Intelligence Report

No. 5775  Date: January 30, 1952

NUMBERS OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF PRISONERS AND INTERNEES PUT FORWARD IN THE CEASE-FIRE TALKS

Prisoners-of-war Held by the Communist Forces

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

7,162 Republic of Korea
3,136 US
919 British
236 Turks
40 Filipinos
10 French
6 Australian
6 South African
3 Japanese (apparently not in military service)
3 Canada, Greece, and Netherlands

The Republic of Korea had announced on December 7 that 88,950 ROK 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 UN negotiators called the Communists' attention to the omission of more than one thousand names from their prisoner-of-war list. At a meeting on the December 22 list were 31 of the 50 reported to the Red Cross on August 18–19, 35 of the 50 reported to the Red Cross on September 14, and 1,025 names 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-54, Pusan, December 7, 1951, UNCENIFIED.
4. PULI, Daily Report, Far East, December 27, 1951, pp. REU-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.
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 Internes Held by the Communist Forces

The UNR claimed on December 8 that more than 80,000 south Korean civilians had been seized and taken north by the Communists. On December 28, a UN delegation reported concerning 58 non-Korean civilians: 25 French, 13 American, 9 British, 4 Irish, 2 Belgian, 1 Austrian, and 1 Australian. On January 25, the Communist radio named 68 non-Korean civilians interned, including 27 of the aforementioned 58.

Prisoners-of-war Held by the UN

The UN December 8 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 1,656 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 37,000 persons the UN stating that these were civilian internes. 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.

Civilians Internes in South Korea

The UN has made no statement concerning numbers of civilian internes or of refugees under its control. The ROK Department of Social Affairs once issued a statement that 400,000 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.