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CIA

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GATE 5
WASHINGTON, DC 20505
UNITED STATES US

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TO **JOHN CLARKE**

1629 K STREET NW SUITE 300

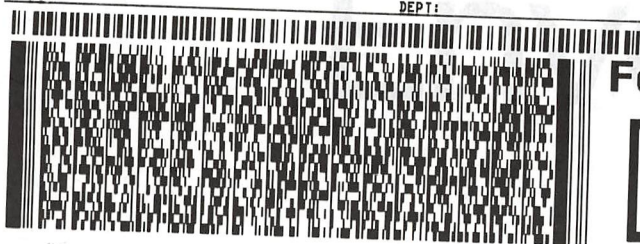
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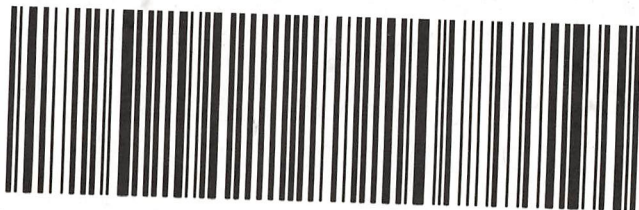
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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

16 November 2021

John Clarke, Esq.
1629 K Street, NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC, 20008

Reference: *Lois Moore, et al. v. CIA*, U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No: 1:20-cv-01027; F-2020-00473

Dear Mr. Clarke:

This is a supplemental final response to your 25 November 2019 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request submitted by your client, Lois Moore, for the following:

1. **From the period of March 16, 1954, through 1961, all records of the CIA's efforts in undertaking "clandestine and covert action to locate, identify, and recover those U.S. Prisoners of War still in Communist custody"**
2. **An unredacted copy of this report [January 5, 1952, *CIA Information Reports*] together with all intelligence material upon which it was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports.**
3. **Please produce the [following] referenced [in July 15, 1952, *CIA Cross Reference Sheet*]:**
 - a. **July 15, 1952 "Basic Communication"**
 - b. **June 24, 1953 "Basic Document"**
 - c. **Information described as "etcetera"**
 - d. **POW Information in, or otherwise "Router to, C.I. File"**
 - e. **POW information related to or bearing the "Cross Reference Number 040"**
 - f. **POW Information related to or bearing the "Classification Number 383.6 Korea."**
4. **All records regarding the June 1, 1951 shoot down and capture over North Korea of the American F-51 piloted by U.S. Air Force Captain Harry Cecil Moore, born February 11, 1924, in Elm Grove, West Virginia, service number AO 711850.**
5. **All records upon which the following statement from February 27, 1952 memo from Chief of Naval Personnel to Commanding General, Far East Air Force was based: "It is now believed that there is a possibility that Captain Moore survived and is now a Prisoner of War."**
6. **All records regarding Captain Moore's incarceration and transportation from North Korea to the Soviet Union, his locations in the Soviet Union, and all evidence that he "may have been interrogated by Soviet officials.**

