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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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S E C R E T
Security Information

UN PRISONERS OF WAR
CAMPS AND CONDITIONS
IN
KOREA, MANCHURIA
AND CHINA

SUPPLEMENT VII
1 May 1953

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

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S E C R E T

1. The purportedly wounded and sick POWs exchanged last month were collected in three camps, Chon-Ma, #7 (by 1 Dec/52 CCRAK camp numbering); Pyoktong, #3; and Manpojin. All three camps lie along the Yalu River, on the Manchurian border. The existence of Manpojin, northernmost of the three, had not previously been acknowledged by the Communists, but had been carried on our maps until 20 Jan/53, when it was considered abolished as there had been no report on it since 15 Apr/52. Why the Communists should suddenly, and in this fashion, admit that there was a collection camp at Manpojin is a mystery. The coordinates for Manpojin are BA 7259; the nearest listed camp is at Kuup-tong (#4), at BA 4930, too great a distance away to be part of the same camp.

2. A number of single reports, all unconfirmed and all some months old, have come in on new camp locations at:

Changan-sa	DT 1974	Sosong-dong	YD 2151
Chinnapo	YC 0988	Sokkal	CT 0143
Chuk-chon	CU 5408	Sonam	BT 5115
Hoeyang	CT 7884	Songhwa	XC 8549
Kobang-san	YD 4715	Songnae-dong	XE 5644
Coal Mine		Song-ni	CU 3589
(Pyongyang)		Tangsong-ri	YD 3123
Musong-ni	YC 1198	Tonso-dong Area	YD 4222
Nae-dong	CU 3589	Umchon-dong	BT 6049
Pack'un-jang	CU 6499	Yongdae-ri	BU 5722
Pongnae-do	YD 3518	Yulmong-ri	YC 4078
Sanghung-dong	YD 3725	Yusong	EV 5295
Sanum-dong	YD 3433	Yongbong-ri	YD 3582

The majority of these reports indicated that the enclosures were small, possibly transient, and the majority of POWs were South Koreans. Details will not be included in this or future reports, unless further confirmation is forthcoming.

3. Since there have been no reports on the following camps since 1 Sept/52, they will be considered abolished for purposes of this report:

KOREAN CAMPS

Chasong	CA 0392	Namchon-up	BT 7346
Haeryang-ni	CU 4713	Pongung	CV 7714
Hungdong-ni	BT 9794	Sangaenggun	YC 0579
Hwangju	YC 4138	Sego-ri	YC 0438
Hwapung-ni	CT 1075	Sinyang	YC 4059
Kyongchang-ri	YD 3721	Taesu-ri	YD 5516
Mayul-ri	BT 6247	Um-dong	BU 5035
Myohyang-san	BT 6532	Yanggu	DT 1171

} Possibly
} same camp

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MANCHURIA-CHINA

Antung	124-18, 40-38	Harbin	124-10, 42-50
Chekiang Prov.		K'aryun Shien	124-05, 42-36
Chungchun	125-20, 40-53	Pench'i	123-43, 41-02

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I. KOREAN POW CAMPS

A. Acknowledged Camps (arranged by camp number) (Only those camps about which there has been additional information since the 20 Jan/53 report will be listed.)

1. Imsan-ni (XE 8779): Camp #1 is 10 mi. ENE of Sakchu (Paengyong).
(Comment: Sakchu was removed from listing as not having been heard from since Aug/51, but may now prove to be part of #1 complex.)
2. (Branch 2) Changson: In Sept/52 a camp with approximately 1,250 UN POWs housed in six large barracks (70 x 5 x 3 m) was at XE 8779, SW of Chang-ni (XE 8780). Only US POWs were seen in compound. Barracks had earth walls and cement roofs. POWs lived four to a room. Fed mostly bread, seemed undernourished. Some of POWs wore old uniforms, other blue fatigues. Camp was garrisoned by 150 CCE (Diagram of camp attached to cited report.)

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5. Pyoktong (Kuksa-ri, YE 0699). FBIS, Pyongyang, 4 Mar/53 broadcasts stated Enoch and Quinn were in Camp #5.
One convoy of exchanged POWs collected at, or were already interned in Pyoktong, which has long been known as "The University" for indoctrination.
7. (a) Chon-na (XE 6448): One convoy of exchanged POWs collected at this camp.
- (b) Yongsan-ni (XE 5644): Unconfirmed report states there are 200 ROK POWs in this camp. Possibly Camp #7, Branch 1.

