

中美军事档案合作成果文件

THE ACHIEVEMENT DOCUMENT OF MILITARY
ARCHIVES COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2013.09—2014.08



中国人民解放军档案馆

PLA ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

中美军事档案合作成果文件

THE ACHIEVEMENT DOCUMENT OF MILITARY
ARCHIVES COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2013.09—2014.08



中国人民解放军档案馆

PLA ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT



Table of Contents

1. Overview	10
2. The Investigation and Verification of JPAC Case 321	10
2.1 The Investigation of CNAC#60 Aircraft Crash	10
2.2 The Verification of CNAC#60 Crash Site	12
3. The Verification of Case 0072	13
3.1 The Verification of the case in which a U.S military aircraft was shot down on April 9th 1965.	13
3.2 The Verification of the crash site on the case of U.S military aircraft was shot down on April 9th 1965.	15
4. The Investigation of Case MACR16263	17
4.1 Basic Information	17
4.2 On-Site Verification	17
5. Suggestion	19



1. Overview

According to the cases provided by U.S requested to investigate during 2013 to 2014, the PLA Archives Department verified cases of JPAC 321, 0072, MACR16263 from August 2013 to July 2014, the information of verification is reported separately as follow:

2. The Investigation and Verification of JPAC Case 321

2.1 The Investigation of CNAC#60 Aircraft Crash

The investigation group of PLA Archives Department went to 15 archives departments to search for related information in Kunming, Dali, Yunnan Province and to interview 3 historical experts to verify the information of CNAC#60 crash. The results indicate: On November 17th 1942, a C-47#41-18556 aircraft on China National Aviation Corporation (CNAC) mission #60 loaded full of



semifinished product of tin, went missing while on its flight from Kunming, China to Dinjan, India. An hour after liftoff, the aircrew sent a telegram: All going well, and get ready to cross HENDUAN mountains. But after a short while, the radio beacon station near Dali received the last report: We encountered rough weather. In order to lose weight, we are ready to open cabin door to unload goods. Then, the connection was lost and there was no CNAC#60 and aircrew information anymore. The members of CNAC#60 aircrew recorded in archives are the American pilots, John J.Dean, James S.Browne and Chinese telegraph operator Yang Guanliu. One of them, John J.Dean, was the member of 'Flying Tigers', another one, James S.Browne, was the member of American Volunteer Group (AVG), they joined CNAC as civilians to carry out the task of The Hump, and their names were inscribed on the Nanjing Anti-Japanese war aviation Martyrs Memorial



marble.

2.2 The Verification of CNAC#60 Crash Site

The investigation group of PLA Archives Department has visited 3 towns and 6 villages to make a great deal of researches and interviews, combined with information recorded in files, the crash site can be basically confirmed. It is located in the southern slope of Malong peak of Cang Shan mountains in Dali, Yunnan Province (N 25° 36'35.30"E100°07'28.96"), altitude of 3499m. Due to the fact that the plane crashed in the bowels of Cang Shan mountains, which is an exclusion area located 3000 metres above the sea, on rescue operations were carried out at that time. Because of the high mountains, the thick forests, the abrupt rocks and the fact that on-site exploitation needs professionals, devices and protection, the investigation group didn't arrive at the site.



3. The Verification of Case 0072

3.1 The Verification of the case in which a U.S military aircraft was shot down on April 9th 1965.

The PLA Archives Department investigation group found information about case 0072 from PLA Archives Department and Navy Archives holdings. The first file: At 08:20, April 9th, 1965, 8 U.S F-4B aircrafts in 2 batches which took off from USS Ranger invaded the airspace of Yaxian, Baisha, Changgan, Huangliu area, Hainan Province. At 08:56, 4 Chinese aircrafts encountered 4 U.S aircrafts over Baisha southwest area. At that moment, one U.S aircraft fired 2 Sidewinder missiles and hit another U.S aircraft before Chinese one. U.S aircraft crashed down in the sea, 2.5 nautical mile west of Xian Mengang (northwest of Ganen).

