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:

1,162 Republic of Korea
3,198 US
910 British
236 Turks
46 Filipinos
50 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 88,750 ROK soldiers were missing in action. The US at the time the lists were exchanged listed 11,452 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 prisoners-of-war list. A list on the December 20 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 1,205 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-547, Pusan, December 7, 1951, UNCLASSIFIED.
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.¹ Late in December the
UN Command called attention to Communist communiques claiming more
than 65,000 prisoners.²

**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.³ On
December 20, the UN delegation reported concerning 58 non-Korean civilians:
25 French, 13 American, 9 British, 4 Irish, 2 Belgian, 1 Austrian, and 1
Australian.⁴ On January 25, the Communist radio named 48 non-Korean
civilians interned, including 27 of the above-mentioned 58.⁵

**Prisoners-of-War Held by the UN**

The UN December 18 reported 132,474 prisoners-of-war: 95,531 north
Koreans, 20,790 Chinese, and 16,153 dissident south Koreans.⁶ The Com-
munist 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.⁷ 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 97,000 persons
the UN stating that these were civilian internes.⁸ On January 26, the
UN delegation presented a new list, written in Oriental characters, contain-
ing 135,086 names, 20,720 Chinese and 111,360 Koreans.⁹

**Civilians Internes in South Korea**

The UN has made no statement concerning numbers of civilian in-
ternes or of refugees under its control. The WHO 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 dele-
tation inquired whether the 500,000 persons taken from north Korea by the
UN forces would be returned in the contemplated exchange.¹⁰

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¹ FRUS, Daily Report, Far East, December 27, 1953, PP.NIK-1-3,
² DECLASSIFIED. The names were listed in the letter.
³ DECLASSIFIED. 332, December 17, 1953, restricted.
⁴ DECLASSIFIED. The report cited 59 non-Koreans; 125
⁵ DECLASSIFIED. The names were listed in the letter.
¹⁰ DECLASSIFIED. The report cited 59 non-Koreans; 125