



SUMMARY: From October 1-29, 2004, Joint Commission Support Directorate (JCSD) representative (b)(6);(b)(3):10 USC § 130b traveled to Ukraine to interview former Soviet veterans of the Korean War and to discuss access to classified Korean and Vietnam War materials at the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense (MoD) archive. (b)(6) (b)(6) of the International Relations Committee, Organization of Veterans of Ukraine accompanied (b)(6) during his travel. In all, (b)(6) and (b)(6) (“the team”) conducted 21 interviews, several of which provided information that may relate to missing American servicemen. The Ukrainian MoD informed (b)(6) that it has completed a review of the archival material but has not yet approved JCSD’s access to the classified Korean- and Vietnam-war holdings. (b)(6);(b)(3):10 USC § 130b

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

1. From October 4-8, 2004, the team traveled to the Dnepropetrovsk region of Ukraine to locate and interview Soviet veterans of the Korean War. During this stage of the trip, the team included (b)(6) of the Institute for Defense Analysis, who accompanied the team as an observer to help identify methods and ways of improving JCSD’s interview program. While in the Dnepropetrovsk region, the team conducted the following interviews:

a. October 5, 2004, (b)(6) (DOB (b)(6)) (b)(6) served as a senior lieutenant and platoon commander in the 6th Battery, 666th Anti-aircraft Artillery Regiment (AAR), 92nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Division (AAD), while in the Korean Theater of War from June 12, 1951 to February 7, 1953. He provided the team with the name of his (b)(6) (b)(6) said that his battalion commander, Aleksey Vasilievich Kozlov (JCSD Note: Kozlov served as the commander of the 6th Battery), had lived in Dnepropetrovsk but had passed away some five years ago. (b)(6) said that he witnessed a night-fighter MiG-15 shoot down an American B-29 in the late summer, possibly early September, of 1952. His comrades later told him that three of the crew, including one black crewman, had managed to bail out of the B-29 and were taken prisoner by Chinese forces. While serving in the Korean Theater of War (b)(6) was wounded by shrapnel during an F-80 ground attack and spent several weeks in the hospital in Andun, China. He told the team that he had personally buried two of his subordinates, a (b)(6) and another private, at Port Arthur, China.

b. October 5, 2004, (b)(6) (b)(6) The list provided by the veterans’ organization listed (b)(6) as a Korean-War veteran; however, the team learned that he had actually served in North Vietnam, where he was a captain and served as an anti-aircraft artillery advisor in Hanoi and later in Haiphong from 1967-1968. He said that on two occasions he had contact with American prisoners of war (POWs). The first occasion was when he directly participated in the “selling” of an American through the Red Cross. According to (b)(6) the American POW had a rich mother who secured his release through back-door channels. (b)(6) was not able to provide

additional information on the relative or on the circumstances surrounding the transfer. The second event took place when he saw, from a considerable distance, a pilot he presumed to be an American eject from an F-4 Phantom aircraft. Vietnamese forces subsequently captured the pilot. The team decided it would be best for an analyst from JCSD's Vietnam War Working Group (VWWG) to conduct a follow-up interview with (b)(6), who said that he would gladly speak with VWWG analysts when they next travel to Dnepropetrovsk. This information has been passed to the VWWG for action.

- c. October 5, 2004, (b)(6)
(b)(6). As with (b)(6) also is a veteran of the war in Southeast Asia. He was a senior lieutenant and served as an instructor near Ha Dong, North Vietnam, instructing the Vietnamese forces about refueling rocket systems. (b)(6) claimed that in the early summer of 1967, he saw an American in North Vietnamese captivity. He spoke briefly with the American and learned that he was a fighter pilot of Spanish ancestry. The American knew a little Russian and told (b)(6) that he had been a pilot for five years. (b)(6) said the American was young, 26-28 years old, had dark hair, was 175-180 cm, and of average build. (b)(6) could not recall any other distinguishing features of the pilot and is unaware of the fate of the American. (b)(6) also said he would gladly meet with VWWG researchers when they return to Dnepropetrovsk. VWWG is planning to return to Ukraine in 2005 and will contact (b)(6).