From April 9th to May 5th 1965, China's South Sea fleet and Hainan Military Area Command organized more



than 30 warships and fishers, 10 divers and 10 thousand people to salvage and search F-4B plane crashed on the west coast of Hainan Province for 26 days. Almost all of the plane's wreckage had been found. However, the American pilots were missing. They were probably dead by initial analysis.

The second file: On the morning of April 9th, 1965, the American jet F4H invaded China's airspace of Hainan Island, and China's planes took off for fight. One American jet was shot down by another American jet. According to the jet's wreckage fell on the land, it can be judged that this jet was shot over Dongfang County, and then fell into the sea from 14 thousand meters altitude. During that moment, the jet volplaned 30 kilometers toward southwest. The specific location is near Jiao Dengchun sea area (E108°36.4' N18°48.25'), which is in Ganen of Dongfang County, the southwest of Hainan Province, it's only one



kilometer away from China's coastline. The range of wreckage was about 100 meters.

The work of salvage started from April 10th to May 4th, which lasts 25 days. There were 18 ships to go to the sea, sailing 1046.1 nautical miles, weighing 101 times and sweeping 14 times. Divers dived 48 times and totally 49.5 hours. It organized to crane 6 times, and Almost all of the plane's wreckage have been salvaged. There were two unsatisfactory aspects: one is that the plane probably took 4-6 missiles, but just only 3 missiles were found, 1-3 missiles were still missing; another one is that pilots were still missing.

3.2 The Verification of the crash site on the case of U.S military aircraft was shot down on April 9th 1965.

On August 2008, the investigation group of PLA Archives Department came to Hainan Province for the case that a U.S plane was shot down on April 9th ,1965. The



investigation group has visited archives of Hainan Province, the public security, chronicle authority and archives of Sanya. However, no clues has been found. According to the information from U.S, the pilot has stayed at Turn round Deer Guesthouse, which, was known by a secretary Sun. The investigation group has tried their best to interview some old staffs who have worked at Turn round Deer Guesthouse for many years, but none of them has heard of that. When asked if there has ever been a secretary Sun, the answer is that the man was actually the secretary of Meishan Town, who was named Sunjiahao. He died many years ago.

The investigation group then came over to Meishan Town, Sanya to ask several old villagers for more information. None of them has ever heard that a plane was shot down to the sea during the April 1965. When asked if there were any places named Fusi village or Black Stone Reef



village, the answer is no.

The investigation group also searched on Google earth for the two places, but there aren't any places named Fusi village or Black Stone Reef village in Hainan Province. This case needs further verification.

4. The Investigation of Case MACR16263

4.1 Information provided by U.S

On August 27th, 1943, a U.S Army Aviation P-40 airplane crashed on the mountain area outside the Yueyang village, Hunan Province. The pilot was missing.

4.2 On-Site Verification

After PLA Archives Department sent investigation group to Yueyang, Hunan Province for investigation, the investigation group only found one file about the U.S airplane crash in Yueyang archives, which recorded that on August 19th, 1944, several allied airplanes fought against



the enemy planes over the Xinqiang County, Yueyang. One plane was shot down into the scissors lake and one of the pilots was killed. Only his legs and half buttocks were left. Though the plane submerged into water, the skeletal remains could be taken out. According to that, the investigation group then came over to the villages nearby the scissors lake which was recorded in the file. The villagers said a plane was indeed shot down into the scissors lake in those days. However, no one knew how the pilot dealt with that, not to mention the whereabouts of the remains. Due to the clues are limited, it can't be sure that the plane recorded in the file is the same one in the case of MACR16263. But as matters stand, it is more likely that they are not the same case and can be further investigated.



5. Suggestion

Since the U.S Department of Defense and the Chinese Ministry of National Defense signed the memorandum to search for information relating to U.S military personnel missing in action in China from 2008, we have developed a good and specific cooperative mechanism. We keep on cooperating with each other smoothly in a friendly and practical way and have gotten a couple of good results. The crash site of the plane in the JPAC 321 case has been ascertained. The U.S could then come to Cangshan mountain, Dali, Yunnan province to carry out on-site investigation and recovery. The PLA Archives Department will actively collaborate with U.S.



