

COMMUNIQVES
OF THE
INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE
OF THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC
FATHERLAND FRONT OF KOREA
REGARDING THE ATROCITIES
COMMITTED BY THE AMERICAN
AGGRESSORS AND THE LI
SEUNG MAN CLIQUE

UNION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH OF KOREA
PYONGYANG—1951

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COMMUNIQUE ONE
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THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FATHERLAND
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AGGRESSORS AND THE LI
SEUNG MAN CLIQUE

The Committee set up at a meeting of the Presidium of the United Democratic Fatherland Front on July 14, 1950, and headed by Hu Hun, President of the Presidium, has reached the following undeniable conclusion according to the fully investigated facts.

The American aggressors, in their endeavour to reduce our country to the status of a colony and to enslave our people with their armed forces, are resorting to inhuman methods of warfare, in gross violation of international law and humane principles.

American aircraft and warships wantonly bomb and shell defenceless towns and communities in Korea, killing civilians including the aged, women and children, and demolishing schools, hospitals and cultural institutions. The American aggressors are determined to destroy Korea's national economy.

To substantiate this conclusion, the Committee enumerates some of the facts which have been investigated.

1. The Bombing of Residential Districts of Towns and Villages

By indiscriminately bombing defenceless towns, pouring demolition and incendiary bombs on the residential areas of towns and peaceful villages, which have no military objects, American bombers and fighter planes burn and otherwise destroy houses, property and the household goods of civilians.

Between July 2 and 27, 128 American bombers and fighter planes raided Wonsan 12 times and savagely bombed the residential districts of the city, dropping 712 bombs of 50 kilograms to one ton in weight. In consequence, 4,028 homes of the civilians were either totally wrecked or made uninhabitable.

Between July 3 and August 3, about 200 American bombers and fighter planes carried out eight wanton raids over Heungnam District, South Hamgyong Province, dropping about 200 bombs at random. In consequence, 1,811 homes of the civilians were completely wrecked or burned to the ground.

On July 3, 4, 6 and 8, scores of American bombers and fighter planes flew to Nampo and bombed the residential districts at random. On July 6 and 8, in particular, they took advantage of the bad weather to subject the city to a savage raid, dropping more than 200 bombs on the residential areas of 11 of the 14 districts in Nampo. As a result, 558 houses were demolished or reduced to ashes.

The houses continued to smolder for more than a week.

On July 3, American aircraft raided Pyongyang and blasted at random the residential district of Pyongchunri, Nam-Ku. In consequence, 45 homes of civilians were destroyed. On July 4, American aircraft again appeared over Pyongyang and pounded the residential district of Sangheung-Ri, Su-Pyongyang, dropping 30 bombs at random. In consequence, most of the 40 houses in the district were totally or partially destroyed.

On July 5, American bombers pounded Ryunchun, Kangwon Province, damaging 23 houses.

On July 5, 11 B-29 bombers raided the city of Hamhung, subjecting it to a savage bombing from an altitude of 2,000 metres. As a result, 80 houses were destroyed.

On the same day, three American bombers raided Yanggak-Ri in the suburbs of Pyongyang and dropped more than 70 bombs of 100 to 500 kilograms in weight. In consequence, about 100 of the 145 houses were either damaged or completely wrecked.

On the same day, 13 American bombers raided Hamhung, dropping 50 bombs on the railwaymen's community and thereby demolishing 80 houses.

On July 8, two B-29 bombers, which appeared over Chunpo-Ri, Kaipoong-Gun, Kyunggi Province, dropped 10 heavy bombs on a small village, in which most of the houses were thatched, with the result that 18 houses were burned down and 23 made unfit for habitation.

From July 9 to 19, 24 American aircraft raided Wonju, a small town in Kangwon Province, nine times dropping more than 110 bombs of 50 to 500 kilograms in weight as well as incendiary bombs. Owing to the savage bombings, 2,813 houses out of a total of 4,771 in the town were burned down or otherwise destroyed. This reduced most of the town to desolate ruins. The same American aircraft raided neighbouring villages and in consequence 13 peasants' huts were burned to the ground or otherwise destroyed.

On July 11, American aircraft raided Soowon and savagely bombed the residential district of Osan, demolishing 60 houses.

On July 12, an American warship invaded the waters of Paikryung Island, off the coast of Hwanghai Province, and shelled the island, destroying five peasants' huts and seriously damaging the farm crops.

On July 12, 14 and 15, sixteen American bombers and fighter planes bombed and strafed at random the farm village of Nyungwol-Gun, Kangwon Province. In consequence, 30 peasants' cottages were wrecked or burned down.

On July 14 and 21, four B-29 bombers flew to Hongchun, Kangwon Province, and dropped 112 demolition and incendiary bombs at random. Fifty-eight farm houses were destroyed or burned down as a result.

On July 15, 16 and 19, six American bombers pounded Pongtaik, Kyunggi Province, with the result that 806 homes of civilians were wrecked and 80 per cent of the town was reduced to ashes and rubble.

On July 16, American bombers subjected the residential districts of Seoul to nearly an hour of savage bombing. In consequence, 1,520 houses in Ryongsanku alone were totally wrecked or burned down.

Owing to daily random American bombing of Paju-Gun, Kyunggi Province, between June 27 and July 19, 273 peasants' cottages were burned to the ground in the villages of the region. The damages suffered by each community are as follows:

Rimjin-Myun: 108 houses Wolryong-Myun: 28 houses

Kukri-Myun: 58 houses Junai-Myun: 19 houses

Pichu-Myun: 40 houses Jukuung-Myun: 40 houses

Six times, on July 18, 20, 21, 28 and 29 and on August 5, 13 American warships stole up to the coast of Yangyang and released 514 shells. In consequence, seven houses were completely demolished and many farms were damaged.

On July 19, 28 American aircraft raided North Hamkyung Province, dropping two bombs on the village of Hongsung-Ri Hamju-Gun and destroying four peasants' huts.

On July 20, six American bombers en route to Pyongyang dropped 11 bombs on the villages of Chungam-Ri and Misan-Ri, Su-Ku, in the suburbs of the city 11 peasants' cottages

were completely destroyed and 30 peasants' cottages as well as farm crops over a vast area were damaged.

On July 20, six American bombers dropped 98 half-ton bombs on the villages of Yunkok-Ri, Haiun-Myun, Ryong-gang-Gun, South Pyongan Province, and, in consequence, 20 peasants' huts were destroyed.

On July 21, more than 10 American bombers flew to Pyongyang and bombed the residential districts at random, dropping 28 bombs of 500 kilograms to one ton in weight. In consequence, as many as 181 houses were demolished.

On the same day, 16 American bombers and fighter planes raided Chongpyong, Kyunggi Province, dropping more than 50 half-ton bombs at random on peaceful towns and villages. As a result, 19 farm houses were demolished or burned down.

On July 22, American bombers raided Pyongyang, and dropped more than 70 bombs on the densely populated residential areas. More than 100 homes of civilians were destroyed. On the same day, 27 bombs of 500 kilograms to one ton in weight were released again on the farming community of Yanggak-Ri, South of Pyongyang, most of which had already been wrecked. As a result, the village was reduced to ruins.

On July 22, more than 10 American bombers carried out a random raid over the residential districts in the city of Ranam, North Hamkyung Province, dropping 304 bombs. In consequence, 166 houses, in which 506 families lived, were totally wrecked.