2. On October 5, 2004, the team attempted unsuccessfully to conduct interviews with the following veterans living in the city of Dnepropetrovsk. The team learned that all of these veterans except for possibly one, (b)(6), served in North Vietnam and not in the Korean Theater of War.

- a. (b)(6)
(b)(6) According to (b)(6) wife, he was away visiting their granddaughter. She said that her husband has heart problems and preferred that the VWWG call in advance of any subsequent visit.
- b. (b)(6) His wife was at home and informed the team that her husband was at work. The team told her that researchers from the VWWG would likely be visiting in the near future and will call when they arrive in Dnepropetrovsk.
- c. (b)(6)
(b)(6) wife asked that the VWWG call prior to its visit as her husband still works and is only home in the evening.
- d. (b)(6)
JCSD's records show (b)(6) as living at (b)(6). When the team went to (b)(6) it found (b)(6) daughter, who informed them that (b)(6) was now living on Prospect Geroev. She said she would pass along our

information and implied that her father would be eager to meet with VWWG analysts when they return to Dnepropetrovsk.

- e. (b)(6)
(b)(6) was not home, but the team spoke with a neighbor and learned that he had served in North Vietnam and not in North Korea. The team left the neighbor its business card and asked that it to be given to (b)(6) when he returned. (b)(6) has not contacted JCSD to date and this lead has been passed to the VWWG for action.
- f. On Monday evening, the team contacted the daughter of (b)(6) (b)(6) his daughter, informed the team that her parents had moved to the country to live a quieter life now that he is retired. She provided her father's cell phone (b)(6) (b)(6) and said that the VWWG can arrange to meet with her father at her home when the VWWG arrives in Dnepropetrovsk.
- g. The team attempted to locate (b)(6) (b)(6) No one was home when the team arrived at the apartment, and they were unable to determine if (b)(6) served in North Vietnam or North Korea. However, based on the list provided, it is most likely that he served in North Vietnam. The phone number provided by the veterans' organization (b)(6) is incorrect. The VWWG will attempt to locate (b)(6) during a later visit to Dnepropetrovsk.

3. On October 6, 2004, the team traveled to the city of Zhevti Vodi in the Dnepropetrovsk region and conducted the following interviews:

- a. (b)(6)
(b)(6) was born in Kursk, Russia, in 1928 and was drafted into the Soviet Army in 1949. (b)(6) stated he served in the 2nd Independent Tank Division and arrived in North Korea in March 1950. He and other elements of his unit remained in North Korea until October 1951, transporting vehicles and equipment brought there from eastern sea ports and transporting them to Chinese and North Korean forces. (b)(6) was originally a driver in an artillery unit (Katyusha) stationed north of Pyongyang. He was promoted to sergeant and later again promoted to senior sergeant. (b)(6) said that he did not have contact with Americans while in the Korean Theater of War. (JCSD Note: None of what (b)(6) told the team has any basis in fact for the North Korean War era. The Soviets had no tank units stationed in the Korean Theater of War, and all war materials from the Soviet Union were shipped by rail through Manchuria.) It is possible that (b)(6) was stationed in Korea at the end of WWII or in the interwar years from 1945-48 doing as he reported.
- b. (b)(6)
(b)(6) was born on

(b)(6) in the village of Aleksandro-Marievka, Kirovskaya region, Ukraine, and was drafted into the Soviet Army in October 1950. (b)(6) was a private first class and served as an aircraft dispatcher at the 303rd Fighter Aviation Division (FAD) headquarters from 1951-1952. He was unable to provide any information concerning missing American servicemen. He said his immediate supervisor was (b)(6)

