



**NATIONAL LEAGUE OF POW/MIA FAMILIES**  
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**STATUS OF THE POW/MIA ISSUE: March 25, 2021**

Due to pandemic restrictions, DPAA field operations were suspended in early March, 2020, and have now resumed in Vietnam and Cambodia, supported by DIA's Stony Beach specialists. Stony Beach specialists are also conducting field investigations in Laos, and Vietnamese officials are unilaterally conducting field recoveries in their country.

1,584 Americans are now listed by DoD as missing and unaccounted-for from the Vietnam War: Vietnam - 1,244 (VN-442, VS-802); Laos-285; Cambodia-48; Peoples Republic of China territorial waters-7. (These numbers fluctuate due to investigations resulting in changed locations of loss.) The League seeks the fullest possible accounting for those still missing and repatriation of all recoverable remains. Highest priority is accounting for Americans last known alive. US intelligence indicates some Americans known to be in captivity in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia were not returned at the end of the war. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it must be assumed that these Americans could still be alive, and the US Government should not rule out that possibility.

Vietnam established comprehensive wartime and post-war processes to collect and retain information and remains; thus, unilateral efforts by them offered significant potential. **Vietnam** has since taken many unilateral actions that are welcome and appreciated, plus announced that there are no obstacles to full cooperation. Until the pandemic halted field operations, Vietnam had increased implementation of commitments to provide long-sought archival records with relevant, case-related information. This was due in part to improved working-level efforts, but also due to increased bilateral relations across the board. The January 2018 League Delegation brought commitments that offered real promise for increased success. Vietnamese officials are participating with greater seriousness and professionalism, achieving increased results, including both US-led Joint Excavation Teams and Vietnamese Recovery Teams (VRTs), led by Vietnamese field team. Unless budget reductions interfere, this formula allows a greater number of teams to "increase the pace and scope of field operations," as requested by Vietnam in 2009. Due to increased mil-to-mil cooperation, USN assets have participated in underwater operations, when requested.

After a rough period, joint field operations in **Laos** are increasingly productive, though more difficult than elsewhere. Laos was showing much greater flexibility, having again authorized an increased number of US personnel in-country simultaneously, allowing ground transportation to accessible sites, and reaching agreement for contracting a private company to provide reliable, smaller-scale helicopter support to access remote sites. When helpful, Vietnamese witnesses were also allowed to participate in joint US-Lao operations. Importantly, the Lao Government authorized two additional Lao officials to work year-round with DIA's Stony Beach POW/MIA specialist, assigned full time in-country. Lao officials had approved field investigations outside the confines of scheduled DPAA field operations but, recently, their commitment hadn't been borne out in the field. A border dispute with **Cambodia** impeded operations there but, hopefully, as urged by the League, and once DPAA and DIA/Stony Beach operations resume in full, Lao and Cambodian officials will set aside political disagreements and work trilaterally with the US to proceed on humanitarian recoveries to account for our missing. In fact, the first JFA of FY21 took place in February in Cambodia.

DIA's Stony Beach Team: One Cambodia specialist works full time at the US Embassy in Phnom Penh, and research and field operations in Cambodia have received excellent support from US Ambassador Patrick Murphy and Cambodians officials. For years, two Stony Beach personnel rotated on temporary duty in and out of Vietnam, collecting information via archival research and interviews of potential witnesses. DIA has long sought Vietnam's agreement to permanently station a Stony Beach Vietnam specialist in Hanoi, a proposal to which Vietnam has not yet fully agreed, and now has three rotating in/out of Hawaii. Increased bilateral military relations demonstrates the time is NOW for this to occur, and successive US Ambassadors to Vietnam have strongly supported this move. US Ambassador to Laos Pete Haymond fully supports joint US-Lao bilateral cooperation, including year-round Stony Beach investigations, and the Lao government agreed to assign two personnel for this purpose.