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8. Anju (YD 2887)

- (a) In Sept/52 source was sent to Anju to transport supplies. Observed 400 ROK in vicinity being compelled to repair roads. Wooden boxes strapped to each POWs back to hamper escape. Source heard camp for ROK POWs located $1\frac{1}{2}$ km. SW of Anju.

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- (b) As of Sept/52, there were five independent enclosures in Camp #8 in and around a former primary school, approximately 300 m. W of Taet'aryong-ni gate (YD 3524). 1,000 ROK POWs slated to serve in NKA, but returned to POW status after peace talks began. POWs worked four hours a day, took three hours indoctrination per week. Most POWs didn't accept Communism, many planned escape and sang ROK songs while marching. POWs fed 600 gr. rice, kaoliang, soy oil a day; undernourished and diseased. Wore blue coveralls. PO-RO in red on camp roofs. Camp guarded with four light machine guns, posted at 10 m. intervals, during the night.

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- (c) Yongso-ri (YD 2688, vic. Anju) Unconfirmed report of 600 ROK POWs at this location.

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9. Chaedong-ni (Singchang-ni) (BU 6073)

- (a) As of Sept/52, there was a camp with 2,000 POWs at the foot of a hill near Singch'ang (BU 5265), established in June/52. Camp was 500 x 300 m., fenced with barbed wire. POWs worked six hours a day, given two hours indoctrination a day, screened once a month for potential agents to be used against the South Koreans.

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- (b) In Apr/52, source was in vicinity of Songhyon-ni (BU 5165; heard that thirty ROK POWs had escaped from nearby camp. June/52, in same vicinity, source saw a number of POWs getting firewood on hill. POWs in groups of three, guarded by two NKA. In Oct/52, source heard that the Political Commissar had told men they "must capture more prisoners", and to "treat them well".

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10. Sunan (YD 3241)

- (a) As of Sept/52, there was a camp with 3,000 ROK POWs in sixteen dugout shelters at the foot of a hill E of Sunan. Camp had been established in early July/52. Camp was 2½ km. around, fenced with barbed wire. POWs worked six hours a day, given two hours indoctrination. Screened twice a month for potential agents vs. South Korea.

(Comment: According to SO 99143, a camp with 1,000 ROK POWs was at the site of the former Sunan High School, next to cemetery 1 km. NE

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of Sunan RR Station. This camp had been moved to Sunan from Kirim-ni 20 July/52 because of UN bombings. Field comment in this report states Camp #13 at Sunan was listed by the Communists 12 July/52.)

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

11. Pyongyang Complex

- (a) Huan-dong (YD 4333) As of 30 Nov/52, 24 USAF pilots were interned in Huan-dong. Camp in building 20 x 6 x 4 m. Guard posted in four phases of building. 50 personnel in charge of camp ops. POW schedule: up at 7; breakfast at 8, indoctrination 9:30-12; lunch 12:30; free from 7-8; supper 8:30, recreation 10; bed 10:30. Fed 600 gr. rice, vegetables, soy oil per day; weak, yellow complectioned from diet. No medical equipment in camp. Billets DDT sprayed once a week. POWs wore one-piece fatigues and USAF pilot jackets. POWs refused to listen to lectures, were homesick. Building surrounded by barbed wire, guarded by one squad of soldiers. Camp was moved here July/52 from Pyongyang area.

(Comment: Directorate had one previous report of camp with 20 UN pilots at YD 4136 [CCRAK #F-1589, 12 July/52].)

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

(b) Kirim-ni (YD 3823):

- (1) As of Oct/52, 2,000 ROK POWs were interned at YD 3832, probably Kirim-ni camp.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

- (2) As of 21 Sept/52, 1,500 ROK POWs were in a red brick, 2-story school building at YD 3824 in Kirim. POWs worked in groups of 25 repairing bomb damage. Daily ration of 700 gr. of corn or rice with salt and seaweed.

(Comment: Probably same camp as Sinsong-dong [See p. 7, item(e)], Hasokhwa-ri [See p. 6, item (b)].)

- (3) As of 13 Sept/52, the NK bureau supervising POW camps in NK HQs in semi-underground houses 10 x 3 x 2 m. at YD 3824 on NW edge of Moran-bong in Kirim-ni. POWs were brought here immediately after capture, sent to Kangdong after interrogation, and thence to other camps in North Korea.

(Field Comment: SO 103362 [See p. 6, item (a)] states there was an interrogation camp at YD 4234.)

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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- (c) Mirim-ni (YD 4622) Branch 2: As of Sept/52, a camp with 2,000 ROK POWs was located in one wooden building and two one-story concrete buildings at YD 5524, approximately 8,500 m. E of Mirim-ni. POWs had worked at Mirim airfield from Apr/51 to Apr/52, when construction work stopped because of UN raid. Camp was operated by a company of NKA. POWs given daily three hour indoctrination. Allowed to walk within 200 m. radius of camp in groups of two or three with consent of guards.