On July 23, scores of American bombers, which set out to raid Pyongyang, took advantage of the rainy weather and subjected the residential areas to six hours of random bombing, dropping more than 600 bombs of 500 kilograms to one ton in weight. In consequence, 165 houses were completely demolished and thousands of buildings were damaged.

On July 22, six American bombers raided Sunam-Ri and Namkyo-Ri of Namhyungjesan-Myun, Taidong-Gun, South

Pyongan Province, dropping about 20 bombs. Twelve peasants' huts were demolished.

On the same day, two American bombers raided Cholwon, Kangwon Province, releasing 24 bombs on the residential areas of the city and destroying 18 workers' houses.

On July 26, four American aircraft raided Sariwon, dropping more than 30 bombs on the railway station and the neighbouring residential district. Twenty houses were totally and 40 houses partially destroyed.

On July 28, seven American bombers appeared over Pyongyang and taking advantage of the cloudy weather, dropped 75 half-ton bombs at random on the residential districts of the city. Two hundred twenty-five homes of civilians were wrecked, a great deal of household goods and the stock of private stores were damaged or reduced to ashes, and more than 200 houses in a neighbouring district were damaged.

On July 28, American bombers raided Yangduk, South Pyongan Province, dropping more than 20 bombs on the residential district of the town and destroying more than 10 houses.

On August 3, 53 American bombers carried out a random bombing over Bongoong District of South Pyongan Province, dropping 582 bombs and destroying 130 houses.

2. The Bombing of Cultural and Other Institutions

With random and directed bombing the American air force is wantonly demolishing and burning down numerous cultural and other non-military institutions such as schools, hospitals, theatres, sanatoriums and clubs.

On July 3, American bombers appeared over Pyongyang and reduced the hospital of the Grain-Products Plant to ashes with bombs and many rocket shells.

On the same day, American bombers raiding Pyongyang bombed a hospital belonging to the Ministry of Communications. Out of 47 patients 10 were killed, 34 severely injured and three suffered minor injuries. The neighbouring district was also damaged.

On July 4, four American aircraft appeared over Ryonchon, Kyunggi Province, strafed the junior secondary school and dropped incendiary bombs on the senior secondary school and the junior college of agriculture. As a result, the schools were burned to the ground.

On July 6, four American bombers raided the Nampo People's Hospital. In consequence, the hospital and all its equipment was wrecked, and about 20 patients were killed or injured.

On July 8, six American bombers appeared over the city of Nampo and subjected the workers' residential area to a savage bombing. In consequence, a theatre and an assembly hall in the district were completely wrecked.

American bombers and fighter planes, which appeared over the vicinity of Wonsan, subjected the entire neighbourhood of the city to random bombing and strafing, wrecking the premises of many state bodies, the offices of political parties and public organizations, and centres of education and culture.

The court house, the offices of the Kangwon-Do Committee of the Union of Democratic Youth of Korea, the offices of the Kangwon-Do Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Alliance, People's School No. 13, the Provincial Managing Staff School, and a Red Cross Hospital were wrecked.

On July 13, the Kangwon-Do office of the Korean Workers' Party, the Yockchun Post Office, the Normal School, the Electro-Technical College, the Girls' Senior Secondary School, People's School No. 3, the Central Hospital, the Leprosy Hospital, the Traffic Hospital, the Quarantine Station, the Social-Insurance Sanatorium, the Open Air Theatre, halls, clubs, dormitories, etc., were demolished. On July 27, the Teachers' Col-

lege, the Boys' Senior Secondary School, Girls' School No. 1, the provincial theatre, Post Office No. 2, etc., were destroyed.

On July 8, American bombers raided Nampo, dropping three half-ton bombs on Nampo People's School No. 4. The buildings and everything inside were demolished.

On July 13, American bombers raiding Wonsan dropped four bombs in the vicinity of the Wonsan Christian Church. In consequence, all the neighbouring houses including the pastor's residence were totally wrecked and the church itself was partially destroyed.

During the three days of July 15, 16 and 19, American bombers carried out savage air raids over Pyongyang in Kyunggi Province and demolished one primary school and four hospitals.

As a result of a wanton American air raid over Seoul on July 16, fourteen hospitals, two schools, one catholic church and an orphan asylum were destroyed.

On July 16, American bombers raided Pyongyang, Kyunggi Province, bombing the town at random. The Pyongyang People's School was demolished.

On July 23, in a raid over Pyongyang, American bombers released five bombs on the Technical College, demolishing the auditorium, laboratory, dormitories, the faculty residence and a part of the school buildings. On the same day, American bombers dropped five bombs on the First People's Hospital in West Pyongyang, wrecking the ceilings and rendering the equipment unfit for use. Churches at Ryonhwa-Ri, Pakku-Ri and Ryusung-Ri were also demolished or damaged and more than 10 Christians were killed or injured.

Owing to random bombing and strafing by American bombers and fighter planes, which raided the Heungnam District between July 2 and August 3, a number of schools, including the Heungnam College of Chemistry, and People's Schools No. 3 and 7, as well as many cultural institutions such as the

Liberation Theatre, the Heungnam Public Library, a branch of the Confederation of Literature and Arts, the headquarters of the Korea-U.S.S.R. Cultural Association, a polyclinic, a tuberculosis hospital and a hospital for contagious diseases were destroyed. In addition, the offices of many state bodies, political parties and public organizations such as the local People's Committee, the local branch of the Korean Workers' Party, the local committee of the Fatherland Front, the local committee of the Union of Democratic Youth, the local committee of the Democratic Women's Alliance and the Christian Association were also destroyed.

3. The Massacre of Civilians

By savage bombing, rocket-shelling and strafing of residential districts and cultural and other peaceful institutions, which have nothing in common with military objects, the American air force has killed and injured an enormous number of civilians, including women and children. The American airmen commit outrageous crimes: they even pursue and strafe people who flee to the mountains to escape the air raids, they attack women washing clothes in the river and peasants working in the fields.

On June 29, 27 American bombers, and on July 3 more than 60, carried out random bombing, rocket-shelling and strafing over the city of Pyongyang. In consequence, 48 civilians were killed. Fourteen workers, who were studying at lunch time, were killed on the spot when American bombs hit the construction office of the Pyongyang Railway Station.

On July 2, 11 American bombers, raiding Ryonpo, South Hamkyung Province, pounded the town at random, dropping 52 bombs. In consequence, 37 civilians were killed or injured.

Between July 2 and 27, American bombers and fighter planes carried out 12 raids over Wonsan, and owing to their random bombing and wanton strafing, 1,648 civilians, includ-

ing 739 women and 325 children, were killed, and 2,267 were injured.

On July 13, the Social-Insurance Sanatorium in Wonsan was bombed, with the result that two buildings were destroyed and 170 leading workers who were resting there as well as many members of the sanatorium staff were killed.

Between July 2 and August 3, about 200 American bombers and fighter planes raided Hamheung-Heungnam region, bombing and machine-gunning the whole area at random. As a result 297 civilians were killed and 446 seriously injured.

On July 3, American bombers raided Pyongyang twice, dropping bombs at random on several residential areas. In consequence, 52 civilians were killed or injured.

On July 2, American aircraft strafed a passenger train arriving at the Changyun Station, Hwanghai-Do. Some women passengers were killed on the spot, and 17 passengers, including 10 women, were injured.

On July 3, four American aircraft strafed peasants working in the fields in Bongsan-Gun, Hwanghai-Do. In consequence, 10 peasants were killed outright, and eight wounded.

On July 3, American aircraft strafed an express train bound for Razin from Pyongyang when it stopped at the Supo Station. Mr. Jung Chang Ryum, assistant station master, and several passengers were wounded.

