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
236 Turks
40 Filipinos
10 French
6 Australian
1 South African
3 Japanese (apparently not in military service)
1 Canada, Greece, and Netherlands

The Republic of Korea had announced on December 7 that 88,350 NK soldiers were missing in action. The US at the time the lists were exchanged listed 11,552 missing in action. In a letter of December 21, the US negotiators called the Communists' attention to the omission of more than one thousand names from their prisoner-of-war list. A note on the December 28 list were 31 of the 50 reported to the Red Cross on August 15, 35 of the 50 reported to the Red Cross on September 14, and 1,025 named in other sources. In a letter dated December 26, the Communists stated that of these, 706 had died of various causes or had escaped, and

2. T-543, Pusan, December 7, 1951, UNCLASSIFIED.
4. FRID, Daily Report, Far East, December 27, 1951, pp. RFD-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.

Civilian Internees Held by the Communist Forces

The UN claimed on December 17 that more than 80,000 south Korean 
civilians had been seized and taken north by the Communists. On 
December 30, the UN delegation reported 58 non-Korean civilians: 
25 French, 13 American, 9 British, 4 Irish, 2 Belgian, 1 Austrian, and 7 
Australians. On January 25, the Communist radio named 68 non-Korean 
civilians interned, including 27 of the above-mentioned 58.

Prisoners-of-war Held by the UN

The UN December 18 reported 132,474 prisoners-of-war: 95,331 north 
Koreans, 20,720 Chinese, and 16,423 dissident south Koreans. 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 44,205 names 
fewer than reported to the Red Cross. The UN undertook to explain the 
removal of the 44,000, but as late as January 26, 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, con-
taining 132,080 names, 20,720 Chinese and 111,360 Koreans.

Civilian Internees 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, 1952, the Communist delega-
tion inspected whether the 500,000 persons taken from north Korea by the 
UN forces would be returned in the contemplated exchange.

1. FM, Daily Report, Far East, December 27, 1951, PP. M3-1-2-3, 
RESTRICTED. The names were listed in the letter.
2. O-1429, to New Delhi, January 17, 1952, RESTRICTED cites north Korean broadcast of February 9, 1951 and April 8, 1951 stating that in the 
periods June 25 — December 25, 1950 and December 26, 1950 to March 25, 1951, 36,500 and 26,865 prisoners respectively were taken — a total of 
66,365.
3. 1-173, Pusan, December 17, 1951, UNCLASSIFIED.
5. FM to New Delhi, January 25, 1952, RESTRICTED.
6. Ibid., December 19, 1951.
7. FM, Daily Report, Far East, P. Z-11-1-3, RESTRICTED.
10. Ibid., January 3, 1952.