV.69.3
- Presidential Task Force on POW/MIAs [proposed], IV.26, IV.28.7, IV.34, IV.35, IV.36, IV.44, IV.51, IV.52, IV.54.4, IV.56, IV.60, IV.61
- President's Commission on MIAs, IV.69.3
- President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions, III.20
- President's Committee on International Information Activities, III.21
- press coverage of POW/MIA issues (Vietnam War), IV.12.1, IV.14, IV.17.3, IV.33, IV.46, IV.55
 - audiovisual materials IV.19, V.13
- Press Secretary (White House), III.13, IV.55–IV.56, IV.64, IV.72.33, IV.80, V.4.1
- prison ships, II.34.2
- Prioleau, Florence, IV.69.6
- Prisoners Information Support Committee, Ad Hoc (National Security Council), III.22.4

prisoners of war. *See* specific topics,
 nationalities, or wars
 Prisoners of War, Advisory Committee on
 (Defense Department), III.20, IV.15.3
 privacy restrictions, I.9
 Privateer aircraft, III.8.3
 propaganda
 Korean War, III.4.1, III.22.2, III.23.3
 World War II, II.25, II.27
 protests. *See* demonstrations and protests
 Psychological Strategy Board, III.4,
 III.22.2, III.22.4, III.23.1
 psychological warfare. *See also* indoctrina-
 tion; propaganda.
 Korean War, III.21, III.22.1
 World War II, II.25, II.27, III.16
 Public Affairs, Assistant Secretary of State
 for, III.17
 Public Affairs Bureau (State Department),
 IV.72.13
 Public Liaison, Office of (White House)
 Korean War POWs, III.32.1–III.32.2
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.32,
 IV.69.4, IV.72.4–IV.72.5, IV.72.8,
 IV.72.14, IV.72.20, IV.72.25–IV.72.26,
 IV.66.35
 World War POWs, II.49.2, II.49.4
Pueblo incident, V.1–V.13

 Quesada, Elwood R., II.30
 Quinn, Michael Q., II.10.1

 Rademaker, Stephen G., IV.79.7
 Radford, Arthur W., III.7.2
 Radio Pyongyang broadcasts, III.18
 Range, Rebecca, IV.72.35
 Raoul-Duval, Michael, IV.57–IV.58
 Rastvorov, Yuri, III.22.5
 rations. *See* diet of POWs
 RB-47 aircraft shootdown, 1960, III.7.2,
 III.7.5, III.14
Reagan Library
 Korean War POWs, III.31–III.32
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs,
 IV.70–IV.72.43
 World War II POWs, II.48–II.49
 Reagan, Ronald
 1976 Presidential campaign, IV.66
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs
 meetings, speeches, IV.70.2, IV.70.13,
 IV.70.20, IV.70.22, IV.70.23,
 IV.72.1, IV.72.15, IV.72.30,
 IV.72.32, IV.72.33, IV.72.34,
 IV.72.35, IV.72.40–IV.72.41
 policy statements, IV.72.13
 Recognition Day memorandums/
 proclamations, IV.72.9, IV.72.38,
 IV.72.41
 World War II POWs, II.49.1, IV.72.6
 reconnaissance operations. *See also* air-
 craft shootdowns.
 Eisenhower papers, III.7
 National Security Council records,
 III.23, III.23.1
 White House staff secretary, III.24
 Red Cross, II.2, II.6, II.7, II.29
 refugees
 Arabs, III.26, IV.4
 World War II, II.4, II.4.1, II.4.3
 civilian repatriation, II.32, II.36.1,
 II.36.6, II.36.8
 displaced persons, II.31, II.32, II.38
 rehabilitation of POWs (World War II),
 II.36.7
 religious affairs assistants (White House),
 IV.72.4–IV.72.5
 remains recovery and identification
 (Vietnam War), IV.54.9– IV.54.10,
 IV.71, IV.72.7, IV.72.18, IV.72.23,
 IV.72.24
 burial of unknown, IV.72.5, IV.72.18
 repatriated POWs. *See also* POW medal
 FBI memos, III.23.3
 honor ceremony, 1988, IV.72.14
 hospital treatment, III.22.2
 legislation, IV.9.1
 Presidential messages, II.48.2, II.49.1,
 II.49.2, III.31.2, III.32.1, IV.70.16
 Psychological Strategy Board report,
 III.23.1
 reunions, IV.72.32, IV.72.41
 veterans benefits, IV.70.24
 Vietnam War
 Nixon correspondence, IV.17.2