c. (b)(6) was born on (b)(6) in the village of Dobra, Cherkaskaya region, Ukraine. Korniychuk was a private and served as a rifleman in the 755th Independent Aviation Technical Battalion. Upon arrival in North Korea, he was immediately sent to a radar station near the 38th parallel, where he acted as a site guard for three months. The station was commanded by (b)(6) and had eleven enlisted soldiers assigned, including (b)(6). Chinese forces in the area provided logistical support for the site. (b)(6) was then reassigned to a permanent search group that was stationed at the airfield in Andun, China. He acted as a guard on trucks sent to recover weapons from downed Soviet MiG aircraft and to verify shoot down claims of Soviet pilots. (b)(6) said that he often saw Americans near two POW camps in North Korea but never had contact with them. He saw an American pilot eject on one occasion in the area of Singisyu, North Korea, in the spring of 1953. He was at a considerable distance from the American and was unable to provide a description. The American was captured by North Korean police upon landing and was blindfolded before being taken away in a car. (b)(6) was unsure of the exact type of aircraft the American was flying, only that it was some type of single-seat fighter. (b)(6) said that his search group rarely found wreckage and usually collected statements from North Korean officials as shoot down verification. He said that on rare occasions, they would collect wreckage, but only if it was near the road side and easily accessible, and it was never that of the aircraft they were sent to confirm. (b)(6) asked that the team to try and locate (b)(6) last known to be living in Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine. According to (b)(6) was a private and served with (b)(6) in the Korean Theater of War. JCSD has no information concerning (b)(6) and will try to learn of his service and whereabouts through the Ukrainian veterans' committee.

d. (b)(6) was born on (b)(6), in Krivoy Rog, Dnepropetrovsk region, and drafted into the Soviet Army in 1951. He was a private and served as a driver in the 505th AAR, 28th AAD, while in the Korean Theater of War. He did not remember the battery number in which he served, but he knew that it was *Podrazdeleniye* or sub-unit "N" and consisted of 85mm guns. His battery was stationed in North Korea near the rail bridge crossing the Yalu River. (b)(6) was unable to provide information concerning missing Americans.

4. While in Zhevti Vodi, the team learned of the death of Oleksey Vasilievich Kovpak, Dnepropetrovsk region, Zhevti Vodi, 8-ogo Bereznya Street 2, apartment 2, (Tel:

0525-65-67-55). JCSD does not know in what capacity Kovpak served while in the Korean Theater of War.

5. While in Zhevti Vodi, the team was unable to locate (b)(6) (b)(6) no phone. No one was home during the team's visit to Zhevti Vodi. JCSD does not know in what capacity (b)(6) served while in the Korean Theater of War.
6. On October 7, 2004, the team traveled to the town of Krivoy Rog with information on three veterans living in the town, but it was unable to conduct a single interview. However, after speaking with representatives of the Krivoy Rog veterans' council, JCSD is hoping to receive a substantial list of Soviet Korean and Vietnam War veterans living in this area in the near future. Krivoy Rog has a population of 760,000 people and is one of the elongated cities in Ukraine, stretching more than 50 kilometers from north to south. The team was in the northernmost region of the city, and two of the veterans on the list lived 43 kilometers to the south. The team decided that since a return visit to the city is likely, it would try to interview the one veteran, (b)(6) living in the north. Upon arrival at the address, the team learned that the apartment no longer existed as it had been turned into a store. The team was given the telephone number and name of the storeowner and managed to contact him on Saturday evening. The storeowner said that he had purchased the property more than five years ago and that the seller was a young man in his early thirties.
7. On October 12, 2004, the team traveled to the town of Vinnitsa and conducted interviews with the following Soviet veterans of the Korean War:
 - a. (b)(6) (b)(6) was born on (b)(6) in Pervomaysk, Nikolaev region, Ukraine, and drafted into the Soviet Army in May 1951. While in North Korea, he was a senior sergeant and (b)(6) (b)(6) said that on several occasions he saw American pilots ejecting from shot down aircraft but always from a great distance, and he never had contact with American servicemen. He gave the names of the following personnel from his unit:
 - 1) (b)(6) Battery Commander
 - 2) (b)(6) Sr. Officer, 3rd Battery
 - 3) (b)(6) Asst. Platoon Commander
 - 4) (b)(6) Gun Commander
 - 5) (b)(6) (from Kurgan, Ukraine)
 - 6) (b)(6) (from Kurgan, Ukraine)
 - 7) (b)(6) (from Lugansk, Ukraine)
 - 8) (b)(6) Regimental Commander (from Kiev, Ukraine).

