

## CHART OF CIA RECORDS CITED IN AFFIDAVIT OF BOB SMITH

Affidavit of Bob Smith Paragraph number	Text from Affidavit	Web link	Date Released
30	<p>April 9. The Central Intelligence Agency reports that source (still classified</p> <p>11/10/92) has reported that “Officers captured in North Korea by the Chinese Communists</p> <p>are now interned in a former army prison in Mukden, Manchuria. Enlisted men are</p> <p>confined in concentration camps in T'unghua. The daily routine includes physical exercise,</p> <p>political training in Marxism and Leninism, and analysis of the Korean War by Communist</p> <p>political directors.” The date of information is early April, 1951, according to CIA. CIA notes</p> <p>that another report, S0-54598, had also referred to U.S. POW camps in Mukden. (Source: S0617354, Central Intelligence Agency, partially declassified.)</p>	<p><a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R007400220008-2.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R007400220008-2.pdf</a></p>	September 9, 1999
31	<p>May 8, 1951. The Central Intelligence Agency reports that, according to a</p> <p>source, 25 American prisoners of war from Korea arrived in Canton by rail from Hankow at</p>	<p><a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R007700330007-1.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R007700330007-1.pdf</a></p>	April 1, 2010

**Exhibit B**

	<p>6:00 p.m. on April 1, 1951 and were being held by 50 armed police and some plain-clothes men at facilities at Tung Hua Road.</p> <p>(Source: Declassified Report No. S063715, CIA)</p>		
32	<p>On May 8, 1951, according to a 6 September 1951 CIA report, 30 American prisoners of war depart Mukden, Manchuria for Hankow by rail. The prisoners are reported in good spirits and tidily dressed.</p> <p>(Source: CIA declassified report dated 6 September 1951)</p>	<p><a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R008500600010-5.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R008500600010-5.pdf</a></p>	August 3, 2011
33	<p>May 29. The Central Intelligence Agency reports that, according to a source,</p> <p>45 American prisoners of war arrived in Canton at 6:00 p.m. on April 23, 1951 on two special cars of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, and were being held at facilities on Tung Hua Road. It is reported that on April 30, 1951, Chinese Communist authorities in Peiping ordered that American POWs held at Tung Hua be taken to Kwailan. It is further reported that at 3:00 a.m. on May 2, the POWs were moved in two trucks, accompanied by four armored cars, to the Tashat'on Rail Station.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R007800730003-0.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R007800730003-0.pdf</a></p>	May 1, 2014

	(Source: Declassified CIA Report No. S0 65066. 29 May 1951)		
34	<p>June 27. The Central Intelligence Agency reports that, according to a source,</p> <p>“By April 15, 1951, approximately 500 American prisoner of war from Korea had arrived in Hankow, and on April 18th, some of them were paraded through the streets of Hankow under heavy guard...In mid-April, 60 prisoners of war, most of whom were American, arrived in Canton via the Canton-Hankow railroad, and were being detained at facilities at Tung Hua road in Canton...In mid-June 1952, 52 American POWs from Korea were still incarcerated in the baptist church on Tung Hua Road, Canton.</p> <p>(Source: Declassified CIA Report No. S066740 dated June 27, 1951.)</p>	<p><a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R008000370005-2.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R008000370005-2.pdf</a></p>	<p>May 23, 2002</p>
36	<p>August 11, 1951. The Central Intelligence Agency reports information from a subsource that, according to a North Korean staff member of the State Security Bureau in Seoul on 12 February 1951, “all American prisoners of war were sent to camps in Mukden, Tunghua, and Antung Provinces of Manchuria, where they were put to hard labor in mines</p>	<p>Could not find</p>	

	<p>and factories.” (Note: February 12 is before the U.N. forces retook Seoul on March 14, 1951)</p> <p>(Source: CIA Report No. S065823, declassified)</p>		
37	<p>In another Central Intelligence Agency report, a source states that “On August 2, 52 American POWs from Korea, who had been held in the Baptist church on Tung Hua Road, Canton, left Canton by train for Peiping via Hankow under guard of a platoon of Chinese Communist soldiers.”</p> <p>(Source: CIA Declassified Report No. S069870)</p>	Could not find	
38	<p>August 22. The Central Intelligence Agency reports that, according to a source, some 40 U.N. POWs in Canton, including British and American officers and enlisted men, have participated in “propaganda tours and street demonstrations” in Canton in early May, 1951.</p> <p>(Source: CIA Declassified Report No. S070338)</p>	Could not find	
39	<p>August 24. The Central Intelligence Agency reports that, according to a source, “78 American prisoners of war are in a camp at No. 35, Lane 1136 Yuyen Road,</p>	Could not find	