7. An unredacted copy of July 17, 1952, three page *CIA Information Report*, together with the materials upon which this Report was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports.
8. An unredacted copy of December 31, 1953, *CIA Information Report*, together with the materials upon which this Report was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports.
9. An unredacted copy of March 24, 1954, *CIA Information Report*, together with the materials upon which this Report was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports.
10. An unredacted copy of April 23, 1954, *CIA Information Report*.
11. An unredacted copy of April 27, 1954, *CIA Information Report*, together with the materials upon which this Report was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports.
12. An unredacted copy of December 8, 1954, *CIA Information Report*.
13. Any and all information relating to this Report [January 23, 1992 cable from Embassy Helsinki to Secretary of State]
14. An unredacted copy of March 9, 1988, CIA Memorandum to "US Army Chief, Special Office for Prisoners of War and Missing in Action," together with the materials upon which this Report was based, including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports.
15. All records relating to any of the POW/MIA's names in the attached list.
16. Any and all records relating that any POW/MIAs may have been held in the prisons identified in the attached list of Russian prison camps.
17. For the period beginning June of 1951, and continuing to the present time, please produce all POW records provided to, or receive from, any office of any component of the Department of Defense, including but not limited to:
 - a. CCRAK
 - b. Air Force 6004 Air Intelligence Service Squadron during the tenure of "Project American."
 - c. Missing in Action Office, including those provided in response to the attached February 12, 1997 letter from U.S. House of Representative James Talent seeking "Intelligence pertaining to American prisoners who were taken to China and the Soviet Union during the war" as well as:
 - i. The 389 American service members who into the 1980's were listed as unaccounted prisoners of war by the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) ii. All U.S. Air Force F-86 pilots who remain unrepatriated.
 - d. Air Force Office of Special Investigations, of AFOSI
 - e. Naval Criminal Investigative Service, or NCIS
 - f. Army Criminal Investigation Command, CID
 - g. U.S. Army Combined Command Reconnaissance Activities Far East, or CCRAFE.
18. All POW records prepared by any officer, agent, or employee of the CIA, prepared for the Office of the President including the President's Daily Brief, or PDB, that include information on the possibility of POW's being transferred to the Soviet Union or China.
19. All records reflecting communications with Members of Congress, or Congressional Oversight committees concerning the capture of American airmen during the Korean

conflict who may have been transported to the Soviet Union or China and their presumed fate.

- 20. All records concerning POW's and KGB defector Yuri (or Yury) Rastvorov, who informed the United States Government that American military personnel were taken to the Soviet Union during the Korean Conflict. This request includes an unredacted version of the attached page with the heading, "Terminology".**
- 21. All intelligence material (including reports, analysis, correspondence, signals intelligence, imagery, and live sighting reports) concerning statements made by former Czech General Jan Sejna and other former Czech Officials concerning former US POWs held, interrogated and experiment on by Czech and Soviet advisors, and thereafter transferred to China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the Soviet Union.**

We processed your request in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552, as amended, and the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a.

For one (1) document previously produced (C00465476), we are no longer relying on the FOIA exemption (b)(5) for our redactions and additional information is releasable. The document is still releasable in segregable form with redactions made on the basis of FOIA exemptions (b)(3) and (b)(6). Exemption (b)(3) pertains to Section 6 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, 50 U.S.C. § 3507, noted as exemption "(b)(3)CIAAct" on the enclosed documents, and/or Section 102A(i)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947, 50 U.S.C § 3024(i)(1), noted as exemption "(b)(3)NatSecAct" on the enclosed documents. The new version of the released document is on the enclosed CD.

This completes our response to the above referenced case.

Sincerely,



Mark Lilly

Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures



ER 93-5170

Office of the Director

Executive Secretariat

27 September 1993

NOTE FOR: SA/DDO

SUBJECT: American POWS in USSR--AP News Story

(b)(3) CIAAct
(b)(6)

(b)(3) CIAAct
(b)(6)

[Redacted]

EA/DCI [Redacted] asks whether we have the report mentioned in this article, and what the article is based on.

Please check to see what you have and provide a written response by COB Tuesday, 28 September.

Thanks.

(b)(3) CIAAct
(b)(6)

[Redacted]

2



P-100-T-IR

(b)(3) NatSecAct

P9056

Mon Sep 27 06:47:26 1993

AP--rw PM-USPOWs

Story: a0429

Time: 09-27-93 0015EDT

Ref:

PM-US POWs, Bjt, 980

U.S. Claims Hundreds Of American POWs From Korea Were Taken To USSR

By ROBERT BURNS

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. government says it has "broad and convincing" evidence that the Soviet Union secretly and illegally moved hundreds of U.S. Korean War prisoners to its territory in the early 1950s and never released them.

It is by far the most dramatic and comprehensive assertion by Washington on a Soviet connection to missing U.S. servicemen since the Korean fighting ended in 1953.

The allegation was made in a detailed presentation by a senior State Department official at a meeting with Russian officials in Moscow earlier this month.

The evidence is detailed in a 77-page report titled "The Transfer of U.S. Korean War POWs to the Soviet Union." It was given to the Russians at the Moscow meeting but the Clinton administration has refused to publicly release it.