- Vietnam War (continued)
 - oral history interviews, IV.15
 - Presidential messages, IV.72.32
 - White House visits, IV.19, IV.70.21
- repatriation of civilians (World War II), II.32, II.36.1, II.36.6, II.36.8
- repatriation of military forces (World War II), II.41
- repatriation of POWs (Korean War), II.8, II.32, III.4.3, III.27, III.28.2
 - armistice talks issue, III.2.1, III.4.2, III.4.3, III.10, III.12.1, III.15.2
- Chinese, North Korean POWs, III.3.2, III.22.1, III.22.2
- “forced repatriation,” I.5, III.3.1, III.4.2
- international agreement, III.17
- post-armistice nonrepatriation, III.8.3, III.12.2, III.13, III.14, III.22.1, III.22.4
- refused repatriation
 - Chinese, North Korean, I.5, III.15, III.15.5
 - U.S., III.8.1, III.15, III.19, III.22.2, III.28.1
- repatriation of POWs (Vietnam War), IV.24
 - civilians, IV.54.9
 - congressional resolution, IV.43
 - exchanges, IV.9.1, IV.12.1, IV.14
 - Korean War comparison, III.28.2
 - State Department, IV.54.13
 - U.S. withdrawal, IV.5
 - videotaped TV coverage, IV.19
 - White House communications, IV.54.6
 - White House meetings, IV.54.3
- repatriation of POWs (World War II)
 - “forced repatriation,” I.5
 - liberation
 - Allied agreements, II.35, II.36.8
 - military police role, II.39
 - Soviet-occupied territory, II.4.4
 - Roosevelt correspondence, II.3.3
 - sick and wounded, II.36.6
 - War Department messages, II.4.5
- Republican Party, IV.3, IV.62, IV.66
- Research, Editorial and Speechwriting Staff (White House), IV.50, IV.64, IV.72.40
- restrictions on access, I.7–I.10, I.13.6, IV.16, IV.73
- Richter, Betty, IV.72.36
- Risner, Robinson, IV.15.2
- Rivers, L. Mendel, V.13
- Roberts, Charles, V.9.7
- Robertson, Walter, III.25.3
- Roosevelt, Eleanor, II.5, II.5.3, II.5.4
- Roosevelt, Franklin D., II.3, II.4, II.4.4
- Roosevelt Library**
 - World War II POWs, II.3–II.8
- Rostow, Nicholas C., IV.79.6
- Rostow, Walt W., V.5.3
- Roth, Barry, IV.59
- Royal, Debra Kopko, IV.72.37
- Rumsfeld, Donald, IV.35
- Rusk, Dean, IV.8, V.9.8
- Russell, Richard, III.28.1
- Russian and Eurasian Affairs section (National Security Council), IV.79.3
- Russia. *See* Soviet Union
- Sable, Ronald K., IV.72.38
- San Diego Union*, IV.3
- Santo Tomas internment camp, Philippines, II.22
- Scheduling and Advance Office (White House), IV.44
- Schlingloff, Howard, II.34.3
- Schmitz, John P., IV.82.3
- Schmults, Edward C., IV.60
- Schwable, Frank, III.9
- Schwur, Frederick, III.23.3
- Scowcroft, Brent, IV.54, IV.54.2
- Scranton, William, IV.55
- Sea of Japan
 - aircraft shootdown, 1952, III.3.1
- Seaton, Fred A., III.19, IV.3
- security classifications, I.9, I.10
- Senate, U.S. *See* Congress, U.S.
- Senior Interagency Group, IV.72.12
- Services of Supply, U.S., II.19
- Sharp, U.S. Grant, V.9.9
- Shearer, Beth, II.34.4
- Shepard, Geoffrey C., IV.61
- Shultz, George, IV.72.13
- Smith, Bromley K., V.5.4

Smith Collection of World War II Documents, II.31

Smith, Robert, IV.72.34

Smith, Walter Bedell, II.31–II.32

Smith, Willard J., V.9.10

Social Affairs Office (White House), IV.72.21, IV.72.39

sound recordings
Haldeman cassettes, IV.20
Pueblo incident, V.10
Vietnam War POWs, IV.13, IV.19