[Redacted]

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- (d) Namgyo-dong (YD 3526): As of Sept/52, source saw POW camp for ROKs in vicinity YD 3522. Source heard from another soldier that there were 1,000 ROK POWs in the camp. Camp administered by Pyongyang Security Regt. Located at former Parim People's School. PO-RO characters on roof of building.

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

- (e) Namsa-ri (YD 4725): 12 US POWs reported at these coordinates. 18 Oct/52 photos neither confirm nor disprove.

[Redacted]

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- (f) Pyongyang Area:

(1) CCRACK CR #140, 20 Aug/52 reported 500 ROK (NK anti-Communists) POWs at YD 3822 in five personnel shelters. 8 Nov/52 photos neither confirm nor disprove.

(2) As of late Sept/52, 50 UN POWs (30 ROK, 20 US) seen in Pyongyang. Appeared haggard and dirty, but clothes in fair condition. POWs being marched north.

[Redacted]

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(3) Source saw 50 ROK POWs escorted to gate of Pyongyang camp for lunch by one-star NK officer and four NCOs. POWs in blue overalls. Source didn't know number of POWs in camp.

[Redacted]

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- (g) Sosong-ni (YD 3622) Branch 1: Camp at YD 364214 photographed 8 Nov/52. 1,000 ROK POWs had been reported here. Camp probably Branch 1, Camp #11 as reported by Communists. Photos neither confirmed nor disproved.

[Redacted]

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- (h) Yongsong (YD 4033): As of Dec/52, a POW camp for USAF was located on a wooded hill in Yongsong-ni area (YD 4233) with 26 Caucasian, 8 Negro POWs. Camp approximately 100 m. in circumference, enclosed with barbed wire, guarded by platoon of NKA. POWs treated better than infantry POWs, no forced labor. Camp often visited by Soviet AF advisors. 50X1-HUM

- (i) Wasan-ni (YD 3928): This camp possibly closed in July-Aug/52 POW camp re-shuffle. CCRAK F-1979, 15 July/52 stated 20-50 UK POWs this location and numerous reports from March to mid-July/52 tend to confirm each other as to camp's existence during that period.

- - - - -

The following are new camp listings in the Pyongyang area:

- (a) Hach'u-dong (YD 4234), Interrogation camp: As of Aug-Sept/53, UN and ROK POWs were interrogated in buildings of a former brick factory in this location. Camp attached to NKA General HQ, established in Mar/51. POWs from all parts of front interrogated here prior to assignment to other camps. 15 Aug/52 there were 150 ROK and 30 other UN POWs here. Number of POWs varied because of large turn-over, but averaged 150. Other UN POWs separated from ROKs and interrogated in English. When more POWs were to be interrogated than camp could accommodate, the excess was sent to other camps and English-speaking interrogators sent with them. Daily rice ration of 700 gr. with supplemental rations of vegetable soup and mackerel. ROK POWs had bread as main food (probably in lieu of rice.) All POWs wore blue fatigues and received regulation NK issue of beds and everyday articles. POWs did light work in camp area. Lt. Col. YI (fnu) was commanding officer, aged 38, graduate of English Literature at Nippon University, member SK Labor Party prior to war. 50X1-HUM

- (b) Hasokhwa-ri (YD 2538): As of 30 Sept/52, there was a camp holding 2,000 ROK POWs in 12 dug-out shelters near Hasokhwa-ri. Camp established Aug/52. Area 1½ km. circumference, fenced with barbed wire. POWs worked on nearby farms 8 hours a day, given 2 hours indoctrination daily. Screened three times monthly for potential agents to be used vs. South Koreans.

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- (c) Pyongsang Prison Area (YD 3721): 800 ROK POWs reported in this location in Pyongyang. Prison and schools in area had been virtually demolished but possible POWs were still in area. (Photos made 8 Nov/52.)



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- (d) Sijong-myong (YD 4933), probably interrogation camp: Source observed 60 US POWs being taken to Sijong-myong office by NKA officer from NKA GHQ. Source said POWs lived in a number of civilian homes in area.



50X1-HUM

- (e) Sinsong-dong (YD 2151): As of 30 Sept/52, a camp containing 3,700 ROK POWs was in 18 dug-out shelters at the foot of a hill this location. Camp 2 km. diameter and fenced with barbed wire. POWs worked 8 hours a day, given 2 hours indoctrination daily. Screened twice a month for potential agents to be used vs. South Koreans.