	<p>Shanghai. They have no freedom of movement and are not free to talk. They must attend meetings daily to study Communist doctrine. Camp officers are appointees of the East China Bureau and the East China Military Area, and four English speaking Soviets.” Ten names of</p> <p>8</p> <p>alleged U.S. servicemen, written in Chinese, are provided “from a scrap of paper picked up in the POW camp.” The identities are not evaluated by CIA.</p> <p>(Source: 24 August 1951 declassified CIA report no. S070512.)</p>		
40	<p>September 6. 60 American prisoners of war are reported being held in Canton as of mid-July, according to a CIA source. (Note: According to another source (11 August 1951), 52 American POWs were moved from Canton on August 2, 1951 by rail to Peiping.)</p> <p>(Source: declassified CIA report dated 6 September 1951)</p>	Could not find	
42	<p>September 28. The Central Intelligence Agency reports information from a source that as of Mid-September 21 American prisoners of war are confined at Lo Chia</p>	<p><a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/DOC_0000124317.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/DOC_0000124317.pdf</a></p>	Release date unintelligible

	<p>Shan in Wuch'ang, Communist China, and that their political instruction is being carried out</p> <p>by a former Chinese student in America and a Soviet major.</p> <p>(Source: Declassified CIA report No. S072900, dated 28 September 1951)</p>		
43	<p>October 4. The Central Intelligence Agency reports, that according to a</p> <p>source, the Chinese Communists held a meeting on August 1, 1951 to celebrate Army Day.</p> <p>“During the meeting, 5 American prisoners of war, captured in Korea, were escorted by</p> <p>Communists soldiers to the rostrum. Two of them addressed the gathering.”</p> <p>(Source: Declassified CIA Report No. S073337, dated 4 October 1951.)</p>	Could not find	
44	<p>October 23. 170 U.N. prisoners of war are reported by a CIA source to have</p> <p>arrived in Canton by train from Hankow on October 3, 1951.</p> <p>(Source: CIA declassified report no. S074469)</p>	<a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R009000440011-9.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R009000440011-9.pdf</a>	December 4, 2001
45	<p>October 25. A CIA source reports the existence of an American and British</p> <p>POW camp at Shamsen, Canton, and lists some of the names, in Chinese, of U.S. 8th Army</p> <p>personnel. The names are not further evaluated by CIA.</p>	<a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R009100200008-5.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R009100200008-5.pdf</a>	April 1, 2009

	(source: Declassified CIA report no. S074807 dated 25 October 1951)		
46	<p>October 27. A CIA source reports that 125 American prisoners of war were</p> <p>observed walking to Antung, China on the night of March 25, 1951.</p> <p>(declassified CIA report)</p>	Could not find	
51	<p>January 4. A CIA source reports that in mid-November, 1951, "the U.N.</p> <p>prisoners of war who had arrived in Canton on October 3 were removed and sent</p> <p>elsewhere. Complete secrecy was maintained during the move from Shamsen, Canton to a destination unknown."</p> <p>(Sources declassified CIA report No. 79124)</p>	<a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R009900030005-9.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R009900030005-9.pdf</a>	March 21, 2011
52	<p>January 5. A CIA source reports that 13 American and 8 British prisoners of</p> <p>war were transferred by rail from Canton to Hankow. CIA also reports they have another</p> <p>report of U.S. POWs in the Canton area "performing hard labor on airfields."</p> <p>(Source: 5 January 1952 CIA declassified report.)</p>	Could not find	
53	February 6. A CIA source reports that around December 27, 1951, "the	<a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R010400140009-6.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R010400140009-6.pdf</a>	Declassification date unintelligible