On July 3, 4, 6 and 8, scores of American bombers and fighter planes appeared over the city of Nampo and subjected the residential areas to random bombing and strafing. In consequence, more than 400 civilians were killed or injured.

On July 4, 36 American aircraft appeared over Pyongyang and strafed civilians on Trin-Car Street, the main street in front of the Ministry of Communications. More than 30 civilians were killed.

On the same day, American bombers raiding Pyongyang, bombed a macaroni shop at Heungboo on the slope of Mt. Moranbong. More than 10 men who were taking their midday meal were killed on the spot.

On the same day, American aircraft bombed and strafed at random the residential districts of Sangheung-Ri and Su-Pyongyang, with the result that 15 civilians, including five women and six children were killed, and 35 were wounded.

On July 4, six American aircraft en route to the city of Nampo raided the farm village of Munai-Ri in the suburbs of the city and in four successive waves strafed peasants weeding their fields. Fifteen of the peasants, including a woman, a certain Kim, who was suckling her child on the edge of the rice field, were killed or wounded.

On the same day, a passenger liner which was sailing from Nampo to Hwanghai-Do, was strafed five times. Thirty-two of the passengers were killed or wounded.

On July 4, four American bombers raided the village of Sosong-Myun, Byoksong-Gun, Hwanghai Province, and dropped eight bombs on the peasants who were weeding their fields. Nine peasants were killed or injured.

On the same day, owing to a wanton American air raid over Ryonchon, Kangwon Province, 19 civilians were killed or injured.

On July 5, American bombers en route to Pyongyang bombed the village of Yanggak-Ri at random, killing or injuring 28 peasants, both men and women. A 62-year-old peasant, Kim Samil, who was working in the field, and a primary school-boy, Ham Bok Sik, who was picking tomatoes, were made targets of by the American airmen and killed on the spot with bombs.

On July 5, 11 American bombers and fighter planes pounded Hamheung, dropping 156 bombs. One hundred and eleven civilians were seriously injured.

On the same day, American aircraft strafed women washing clothes and children bathing in the Sung Chon Gang River, with the result that 12 were killed and 13 severely wounded.

On July 5, 11 B-29 bombers subjected the residential areas of the city of Hamheung to random bombing at an altitude of 2,000 metres. One hundred fifty-nine civilians were killed or injured as a result.

On July 5, four American bombers wantonly bombed Sintan, Kangwon Province, from an altitude of 1,500 metres. More than 10 villagers were killed.

On the same day, American bombers released 16 bombs on a salt pit in Kwisung-Myun, Ryonggang-Gun, South Pyongan Province. As a result, 11 civilians were killed or injured.

On July 7, four American warships stole up to the coast near Sokcho and released 30 shells, killing or seriously injuring three peaceful peasants.

On July 8, one B-29 bomber raided the village of Rairam-Ri, Songhai-Myonkeunchon-Gum, Hwanghai Province, dropping 10 bombs on peasants working in the fields. Ten peasants were killed.

On the same day, four American fighter planes raiding Suheung-Gun, Hwanghai Province, released 12 bombs on peasants working in the fields and also strafed them. Two peasants were killed and two wounded.

Between July 9 and 19, American aircraft carried out nine raids over Wonsan. As a result of the wanton bombing and strafing, a number of people were killed.

On July 12, 14 and 15, sixteen American bombers and fighter planes carried out random bombing of villages throughout Nyongwol-Gun and strafed peasants in the fields. Thirty-three peaceful peasants were killed or severely wounded.

On July 14 and 21, four American bombers pounded Tongchon, Kangwon Province, dropping 116 demolition and incen-

diary bombs. Forty-four peasants were killed as a result. The American aircraft which carried out the raid on July 14 perpetrated the atrocity of dropping 12 bombs on peasants, including women, returning home from a meeting of the Peasants' Alliance. Twenty-four peasants, 7 or 8 of them women, were killed on the spot.

On July 14, four American aircraft raiding the village of Bojong-Ri, Koosung-Myun, Ryongsung-Gun, Kyunggi Province, strafed nine schoolboys on their way home from school. One of them was Mun Wonki, 10 years of age, in the third grade of the Koosung People's School. As a result, four boys including Mun Wonki were seriously wounded.

Owing to random American bombing of Pyongtaik, Kyunggi Province, on July 15, 16 and 19, 77 civilians were killed or severely injured.

On July 15, American aircraft raiding Inchun bombed and destroyed the Oriental Spinning Works, which is a civil industry. They also strafed peaceful peasants weeding their fields, with the result that eight were killed.

Owing to a savage American air raid over Seoul on July 16, as many as 1,096 civilians were killed, 743 were seriously injured and 458 sustained minor injuries. In addition, 7,000 people lost their homes and property.

On July 18, 22 American bombers raided villages in the neighbourhood of Anbyon, Kangwon Province, dropping large number of bombs. Fourteen peasants weeding their fields were killed.

On July 19, 28 American aircraft, on their way to raid districts of South Hamkyung Province, dropped several bombs and strafed the Orori Railway Station, a small rural station. Four station workers were killed or injured.

In the afternoon of the same day, 16 returning American aircraft bombed and strafed Toyo part (a small fishing village).

As a result, a number of fishing boats were wrecked and 12 fishermen were killed or wounded.

On July 19, American aircraft raided Sinbookchong, South Hamkyung Province, dropping five bombs and strafing the city. Seven civilians were killed or wounded as a result.

On July 19, eight American bombers and fighter planes raided Tongchon District of Kangwon Province. Thirteen civilians were killed or wounded by machine-gun fire.

On the same day, five American aircraft raided Munchon, Kangwon Province, releasing 28 bombs. Seventeen civilians were killed or injured.

On July 20, six American bombers dropped about 70 bombs on the residential districts of Pyongyang, killing or injuring 65 civilians. In addition, owing to their savage attack a number of inhabitants, including 10 women and 12 children, were killed or wounded.

On July 20, several B-29 bombers raided the village of Sinkok-Ri, Sijok-Myun, Kangdong-Gun, South Pyongan Province, dropping more than 20 bombs. Five peasants working in the nearby fields were killed or injured.

On July 20, six American bombers dropped 96 bombs on the village of Yunkok-Ki, Haiun-Myun, Ryonggang-Gun, South Pyongan Province, and on neighbouring fields. Fifteen peasants on their farms were killed or injured.

On July 21, as a result of random American bombing over the residential areas of Pyongyang, 31 persons were killed and 75 seriously injured.

On the same day, six American bombers and fighter planes raided Chongyong, Kyunggi Province, and, owing to the random bombing and wanton strafing, 48 peaceful peasants were killed.

On July 22, American bombers pounded the residential districts of Pyongyang, killing 23 civilians and injuring more than 30.

On July 22, American bombers appeared over Lanam, South Hamkyung Province, and bombed the residential districts at random. One hundred forty-nine civilians, including 95 men, 39 women and 15 children, were killed. One hundred seventy-seven, including 60 women and 14 children, were injured.

On July 23, scores of American bombers raided Pyongyang and dropped 162 bombs on the residential districts. Four hundred thirty-nine civilians were killed or injured.

On the same day, six American bombers dropped about 20 bombs on the villages of Sinam-Ri and Namkyo-Ri of Namhyongjesan-Myun, Taidong-Gun, South Pyongan Province, and on neighbouring fields. Twenty peasants weeding their fields were killed or injured.

On July 26, two American bombers subjected residential districts of Sariwon, Hwanghai Province, to random bombing and as a result 78 civilians were killed or injured.