A copy of the report was obtained by The Associated Press.

"The Soviets transferred several hundred U.S. Korean War POWs to the USSR and did not repatriate them," the report said. "This transfer was mainly politically motivated with the intent of holding them as political hostages, subjects for intelligence exploitation and skilled labor within the camp system."

It asserted that the evidence gave a "consistent and mutually reinforcing description" of Soviet intelligence services forcibly moving U.S. POWs to the USSR at a time when Soviet forces, including anti-aircraft units, were active in North Korea.

It did not assess how long the American servicemen — mostly Air Force aviators — may have lived, or whether any might still be alive in the former Soviet Union.

Just last year the U.S. government said it had no evidence of such transfers. Washington has known, though, since the end of the war that some evidence existed that U.S. POWs from Korea had been taken to the Soviet Union. It asked Moscow for information on this in May 1954 and again in July 1956. Both times the Soviet government denied any knowledge of U.S. POWs on its soil.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin said last year that Soviet records showed 59 captured U.S. servicemen in Korea were interrogated by Soviet officials, and that 12 crew members of U.S. aircraft shot down in reconnaissance missions unrelated to the Korea war were transferred to Soviet territory. But the Yeltsin government has yet to concede that Americans were taken from Korea.

In the three years of fighting in Korea, in which the United States led a U.N. force on the side of South Korea against communist North Korea, 54,246 Americans were killed. The government lists 8,140 as unaccounted for, although the number of missing for which there is no direct evidence of death is estimated at 2,195. Many of the "unaccounted for" were not recovered because they were buried in battlefield graves in North Korea or died in POW

P9056

Mon Sep 27 06:47:26 1993

Page 2

camps.

The U.S. report on U.S. Korean War prisoners taken to the Soviet Union gave no specific figure but the analysis seemed to indicate it is fewer than 600.

It identified by name 31 missing Air Force F-86 fighter pilots who are among the most likely identifiable servicemen to have been taken by the Soviets for their knowledge of the plane's capabilities, plus six other Air Force aviators about whom the U.S. government believes Russia has additional information.

The report describes a top-secret program of the Soviet MGB (predecessor to the KGB) to capture American fliers and other U.S. and allied troops in Korea, interrogate them, and then transfer them into Joseph Stalin's notorious Gulag system of slave labor camps in Siberia and other parts of the Soviet Union.

"The range of eyewitness testimony as to the presence of U.S. Korean War POWs in the Gulag is so broad and convincing that we cannot dismiss it," the report said, adding that the prisoners probably were forced to assume new identities.

Since the report was written, a retired Russian colonel has come forward and told investigators for the U.S.-Russian Joint Commission for POWs-MIAs that a man he saw twice at a Siberian prison in the mid-1960s was described to him by the prison commander as an American brought there from the Gulag system.

The Russian colonel, Vladimir Malinin, said the man in the prison bore a convincing resemblance to Marine Corps Sgt. Philip Vincent Mandra, who disappeared on the northern Korean battlefield in August 1952 after an encounter with Chinese troops. U.S. officials view Malinin's testimony as credible, though not conclusive, evidence that Mandra was in the Siberian prison.

The report given to the Russians this month is based on a variety of sources: U.S. government records dating to the beginning of the Korean conflict in 1950, documents made available by Moscow since the collapse of the Soviet Union, and recent interviews by U.S. investigators with former Soviet officials, including retired officers who said they participated in the transfers.

The report said the Soviet intelligence apparatus had gained extensive experience with using POWs in the Gulag during World War II, and that when Stalin ordered the invasion of South Korea in June 1950 it simply expanded the practice.

"By the middle of 1950, the Soviet Union had at hand a vast, well-practiced, efficiently operating and profitable system for the collection, incarceration and exploitation of POWs" — American, South Korean and others, it said.

One hub of the Soviet operation against allied POWs was Khabarovsk, in extreme southeastern Russia, the report said. Prisoners were taken there from Korea, interrogated by military intelligence agents and then shipped off to labor camps in the Soviet interior. It said at least one American was taken to Moscow.