Annex:

1. The PLA Archives Department investigation group goes to Dali Yunnan Province, Sanya Hainan Province and Yueyang Hunan Province to investigate relative information.

(1) Investigation group goes to search files in the Archives of Dali.

(2) Investigation group interviews insider locals in Dabojing Village, Yunnan Province.

(3) Investigation group interviews insider locals in Meishan Town, Hainan Province.

(4) Investigation group interviews insider locals in Xinqiang Town, Hunan Province.

2. CNAC#60 crash site map

3. The list of American martyrs on the Nanjing Anti-Japanese War aviation Martyrs Memorial marble.

4. Case 0072 relative files which were found by PLA Archives Department.

5. U.S military plane crash case relative file which were found by PLA Archives Department.



附件：

Annex:

一、解放军档案馆调查组赴云南大理、海南三亚、
湖南岳阳调查走访

1. The PLA Archives Department investigation group goes to Dali Yunnan Province, Sanya Hainan Province and Yueyang Hunan Province to investigate relative information.

1、调查组在云南大理州档案馆查阅档案资料

(1) Investigation group goes to search files in the Archives of Dali.





2、调查组在云南大理下关大波箐村走访村民

(2) Investigation group interviews insider locals
in Daboqing Village, Yunnan Province.



3、调查组在海南三亚梅山镇走访村民

(3) Investigation group interviews insider locals
in Meishan Town, Hainan Province.



4、调查组在湖南岳阳新墙镇走访村民

(4) Investigation group interviews insider locals in Xinqiang Town, Hunan Province.





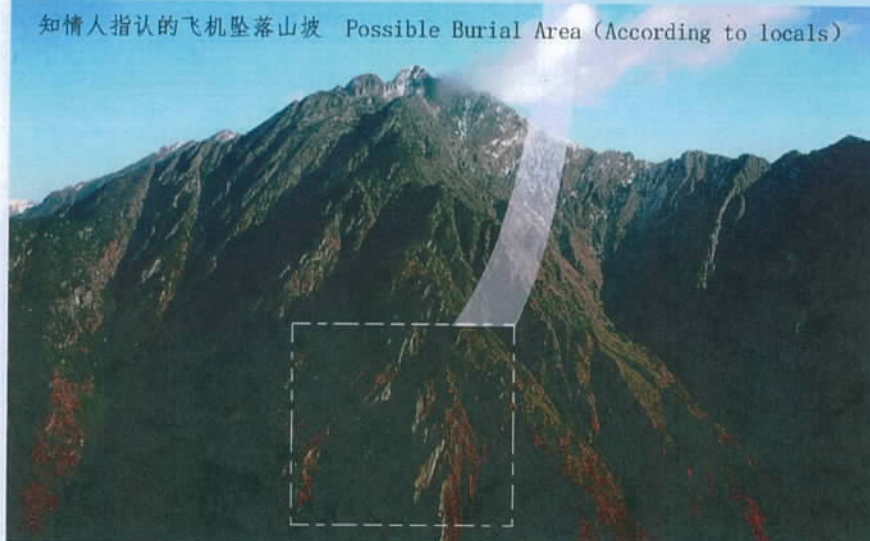
二、调查组判定的“CNAC60”号飞机坠毁位置图

2. CNAC#60 crash site map



● 红色标注为疑似坠机地点 The red line represents possible crash site
— 绿线为旅游开发公司计划修建的公路 The green line represents the road constructed in the plan by the tourism development company

知情人指认的飞机坠落山坡 Possible Burial Area (According to locals)



解放军档案馆调查人员确定的美失踪飞机在大理苍山坠毁的航拍现地定位点。

This aerial photo shows the site where U.S. aircraft crashed on Cang mountain in Dali. This was identified by staffs of PLA Archives.



3. The list of American martyrs on the Nanjing Anti-Japanese War aviation Martyrs Memorial marble.