On the same day, two American bombers raided Cholwon, Kangwon Province, and in their random bombing of a residential district, 29 civilians were killed or injured.

On July 26, American aircraft dropped a large number of bombs on the city of Sariwon and callously strafed civilians who fled up Mt. Kangan to escape the bombing and took shelter under trees. Fifty-four civilians, including 35 women and five children, were killed. In addition to this, 163, including 92 women, were wounded.

From July 27 on, American bombers raided, the Pajoo-Gun Area daily and, as a result of the savage bombings, the casualties as of July 29 totalled 63 dead and 572 wounded.

On July 28, American bombers under cover of bad weather raided Pyongyang and bombed at random, killing or injuring 22 civilians.

On the same day, as a result of random American bombing of Yangdok, South Pyongan Province, 20 civilians were killed or injured.

On August 3, 53 American aircraft pounded Bongkoong District, South Hamkyung Province, killing 25 civilians.

4. The Destruction of Mills and Factories

In an effort to undermine Korea's national economy and doom the Korean people to poverty and misery, the American imperialists are destroying a large number of the mills and factories of civil industries in Korea.

As a result of five American air raids on Pyongyang between June 29 and July 20, many mills and factories such as the Pyongyang Railway Works, the Pyongyang Spinning Mill, the Oxygen Plant, the Rayon Factory, the Beer Brewery and the Utensils' Manufactory as well as the Yisung Department Store were demolished.

On July 3, American aircraft raided Pyongyang and dropped about 40 bombs of 50 to 500 kilograms in weight as well as incendiary bombs on the Pyongyang Grain-Products Plant. As a result most of it, including the Starch Raw Materials Warehouse, the materials warehouse and the packing house, was wrecked.

On July 3, American bombers raided the city of Nampo and bombed the Nampo Refinery, which was partially damaged as a result.

On July 6 and 8, American bombers made renewed raids on the refinery and destroyed it completely.

American aircraft which appeared over Sariwon on July 4 and 13, bombed the local spinning works and destroyed a part of it.

On July 5, American bombers raided Kwisung-Myun, Ryonggang-Gun, South Pyongan Province, dropping 16 bombs on the salt works. As a result the works were destroyed.

On July 6, six American bombers subjected the city of Nampo to a wanton bombing. In consequence, eight warehouses were burned down and seven destroyed, and two warehouses of the Korea Trading Company were burned down and another destroyed.

On July 6 and 8, in a raid over Nampo American aircraft dropped 12 bombs on the Nampo Shipyard and, in consequence, the main structures in the yard, including the wooden ship building section, the Wooden Pattern Plant and the Casting Plant were totally demolished.

On July 7, American bombers raided Wonsan and destroyed the anthracite factory.

On July 8, American bombers dropped more than 100 demolition and incendiary bombs on Nampo. As a result, the Nampo Shipyard, the Electrode Plant and two buildings of the Korea Trading Company's warehouse were wrecked or burned down.

On July 13, three American bombers in a raid over Wonsan Region, dropped 39 bombs in the vicinity of a Zinc Factory at Munsan, Kangwon Province, and damaged the establishment.

On July 13, American bombers raided the city of Wonsan, releasing 500 bombs. A grain storehouse and a leather manufactory were totally destroyed as a result.

On July 13 and 27, American aircraft demolished the Wonsan Shipyard with bombs.

On July 15, American aircraft raided Richon and bombed the Oriental Spinning Mill. In consequence, two buildings and

27 sets of important machinery were completely destroyed and other equipment was rendered unfit for use.

On July 19, 28 American bombers and fighter planes, raiding Heungnam District, dropped six one-ton bombs on the Bongoong Carbide Manufactory. As a result, half of the manufactory was destroyed.

On July 22, in a raid over Pyongyang, American aircraft bombed the local Soy Plant, destroying a part of it.

On the same day, American bombers appeared over Haiju and dumped bombs on the civil industries. In consequence, three warehouses and a part of the cement factory were wrecked.

Also on that day, American bombers returned to Pyongyang and blasted the local Soy Plant until it was completely destroyed.

On July 23, American bombers raiding Pyongyang destroyed a textile mill, a part of its warehouse and the First Hosiery Mill.

On July 23, and August 7, American aircraft bombed the Pyongyang Tram-Car Office and destroyed most of the tram-car barns and other buildings, the rails and other equipment.

On July 28, American bombers bombed the Pyongyang Railway Works and burned it to the ground.

On July 30 and August 1 and 3, 115 American aircraft pounded Heungnam District, dropping about 1,500 bombs. In consequence, most of the important factories such as the Heungnam Fertilizer Plant, the Pharmaceutical Plant, the Bonkoong Plant, the Su-Bonkoong Plant, the Carbide Plant and the Heungnam Refinery as well as many houses were wrecked. The Heungnam Fertilizer Plant, which is of great importance for the development of Korean agriculture, was totally destroyed.

On August 5, four American bombers raided Haiju and bombed the Haiju Cement Plant. Three warehouses belonging to the Plant were destroyed.

On the same day, eight American aircraft raided the city of Nampo and destroyed the Plate-Glass Plant with bombs and rocket shells.

The American aggressors, who invaded our country with armed force, are encountering the decisive resistance of all the Korean people, who have risen to protect the freedom and independence of their homeland.

As matters grow worse for the American invasion troops, they resort to still more inhuman methods of warfare against the Korean people in a desperate effort to undermine the determination of our people to achieve ultimate victory.

Looking forward to the help of the pro-American majority in the Security Council which, obedient to the orders of the United States, has adopted an outrageous resolution endorsing the American invasion of Korea in violation of the UNO Charter, the American colonial marauders expect that they can fabricate one more illegal decision to justify the inhuman atrocities perpetrated by their army in Korea.

The American colonialists should remember that the Korean people will never forgive the brutal crimes the American troops have perpetrated on Korean soil, will never forgive the brazen infringement on the rights of the Korean people, the murder of our children, our mothers and fathers.

The deep-rooted hatred of the Korean people for the aggressors who have visited such unprecedented calamities upon them will never perish.

We are confident that all honest men and women throughout the world share the indignation of the Korean people over the barbarous actions of the American interventionists.

The American aggressors and their associates shall never escape responsibility for their atrocities.

Signed: The Committee Set Up by the United Democratic Fatherland Front To Investigate the Atrocities Committed and To Assess the Damage Caused by the American Aggressors and the Li Seung Man Clique

August 18, 1950

COMMUNIQUE TWO
OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF
THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FATHERLAND
FRONT REGARDING THE ATROCITIES
COMMITTED BY THE AMERICAN
ARMED INTERVENTIONISTS AND
THE LI SEUNG MAN CLIQUE

The Committee has continued its investigations since August 18, 1950, when it released its first communique. All the facts established through these investigations provide irrefutable grounds for the Committee to draw the following conclusion.

In an effort to make our country their colony and our people their slaves, the American armed interventionists in their war against the Korean people have brazenly defied all the principles of international law as well as the United Nations Charter: They have not only continued their fiendish outrages but have added to them day by day with complete disregard for international law and humane principles.

American planes have swept down on undefended cities and towns in large numbers and reduced them to ashes irrespective of the absence of military objects. Rural areas, cities, towns, farming villages, fishing villages, any inhabited point, even a lone house has been attacked by aircraft and shelled from warships. The homes of civilians have been destroyed and gutted; hospitals, schools, theatres and other cultural institutions, together with industrial establishments such as factories, mills

and mines, have been demolished; and large farming areas have been reduced to ruins. This is the way the American interventionists are adding to their heinous outrages.