b. (b)(6)
(b)(6) was born on (b)(6) in Vinnitsa and was drafted into the Soviet Army in 1948. While in the Korean Theater of War, (b)(6) was a sergeant and served as a searchlight operator in the 10th Anti-aircraft Searchlight Regiment. He was the senior electrician on a RAP-150 searchlight stationed near Sinanju, North Korea. He was unable to provide any information concerning missing Americans.

c. (b)(6)
(b)(6) was born on (b)(6) in Russia, Lipetskaya region, village Sapron. (b)(6) was a lieutenant and served as a physician at Military Hospital No. 8 in Andun, China, while in the Korean Theater of War, arriving in theater in April 1953. He said that the hospital and its personnel were supported by a support division in Myaogou. (JCS Note: (b)(6) may be referring to the Soviet 18th Aviation Technical Division, which provided logistical support to other Soviet units stationed in China and North Korea.) The hospital had approximately 40 Soviet medical personnel. (b)(6) said that he never had contact with Americans. He said that this same support division at Myaogou provided support to the medical clinic at the POW camp along the Yalu River. (b)(6) said that neither he nor any of the hospital staff visited the POW camp, but he knew that medical supplies were taken there by the Soviets. He provided a photograph of the hospital and the staff of his section.

d. While in Vinnitsa, the team received contact information for (b)(6)
(b)(6) was born in the village Chernigovka, Stantsiya Muchnaya, Vinnitsa region. According to the veterans' organization, he served in Haiphong, North Vietnam, in a unit designated as FPN 21240. He is now residing in (b)(6)
(b)(6) This information was passed to JCSD's VWWG for action.

8. From October 13-14, 2004, the team traveled to the city of Aleksandria in the Kirovograd region of Ukraine to conduct interviews with Soviet veterans of the Korean War. While there, the team conducted the following interviews

a. (b)(6)
(b)(6) no telephone. Neighbors told the team that (b)(6) was at work. The team traveled to the factory where he works and learned from the personnel department that he was on vacation. However, a guard told the team that he had seen (b)(6) come on the grounds that morning, and the factory director offered the team her office until he was found. (b)(6) was born (b)(6) in Aleksandria. He was drafted into the Soviet Army in April 1951. While in the Korean Theater of War, (b)(6) was a private first class and served as an aircraft refueling operator and driver in the 213th Aviation Technical Battalion. His company commander was (b)(6) was aware that his unit provided transport for search groups but was unaware of their activities. He was unable to provide any information concerning missing Americans.

b. (b)(6)
no phone. (b)(6) was born on (b)(6) in the Odessa region, village
Rekogo. He was drafted on June 21, 1951, and was a senior sergeant and (b)(6)
(b)(6) His unit
was located on the hills south of the Andun airfield in China. He was unable to
provide information on missing American servicemen. He showed the team the
notebook that he kept from the Korean War. The notebook contained a diverse
collection of information related to the daily workings of his unit, including such
items as daily rations, ammunition expenditures, references to American air raids, and
lists of names of his fellow servicemen. Below are the entries concerning his
section's personnel:

- 1) Fourth Gun:
- a) (b)(6) (1st nomer)
 - b) (b)(6) (2nd nomer)
 - c) (b)(6) (3rd nomer)
 - d) (b)(6) (4th nomer)
 - e) (b)(6) (5th nomer)
 - f) (b)(6) (6th nomer)
 - g) (b)(6) (driver)

(JCSD Note: *Nomer* relates to the position on the gun for each person.)

