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FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICE, MINISTRY OF NATIONAL
DEFENSE, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

TO: Military Attaché office at the
United States Embassy in China

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Military Attaché Office at the United States Embassy in China:

The Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Affairs Office, Ministry of National Defense, People's Republic of China expresses best wishes to the Military Attaché Office at the United States Embassy in China.

In accordance with the *Memorandum of Arrangement on Developing Military Archival Cooperation Between the People's Liberation Army Archives Department and the United States Department of Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office on Information Relating to the Whereabouts of U.S. Military Personnel Missing in Action* signed by both the U.S. and China in May 2012, the 2012 Annual Achievement Document of Military Archival Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America is hereby issued. Please forward the document to the U.S. Department of Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO).

Please accept assurances of my highest regards.

Department of American and Oceanian Affairs, Foreign
Affairs Office, Ministry of National Defense
September 26, 2012

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

[Original English Title in the Chinese]

September 2011 – August 2012

[People's Liberation Army Archives Department Logo]

Chinese People's Liberation Army Archives Department

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I. General Overview

Based on the *Memorandum of Arrangement Between the Ministry of National Defense, People's Republic of China and the Department of Defense, United States of America to Develop Military Archival Cooperation to Search for Information Relating to the Whereabouts of U.S. Military Personnel Missing in Action Before, During, and After the Korean War*, and the *Memorandum of Arrangement on Developing Military Archival Cooperation Between the People's Liberation Army Archives Department and the United States Department of Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office on Information Relating to the Whereabouts of U.S. Military Personnel Missing in Action*, the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) Archives Department and the U.S. Department of Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office have had friendly, pragmatic, and effective cooperation regarding the search for information relating to U.S. military personnel missing in action.

From September 2011 to August 2012, the PLA Archives Department, based on relevant leads previously supplied by the U.S. in (Plan A) of the *Memorandum of Agreement for Required Target Search Areas*, carried out a general investigation of several million military case files from before, during, and after the Korean War period stored in the archives. As of the present time, approximately 40 percent of the work has been completed and 116 case files have been discovered with leads to the whereabouts of U.S. military personnel missing in action. The PLA Archives Department made an organized effort to inquire about and verify information found in the archives regarding a U.S. C-47 aircraft that crashed in Antu County, Jilin Province on

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November 29, 1952 and the U.S.-recommended search site for case #654A. An investigation team was formed to go to Sandaogou Village, Antu County, Jilin Province as well as Yushu Village, Yushulinzi Township, Jianping County, Chaoyang City and Tangshan Township, Zhen'an District, Dandong City in Liaoning Province to conduct interviews and on-site investigations. From July 18, 2012 to July 25, 2012, personnel from the PLA Archives Department and JPAC were sent together to Hongdong County, Linfen City and Pingshun County, Changzhi City in Shanxi Province to investigate where U.S. B-29 bombers crashed in April 1944 and October 1944, respectively. This investigation and verification determined the specific times the missing aircraft went down, the exact locations, victims and survivors, the condition of the personnel, and laid the foundations for further search.

When an archives delegation from the U.S. Department of Defense visited the PLA Archives from May 16 to May 18, 2012, both parties conducted positive and pragmatic consultations on China-U.S. military archival cooperation, and China reported to the U.S. on developments in its searches regarding leads to the whereabouts of U.S. military personnel missing in action. Both parties were in full agreement on the progress made and achievements obtained in military archival cooperation over the last four years, and fully exchanged opinions on expanding the scope of cooperation, optimizing the working mechanism, and elaborating both parties' rights and responsibilities. A consensus was reached and a new *Memorandum of Arrangement on Developing Military Archival Cooperation between the People's Liberation Army Archives Department and the United States Department of Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office on Information Relating to the Whereabouts of U.S. Military Personnel Missing in Action* was signed.

II. Regarding the Search Work

A. Search Process

Under the leadership of the Office of the PLA General Staff Department and the Foreign Affairs Office of the Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of China, the PLA Archives Department has organized all subordinate departments and carried out a comprehensive search of case files with leads regarding the whereabouts of missing U.S. military personnel before, during, and after the Korean War. Referencing the required categories of information listed in the *Memorandum of Agreement for Required Target Search Areas* provided by the U.S. Department of Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office, the case files related to the War of Resistance Against Japan, War of Liberation, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War were sorted, consulted, and analyzed. Up to the present time, over 900,000 pages of relevant case files have been consulted and analyzed in categories that include intelligence reports, situation bulletins, duty logs, and statistical reports.