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12. Ch'ahwangch'on (YD 3538)

- (a) CCRAK A-208 places Soyang-ni (Hung-ni) at YD 3734, holding 2,500 ROK POWs. This may be incorrect reference to camp #12, but the number of POWs is excessive if so.
- (b) Camp #12 is headquarters for the "American-British POW Organization for Peace", which puts out a newspaper there. Ambrose Nugent is a POW in #12.



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21. Chail-li (YD 2649), Indoctrination Camp. POW camp for AF personnel at YD 2649. POWs undernourished, averaged 3-4 in sick bay, treated by doctors from nearby ChiCom ambulance unit. Innoculations given by three male nurses from unit; (POWs told innoculations necessary to protect from germ warfare, but caused fever and POWs suspicious of them.) Recreation: volleyball and swimming at irregular times -- games short and few who played didn't overdo. Compulsory indoctrination in camp. 2-3 POWs eager to learn but majority not interested. POWs represented by a leader. Those who tried to escape lost meal privileges and forced to write self-criticism. If escape successful, POW leader to be punished, but beatings now allowed. Roll call in camp. Guards regular NKA, treated POWs well, made regular rounds of camp at night. (Sketch of camp layout attached to cited report.)

(Comment: Prior to June/52, a camp housing US POWs was in five large buildings at YD 267497 near Chail-li--almost certainly same as above. First building at YD 272497, second at YD 265487, third at YD 273477, fourth at YD 300503, fifth at YD 296508. In June/52, 120 POWs moved to

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Kangdong camp (BU 4837.) [SO 96821 stated there were 80 Caucasian POWs (believed US) and 150 ROKs in Kangdong as of late June/52. 8 Oct/52 56 NKA Evacuation Hospital was in houses vacated by POWs. One company of troops at YD 374505, another 600 m. N of Chail-li, another 2 mi. S of HQ at YD 374505.)

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

22. Tari-gol (Pukchin (YE 3732-3454)

(a) A POW camp with 1,600 ROK and 400 other UN POWs located in two school buildings at YD 3353, W of Pukchin. ROK POWs in larger building (2-story brick, 80 x 90 x 12 m.) UN POWs in smaller building. (flat cement 25 x 20 x 8 m.) Daily ration of 600 gr. rice, 200 gr. sorghum often cut because of shortages. POWs wore NK uniforms, cloth shoes. Some worked transporting machine parts to Unsan gold mine (YE 3253), others worked in mine in two shifts of 12 hours each.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

(b) As of 13 Sept/52, there was a POW camp containing 1,500 ROK and 600 US in caves formerly occupied by the Unsan gold mine at YE 3732, E of Maebong-dong (YE 3823). POWs given daily ration of 700 gr. of food (70% grain.) Many POWs were ill, wore ragged dirty NKA uniforms. US POWs rarely seen. ROK POWs made NKA uniforms on sewing machines and did other machine and tool work. Compulsory indoctrination three hours a week, plus periodic debate and criticism sessions, and occasional rallies denouncing SK and US governments. Camp had 120 guards armed with four light machine guns.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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Mampojin (BA 7259): Camp never listed by the Communists; last information re its existence over a year old. One convoy of exchanged POWs nevertheless collected at this camp.

B. Unacknowledged Camps

1. New Listings

(a) Kasong-ni (YD 3189): 400 ROK ex-POWs in NKA "Liberation Unit" this location (unconfirmed). [REDACTED]

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(b) Kowon-gun (CU 5266): In June/52, 200 ROK, 30 Caucasian, 7 Negro POWs transferred by truck from South Hamgyong Province penitentiary to Kowon-gun where they were to repair damaged railroads. POWs chained together in groups of five. While traveling through Kungjon-ni

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district of Hamhung City (CV 7517), 5 US, 7 ROK POWs and 2 of 20 NK guards were killed in UN air raid. Guards said that POWs would be transferred to Musan area (EB 1875) to avoid future raids.

(Comment: Camp probably no longer in existence.)

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- (c) Kung-dong (YC 4268): Unconfirmed report of 600 ROK POWs this location.

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- (d) Naedong-ni (YD 1273): As of 22 Nov/52, camp housing approximately 500 ROK POWs located in civilian houses. Camp established late July/52.

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- (e) Oksang-dong Gold Mine (YD 3975): 1,000 ROK POWs reported confined this location. One report states old Camp #8 (Taesong-ni) might have moved here. Camp used to give newly captured POWs six month indoctrination course. Photos taken 26 Nov/52 neither confirm nor disprove.

