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:

7,112 Republic of Korea
3,196 US
910 British
236 Turks
60 Filipinos
10 French
6 Australians
4 South Africans
3 Japanese (apparently not in military service)\(^1\)
3 Canadians, Greeks, and Netherlands

The Republic of Korea had announced on December 7 that 88,390 RK soldiers were missing in action.\(^2\) The US at the time the lists were exchanged listed 11,812 missing in action.\(^3\) 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.\(^4\) Of the December 18 list were 31 of the 50 reported to the Red Cross on August 16, 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, 726 had died of various causes or had escaped, and

2. T-563, Pusan, December 7, 1951, UNCLASSIFIED.
4. RUL, Daily Report, Far East, December 27, 1951, pp. RUL-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.\textsuperscript{1} Late in December the UN Command called attention to Communist communiques claiming more than 65,000 prisoners.\textsuperscript{2}

**Civilian Internes Held by the Communist Forces**

The 65K claimed on December 17 that more than 80,000 south Korean civilians had been seized and taken north by the Communists.\textsuperscript{3} On December 30, the UN delegation reported concerning 58 non-Korean civilians: 25 French, 13 American, 9 British, 4 Irish, 2 Belgian, 1 Austrian, and 7 Australasian.\textsuperscript{4} On January 25, the Communist radio named 68 non-Korean civilians interned, including 27 of the above-mentioned.\textsuperscript{5}

**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.\textsuperscript{6} The Communist delegation letter of December 6 invited that the 65K list contained 1,636 fewer names than the UN had said it did, and contained 44,205 names fewer than reported to the Red Cross.\textsuperscript{7} On January 20, the UN undertook to explain the removal of the 44,000, but as late as January 26, it was recorded that the Communist delegation was pressing for information concerning 37,000 persons the UN stating that these were civilian internes.\textsuperscript{8} On January 26, the UN delegation presented a new list, written in Oriental characters, containing 132,080 names, 20,720 Chinese and 111,360 Koreans.\textsuperscript{9}

**Civilian Internes in South Korea**

The UN has made no statement concerning numbers of civilian internees or of refugees under its control. The 65K Department of Social Affairs once issued a statement that 100,000 north Koreans had come to south Korea during the fighting. On January 1, 1951, the Communist delegation inquired whether the 500,000 persons taken from north Korea by the UN forces would be returned in the contemplated exchange.\textsuperscript{10}

\begin{itemize}
  \item 1. FDR, Daily Report, Far East, December 27, 1951, pp. 22-23, RESTRICTED. The names were listed in the letter.
  \item 2. 3-125/3-9, 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 and December 26, 1950 to March 25, 1951, 36,500 and 26,865 prisoners respectively were taken — a total of 66,365.
  \item 3. T-573, Pusan, December 17, 1951, UNCLASSIFIED.
  \item 5. FDR, Daily Report, Far East, January 25, 1952, RESTRICTED.
  \item 6. Ibid., December 19, 1951.
  \item 7. FDR, Daily Report, Far East, p. 32-1-3, RESTRICTED.
  \item 9. Ibid., January 29, 1952.
  \item 10. Ibid., January 5, 1952.
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