



Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office

Personnel Accounting Progress in China

As of August 21, 2012

<u>China Operations</u>	Total Each Category	Identified
Remains repatriated through unilateral operations (1975)	2	2
Remains recovered and repatriated through investigative and recovery operations since 1992	23	23
Total remains identified 1975 to present	25	25

Status of U.S. – China Cooperation

- In 2008, the U.S. Department of Defense and China's Ministry of National Defense Department and China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) agreed that Chinese archivists would review military holdings for information related to American missing before, during, and after the Korean War, and provide relevant information to DPMO.
- In 2009-10 the PLA submitted reports, which contained information on Korean War losses.
- In 2011, the PLA submitted its third annual report, which provided information on several WWII, Korean War, and Cold War aircraft losses in China and one in North Korea.
- In May 2012, DoD and U.S. Embassy staff met with Chinese Archivists and signed an updated technical arrangement renewing cooperation for another three years on sharing information about American military personnel missing in conflicts involving China.

Recent Events

- February-March 2011: JPAC began excavation of a Korean War crash site in Guangdong Province, discovering wreckage but no human remains. JPAC and DPMO also traveled to Shenyang to continue discussions on excavation of three gravesites of Korean War aviators in Dandong. Issues related to land compensation continued unresolved.
- April 2011: PLA archivists visited Washington, DC, for discussions on renewing the original technical arrangement that forms the basis for cooperation on military archives. DPMO and PLA staff agreed to meet in fall 2011 to sign the new version, at which time the PLA's annual report of its progress would also be due.
- October-December 2011: JPAC completed excavation of the Korean War crash site in Guangdong. It built on work begun during the first operation earlier in the year. Unfortunately, JPAC recovered no human remains during this operation, but did recover aircraft debris.
- March 2012: JPAC met with China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to propose operations for FY2012 and FY 2013. The MFA approved an investigative mission on two WW II aircraft crash sites in Shanxi Province. JPAC also asked to send a recovery team to excavate the three gravesites in Dandong if land compensation issues can be resolved.
- May 2012: DPMO and JPAC staff met with Chinese military archivists in Beijing to sign a new technical arrangement to cooperate for another three years on sharing information about American

military personnel missing in conflicts with China. The Director of the PLA Archives Department reported that the Ministry of National Defense considers the archival research arrangement to be the most successful component of the U.S.-China mil-to-mil program.

- July 2012: JPAC investigated two World War II aircraft crash sites in Shanxi Province, a single-seat P-51 Mustang and a B-29 with 11 aboard. The JPAC team interviewed witnesses and surveyed the site of the P-51, but it determined the second crash site did not relate to the B-29 aircraft under investigation.

Cold War Statistics

Recovered Alive	Remains Recovered	Remains Identified	Unaccounted-For
12	5	5	28 ⁱ

November 29, 1952 – The Chinese shot down a CIA-operated C-47 with four crewmembers in Jilin Province. The pilot and co-pilot died in the crash. The two other crewmembers were captured and returned to the U.S. in 1971 and 1973. In 2004, JPAC recovered and identified the remains of the pilot. The co-pilot remains unaccounted-for.

January 18, 1953 – Chinese ground fire damaged a U.S. Navy P2V carrying 13 crewmembers, causing it to ditch in the Taiwan Straits. Initially, a U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) PBM-5G aircraft with a crew of eight rescued 11 of the P2V crewmembers; however, it crashed on take-off in heavy seas. The USS Halsey Powell rescued 10 crewmembers from both aircraft. Six P2V crewmembers and five PBM-5G crewmembers remain unaccounted-for.

August 22, 1956 – Chinese fighter aircraft shot down a U.S. Navy P4M carrying 16 crewmembers off the Zhoushan Archipelago. U.S. ships recovered two remains and the Chinese recovered and repatriated two other remains of crewmembers. Twelve Americans are still unaccounted-for.

October 01, 1958 – Taiwan’s military chartered a civilian PBY-5A amphibious plane, called "Blue Swan" or "Blue Goose," to ferry four U.S. servicemen and three Taiwanese officers from the island of Matsu back to Taiwan, but it never arrived. The cause of disappearance is undetermined, and an intense, three-day, air-sea search revealed no wreckage or survivors. All onboard remain unaccounted-for.