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:

- 7,162 Republic of Korea
- 3,182 US
- 913 British
- 236 Turks
- 60 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 9 that 88,390 ROK soldiers were missing in action. The list at the time the lists were exchanged listed 11,622 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. A list on the December 18 list was 31 of the 50 reported to the Red Cross on August 18, 35 of the 50 reported to the Red Cross on September 14, and 1,005 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 400 were still missing.

2. T-543, Pusan, December 7, 1951, UNCLASSIFIED.
4. PUL, Daily Report, Far East, December 27, 1951, pp. ROR-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 Internes 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 learned concerning 55 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 29 of the above-mentioned 55.

Prisoners-of-War Held by the UN

The UN in December 18 reported 132,474 prisoners-of-war: 95,531 north Koreans, 20,700 Chinese, and 16,343 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 44,305 names fewer than reported to the Red Cross. The UN undertook to explain the removal of the 44,000, but as late as January 20, it was reported that the Communist delegation was pressing for information concerning 37,000 persons the UN stating that these were civilian internees. On January 26, the UN delegation presented a new list, written in Oriental characters, containing 132,080 names, 20,720 Chinese and 111,360 Koreans.

Civilian Internes in South Korea

The UN has made no statement concerning numbers of civilian internees or of refugees under its control. The NK Department of Social Affairs once issued a statement that 400,000 north Koreans had come to South Korea during the fighting. On January 3, 1954, the Communist delegation implied that the 400,000 persons taken from north Korea by the UN forces would be returned in the contemplated exchange.

2. UN, Letter, to New Delhi, January 17, 1954, PARTIALLY DECLASSIFIED.
3. T-773, Pusan, December 17, 1951, UNCLASSIFIED.
5. FBIS, Letter, January 25, 1954, DECLASSIFIED.
6. Ibid., December 19, 1954.
7. FBIS, Letter, Far East, pp. BR-1-3, PARTIALLY DECLASSIFIED.
10. Ibid., January 3, 1952.