B. Number of Pages in Document

This 12 month work report submitted by the PLA Archives Department to the U.S. Department of Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office contains a total of 22 pages, including four pages of excerpts from military archival information, seven pages of records from the case files, two pages of records of on-site surveys and investigations, and nine pages of other information.

C. Number of Days Worked

The China-U.S. Military Archival Cooperation Office of the PLA Archives Department, along with departments related to gathering, sorting, preservation, and use, have

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expended a total of 220 workdays/person in carrying out archives gathering, sorting, consulting, and analyzing, and in on-site investigations.

D. Number of Participants in the Work

The PLA Archives Department assigned six archive professionals and hired four military archival research experts to form a research team. The China-U.S. Military Archival Cooperation Office and the departments of archive gathering, sorting, preservation, and use have a total of ten people specializing in work related to China-U.S. military archival cooperation. The PLA Archives Department has 20 people participating in this work.

III. Excerpts of Archival Information

After the previous stage of work, the PLA Archives Department has found some leads to the whereabouts of missing U.S. military personnel in its archives and in the archives of provinces, cities, and counties, including some archival information that correspond to the categories listed in (Plan A) of the *Memorandum of Agreement for Required Target Search Areas* and in the *Case Recommendations to the People's Republic of China for 2011-2012*. They are summarized as follows:

A. U.S. Military C-47 Aircraft that Crashed in Antu, Jilin on November 30, 1952

File Record: On November 30, 1952, the Central Military Commission Air Defense Headquarters reported to the General Staff Department that at 2250 hours on November 29, 1952, a C-47 aircraft was shot down by a Northeast Air Defense unit and a Public Security Border Defense unit at a location 50 km southeast of Antu County, Jilin Province. Two U.S. crewmembers died. Yuehan T. Tangnai [John T. Downey] and

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Lichade G. Feiketü [Richard G. Fecteau] were captured. The bodies of the dead crewmembers were buried at a location 500 meters north of the crash site.

B. Two U.S. A6A Fighters that Crashed in Dongxing County, Guangxi on August 21, 1967

File Record: On September 5, 1967, the Air Force reported to the Central Military Commission, the General Staff Department, and the General Political Department that two U.S. military A6A aircraft intruded into China's airspace over Guangxi and were shot down by our Air Force. One of the aircraft went down near Banxing, Dongxing County, Guangxi, and the second aircraft went down near Baqi, Natao Commune, Ningming County, Guangxi. There were four U.S. military crewmembers, three of whom parachuted out and died, and one was captured (named Feilin [Robert Flynn], already released). The three dead crewmembers were buried separately: in front of the large rock (a pointed rock) on the southeast side of Fangshishan in the Jiangkou Production Brigade, Banba Commune, Dongxing County; between two large rocks approximately 300 meters southeast of the end of Beijiayong Creek in the Nali Production Brigade, Dongzhong Commune, Dongxing County; and 10 meters to the east of a large maple tree, in the northwest corner of a row of almond trees at the end of Beikanji Creek, in Nali Production Brigade, Dongzhong Commune, Dongxing County. According to Feilin [Flynn], the three crewmembers were: Major Ba Ke Li (J.L. Bockler) [Jimmy L. Buckley]; 1st Lieutenant Qu Lin Bo Li (J.F. Trmber) [J. Forrest George Trembley], 24 years old; and 1st Lieutenant Xi Ge Te (D. ?. Scott) [Dain V. Scott], 23 years old.

C. U.S. PBM Aircraft that Crashed at Shantou, Guangdong on January 18, 1953

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File Record: The General Staff Department's March 12, 1953 written statement to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on *Opinions Regarding U.S. Aircraft Intrusions and How They Should be Dealt With* stated that on January 18, 1953, a U.S. PBM aircraft conducted intrusion and harassment in the airspace over Shantou, Guangdong. We shot the aircraft down and it crashed in the ocean (approximately 10 km from the mainland and east of Jinghai). Salvage operations retrieved the bodies of two U.S. crewmembers and one piece of aircraft debris. Photographs were taken and the two bodies buried.

D. U.S. Military Y-84 Aircraft that Crashed at Gucheng Village, Andong on September 16, 1952

File Record: The Central Military Commission Air Force headquarters reported on its investigation of the shooting down of an enemy aircraft that intruded into Chinese airspace. At approximately 1110 hours on September 16, 1952, an enemy aircraft was hit (shot by friendly forces), caught fire, and went down near the foot of a mountain at Gucheng Village, 7.5 km northwest of Andong. All crewmembers were lost, the aircraft was destroyed, and the crash destroyed one house (no casualties); the crash crater was three and a half meters deep and approximately eight meters in diameter. Because there were no intact pieces of the aircraft that could provide identifying information, the aircraft was determined to be a Y-84 fighter/bomber through investigative research by the China-DPRK Air Force Joint Command.