[REDACTED]

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- (f) Powon-ni (YD 0667): An unconfirmed report states 200 POWs of unknown nationality lived in eight civilian houses and did farming in this area.

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- (g) Sinjong-ni (YC 2755): Unconfirmed report states 400 ROK POWs lived in 40 civilian houses this area. Worked repairing bridge at YC 2652.

- (h) Sohang-ni (YD 2385):

- (1) There have been sporadic reports over a long period of a camp at this location, containing 2,500 ROK POWs. Photos made 27 Sept/52 show possibility of camp location here.

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- (2) CCRAK F-5640, 2 & 3 Nov/52 lists another Sohang-ni at YD 5303, with unknown number of ROK POWs. States this camp is an indoctrination center.

- (i) Sonp'yong (CT 5191): A POW camp containing 100 US, 500 ROKs in a former school and nearby houses this location. POWs fed 500gr. grain a day. No clothes or bedding issued. US and ROK POWs given same

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treatment, including indoctrination. Converted ROK POWs taken into NKA, called "Liberated Soldiers".

(Comment: Possibly same camp reported by different source in SO 102998.)



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CCRAK J-1223, July/52 reported 100 US, 500 ROK POWs this location. No photo coverage.

- (j) Sohwa Electric Factory (YE 0302): Single reports states some of the 700 US, 1,800 ROK POWs in camp near this location work in factory, remainder are being indoctrinated.



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- (k) Togwon-ni (BU 4455): 400 US, 70 ROK POWs reported this location. Kirim-ni camp said to have been moved here. (Photo coverage 25 Nov/52 neither confirms nor disproves.)



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2. Old Listings, New Confirmations

- (a) Chosan (YF 3623) (Once considered abolished for report purposes, reinstated on basis of following information.): As of mid-Sept/52 a POW camp containing 300 ROKs was located in coal mine pits near Chosan. POWs mined coal on an average of 7 hours daily. Fed 700 gr. rice and 30 gr. other grain. Sick treated by NKA surgeons, but treatment inadequate. POWs were taught NKA regulations and basic military subjects, given 2-3 hours indoctrination daily. Camp guarded by platoon of NKA, who were forbidden contact with civilians. Most of the POWs had enlisted in the 22nd Brigade, NKA after capture but were discharged in Apr/52 and sent to Chosan to wait POW exchange.



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- (b) Kangdong (Chiktong camp, YD 5423)

- (1) 180 US, 120 ROK POWs reported here. 130 of US POWs were Negroes, 50 were USAF. POWs lived in five houses 9 x 4 x 4 m. US POWs in three of houses ROKs in two. Barbed wire around camp. Camp guarded and operated by 60NKA. Camp commander a Major. POWs worked repairing roads. Fed 1,000 gr. food daily. Dressed in brown one-piece fatigues. Given haircut every two weeks, bath once weekly. Each POW wore white numbered tag by which he was identified. POWs got occasional package of cigarettes. Camp occasionally inspected by three Russians. Camp said to have been moved to this location Mar/52.

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(Comment: Directorate has had no other reports of Camp at these exact coordinates, but many reports of camp in general area.)

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

- (2) Photo coverage of 24 Oct/52 neither confirms nor disproves the many reports on Kangdong camp. Conflict because of confusion of this camp with Camp #11, Branch 3 (formerly Camp 8) where 180 UN Caucasians and 900 ROK POWs are said to be held.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

- (3) As of 13 Sept/52, Kangdong Camp #8, with 2,000 ROK POWs living in houses formerly occupied by Taeson Coal Mine (YD 5724) employees was at this location. POWs organized in four companies and transportation company; four platoons to a company and four squads to each platoon. POWs used as squad leaders and assistant platoon leaders. Fed 600 gr. (20% rice) per day. Wore ragged blue coveralls. Medical facilities poor, POWs unhealthy. Worked around camp 3-4 hours daily, had 2-3 hours indoctrination twice a week, discussion periods periodically (where truce talks not mentioned.) POWs hostile toward guards, some escaped (usually during air raids). Camp organization: Maj. head; Captains in charge of political, management, supply sections; medical section of four under a Jr. Lt.; approximately 30 additional personnel on total staff. Camp guarded by 150 NKA under command of Ministry Internal Affairs, armed with four light machine guns. Officers carried pistols, EM carried burp guns and Soviet rifles. PO-RO marker on roof of camp.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

- (c) Karyoju-ri (CT 2691): As of Sept/52, 500 ROK POWs reported this location. No confirmation or photo coverage.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