They are going to the limit in villainous atrocities. Civilians not only in groups but even lone persons are bombed and strafed. Women, children and the aged are all victims of wholesale slaughter. Patriots are tortured and shot. Women and girls are raped.

To substantiate the above, our Investigating Committee hereby releases part of the facts investigated and examined since the publication of its first communique. (As far as certain areas of South Korea are concerned, the Investigating Committee enumerates here only part of the facts investigated and certified to from among the facts established after the liberation of the areas by the People's Army.)

1. The Bombing of Cities, Towns, Farming Villages and Residential Districts

By continued raids on dwelling houses in cities, towns and farming villages which have nothing in common with military objects, American aircraft have reduced them to ruins.

Since July 2, American warships and aircraft have released thousands of bombs and shells on fishing villages along the east shore of Juminjin, South Kangwon Province. In addition, these villages have been strafed.

On July 3, two American cruisers four kilometres out at sea and a destroyer half a kilometre from shore, each fired several hundred shells at Juminjin through 45-80 millimetre guns. As a result, 164 dwelling houses were burned to the ground, and 4,122 civilians from 1,000 families became war refugees.

On July 9, four American bombers swept over Kumwang District, Umseng County, North Choongchung Province, and

dropping 70 demolition bombs together with incendiaries destroyed 99 farm houses and damaged 114.

On July 16, eight American B-29 bombers carried out two raids over Anseong County, Kyunggi Province, and destroyed or burned 789 homes of civilians with over 20 demolition and six incendiary bombs.

On July 10, three American bombers attacked the city of Ryoju, Ryoju County, Kyunggi Province, and destroyed 384 houses with heavy random bombing.

On July 12 and 13, in the village of Sangbal, Danyeng District, North Choongchung Province, 187 homes of civilians, most of them farm houses, were demolished or damaged as a result of random bombing by more than 60 American aircraft.

On July 14, two American planes in a raid over the city of Chungju, North Chungcheng Province, dropped several incendiary bombs and sprayed gasoline over 2nd Street, Bukmuro and the district of Namindong, burning down 155 homes of civilians.

On July 13, in Sanul District, Kwanggan County, South Chulla Province, 193 farm houses were completely demolished as a result of random bombings by several American aircraft.

On the same day, six American bombers in several successive raids on the village of Jangrim, Raikang District, Danyang County, North Chungcheng Province, destroyed more than 60 homes of civilians, dropping 15 heavy bombs.

On July 14, in Anseong County, 420 dwelling houses were destroyed by five American bombers which dropped a large number of demolition and incendiary bombs on the residential districts.

On July 20, 14 American planes attacked the city of Kjumje, North Chulla Province, and in seven raids burned down 375 dwelling houses.

On July 25, four American bombers in a raid over the small farming village of Jekam, Maro District, Kwangsan County, South Chulla Province, dropped over 10 incendiary bombs and burned down 20 of its 70 houses.

On July 27, in the villages of Kukkok, Shinyang, Rimkok and Shinkuk, Kwoisan County, North Chungcheng Province, 111 dwelling houses were demolished as a result of two hours of random bombing by American aircraft.

On July 28, three American B-29 bombers attacked the village of Gunchon, Yongsan District, Yongju County, North Kyungsang Province, and completely destroyed 120 farm houses by dropping more than 70 demolition bombs along with incendiaries.

On July 29, in the peaceful farming district around the village of Whangun, Suyang District, Wanju County, North Chelra Province, 29 farm houses were gutted by two American bombers.

Between July 23 and 30, over 30 American bombers sweeping in successive waves over Ihung District, Okchen County, North Chungcheng Province, dropped bombs at random on the small farming villages in the district. Most of the houses had thatched roofs, and 192 were destroyed. Forty were demolished in the village of Wondong, 35 in the village of Daihung and 45 in the village of Sukhang.

On August 5, the three villages of Mansengdong, Senbukdong and Cheksekdong in the city of Chenju, North Chulla Province, were gutted and destroyed by American bombers, which dropped many different kinds of large bombs.

On August 7, 33 B-29 bombers, attacking Pyongyang, released 450 bombs at random on residential districts and caused the complete destruction of 528 homes of ordinary civilians.

On the same day, in Danchon County, South Hamkyung Province, 26 dwelling houses were destroyed by random

shelling from six American cruisers which invaded the waters there under the protection of two American aircraft.

On the same day, in Yongwol District, South Kangwon Province, 40 homes of civilians were burned to the ground as a result of random bombing and strafing from four American fighter planes.

Furthermore on the same day, six American bombers raided the districts of Namkedong, Whasandong, Ginbukdong and Kosangdong in the city of Chenju, North Chulla Province, and totally destroyed 273 dwelling houses, while damaging 326 others with random bombing and strafing.

On August 8, in the city of Chechon, Chechon County, North Chungcheng Province, nine houses were completely demolished when American aircraft dropped 28 bombs.

On August 9, the city of Hamhung, which was already practically in ruins as a result of frequent random bombing, was attacked again by nine American aircraft, which dropped 77 bombs blindly. As a result, 20 of the houses still standing were destroyed.

On the same day, five American aircraft attacked the city of Chenju, North Chulla Province, and with random bombing destroyed or damaged 58 houses in the districts of Kosadong and Whasandong.

Furthermore, on August 10, 31 American bombers attacking Wonsan, released 120 bombs at random. Sixty-seven workers' houses were destroyed.

On the same day, five American bombers raided farming areas in Daidong County, South Pyungahn Province, and dropped 22 bombs at random on the villages. Twenty farm houses were demolished and considerable damage was done to the cultivated fields and orchards.

That day also two American bombers swept over the village of Maingsan, Ungpo District, Iksan County, North Chulla

Province, and gutted 13 farm houses with three incendiary bombs.

On August 11, four American bombers raided parts of Pukke District, Penkang County, Kangwon Province, and destroyed 67 dwellings by dropping 50 bombs at random.

On August 11 and 12, American aircraft raided Maipo District, Danyang County, North Choongchung Province, and completely destroyed 13 houses in the village of Andong and 45 in the village of Maipo with scores of rocket shells.

On August 12, seven American bombers in a raid over the city of Hamhung destroyed 56 private homes by dropping bombs at random on the residential districts.

On the same day, three American bombers swept over farming areas in Kusong County, North Pyongyang Province, and dropped 153 bombs at random, destroying 13 ordinary farm houses and damaging over 15,000 pyungs of farm land (817 pyung=1 acre).

On August 12 and 13, fifteen American bombers attacked the city of Hamhung, South Hamkyung Province, and dropping at random more than 100 bombs of half a ton to one ton in weight on the residential districts, destroyed or damaged 309 homes of civilians.

On August 12 and 13, nineteen American planes raided Kwoisan, North Choongchung Province, and destroyed or gutted over 150 houses, dropping at random more than 50 bombs along with incendiaries.

On August 13, in the vicinity of the railway station of Maisan, a small farming village of Ryongak District, Daidong County, South Pyongan Province, 11 homes of civilians were destroyed by random bombing.

On the same day, American bombers attacked Bokke, Pengkang County, Kangwon Province, and demolished 14 houses.

Furthermore, on that day 100 shells, released by three American warships, destroyed 11 farm houses in the vicinity of Namdaichon as well as in the farming village of Sangam, Siwon County, South Hamkyung Province, and damaged the grain on 10,000 pyungs of farm land.