2) Second Fire Platoon (all names from the fourth gun were included in this list)

- a) (b)(6)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)
- g)
- h)
- i)

c. (b)(6)
(b)(6) no telephone. (b)(6) was born on (b)(6) in
Martoivanovka. He was drafted into the Soviet Army on August 12, 1950. While in
the Korean Theater of War, he served as a driver in the (b)(6)
AAD. He remembered that his unit's political officer was Konenko, who was from
Zhevti Vodi, Dnepropetrovsk region. According to (b)(6) Konenko died
several years ago. He was unable to provide any information concerning missing
American servicemen.

d. (b)(6)
(b)(6) no telephone. (b)(6) was born in 1931 and was drafted into the

Soviet Army in 1951. The team managed to learn that he served as a mechanic in the headquarters section of the 216th Fighter Aviation Division. The only name he could remember from the war was that of (b)(6) the (b)(6) (b)(6) was responsible for the maintenance of (b)(6) personal aircraft. He was unable to provide any information concerning missing American servicemen.

e. (b)(6)
(b)(6) was born on (b)(6) and joined the Soviet Army in 1948. (b)(6) was very uncooperative with the team and frequently refused to answer questions. When the team asked (b)(6) why he was being so uncooperative, he stated that he was an intelligence officer and did not wish to discuss his career. However, he said he would speak freely about the Korean War because at the time he was a lieutenant and was assigned to the 507th Anti-aircraft Artillery Regiment, 28th Anti-aircraft Artillery Division. Despite his statement, (b)(6) did not answer questions about his service in North Korea, nor would he provide information on other personnel with whom he served. If (b)(6) did have information concerning missing Americans, it is unlikely he would have shared it with the team. (b)(6) claims that he never had contact with Americans while in North Korea.

f. (b)(6)
(b)(6) no telephone. (b)(6) also has a home at (b)(6) in Dmitrovo, where the team found him. (b)(6) was born on (b)(6) in (b)(6). He was drafted into the Soviet Army in 1951 and was sent to China in the same year. While in the Korean Theater of War, (b)(6) was a private and served as a driver with the 8th Battery, 503rd AAR, 28th AAD. He was unable to provide any information concerning missing American servicemen.

9. While in Aleksandria, the team received information from the local veterans' organization concerning the following veterans:

a. (b)(6) has moved and is now living in Moscow, (b)(6). According to the information provided by the veterans' organization, (b)(6) served in the 216th FAD while in the Korean Theater of War.

b. (b)(6) has moved to the village of Luganka, Petrovskiy area, Kirovograd region. The information provided by the veterans' organization only lists (b)(6) as having served in North Korea but did not specify his unit or position. Time and mission requirements did not allow the team to travel to the village.

10. On October 15, 2004, the team traveled to the city of Kirovograd, Ukraine. The team was assisted by the local veterans' council, which prepared a letter to both the regional and city military draft and pension departments requesting they prepare lists of Korean and Vietnam war veterans. These lists are to be sent to the veterans'

council in Kiev when they are complete. The team had information on three veterans living in the city of Kirovograd and conducted the following interviews:

a. (b)(6) (no phone). (b)(6) lives with his sister, who takes care of him. He is in poor health and has difficulty walking. (b)(6) was born on (b)(6) in Kirovograd. He was drafted into the Soviet Army in 1950 in Vinnitsa and was the senior noncommissioned officer and administrative clerk in the secret section of the 507th AAR, 28th AAD. His immediate supervisor was the unit (b)(6). (b)(6) said he had no knowledge of American POWs while stationed in China and claimed that he never saw any classified documents referring to Americans while in theater. He was aware that (b)(6) often led search groups to locate downed American and allied aircraft, but was never told of his findings. He was unaware of the possible transfer of Americans to the former Soviet Union. His primary duties included preparing reports and carrying documents to the airfield in Andun.

b. (b)(6) (b)(6) was born on (b)(6) in Kirovograd. He entered the military in 1947 and became a noncommissioned officer after attending the school for junior aviation specialists in Kotovsk. After serving two years, he applied to and attended an Air Force aviation academy and received his commission in 1950. He served 10 years as a commissioned officer, achieving the rank of senior lieutenant. While in the Korean Theater of War, (b)(6) served as an aircraft technician in the 16th FAR, 97th FAD. He had no knowledge of missing American servicemen.