- (d) Koem-ni (YD 5622) (Once considered abolished, reinstated on following basis): As of Sept/52, a camp containing 300 ROK POWs was in a village at YD 558222, near Koem-ni. The village was formerly for employees of a nearby coal mine. POWs slept in a building 30 x 3 x 3 m., formerly the billet for male mine workers. Two hour indoctrination course given three times a week in a tile-roofed building 40 x 20 x 5 m, with eight windows on N and S sides, eight entrances. PO-RO marker on S side of roof. POWs mined coal eight hours a day, beginning work at 8 a.m. Three - four POWs shared one blanket, used hemp or rice bags as mattresses. POWs fed 500 gr. rice, 200 gr. soy or corn, with

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vegetable side dish. POWs in poor condition because of hard labor, poor food, lack of camp sanitation. Camp guarded by three platoon NKA armed with Soviet rifles and PPShs who patrolled area day and night.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

- (e) Pakchun-gol (XC 8550): 10,000 ROK POWs said to be located along valley 3 km. N of Pakchun. Source saw 1,000 of these POWs working on river bank construction project.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

II. MANCHURIA-CHINA

A. Old Listings, New Confirmations

1. Mukden (126-93, 46-05) (Considered abolished in former report, existence reconfirmed by following information): 14 politico-military cadres well versed in English and Korean were assigned 15 Nov/52 by the General Political Department, ChiCom Military Council to Mukden to form US and ROK POWs for thought reform and espionage training. POWs were divided into three categories:

- (a) Younger POWs from Company Officer up who were considered straightforward to be trained in thought reform and espionage;
- (b) POWs desultory in thought and accustomed to POW life were to be bribed by material inducements and set to gathering propaganda which would give them a good impression of the Communists. Their family correspondence would publicize "happy life" in camps and create US anti-war sentiment;
- (c) Stubborn POWs were to be segregated from categories (a) and (b), put to forced labor and refused correspondence.

The ChiCom Military Council selected Quinn, O'Neal and seven other AF men from Camp #2 as the first group to be trained in Mukden (phonetic names given by original agent.)

More than 80 ROK POWs were to be selected for three month training at Mukden. Those considered progressive thinkers to be either released or smuggled to South Korea for espionage work.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

2. Peiping (116-24, 39-36): General Dean refused to cooperate in promotion of EW campaign. Reported sent to Peiping.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

S E C R E T

SUMMARY OF POW CAMPS

	ACKNOWLEDGED CAMPS	UNACKNOWLEDGED CAMPS
KOREA	No.	
	1. Imsan-dong (Sakchu)	Chosan (back in)
	2. Changson (Br. 2)	Kangdong
	# 5. Pyoktong (Kuksa-ri)	Karyoju-ri
	# 7. Chon-ma (Yongsan-ni)	Kasong-ni*
	8. Anju	Koem-ni (back in)
	Taet'aryong-ni*	Kowan-gun*
	Yongso-ri	Kung-dong*
	9. Chaedong-ni	Naedong-ni*
	Singchang-ni	Oksang-dong Gold Mine*
	Songhyon-ni	Pakchun-gol
	10. Sunan	Powon-ni*
	11. Pyongyang Complex	Sinjong-ni*
	Huan-dong	Sohang-ni*
	Hachu-dong*	Shwa Electric Factory*
	Hasokhwa-ri*	Sonp'yong*
	Kirim-ni	Togwon-ni*
	Mirim-ni (Br. 2)	
	Nangyo-dong	
	Namsa-ri	
	Pyongysang Prison Area*	
	Soson-ni (Br. 1)	
Sijon-myon*		
Sinsong-dong*		
Yongsong		
wasan-ni ?		
12. Ch'ahwangch'on		
Soyang-ni		
21. Chail-li		
22. Tari-gol (Pukchin)		
- - - - -		
# Manpojin (back in)		
MANCHURIA- CHINA		Mukden (back in) Peiping

LEGEND: # Camps at which POWs collected for Apr/53 exchange
 * New Listings
 ? May have been abolished
 (back in) Camps believed abolished for lack of information.
 New reports reinstate existence.

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TRENDS AND MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS (OPINION)

1. In Korea, the foregoing shows twelve acknowledged, eleven numbered camps (#21 and #22 acknowledged by CCRACK only.) April exchange POWs collected at Camps #5 and #7, and the previously unacknowledged, unnumbered Manpojin (except for those POWs captured in Mar/53 and Apr/53.) It also shows sixteen unacknowledged camps, eleven of which are new listings, two of which have previously been considered abolished but which have been reinstated on the basis of new information. In Manchuria-China, there are two listings: General Dean reported in Peiping, and Mukden as a thought training and espionage center.