On August 16, four American bombers in a raid over farming villages in Mackok District, Yongdong County, North Choongchung Province, demolished 424 farm houses by dropping many demolition bombs and incendiaries at random.

On the same day, six American planes swept over farming villages in Tongchon County, Mangwon Province, and destroyed 16 farm houses by bombing and strafing.

That day also four American planes attacked Pengkang County, Kangwon Province, and released 30 bombs, at random, thereby destroying 10 homes of civilians.

Furthermore, on that day, ten American planes subjected residential areas in Kowon County, South Hamkyung Province, to random bombing and strafing. Thirty-eight ordinary houses were demolished.

Also that day 39 farm houses were destroyed in the farming areas of Kowon when 11 bombers with fighter planes raided the region.

Between July 5 and August 17, 30 American bombers carried out six raids over the villages of Mokkek and Naijong, Ojeng District, Chungju County, North Chungcheng Province. Ninety-five demolition bombs as well as incendiaries were released at random and 60 farm houses were gutted.

Between July 13 and August 17, twenty American bombers carried out six raids over the village of Suwhoi and Suanbs, Kwoisan County, North Chungcheng Province, dropping scores of bombs. Two hundred and thirteen farm houses were completely destroyed or damaged as a result.

On August 17 and 18, American bombers raiding the Heungnam area, dropped 63 bombs on workers' houses in the village of Unsong, and destroyed two dormitories as well as the dwellings of 264 families, damaging the homes of 74 other families.

On August 19, thirty-six American bombers attacked the Hamhung and Hungnan areas, dropping 233 bombs at random and thereby destroying 233 homes of civilians.

On the same day, the city of Chenjin was attacked by more than 60 American bombers, which dropped 1,012 bombs at random, destroying or damaging 2,628 houses.

American bombers have been attacking the liberated city of Inchon several times a day and continue their fiendish random bombing of residential districts. As a result of such wanton raids between August 5 and 19, 1,670 dwelling houses in the city were either completely destroyed or damaged.

On August 12, in particular, scores of bombers and fighter planes pounded the residential districts along the coast as well as the residential districts of Shinsaingding, Sadong and Shinpodong with savage random bombing and destroyed over 1,260 houses in one day.

On August 20, 22 American planes swept over Jaireng County, Hwanghai Province, and demolished 39 farm houses with random bombing and strafing.

On the same day, four American planes in a raid over Jangyon County destroyed 19 farm houses as a result of random bombing.

That day also in the counties of Jengju, Bakchon and Sonchon, North Pyungahn Province, 51 bombs were dropped by 15 American planes, resulting in the destruction of 30 farm houses.

Furthermore, on that day in Unjong Village, the city of Hungmam, 24 American bombers dropped heavy bombs at

random on a workers' residential district and completely demolished 34 houses.

On the same day, in the city of Haiju, Hwanghai Province, thirty-one American aircraft carried out a random bombing over a residential district and destroyed 45 houses.

That day also, in the village of Jikeng, Rakoo District, Changyon County, Hwanghai Province, six American bombers and fighter planes demolished 15 farm houses by dropping 10 bombs.

On August 21, two American warships invaded the waters off Sungjin and destroyed 45 dwellings in a savage bombardment of the mainland.

On August 22, seven American bombers attacked the city of Pyongyang and released 21 bombs on the residential districts of Munsu village and Ryusong village. Thirty-six dwelling houses were totally destroyed or damaged.

On the same day in a raid over the village of Oro, Hanju County, South Hankyung Province, American aircraft bombed at random the residential districts in the neighbourhood of the railway station and destroyed or damaged 21 private homes.

On August 23, two B-29 bombers raided the farming village of Ssang, Sangkichon District, Hamju County, South Hamkyung Province, and destroyed the farm houses by dropping scores of 800-kilogram bombs.

On the same day, five American aircraft released a large number of bombs on the farming village of Haingjudong, Jido District, Koyang County, Kyunggi Province, and destroyed or damaged 23 of the houses.

On August 24, American aircraft dropped 110 bombs at random on the residential districts of Hamhung and thereby demolished 179 dwelling houses.

On August 25, 38 American bombers raiding the vicinity of Bongung, dropped 181 bombs at random on workers' houses

and completely destroyed 175 of them. The Bongung Medical Factory was also attacked.

On the same day, 10 B-29 bombers attacked the vicinity of Heungnam and dropping more than 100 bombs at random on the peaceful district of Ryonghang Village destroyed 125 dwelling houses.

That day also, American bombers raiding the vicinity of Heungnam destroyed 57 dwellings in Unsong Village with random bombing.

On the same day, eight B-29 bombers swept over the village of Susaik, Unpeng District, Koyang County, Kyunggi Province, and dropping over 10 heavy bombs destroyed or gutted 86 dwelling houses.

Furthermore, on that day nine B-29 bombers attacked the city of Chunju, North Chungcheng Province, and again dropped over 250 heavy bombs together with incendiaries. The larger part of the city had already been demolished by a series of bombings, and this raid completed the destruction.

Between July 17 and August 25, American bombers dropped more than 100 demolition and incendiary bombs in various parts of Sungpeng District, Kwoisan County, North Chungcheng Province. As a result, 558 farm houses were destroyed, and large numbers of farming villages were reduced to ruins.

The number of destroyed houses in Sach Village is as follows: 45 in Jangdon, 157 in Kodong, 255 in Jungdong, 75 in Shindong, and 26 in Changdong.

Between August 4 and 25, large numbers of American bombers, attacking Seoul daily, demolished over 500 dwelling houses in the residential districts of Ryongsan and Yongdongpo with random bombing and strafing.

From the day of liberation by the People's Army up to August 25 in all the counties of South Chungcheng Province, in-

numerable dwelling houses were destroyed by random American bombing and strafing. In the city of Ronsan 4,230 houses were demolished, 450 in Kongju County were destroyed or damaged, 741 in Boryong County were destroyed by shelling from warships as well as random air bombing, and 450 in Chonan County were reduced to rubble. Furthermore, 1,573 dwelling houses in Yongi County, 230 in Asan County, 885 in Daidok County, 35 in Yesan County, and 58 in Sechon County were destroyed.

On August 26, eight American bombers sweeping over Tongshon County, Kangwon Province, destroyed or damaged 77 dwelling houses with random bombing.

On the same day, two American aircraft raided the village of Hungsung, Jiju District, Hamju County, South Hamkyung Province, and destroyed or gutted 72 farm houses, dropping 30 demolition bombs along with incendiaries at random on the village.

That day also, one American aircraft dumped more than 10 incendiary bombs on the city of Jenju, North Chelra Province. Twenty-two houses were burned to the ground.

Between August 3 and August 26, large numbers of American bombers raided the city of Kinsan, North Chulla Province, daily, destroying or gutting more than 700 dwelling houses by random bombing of the residential districts.

The city of Nampo, where most of the streets had already been destroyed as a result of frequent air raids, was attacked again on August 27, 30, and 31 and on September 4 by about 160 American aircraft, which dropped over 1,500 bombs at random and destroyed 481 of the remaining houses.

On August 29, 23 American planes again attacked the city of Chongchin, which already practically lay in ruins, and dropped 337 bombs. One hundred and forty-one houses were destroyed.

On August 30, 13 American bombers carried out another raid over Pyongyang and with random bombing of the residential districts, as well as the areas of civil industries, destroyed 118 houses.

On August 31, American bombers raided Toijo District, Hamju County, South Hamkyung Province, and bombed every farming village in the district. Seventeen farm houses were destroyed.