11. While in Kirovograd, the team was unable to locate (b)(6) (b)(6) no telephone. Neighbors said that (b)(6) still works, but they were unaware of his place of employment. The team asked that he contact the local veteran's council when he returns.

12. On October 20, 2004, the team traveled to the town of Rovne. JCSD had never received information concerning veterans living in this region, and the team decided to try and make contact with veterans', military, and government organizations to learn of Korean and Vietnam war veterans living there. Additionally, (b)(6) worked to determine the veracity of a declassified 1953 USAF intelligence report concerning the possibility that American POWs were held in a camp near Zdolbunov, Rovne region. In this report, a Soviet defector alleged that a camp in Zdolbunov had been refurbished to house United Nations' prisoners of war from the conflict in North Korea.

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

a. The team met with the Rovne (b)(6) (b)(6) who agreed to have his regional offices review their pension records for Korean and Vietnam war veterans. He asked that he be provided with an official request. (b)(6) prepared and presented (b)(6) an official request, including a copy of DPMO's letter from the Ukrainian MoD authorizing it to work with military pension departments. Before the team left Rovne on Friday morning,

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

(b)(6);(b)(3):10 USC § 130b

(b)(6) presented (b)(6) with an initial list of five Vietnam War veterans and assured him that a more comprehensive list would be sent to (b)(6) at the Kiev veterans' committee as soon as the work was completed.

b. The team then traveled to the regional administration building, where it met with (b)(6) of the Rovne Regional Pension Department (b)(6). (b)(6) agreed to review the pension databases to determine if they contained any records of Korean- and Vietnam-war veterans. He said that he would send any information to Kiev when the review was complete.

c. While in the Rovne region, the team traveled to the regional state archives and met with the (b)(6). (b)(6) The purpose was to determine the veracity of a 1953 U.S. Air Force Intelligence Report, in which a Soviet defector alleged that a camp in Zdolbunov, Ukraine, had been refurbished to house United Nations' prisoners of war from the Korean War. (b)(6) informed (b)(6) that no records were found in his archives concerning the camp in Zdolbunov. However, his secretary was from the town of Zdolbunov, and she told the team that she had heard about the camp from her grandfather, now deceased. She called the city hall in Zdolbunov and asked them to search for information on the camp.

(b)(6);(b)(3):10 USC § 130b

MSG then traveled to the town of Zdolbunov and met with the (b)(6) of the city archive, who presented (b)(6) with a list of German prisoners who died while in captivity at the Zdolbunov camp. Of the 13 names on the list, all but three are listed as having died from tuberculosis in 1946-1947. The others died of natural causes.

With the help of the city historian (b)(6) managed to locate and interview a local resident who had worked at the camp. This list will be provided to the German government through its embassy in Washington, D.C.

On October 20, 2004, (b)(6) interviewed (b)(6) (b)(6) who met with (b)(6) at the site of the former camp. (b)(6) served as a driver at the work camp from 1945-1947. He provided transportation for the German prisoners daily from the camp to the local cement factory and railroad yard. He said the camp was active from 1944-1947, when the last of the German prisoners died. The prisoners were housed in wooden barracks near the city rail station, not far from the center of town. The barracks were dismantled in the early 1950s, and homes have since been built on the site. (b)(6) said that no Americans were ever held at the camp.

13. On October 21, 2004, the team traveled to the town of Lutsk, Volin region of Ukraine. The team arrived at the Regional State Administration shortly before 10 AM and met with the (b)(6) of the regional veterans' committee (b)(6) (b)(6) who arranged for the team to meet with the regional governor, Mr. Frantsuz, and with a local Korean War veteran.