2. POW Control and Movement:

a. A POW General Command has reportedly been set up in the Pyongyang area at YD 825228 in ten caves of unknown size with four entrances. (See cited report, Ex. A #10 for location Ex. 10 for details of camp.) This Command believed to be governing all POW enclosures in NK. Source was told by civilian in vicinity that the POW registration section of this HQ was responsible for POW files, and all information re food, medical treatment, supplies. Area guarded by 150 NKA from the Home Ministry Guard Unit, armed with three heavy machine guns, six light machine guns, 100 PPSHs. Area heavily wooded, naturally camouflaged. No civilians allowed to enter area.

50X1-HUM

b. According to an article in magazine Hsing-tao Chou-pao of Hong Kong, by a Seoul correspondent, all UN POWs under ChiCom control were being sent either to target areas or to China in large numbers. The first action had been instituted by the Koreans to decrease UN bombing activity; latter action was used by Chi-Coms as ammunition in further truce talks. Source said it was very possible the ChiComs would send all UN POWs to the Chinese mainland.

(Comment: There have been previous reports re evidence of POW movements in NK in vicinity of military targets and from NK in vicinity of military targets and from NK into China and Manchuria.)

50X1-HUM

3. POW Interrogation and Indoctrination:

a(1) Procurement and interrogation of UN POWs: Communist forces attempt to indoctrinate all troops to the value of capturing UN personnel, or inducing them to surrender. Troops to squad level given oral propaganda phrases to memorize, interrogation forms to be filled in by UN POWs immediately after capture, instructions for use in Chinese and English for front line units. Forms ask information and diagrams re strength and disposition of POWs' unit, artillery positions, supply dumps, ammo and other equipment reserves, etc. After front line interrogation Communists rely on shock and fear to get cooperation. Before POWs sent to rear, they're told of CCF good treatment policy, and that CCF thought "all capitalists their enemies." After first phases of capture, UN POWs' chances for survival are good: they are interrogated by "psychological persuasion", and POWs refusing to fill out interrogation forms are not punished.

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a(2) Indoctrination of UN POWs: The Communists' attempt to indoctrinate UN POWs on first contact, greeting them as "liberated brothers", telling them they have been misled and are "imperialist tools", not individually responsible for anti-Communist actions. They are also told they will see the error of their ways and learn the right of Communism. Only torture used was psychological--release hopes were alternately build up and dashed. Degree of indoctrination depended on eventual use planned for POWs.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

b. As of Dec/52, the Recon. Platoon of the 91st Regt. captured US POW in vicinity of Hill 601 (DT 3550) and brought him to Recon. Plat. CP. Here US POW was treated as a guest, given same food as NK troops. He was interrogated by a Sr. Lt. imported from 45th NK Div. CP. When he was released (for unknown reasons) he was accompanied by five members of the Recon. Plat. to UN MLR, and given a parting Christmas gift by the Sr. Lt.

[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

c. Five loose notebook sheets of a captured enemy document (printed in Chinese) sets forth these principles for indoctrination of US POWs:

(1) How we treat US POWs: don't kill or maltreat, don't take personal possessions, treat the wounded. Treat all POWs equally because "US capitalists are the real enemy and the majority of POWs were laborers who were forced to fight." If POWs lay down their arms, they are not the enemy. POWs must obey orders or they will be punished.

- (2) For whom are they fighting and why?
- (3) Who invaded whom?
- (4) Who won and who lost?
- (5) Who is enemy of the US people?

500th MISG Bul. Enemy Documents, #101, 22 Dec/53

4. Treatment of UN POWs:

a. Stories of POW treatment told by exchanged POWs vary widely. It is noteworthy that the prisoners in the first convoy (19 Apr/53) to be exchanged felt, on the whole, that the Reds "had done as well by us as they could." Ten of the POWs in this convoy, which collected at Chon-ma came from Pyoktong, known to be the largest of the NK indoctrination camps, and four of these ten are on the Communist-suspect "watch list", available from intelligence sources.

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While ten of the prisoners in the 20 Apr/53 convoy had been interned at Pyoktong, none of their names appear on the watch list, and several of them told reporters stories of atrocity and brutality to POWs, so apparently their indoctrination had not been successful. (In this connection, it must be noted that most of the reported atrocities occurred in late 1950 and early 1951.) The three watch list suspects from this group came from Changson camp, as did the three from the group repatriated 23 Apr/53.