**Comment:** It is hoped that heavy visa restrictions on Lao officials, imposed by the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS), will not further impede cooperation, as Stony Beach specialists are urgently needed to augment the investigation process while witnesses are still living and able to locate incident sites. Now that COVID-19 restrictions are eased, the greatest obstacles to increased Vietnam War accounting are 1) too few qualified intelligence analysts, the lack of a current assessment of where things stand when weighed against initial evidence-based expectations; and 3) unreliable funding for operations. These failures send negative signals to foreign counterpart officials, especially in Vietnam. Since roughly 90% of US losses during the Vietnam War occurred in areas where Vietnamese forces operated, Vietnam's provision of helpful archival records and Stony Beach field investigations and interviews are the critical elements to increase accounting results for missing and unaccounted-for Vietnam War Veterans.

## POW/MIA STATISTICS

### Live Sighting statistics provided by the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA)

Live Sightings: 1,996 first-hand live sighting reports have been received since 1975, none recently. 1,941 (97.24%) are resolved: 1,340 (67.13%) equated to Americans previously accounted for (i.e. returned POWs, missionaries or civilians detained for violating SRV codes); 45 (2.25%) correlated to wartime sightings of military personnel or pre-1975 sightings of civilians still unaccounted-for; 556 (27.86%) were determined to be fabrications. The remaining 55 (2.76%) unresolved first-hand reports are the focus of continuing analytical and collection efforts: 48 (2.40%) concern Americans reported in a captive environment; 7 (0.35%) are non-captive sightings. The unresolved 55 first hand sightings are listed below:

<u>Pre-1976</u>	<u>1976-1985</u>	<u>1986-1995</u>	<u>1996-2005</u>	<u>2006-2015</u>	<u>Total</u>
36	3	1	14	1	55

Accountability: At the end of the Vietnam War, there reportedly were 2,583 unaccounted-for American prisoners, missing or killed in action/body not recovered. **As of today**, the Department of Defense lists **1,584** Americans as missing and unaccounted-for, 90% of them in Vietnam or in areas of Cambodia and Laos where Vietnamese forces operated during the war. A breakdown by year of recovery for the **999** Americans accounted for from Vietnam War-related losses after the official end of the war on April 30, 1975 follows:

1965-1974	War years: (recently identified)	2
1974-1975	Winding down USG effort	28
1976-1978	US/SRV normalization negotiations	47
1979-1980	US/SRV talks break down	1
1981-1985	1st Reagan Administration	23
1985-1989	2nd Reagan Administration	168
1989-1993	George H.W. Bush Administration	129
1993-1997	1st Clinton Administration	327
1997-2001	2nd Clinton Administration	57
2001-2004	1st George W. Bush Administration	64
2004-2008	2nd George W. Bush Administration	62
2008-2012	1 <sup>st</sup> Obama Administration	51
2012-2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> Obama Administration	27
2016-2021	Trump Administration	13

According to the DPAA Lab, unilateral SRV repatriations of remains with scientific evidence of storage have accounted for less than 200 of the 674 from Vietnam; two were mistakenly listed as KIA/BNR in Vietnam in 1968, but remains were actually recovered at that time. All but seven of the 280 Americans accounted for in Laos since the end of the war have been the result of joint recoveries, six turned over by Lao indigenous personnel and one by a Vietnamese. In addition, three persons identified were recovered in Vietnam before the end of the war. There follows a breakdown by country of the 999 Americans accounted for since the official April 30, 1975 end of the Vietnam War: Vietnam, 674; Laos, 280, Cambodia, 42 and the PRC, 3.

**An additional 63 US personnel were accounted for between 1973 and 1975, for a grand total of 1,062.** Of the 63, 9 were from Laos, 53 from Vietnam, and 1 from Cambodia. These Americans were accounted for by unilateral US efforts in areas where access was possible, not due to cooperation with post-war governments of Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia. Added to results from government-to-government humanitarian cooperation post-war, a total of 288 have been recovered and identified from Laos, 729 from Vietnam, 42 from Cambodia and 3 from the PRC.

**For the latest information, call the League Office (703) 465-7432 or  
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