Intelligence Report

No. 5775 Date: January 30, 1952

PRISONERS-OF-WAR HELD BY THE COMMUNIST FORCES

The Communist delegation's list of December 18 contained 11,559 names:

7,142 Republic of Korea
3,198 US
913 British
226 Turks
40 Filipinos
10 French
6 Australian
5 South African
1 Japanese (apparently not in military service)
3 Canada, Greece, and Netherlands

The Republic of Korea had announced on December 7 that 88,390 ROK soldiers were missing in action. On the 16th the U.S. Army released the names of 11,552 missing in action. In a letter of December 21, the U.S. negotiators called the Communists' attention to the omission of more than one thousand names from their prisoners-of-war list. On the December 21 list were 31 of the 30 reported to the Red Cross on August 12, 35 of the 60 reported to the Red Cross on September 14, and 1,015 named in other sources. In a letter dated December 26, the Communists stated that of these, 736 had died of various causes or had escaped, and

2. T-543, Pusan, December 7, 1951. UNCLASSIFIED.
4. POP, Daily Report, Far East, December 27, 1951, pp. RUK-1-3. RESTRICTED. The names were listed in the letter.

This is an intelligence report and not a statement of departmental policy.

Final analysis of the material contained in this report was concluded on January 30, 1952 by the Division of Research for Far East.

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
the whereabouts of 332 was unknown at that time.2 Late in December the
UN Command called attention to Communist communiques claiming more
than 66,000 prisoners.2

Civilian Internes Held by the Communist Forces

The UNR claimed on December 17 that more than 80,000 south Korean
civilians had been seized and taken north by the Communists.3 On
December 30, the UN delegation reported concerning 93 non-Korean civilians:
25 French, 13 American, 9 British, 6 Irish, 2 Belgian, 1 Russian, and 1
Australian.4 On January 25, the Communist radio claimed 89 non-Korean
civilians interned, including 27 of the above-mentioned 53.5

Prisoners-of-war Held by the UN

The UN December 10 reported 130,474 prisoners-of-war, 95,531 north
Koreans, 20,700 Chinese, and 16,043 dissident south Koreans.6 The Com-
munist delegation letter of December 26 asserted that the UN list contained
1,456 fewer names than the UN had said it did, and contained 44,005 names
fewer than reported to the Red Cross.7 The UN undertook to explain the
removal of the 44,000, but as late as January 26, it was reported that the
Communist delegation was pressing for information concerning 37,000 persons
the UN stating that these were civilian internes.8 On January 26, the
UN delegation presented a new list, written in Oriental characters, contain-
ing 132,080 names, 20,720 Chinese and 111,360 Koreans.9

Civilian Internes in South Korea

The UN has made a statement concerning numbers of civilian inter-
nees or of refugees under its control. The UN Department of Social
Affairs once issued a statement that 400,000 north Koreans had come to
south Korea during the fighting. On January 1, 1954, the Communist delega-
tion inquired whether the 500,000 persons taken from north Korea by the
UN forces would be returned in the contemplated exchange.10

1. FRUS, Daily Report, Far East, December 27, 1951, pp. 789-89,
   RESTRICTED. The name list was sent in the letter.
2. D-4439, to New Delhi, January 17, 1952, RESTRICTED cites north
   Korean broadcasts of February 9, 1951 and April 3, 1951 stating that in the
   periods June 25 — December 25, 1950 to March 25, 1951, 38,500 and 26,863
   prisoners respectively were taken — a total of 65,363.
3. T-573, Pusan, December 12, 1951, UNCLASSIFIED.
5. FRUS, Daily Report, Far East, p. 789-89, RESTRICTED.
6. Ibid., December 19, 1951.
7. FRUS, Daily Report, Far East, p. 789-89, RESTRICTED.
10. Ibid., January 3, 1952.