Brutal treatment of sick, wounded, and undernourished POWs, according to one of the few officers exchanged to date, "improved or fell off according to progress at the truce talks....when the negotiations picked up, the Chinese had buddy buddy week with us." The officer, 1st Lt. Roy M. Jones, Minneapolis, also said indoctrination was stopped completely last year when "we saw in the Communists' paper that the Commies had objected at the truce talks to indoctrination of their prisoners. After that they stopped indoctrinating us."

POW exchange of the third day was of prisoners all but two of whom were captured in March, and who had thus never been in a rear-area camp. These men had little complaint of their treatment.

b. The prisoner exchange and several recent magazine articles have made the public more aware of the 3,000 plus discrepancy between the Defense Department MIA total and the US prisoners admittedly in Communist hands. 1950-51 atrocities, malnutrition, forced labor, resulting illness, etc., might account for many of this number, but not for all. Attention is called to three magazine articles, all published in April 1953:

- (1) "Unreported G.I.'s in Siberia," Nagorski, ESQUIRE, May issue, p. 51.
- (2) "Deal for US POWs in Korea," US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, April 24 issue, p. 35.
- (3) "I Saw Your Prisoner Sons," Yeh Min, PARADE, Sunday, April 5,

While none of these articles are based on confirmed information, all mention the possibility of unaccounted-for POWs being in Manchuria, China, and/or Russia. Released as they were at the time of the POW exchange, and coupled with stories of returning POWs themselves, they will undoubtedly influence general suspicion of Red motives and intentions in any possible future POW exchanges.

Regarding motives and intentions, the primary POW-returnee complaint was that much sicker men had been left behind in camp. Several were actually bewildered as to why they had been selected for exchange. It is always possible that the unforeseen immediacy of the exchange caught the Reds unaware and without the time for proper screening of sick and wounded POWs. However, viewing the geographic spread of the returnees'

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hometowns, it is more logical to believe that they had been carefully selected, and long in advance of the exchange, not for extent of wounds or illness, but for possible use to the Communist Party. Returnees will come back to homes concentrated along lines of communication and in the southern mountain coal mining area. In almost every case, the returnee's hometown is within easy distance of some strategic US defense area (Oak Ridge, Alamagordo, Rock Island Arsenal, several large air force bases, etc.) A top-heavy percentage comes from Puerto Rico.

Of the watch list returnees, one comes from a small town in southern Maine, not far from Boston; one each from New York City and Philadelphia with their shipyards; one from Oklahoma City and its oil supply; two from the southern coal mining area; one from Syracuse and the Great Lakes shipping system; and one from San Francisco.

5. Propaganda:

a. During February and March 1953, the BW campaign, which had continued with varying intensity since its inception in February 1952, was revived by the ChiComs.

(1) 20 Feb/53 Peiping broadcast (FBIS-monitored): "US planes dropped insects on Manchurian and North Korean towns during December."

(2) 22 & 24 Feb/53, Peiping broadcasts: "Two senior USMC 1st Marine Air Wing officers confirmed that the JCS directed planned BW, following reports of international investigating bodies. (Col. F. H. Schwable, Maj. R. H. Bley's depositions followed.)

(3) 5 Mar/53 broadcast: Peiping accused British Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd of "covering up" US BW by denying Alan Winnington's accusations of "a conspiracy of silence in Tokyo, Washington and London."

(4) 6 Mar/53 Pyongyang broadcast: POW Enoch (Camp #5) had sent a letter to The Congress of Peoples for Peace in Vienna during Dec/52 calling for an early solution to the war and a halt to BW. POW Quinn (also at Camp #5) had written a similar letter to the Congress. (NB: Both letters were introduced on the broadcast by identical wording in their forwards.)

b. Early April 1953 broadcasts concentrate on the latest effort to achieve a peaceful settlement of the prisoner issue; broadcasts made after the POW exchange had begun recite the "good treatment of POWs"-line.

The following elements characterize the current propaganda pattern:

(1) A drop in atrocity charges prior to the resumption of truce talks in 6 Apr/53 indicate a desire to avoid comment which might hinder a truce agreement. This is the first time attention has been given to an amenability phase of the Korean war rather than to the denunciation of US "aggression or bestiality."

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(2) Increased comment on recent military operations, which may stem from a desire to prove the Commies are negotiating from a position of strength. Propaganda-wise, Peiping seems to be setting the stage for a claim that their basic objectives in Korea have been attained.

(3) Repatriation of UN POWs: description of good treatment on convoys; POW comment on ending the war; claim that many of wounded POWs had been hurt in UN bombings of camps; description of farewells in camp; gratitude of POWs to captors for good treatment while interned; suggestion by various returnees that they would probably be "hospitalized" for quite awhile after their return--misgivings over prospects of the "screening and remodeling course" awaiting them on the other side.