South Korean-held POWs, III.7.1

South Vietnam
U.S. Minister to, IV.48
U.S. Ambassador to, IV.54.13

South Vietnamese POWs, IV.5

Southeast Asia
Cold War American detainees, III.29
World War II POWs, II.19.1
Vietnam War MIAs, IV.69.1
Vietnam War POWs/MIAs
live sighting reports of Americans, IV.72.19

Soviet-held POWs
Korean War, III.8.3, III.22.5
post-armistice period, III.13, III.22.4
World War II, III.7.3
Polish officers, II.27
postwar period, II II.16

Soviet POWs (World War II), II.27, II.31, III.16
repatriation, I.5

Soviet Union
Cold War aircraft shootdowns, III.3.1, III.7.5, III.8.2, III.8.3
National Security Council list, III.23.1
Korean War, III.22.5
Pueblo incident, V.6.4
Vietnam War, IV.2.2
POWs/MIAs, IV.28.11, IV.83
World War II
citizen repatriation, II.32
liberated POWs, II.4.4, II.35, II.36.8

speechwriting offices (White House), IV.41, IV.50, IV.63, IV.64, IV.69.3, IV.72.15, IV.72.32, IV.72.38, IV.72.40–IV.72.41

Stalin, Joseph, II.4.4

stamp, commemorative, IV.70.19, IV.71

State Department
Cold War aircraft shootdowns, III.8.3, III.12.3, III.14
Korean War
armistice talks, III.3.1, III.12, III.17
oral history interviews, III.25.1, III.25.3
POWs, III.3, III.3.1, III.8.3, III.12, III.13, III.17
psychological warfare, III.4
Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.70.4, IV.72.13
briefings, IV.19

Stavast, John E., IV.15, V.9

Stell, Robert, III.23.3

Strauhs, Joseph A., II.5.3

Stuart, R.D., II.15.7

Styer, W.D., II.15.8

Supreme Headquarters, Allied
Expeditionary Force, II.20, II.36–II.37
surveillance. *See* reconnaissance operations

Taft, Robert Jr., V.9.11

taxes, IV.31.1, IV.31.3, IV.70.8

Teeter, Robert M., IV.62

Television Office (White House), II.49.1, IV.72.6

Tet Offensive, IV.2.2, V.2

Theis, Paul, IV.63

Thompson, Malvina, II.5.1, II.5.2, II.5.5

“Today” show, IV.19

Tokyo, Japan
POW camp, II.34.1

Toland, John, III.1

Tomkins, William F., II.1

treaties and international POW agreements, II.6
1949 convention, III.11.3, IV.14
World War II liberation, II.35, II.36.8

treatment of POWs
French Indochina war, IV.6
international agreements, II.6, III.11.3, IV.14

treatment of POWs (Korean War), II.8
III.27

- treatment of POWs (Korean War), (continued)
 indoctrination, III.15, III.15.1, III.21,
 III.22.1, III.22.2, III.23.1
 mistreatment, III.15.3, III.22.2
treatment of POWs (Vietnam War), IV.5,
 IV.12.1, IV.42, IV.43, IV.54.7
treatment of POWs (World War II),
 II.3.1, II.15.11, II.31
 agreements, II.6
 diet, II.15.3, II.15.5, II.16
 effects, II.17.1, II.19.1, III.8.1
 German orders, II.40.1
 intelligence reports, II.15.10, II.40.1
 living conditions, II.22, II.34.1, II.34.2
 public reaction letters, II.3.1
 relief programs, II.2, II.3, II.29
 Roosevelt correspondence, II.3.3
 status, II.8
 war crimes, II.1, II.9, II.12, II.17.3,
 II.40.6
 War Department regulations, II.41
Truman, Harry S.
 Korean War POWs, III.2, III.3
 World War II POWs, II.10.1, II.10.2,
 II.12, II.13
Truman Library
 Korean War, Cold War POWs,
 III.1–III.5
 World War II POWs, II.9–II.13
Tully, Grace, II.3.2

U-2 incident, 1960, III.7.2, III.7.5, III.14,
 III.24
United Kingdom. *See* Great Britain
United Nations
 Korean War POWs, III.22.1, III.22.2
 Vietnam membership, IV.55
United Nations forces (Korean War), III.8,
 III.25.2
United States v. Gritz, IV.72.28
“unknown soldier” (Vietnam War),
 IV.72.5, IV.72.18
U.S.-held POWs (Korean War), III.7.1
 psychological warfare study committee,
 III.21
 repatriation refusals, III.22.2
U.S.-held POWs (World War II), II.7,
 II.15.1–II.15.3, II.27, II.38, II.41, II.43,
 III.16
 diet, II.16
 executions, II.11
 intelligence interrogations, II.24, II.25,
 II.27, II.28
 labor, II.13, II.23, II.41
USSR, III.7.5, IV.54.1. *See also* Soviet
 Union.