E. U.S. A-3B Aircraft that Crashed at Dianbai County, Guangdong Province on April 12, 1966

File Record: The Air Force Headquarters Operations Department reported to the General Staff Operations Department that at 1335 hours on April 12, 1966, our fighters shot down

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a U.S. A-3B aircraft due south of Dianbai County, Guangdong Province. Radar plotting showed the target disappeared into the ocean 50 km due south of Dianbai at 1338 hours. After the U.S. A-3B was shot down, salvage work organized by the South China Sea Fleet began on April 21 and ended June 12, lasting a total of 53 days. Apparently, eleven fishermen who were eyewitnesses to the downing of the U.S. aircraft were called together at the time to discuss the incident. Also, ships were sent out to carry out on-site search, fix the location, and make landmarks and plot locations on nautical charts. After 53 days of salvage, most of the aircraft's remains were recovered, except for the bomb bays, main landing gear, rear fuselage fuel tank, and tail gun turret equipment. Three bodies were also discovered. One body was buried by the shore, and two bodies were buried on a small unnamed island.

F. U.S. B-26 Aircraft that Crashed at Boshan on July 15, 1953

File Record: On July 14, 1953, the Volunteer Army West Coast Command Post stated in its report to the Volunteer Army Headquarters regarding the shooting down of an enemy aircraft: At 2340 hours on July 13, 1953, an AAA Battalion of the 139th Division, 47th Army of the Volunteer Army shot down an enemy B-26 aircraft that went down near Boshan (3 km southeast of Lishili). After the aircraft went down, it was blown up by the bombs on board, and all three crew members were killed; a map, two bracelets and two gold rings were recovered.

IV. Regarding the On-site Verification of the Whereabouts of Missing U.S. Military Personnel

1. From August 4 to August 8, 2012, the PLA Archives Department sent Li Gang, Deputy Director-General of the PLA Archives, Zhang Wanxiang, Director of the General Office, and Wang Tao, Assistant in the Collecting and Collation Department on a special trip to Antu County, Jilin Province for on-site verification of the circumstances found in the archive files regarding the shooting down of a U.S. C-47 aircraft on November 30, 1952. They went to the Archives Department of the Yanbian Autonomous Prefecture in Jilin Province, the Prefecture's Public Security Bureau, the Antu County Archives Department, and the County's Public Security Bureau to search for leads to the whereabouts of missing U.S. personnel and to collect archive materials and photographs related to the crash of the U.S. C-47 aircraft. They looked up local historians and rural insiders, conducted a detailed investigation and analysis, and traversed mountains and streams to carry out on-site reconnaissance to verify the truthfulness of the accounts in the archive materials, and they mastered a large volume of valuable information.
2. From August 9 to August 11, 2012, the PLA Archives Department sent Zhang Wanxiang, Director of the General Office and Wang Tao, Assistant in the Collecting and Collation Department on a special trip to Yushu Village, Yushulinzi Township, Jianping County, Chaoyang City, Liaoning Province to conduct an investigation and search of the site for search case #654A provided by the U.S. for on-site search. They went to the Archives Departments of Chaoyang City and Jianping County as well as the Public Security Bureaus to search the archives. They also made a special trip to Yushu Village, Jianping County for a survey visit, but found no information regarding the U.S. B-29 crash of January 12, 1953. After analysis by multiple parties,

the location where this incident occurred was determined to be Yushulinzi Village, Tangshan Township, Zhen'an District, Dandong City, Liaoning Province (the location provided by the U.S for search case #654A was incorrect). Three of the 14 personnel on the aircraft at the time died. In order to verify the leads in this case, the investigation team hurried to Yushu Village, Tangshan Township, Zhen'an District, Dandong City, and conducted a telephone conversation with Li Qiang (he was working out of the area and could not return to the village), who claimed to be the only person in the village knowledgeable about the circumstances. He stated that he was the only person who knew the location where the remains of the dead U.S. military personnel were buried. When he was young, his father often took him up the mountain and told him the story about the U.S. aircraft that crashed, and also told him the burial location of the dead U.S. personnel. In 2005, he even sent a small piece of bone from one of the U.S. airmen to the relevant department for testing, but received no further information thereafter. Li Qiang made the point that an information fee must be paid in order to obtain all the information regarding the remains from the burial site.

