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
3,192 US
919 British
236 Turks
40 Filipinos
10 French
6 Australian
4 South African
3 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. The US at the time the lists were exchanged listed 11,612 missing in action. In a letter of December 21, the US negotiators called the Commissars' attention to the omission of more than one thousand names from their prisoner-of-war list. A letter on the December 21 list were 31 of the 50 reported to the Red Cross on August 18, 35 of the 60 reported to the Red Cross on September 14, and 1,025 named in other sources. In a letter dated December 26, the Commissars stated that of these, 726 had died of various causes or had escaped, and

2. T-533, Pusan, December 7, 1951, UNCLASSIFIED.
4. PUL, Daily Report, Far East, December 27, 1951, pp. RKL-1-3, RESTRICTED. The names were listed in the letter.

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Final analysis of the material contained in this report was concluded on January 30, 1952 by the Division of Research for Far East.
the whereabouts of 332 was unknown at that time. Late in December the UN Command called attention to Communist communiques claiming more than 65,000 prisoners. 6

Civilians Interred by the Communist Forces

The HRW claimed on December 17 that more than 98,000 south Korean civilians had been seized and taken north by the Communists. On December 30, the UN delegation reported concerning 99 non-Korean civilians: 25 French, 13 American, 9 British, & Irish, 2 Belgian, 1 Hungarian, and 1 Australian. On January 24, the Communist radio named 50 non-Korean civilians interred, including 8 of the abovementioned 55.

Prisoners-of-War Held by the UN

The UN December 18 reported 132,474 prisoners-of-war: 95,531 north Koreans, 20,700 Chinese, and 16,243 dissident south Koreans. The Communist delegation letter of December 26 asserted that the UN list contained 1,456 fewer names than the UN had said it did, and contained 44,205 names fewer than reported to the Red Cross. The UN undertook to explain the removal of the 44,000, but as late as January 24, it was reported that the Communist delegation was pressing for information concerning 77,000 persons the UN stating that these were civilian internees. On January 26, the UN delegation presented a new list, written in Oriental characters, containing 132,088 names, 20,720 Chinese and 111,360 Koreans.

Civilians Interred in South Korea

The UN has made no statement concerning numbers of civilian internees or of refugees under its control. The HRW Department of Social Affairs once issued a statement that 100,000 north Koreans had come to south Korea during the fighting. On January 2, 1954, the Communist delegation inquired whether the 500,000 persons taken from north Korea by the UN forces would be returned in the contemplated exchange.

1. HRW Daily Report, Far East, December 26, 1953, PP. [DECLASSIFIED].
2. [DECLASSIFIED], to New Delhi, January 17, 1954. [DECLASSIFIED] cites north Korean broadcasts of February 9, 1951 and April 3, 1951 stating that in the periods June 25 -- December 25, 1950 and December 26, 1950 to March 25, 1951, 36,700 and 26,853 prisoners respectively were taken -- a total of 65,553.
3. T-5713, Pusan, December 17, 1953, [DECLASSIFIED].
5. Ibid., January 25, 1954, [DECLASSIFIED].
6. Ibid., December 19, 1951.
7. HRW Daily Report, Far East, P. 546-2, [DECLASSIFIED].
10. Ibid., January 3, 1952.