	<p>Chinese Communists moved 300 U.S. POWs...into a concentration camp near Tat'ung. The prisoners are under the instruction of Europeans” CIA reports that the report is possibly a fabrication as the information appears doubtful.</p> <p>(Source: CIA declassified report dated 6 February 1952)</p>		
54	<p>February 14. A CIA source reports that about the first week of January, the Chinese Communists were parading U.S. captives (prisoners of war) in Paoshan, Yunnan Province, for propaganda purposes. The source reports the Communists pointed the U.S soldiers to the spectators, saying “these are the people we've been fighting -- and have conquered.”</p> <p>(Source: CIA declassified report dated 14 February 1951)</p>	Could not find	
57	<p>April 15. The Central Intelligence Agency reports, that according to a source,</p> <p>“In November, 1951 about 50 American prisoner of war were brought under guard from Shanghai to Hangchow, and were taken to Maochiafou and placed in the detention center there.” The report further states that as of February 10, 1952, 15 of them were taken</p>	Could not find	



	<p>elsewhere, leaving only 35. Maochiafou is reported as "probably near Hangchow."</p> <p>(Source: CIA report dated 15 April 1952, declassified)</p>		
58	<p>May 2. The Central Intelligence Agency reports, that according to a source,</p> <p>"In April 1952, there were 35 American prisoner of war at the Maochiafou Camp. The following is a partial list of the Americans." No evaluation of the names is done by CIA.</p> <p>12</p> <p>(Source: CIA declassified report dated 2 May 1952)</p>	<p><a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R011800280011-2.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R011800280011-2.pdf</a></p>	March 22, 2012
60	<p>July 17. The Central Intelligence Agency, in a report from a still classified source, states:</p> <p>"In May, 1952, the War Prisoner Administrative Office in P'yongyang...under the control of an intelligence officer attached to the general headquarters of the Soviet Far Eastern Military District, controlled prisoner of war camps in Manchuria and North Korea. The office, formerly in Mukden (Manchuria), employed 30 persons, several of whom were English-speaking Soviets."</p>	<p><a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R012800240005-2.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP82-00457R012800240005-2.pdf</a></p>	March 22, 2012

	<p>“The office had developed three types of prisoner of war camps. Camps termed “peace camps” detained persons who exhibited pro-Communist leanings, and were characterized by considerate treatment of the prisoners and the staging within the camps of Communist rallies and meetings.”</p> <p>“Reform camps, all of which are in Manchuria, detained anti-Communist prisoners possessing certain technical skills. Emphasis at these camps was on indoctrination of the prisoners.”</p> <p>“Normal prisoner of war camps, all of which were in North Korea, detained prisoners whom the Communists will exchange. Prisoners in the peace and reform camps will not be exchanged. Officials of North Korean prisoner of war camps sent reports on individual prisoners to the War Prisoner Administrative Office. Cooperative prisoners were being transferred to peace camps.”</p> <p>“On 6 January 1952, four hundred United States prisoners, including three</p>		
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	<p>hundred Negroes, were being detained...in Mukden, Manchuria...All</p> <p>prisoners held there, with the exception of three second lieutenants, were</p> <p>enlisted personnel...The prisoners, dressed in Communist Chinese Army</p> <p>uniforms were not required to work...two hours of indoctrination were</p> <p>conducted daily by staff members of the Northeast Army Command.</p> <p>Prisoners were permitted to play basketball in the courtyard.”</p> <p>(Source: CIA Report No. SO 91634, dated July 17, 1952</p>		
68	<p>July 15. The Central Intelligence Agency reports information from a source</p> <p>that “In late May, 1953, approximately 1,500 United Nations prisoners of war were</p> <p>confined in a camp at Tungchutin, Tientain, in Communist China. The majority of these</p> <p>prisoners of war were American Marine officers and men who were sent to this camp after</p> <p>recovery from wounds.” CIA comments that “a POW camp once tentatively accepted in</p> <p>Tientain, was dropped from available listings in January, 1953 because of a lack of recent reports concerning it.”</p>	<p><a href="https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP80-00810A001800070006-9.pdf">https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP80-00810A001800070006-9.pdf</a></p>	August 31, 2007

	(Source: CIA declassified report dated 15 July 1953)		
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