On September 4, American bombers attacked the small farming town of Nyenggen, North Pyongan Province, and dropped 14 bombs, destroying or damaging 70 dwelling houses. Forty American bombers together with 14 fighter planes attacked Pakchon County and demolished 44 dwelling houses by random bombing of a small town.

On September 4, 30 American planes dropped 144 bombs on the densely populated residential districts of West Pyongyang, destroying or damaging 250 houses.

On the same day, 38 American aircraft raided Kangdong County, South Pyungahn Province, and destroyed more than 20 farm houses with bombing and strafing.

On September 5, American bombers attacked Pyongyang under cover of rainy weather and subjected the residential districts of Shinyang Village and Yonghong Village to random bombing, destroying 362 dwelling houses.

On the same day, American bombers attacked Simwon District, Daidong County, South Pyungahn Province, and destroyed 11 dwelling houses in random bombing of the small farming towns.

2. Bombing of Cultural and Other Institutions

American planes resort to indiscriminate and savage bombing.

By their savage bombing raids on towns and villages, they are destroying on a large scale our cultural establishments, such as schools, hospitals and other institutions.

On July 15, four B-29's attacked Songjung Village, Suh District, Kumpo County, Kyunggi Province, and destroyed the local primary school.

On July 20, several U.S. bombers attacked the town of Taichun in the South Choongchung Province, and blasted the public secondary school. Fourteen classrooms in the main buildings, eight classrooms in an adjoining new building and all the school equipment were destroyed.

On the same day, two U.S. fighter planes attacked the town of Kjumje, North Chulla Province, and razed with incendiary bombs the Kjumje Secondary School.

On July 23, four U.S. bombers attacked the village of Shinheung, Uhwon District, Okchun County, North Choongchung Province, and dropped more than 10 demolition and incendiary bombs which completely destroyed the local primary school and agricultural secondary school. A primary school was also burnt down in the nearby village of Chichung.

On July 30, several U.S. fighter planes attacked Koochook, Teduk County, South Choonchung Province, and strafed the building of the People's Primary School, riddling it with bullets.

On August 4, the four U.S. fighter planes attacked the village of Oroo, Sosa District, Boo Chun County, Kyunggi Province, and strafed the People's Primary School, partially destroying the building.

On the same day, three U.S. fighter planes attacked the technical school in the village of Kongduk, Rohe District, Yangjoo County, Kyunggi Province, and destroyed most of the building.

On August 5, four U.S. fighter planes raided the town of Kangrung, South Kangwon Province. After indiscriminately bombing and strafing the city they flew at low range and fired several hundred shots at the Rung People's Primary School, the Kangrung Commercial Secondary School and the Kangrung Ochun People's Primary School. By dropping incendiary bombs, they completely destroyed 14 classrooms of the Kangrung People's Primary School and inflicted heavy damage upon other schools.

On August 7, 33 B-29's raided Pyongyang, indiscriminately bombed houses and buildings of no military significance whatsoever, and destroyed many cultural institutes and state institutions.

As a result of this barbarous bombing the American planes demolished many state institutions, such as the People's Committee of the South Pyongyang Province, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the South Pyongyang Police Station, the Southern District People's Committee, the Southern District Court of Justice, the Yukjun-Ri People's Committee, the People's Committee of the Village of Donghung-Ri, railway post offices, and schools and hospitals including the Engineering College, two newspaper offices, Pyongyang's People's Primary School No. 10, the State Educational Publishing Office, the Ministry of Communications, the Central Hospital, and the Central Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

On August 8, two U.S. bombers raided Jechan City, and destroyed the People's Primary School and Jechan Hospital.

On August 9, U.S. bombers bombed the railway hospital in Kowun Region, South Hamkyung Province, and destroyed a part of it.

On August 10, U.S. bombers completely destroyed the Yongsan Secondary School in the Yongsan District of Seoul, on which they dropped 25 bombs.

On August 12, U.S. bombers raided Inchun and completely destroyed the Charip Theatre.

On the same day, a U.S. fighter plane attacked the severance hospital in the Choongkoo District of Seoul, and although it was plainly marked with a Red Cross, the plane barbarously bombed it as a target, destroying part of the hospital and the nurses' dormitory.

On August 13, four B-29's and 12 fighter planes raided Debong Dong in Seoul. Bombing and strafing at random, the American planes destroyed one hospital, one medicine factory and two schools.

On August 15, the Kokoo People's Primary School in Riwon County, South Hamkyung Province, was shelled and destroyed by a U.S. naval vessel.

A Primary school was demolished on the same day by U.S. bombers in the village of Bochong, Wunnam District, Umsung County, North Choongchung Province.

On August 16, U.S. bombers destroyed a primary school in the village of Hansan, Jechun District, Jechun County, North Choongchung Province.

On the same day, four U.S. fighter planes raided Booki District, Chungwun County, North Choongchung Province. They destroyed two people's primary schools-at Susung and Hesoo.

The same day two American warships invading the waters of Chogoo, Kosung County, Kangwon Province, bombarded the coast indiscriminately and destroyed the building of the Daigang People's Primary School.

On August 17, an American warship, which again invaded the waters of Kosung County, shelled the Kosung Health Resort and destroyed 23 houses.

On the same day, American aircraft attacking the Kyung-sung County, North Hamkyung Province, bombed and destroyed the Uhrang Myun Senior Secondary School.

Also on the same day, twelve U.S. fighter planes raiding Chungpyung District, Chungpyung County, South Hamkyung Province, dropped three bombs on the Chungpyung People's Primary School No. 3 and destroyed it. Meanwhile, 11 U.S. bombers raided Sangsan District in the Kowun County, dropped more than 20 bombs on the Kowun Sangsan Secondary School and the Kowun Girls' Secondary School, and reduced them both to rubble.

On August 18, 60 U.S. bombers indiscriminately bombed and destroyed such cultural institutions as the Engineering College, the Girls' Secondary School, the People's Theatre, the Korean Soviet Theatre and several hospitals. Also shattered were the buildings of political parties and public organizations such as the provincial Workers' Party, the provincial Democratic Party, the Union of Democratic Youth, local trade union organizations and so forth.

On August 20, an American air force raided Pyungwun County, South Pyungahn Province, and blasted the People's Primary School.

On the same day, U.S. planes blotted out the Yungma People's Hospital in the Backchun County, North Pyungahn Province, blasted the warehouse of the Phthisis Sanatorium and destroyed public buildings in the counties of Dedong and Soonchun, South Pyungahn Province. The waters off the coast of the Chungji District were invaded by two U.S. naval vessels on August 21, and by five naval vessels on August 25. By bombarding the coast, they destroyed the Decha Primary School and the People's Primary School No. 1.

On August 24, the club, the vocational school, the technical training institute and the nursery of the Heungnam Refinery

were demolished, when 24 U.S. bombers indiscriminately dropped 91 bombs.

On August 25, ten U.S. bombers raided Pyungkang County, Kangwon Province, and blasted the Pyungkang People's Primary School.

From the time the South Choongchung Province was liberated by the People's Army and up to August 25, indiscriminate and savage bombing by U.S. planes caused the destruction of many cultural institutions and public establishments in the province, including: seven hospitals in Asan County, two hospitals, 13 schools and three cultural institutions in Teduk County, six hospitals, 16 schools and 15 state establishments in Yunki County, four hospitals and one school in Chunan County, four hospitals and 14 state establishments in Borong County, two schools, 18 cultural institutions and six state establishments in Kongjoo County, and 14 hospitals in Ronsan County.