Valley Forge General Hospital, III.22.2
Van Wees, Rita, III.8.4
Vance, Cyrus, V.5.3
Vessey, John W., IV.70.2, IV.72.7, IV.72.11,
 IV.72.23, IV.72.33
Veterans Administration, IV.70.6
Veterans Affairs Committee, Senate,
 IV.70.5
veterans benefits, IV.70.24
Veterans of Foreign Wars, IV.81
veterans organizations
 Korean War POWs/MIA, III.8.1, III.8.2
Vice President’s Chief of Staff, IV.74
videotapes
 Vietnam War POWs, IV.19, IV.83
Vietnam
 POW/MIA issues, IV.27, IV.76
 compliance issues, IV.54.4
 congressional missions, IV.72.18
 meetings, talks, II.49.3, IV.54,
 IV.54.1, IV.72.17, IV.72.18,
 IV.72.23, IV.72.24, IV.72.34
 peace negotiations, IV.54.7
 reports, IV.54, IV.72.24
 speeches, IV.33
 U.S. aid, IV.54.2, IV.70.9
 U.S. minister’s correspondence and
 telegrams, IV.48
 U.S. relations normalization, IV.28.4,
 IV.50, IV.54.2–IV.54.3, IV.54.5,
 IV.54.9–IV.54.10
 U.S. remains recovery,
 IV.54.9–IV.54.10, IV.72.7
 Vessey mission, IV.70.2, IV.72.7,
 IV.72.11, IV.72.23, IV.72.33
Pueblo incident, V.2, V.5.3
U.N. membership, IV.55

Vietnam memorial, II.48.3, III.31.3,
 IV.70.18
 Vietnam Veterans of America, IV.81
 Vietnam War
 civilian internees, IV.31.2, IV.54.9
 POW issue in peace talks, IV.54.7
 Vietnam War POWs/MIAs, IV.1–IV.83
 civilian internees, IV.54.9
 mail to and from, IV.69.10
 oral history interviews, IV.15, IV.46
 pay and benefits, IV.32, IV.34, IV.41,
 IV.70.24
 taxes, IV.31.1, IV.31.3, IV.70.8
 photographs, IV.12.1, IV.19
 postwar issues, IV.17.2, IV.27
 administration policies, IV.70.3,
 IV.70.6, IV.71
 death presumption, IV.28.10, IV.47,
 IV.68.1
 delegations, missions, IV.54.12,
 IV.70.2, IV.70.14, IV.72.7,
 IV.72.11, IV.72.18, IV.72.23,
 IV.72.29, IV.72.33, IV.72.34,
 IV.72.38
 Ford foreign travel, IV.28.3, IV.28.11
 live sighting reports, IV.72.19
 National Security Adviser, IV.69.1
 negotiations with Hanoi, IV.72.19,
 IV.72.38
 photographs of Carter MIA
 Commission meeting, IV.69.9
 remains recovery, IV.54.9–IV.54.11,
 IV.71, IV.72.7, IV.72.18, IV.66.23,
 IV.66.24
 reports, IV.72.24
 U.S. foreign aid, IV.70.9
 U.S.-Vietnam relations, IV.28.4,
 IV.50, IV.54.2, IV.54.12
 sound recordings and transcripts of
 telephone conversations, IV.13
 treatment, IV.12.1, IV.42, IV.43
 indoctrination, IV.9.1
 voluntary nonrepatriates. *See* repatriation
 of POWs (Korean War), refused repa-
 triation
 Wainwright, Jonathan, M., II.9.4
 Waldron, Agnes M., IV.64
 Walinsky, Adam, IV.8
 Waller, David, IV.72.42
 Wang-Johnson talks, 1955, III.12.2
 War Claims Act, IV.28.8
 war crimes
 Korean War, III.4.2, III.22.1, III.27
 Vietnam War, IV.28.8
 World War II, II.10, II.20
 Eichmann article, III.26
 Japan, II.1, II.9.2, II.17.3, II.43,
 III.8.3
 War Department Dependency Board,
 II.10.1
 War Department, U.S.
 war crimes press release, II.43
 World War II POWs, II.4.1, II.4.2,
 II.4.3, II.4.5, II.11
 regulations, II.41
 War Manpower Commission, II.23
 War Prisoners Aid Committee, II.7
 Warnke, Paul, IV.15.3, V.9.12
 Watson, Edwin, II.3.2
 Watson, Jack, IV.69.8
 Weaver, John R., II.34.5
 Weidenfeld, Sheila R., IV.65
 Welch, Mrs. Stuart C., II.5.3
 White House Central Files
 Carter administration, IV.68–IV.69
 Eisenhower administration, II.17, III.8
 Ford administration, IV.28–IV.29
 Johnson administration, II.45–II.46,
 III.28–III.29, IV.9–IV.11, V.3
 Kennedy administration, III.26
 Nixon administration, IV.17–IV.18,
 V.11
 Truman administration, II.9–II.11, III.5
 White House
 advance offices, IV.44, IV.72.1, IV.72.22,
 IV.72.30, IV.72.36
 Chief of Staff, IV.20, IV.35, IV.72.2,
 IV.83
 Communications Agency, IV.19
 Congressional Liaison Office, IV.69.5
 Congressional Relations Office, IV.39
 Correspondence Office, IV.72.9
 Domestic Policy Staff Office, IV.69.6