3. From July 18 to July 23, 2012, the PLA Archives Department assigned Zhang Wanxiang, Director of the General Office, and staff officer Yang Tao to accompany the U.S. Party going to Zhaocheng Township, Hongdong County, Linfen City and Langshuyuan Village, Yanggao Township, Pingshun County, Changzhi City in Shanxi Province to investigate the B-29 bomber crashes that occurred in April 1944 and October 1944, respectively. They assisted in the search for witnesses, went to the archives departments of the counties and townships to search archive materials, went

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to the sites to help in the search for parts from the crashed aircraft, and measured the latitude and longitude, altitude, and area of coverage of the crash sites.

V. Some Actual Case File Records

1. An intelligence report about the disposition of crewmembers of downed U.S. aircraft found in the PLA Archives Department sent by the Air Force Headquarters Operations Department to the General Staff Operations Department contained a record of the dead crewmembers' names from the U.S. A6A aircraft of 1967.

[Photocopy of one page follows]

Were:

Ba Ke Li	J. L. Bockler	Major
Qu Lin Bo Li	J.F. Trember	24 years old First Lieutenant
Xi Ge Te	D. ?. Scott	23 years old First Lieutenant

According to reports, there was a greater likelihood that burial site ③ was Ba Ke Li ([illegible characters] pilot); it could not be determined who was buried in the remaining burial sites.

PLA Air Force Headquarters

Operations Department

[seal] [date illegible under seal]

Attached: [illegible characters], 4 photographs.

2. An intelligence report found in the PLA Archives Department from the Central Military Commission Air Force Headquarters regarding the shooting down of a U.S. type Y-84 fighter/bomber on September 16, 1952.

[The following is from a PLA Air Force Headquarters intelligence report. Most of the printed and handwritten characters in the copy of the original report are illegible; the handwritten characters below each line are copies of the printed characters.]

October 9, 1952

[seal]

Seal of the Chinese PLA Headquarters

PLA Air Force Headquarters Report

[address and title of report are illegible due to the seal]

From 1020 hours to 1130 hours on September 16, we discovered 25 enemy sorties totaling 162 aircraft flying towards Sinuiju and Changsong, north of Ch'ongch'on River, and intruded into our airspace over Andong attempting to photograph, survey, and bomb Sinuiju and [place name illegible]. Because they encountered excessive attacks from our fighters, most of the enemy aircraft were unable to prevail, except for an F-86 and a few attack planes (4-6 aircraft) that darted to the airspace over Xinyizhou, hastily deployed some bombs, and left.

When the enemy aircraft flew over Andong-Xinyizhou, our aircraft engaged in several dogfights, and at approximately 1110 hours an enemy aircraft was hit (shot by friendly forces) and caught fire; it went down at the foot of a mountain near Gucheng Village, 7.5 kilometers northwest of Andong. The aircraft was destroyed, all crewmembers were killed, and one house was destroyed in the crash (no casualties).

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The crash crater was 3 and a half meters deep and approximately 8 meters in diameter; because there were no intact pieces of the aircraft that could be identified, the aircraft was determined to be a Y-84 fighter/bomber through investigative research by the China-DPRK Air Force Joint Command. Also attached are 11 photographs from the investigation. This is hereby sincerely presented.

[illegible characters]

General Staff Department [signature]

Central Military commission Air Force Headquarters [signature]

3. A file from the archives of the PLA Archives Department: Report from the Air Force Headquarters Operations Department to the General Staff Operations Department regarding the April 12, 1966 shooting down of a U.S. A-3B aircraft over the ocean south of Dianbai County, Guangdong Province.

[The following is from a photocopy of a handwritten report]

Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force Headquarters

General Staff Operations Department

We hereby [illegible characters] regarding the salvage of the U.S. military A-3B aircraft shot down on April 12, 1966 [illegible characters] Dianbai, and [illegible characters] wreckage, U.S. crewmembers [illegible characters] and photographs (18 total). Please review.

[Seal]

Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force Headquarters

Operations Department

April 12, 1966

([illegible characters] photographs [illegible characters])

5.19

4. Archive materials found by the PLA Archives Department at Changzhi City and Pingshun County in Shanxi regarding the Eighth Route Army and the People's Militia helping U.S. crewmembers.