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

(b)(6);(b)
(3):10 USC §
130b

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

(b)(6);(b)(3):10 USC § 130b

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

a. During the team's meeting with Mr. Frantsuz, [REDACTED] explained the work of DPMO and JCSD and in particular asked for the governor's assistance in locating veterans in the Volin region. The governor was excited about the work and asked that [REDACTED] provide him with an official request rather than sending it to the commissar, who is the regional military commander of the draft and pension departments of the MoD. He stated that he would personally order the commissar to compile a list of Vietnam- and Korean-War veterans. Within an hour after meeting with the governor, an officer from the military commissariat delivered a preliminary list containing five Korean-War and five Vietnam-War veterans living in the city of Lutsk.

b. The team traveled to the home of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is a Hero of the Soviet Union and served as the [REDACTED] to the North Korean Aviation Division stationed at Singisyu, North Korea. According to [REDACTED] he was one of 15 Soviet advisors assigned to the North Korean Aviation Division Headquarters. The advisor to the [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] was the [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was the senior advisor for the North Korean pilots. [REDACTED] was the advisor to the North Korean [REDACTED] said that the others were all technical advisors. The division was comprised of one regiment of La-9 aircraft and another regiment of YaK-11s. [REDACTED] said that American pilots were often brought to Singisyu for interrogation by the North Korean Air Force. Additionally, not only did the leadership of the 64th Fighter Aviation Corps (FAC) participate and observe the interrogations, but high ranking officials from Moscow and from the Soviet Embassy in North Korea were often present for interrogations. (JCSD Note: The 64th FAC was the parent unit for all Soviet aircraft and anti-aircraft artillery units that fought during the Korean War. It was stationed at Andun, China, and initially reported to the Air Force Operational Group in Beijing, China, which had a supervisory role over all Soviet units stationed in China. This is the first time JCSD has received information concerning echelons above Corps participation in the interrogation of American POWs. Furthermore, the Russia government has insisted that they did not directly participate in the interrogation of Americans in the Korean War.) [REDACTED] said he did not wish to provide the names of those he saw in attendance, only that they were from the top ranks. [REDACTED] said he never once spoke with Americans. He said that the advisors reported directly to the Air Force Operational Group and to Moscow. They were not subordinated to the 64th FAC and had little contact with the staff of the 64th FAC. [REDACTED] said he had no information concerning the transfer of Americans to the former Soviet Union. [REDACTED] said the North Koreans produced a lot of paperwork concerning the interrogations of Americans and exploitation of equipment and suggested that the United States appeal to the North Koreans for their files produced at Singisyu. JCSD will attempt to follow up on the leads provided by [REDACTED] by pressing the Russian MoD to determine the whereabouts of the other advisors from [REDACTED] unit.

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

14. [REDACTED] continued to work with the Ukrainian Government in an effort to gain direct access to its classified holdings at the Ukrainian MoD archive. In January of this year [REDACTED] identified nine collections of classified documents at the archive

(b)(6);(b)(3):10 USC § 130b

which concern Soviet participation in the wars in North Korea and North Vietnam. The exact content of these collections is not known. Since this time, DPMO has met with the leadership of the MoD on several occasions to discuss access to these collections. In July 2004, based on an agreement between the United States and Ukraine on the sharing of classified information, the MoD agreed to give access to the collections once DPMO met the requirements called for in the agreement. Despite this agreement and JCSD's compliance with the requirements, the Ukrainian MoD has not granted access to its collections concerning the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b

a. [REDACTED] conveyed a letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Jerry D. Jennings, to Ukrainian Minister of Defense Aleksandr Kuzmuk, requesting direct access to classified archival holdings.

b. The MoD requested [REDACTED] security clearance certificate in order to grant access to these collections, which JCSD viewed as a positive sign that the Ukrainians intended to grant direct access to these materials. DPMO fulfilled this request during [REDACTED] TDY.

c. On Monday, October 2, 2004, the MoD's 8th Department, Secret Section, denied JCSD's request for direct access to these materials, stating that the agreement between the United States and Ukraine is a general agreement and does not specify what information is to be shared. The MoD could not provide a specific reason for the denial. However, it is likely that with the presidential elections in Ukraine undecided, the MoD is simply not willing make a decision at this time.

d. JCSD has requested that the U.S. Embassy, Kiev, press the Ukrainians further on this important issue.

15. [REDACTED] will return to Ukraine when the current political crisis there has stabilized to continue DPMO's interview program and to pursue the issue of access to the MoD archive.

(b)(6);
(b)
(3):10
USC §
130b