Legal Staff, IV.34
 Media and Broadcast Relations Office,
 II.49.1, IV.72.6
 Office of Legislative Affairs, IV.72.38
 Office of Records Management, IV.68,
 IV.70, IV.71, IV.78, IV.83
 Office of Social Entertainments, II.7
 Operations Office, IV.40, IV.72.11
 Photo Office, IV.19
 Records Office, IV.31
 Staff Secretary, III.24, IV.36, IV.44
 Staff Office files
 Carter administration, IV.69
 Television Office, II.49.1, IV.72.6
 Whitman, Ann, II.14, III.7
 Wilson, Charles E. (Defense Secretary),
 II.16, III.7.1
 Wilson, D. Edward Jr., IV.72.43
 Winant, John G., II.8
 wives. *See* families of POWs/MIAs
 women POWs (World War II), II.49.1,
 IV.72.6
 Woodcock, Leonard, IV.69.3
 World War II
 OWI propaganda, II.27
 World War II MIAs, II.21, II.32
 airmen, II.30
 Army unit rosters, II.40
 Eisenhower administration
 correspondence, II.17.2
 Roosevelt administration
 correspondence, II.3.1–II.3.2
 World War II POWs, II.1–II.49. *See also*
 repatriation of POWs (World War II);
 treatment of POWs (World War II).
 diaries, II.22, II.24, II.34, II.47
 legislation, II.42, II.45, III.27
 letters from POWs, II.3.3
 postwar period, II.16, III.7.3
 Reagan administration recognition,
 II.48–II.49
 rehabilitation, II.36.7
 relief agencies, II.5.6
 status, II.8
 Roosevelt White House
 correspondence, II.3.3
 White House events, II.7
 women, II.49.1, IV.72.6

 Yalta Conference, II.35
 Yarrow, Bernard, II.33
 Yugoslavia, II.33
 Yugoslav POWs, II.31, II.33

 Zhukov, G.K., III.13

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4708

*(Printed and signed
hand)*

The Citadel,
Quebec,
August 24, 1943.

My dear Mrs. Cross,

#

xPP72

Mrs. Roosevelt and I have read your letter of August 10th and we want to assure you that the subject of American prisoners of war, their treatment and the distress and anxiety of their relatives, is among our many grave concerns. Having in mind the character of our enemies, it seems improbable that repeated declarations of that anxiety and concern would help the prisoners or improve their condition. The most effective steps at this time appear to be through the good offices of the Red Cross with the help of the benevolent neutrals.

x124

Every effort is being strained to end the war at the earliest possible date and one of the most urgent reasons for that haste is the desire to release our prisoners. I know that your sons understand how anxiously all our country look forward to the day of release.

x4675
xPP76677

At the White House we miss your son, William, and I am sure you must feel equal satisfaction for the fine work of your other sons and your daughter in the Service.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mrs. A. Barton Cross,
Lilac Hedges,
Katontown, N.J.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt responded to Mrs. A. Barton Cross on August 24, 1943, during the First Quebec Conference, about the plight of her youngest son Barton, a prisoner of war captured in the Philippines by the Japanese. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Papers as President; President's Official File 4708: Prisoners of War; Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library)