[The following is from 2 pages of photocopied material]

[page 1]

Allied Aircraft That Went Down Behind Langshuyuan Village

Behind Langshuyuan Village, Yanggao Township is a ravine called Lūjiao.

According to 81 year old village elder Chen Er, the ravine was originally named Leijia. A long time ago a family with the surname Lei cultivated the land and farmed there, hence the name. Later, the family died out and all that remained was the name of the ravine. Over the course of time, the villagers called the place Lūjiao in their dialect, and the original name was forgotten.

Langshuyuan is surrounded by mountains and has a variety of ravines that the locals know by name. However, Leijia is different because a plane once went down there, and people still mention it even after so many years. For many years, grass did not grow in the grooves made when the plane went down. Clear traces of where the plane went down could still be found in the 1980's. Many of the people in the village had never seen an airplane in their lives, so this behemoth falling into such a small ravine has become part of many people's memories.

This was during the difficult years of the War of Resistance Against Japan. This U.S. allied aircraft that went down not only left memories that the farmers near Langshuyuan passed down for several generations, it also played an important role in the Anti-Japanese Struggle of the Eighth Route Army and in the situation following the War of Resistance Against Japan.

Folklore:

In the memories of the people in Langshuyuan Village, the aircraft went down in the winter of 1944, and the majority of people who witnessed the event have died, but they personally passed their stories down to fellow villagers, and these stories are still circulating in Langshuyuan to this day. Memories are difficult to confirm through research and are full of legendary qualities.

The crewmembers were Americans, and they stayed in Langshuyuan Village just two or three nights.

[page 2]

Changzi Militia Provide Help to U.S. Air Crew

[Remainder of this page is illegible]

5. The PLA Archives found information at Changzhi City, Shanxi that the Eighth Route Army and the People's Militia successfully helped 11 U.S. crewmembers in their preparation to return home by way of Xi'an. A Group photograph of the Eighth Route Army's Taihang Military Region Commander Li Da with the crewmembers.

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6. Files regarding a parachute log record and instructions of a passenger in the C-47 aircraft, found by the PLA Archives Department Investigation Team at the Antu County Archives Department, Jilin Province.
7. Photograph of a U.S. C-47 aircraft wreckage found by the PLA Archives Department Investigation Team at the Antu County Archives Department, Jilin Province.
[photo caption] Wreckage of spy plane that was shot down

VI. Some Photographs of Work

1. August 5, 2012, the PLA Archives Department Investigation Team at the Antu County Archives Department, Jilin Province reviewing files on the U.S. C-47 aircraft shot down on November 29, 1952.
2. August 6, 2012, the PLA Archives Department Investigation Team at Sandaogou Village, Antu County, Jilin Province studying and analyzing leads in the archives with relevant personnel from the local area.
3. August 6, 2012, the PLA Archives Department Investigation Team at Antu County, Jilin Province conducting on-site verification at a crash site.
4. August 6, 2012, village insider Master Lin from Sandaogou Village, Andong County, Jilin Province identifies for the Investigation team where the aircraft was shot down and the location of the crewmembers' burial site.
5. July 19, 2012, the PLA Archives Department Investigation Team at the Hongtong [sic] County Archives Department, Linfen City, Shanxi Province searching for files related to U.S. aircraft crashes and asking the Director of the Archives Department about relevant circumstances.

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6. July 19, 2012, PLA Archives Department Investigation Team members at Linfen City, Shanxi Province analyzing cases with personnel from the U.S. and conducting research to develop a survey plan.
7. July 19, 2012, PLA Archives Department Investigation Team members at Zhaocheng Township, Hongdong County, Linfen City, Shanxi Province conducting joint on-site investigation and verification with personnel from the U.S..
8. July 19, 2012, PLA Archives Department Investigation Team members at Dashanli, Pingshun County, Shanxi Province with personnel from the U.S. conducting a joint survey of crashed aircraft wreckage to determine the crash site.
9. July 19, 2012, PLA Archives Department Investigation Team members at Langshuyuanzi Village, Yanggao Township, Pingshun County, Shanxi Province collecting fragments from an aircraft crash.

VII. Suggestions for Work

When the U.S. completes its search in China for the whereabouts of U.S. military prisoners of war and personnel missing in action and closes the cases, the PLA Archives Department should be notified in writing in order to avoid redundant searches, analysis, and research on leads in cases that are already closed, and also to avoid further on-site investigation and verification so that manpower and resources will not be wasted.

VIII. Confidentiality Agreement

Without agreement by both parties, the content of this document may not be revealed to third parties.