In the period between early July and August 5, American naval vessels bombarded Kunduk District, Sam-Chuc County, South Kangwon Province, 12 times. Various cultural institutions were levelled with the ground, including the primary schools of Kuncho and Kunduk.

On August 26, four U.S. bombers again raided Kochang County, Kangwon Province, and bombed the Hajinpo Rest Resort. Three houses at the resort were blasted and three others razed by fire.

Here is the record for August 27: U.S. bombers and fighter planes attacked Sokoo Village, Sokoo District, South Hamkyung Province, and destroyed the local primary school and a secondary school for boys.

Another U.S. air squad indiscriminately bombed the streets of Nampo and destroyed the Engineering College, People's Primary Schools No. 2. and 3, the Chungte-Ri Church, a nursery, and the buildings of government agencies, the City Council and the Overseas Chinese Association.

A third squad of bombers raided Pyungkang County, Kangwon Province. The local hospital, clearly marked with a Red Cross, was bombed and strafed. Many patients were killed and wounded, two ambulance cars were burnt.

On August 29, American planes dropped six bombs on another hospital also marked with a Red Cross. In this savage raid three men were killed, one building was totally destroyed and several other were greatly damaged.

A primary school was bombed and shattered in Kungui on August 30 when three U.S. bombers and fighter planes swept across Kungui District, Chungju County, North Choongchung Province.

On September 1, three American bombers blasted the Bookchung Secondary School in South Hamkyung Province.

On the same day, 10 U.S. planes bombed and destroyed the Chunkok People's Primary School in Kangwon Province.

The editorial office of The Fighters' Daily, the Educational Publishing House, and the Shiam Church were destroyed in Pyongyang on September 3 in a bombing raid by U.S. forces.

3. The Murder of Peaceful Civilians

The American air force is bombing and strafing towns and villages savagely and indiscriminately, killing large numbers of peaceful town dwellers and village farmers of all ages and both sexes.

On July 5, four U.S. bombers and fighter planes attacked the village of Whangsan, in the Jechun County of North Choongchung Province. They dropped more than 20 bombs and strafed the village folk who fled to the mountains for refuge, killing 25 persons and wounding 30. Among those killed were 13 women and children.

Three days later, four American planes raided Yonji District, Kjumje County, North Chulla Province, and killed 170 inhabitants, including a group of railway workers.

Two other bombers attacked the village of Sanik, Yungdong District, North Choongchung Province. Farmers who took to the mountains to seek shelter, were machine-gunned. Nine of them were killed and 15 others wounded.

In a strafing raid by two U.S. fighter planes in Soi District, Umsung County, North Choongchung Province, on July 10 a woman was killed while nursing her child in the shade of a tree.

On the same day, three U.S. bombers attacked the town of Ryujoo, Kyunggi Province. Many bombs were dropped all over the city. They killed 38 women, 48 children, 11 old men and 151 other peaceful inhabitants.

Ten heavy bombs were dropped by U.S. planes in a bombing and strafing raid in Choongchung Province on July 12. Six peaceful civilians were killed and 20 wounded.

Sixteen men were killed as they ran to shelters when six U.S. planes strafed the village of Sang Rimmin, Tekang District, Danyang County, North Choongchung Province, on July 13.

Twenty U.S. planes attacked the village of Chooksan, Kjumje County, North Chulla Province, on July 26. By bombing and strafing, they killed 200 peasants. Mrs. Kim, who was nursing her baby in her yard, was killed instantaneously. The baby, with four bullets in its body, died shortly afterwards.

Fifteen persons were killed and eight wounded on July 25, when several U.S. planes strafed a group of peasants and young schoolboys who were weeding vegetable patches on the outskirts of Chungju.

On the same day, in a raid lasting several hours, two U.S. bombers strafed the Lepers' Hospital in the village of Kooduk,

Iksan County, North Chulla Province. Six lepers were killed and four seriously wounded.

Three women were killed and two wounded on July 26, when three U.S. bombers strafed a group of women who were taking lunch at the Indong Rice Shelling Mill in the city of Taichun.

On July 27, three U.S. bombers and two fighter planes raided the town of Choongchung, South Kangwon Province. On the outskirts of the town, they strafed the peasants who were weeding their plots. Four of the peasants were killed. A 24-year-old woman by the name of Jung Naija, the wife of a labourer, and her small son who happened to be passing nearby, were also slaughtered.

A 16-year-old girl by the name of Kim Sungsook, who was washing clothes at the bend of a river, her 11-year-old sister Kim Yungsook, who was bathing there, and Lee Ki Hoon, an eight-year-old schoolboy, were also machine-gunned and slaughtered on the same day.

Also on the same day, U.S. planes bombed for two hours the villages of Rimkok Synyang and Gukkong, Synkok District, Kwesan County, North Choongchung Province. Forty-nine civilians were killed and 121 wounded.

On July 29, three schoolboys and two teachers were killed and eleven pupils were wounded in their classrooms when two U.S. fighter planes strafed the Choonpo District Primary School in the village of Yongyun, Iksan County, North Chulla Province.

On July 30, U.S. bombers and fighter planes attacked the Kangi Primary School, Kongwun District, Chungjdo County, North Choongchung Province. The pilots savagely machine-gunned the schoolboys when they ran out of the building. Five schoolboys were killed and 19 were wounded.

Early in August, U.S. planes attacked the city of Heungnam and bombed the Central Hospital. Dr. Choi Woo Heung,

18 nurses, and 117 patients were killed. One of them was Hon Jechong, who had just given birth to a baby. One hundred and six of the patients were wounded.

The same air squad bombed and strafed the Heungnam Public Nursery, where children ranging in age from four months to six years were accommodated.

The nursery was completely demolished. One of the nurses, Choi Yungsoon, held three babies in her arms when their bodies were found. Two of the 52 children that were killed—one-year-old Kim Choon-Hi and three-year-old Oh Soondal—were found with toys in their lifeless hands.

In the North Choongchung Province, U.S. fighter planes flew low over the village of Chunjoo and strafed the farmers as they scampered for safety to the hills. The casualties totalled 12 persons killed and 11 wounded.

On the same day, four U.S. bombers attacked the village of Kunchung in the Simchun District, Yundong County, North Choongchung Province. Dropping incendiary bombs and strafing the inhabitants, they killed 30 farmers.

While weeding their fields, the farmers of Okchin Village, Kwanshall District, Kjumje County, North Chulla Province, were strafed on August 2 by 24 U.S. fighter planes.

Also on August 2, two American planes scattered incendiary bombs over the city of Inchun in the Boolun District. Many fires broke out in the residential sections.

When the inhabitants got busy putting out the fires, they were strafed by the same planes on their second round. Eleven persons were killed and 15 were wounded.

Inchun was again raided by two U.S. fighter planes on the following day. They strafed a passenger boat bound for the Choongchung Province.

Fourteen of the passengers, including four women, were killed.

On the same day two American planes, coming from Tegoo, strafed the town of Taichun. Three pedestrians were killed on Sin-An Dong Street and four others were wounded.

On August 4, three U.S. fighter planes raided Chuk Nam-dong District of Inchun. They bombed and strafed the homeless refugees who sought shelter under a bridge. Twenty of the refugees were killed, and 13 wounded. The same planes also strafed the slum district of Sunnamdong, where 32 persons were killed.

Three other raids were made by American planes on the same day. In the Subingko District of Seoul, fighter planes strafed the citizens who were getting on a passenger boat, killing 26 of them and wounding 27. The casualties included 25 women and five old men.

In the Tosk Koyan County, Kyunggi Province, two fighter planes strafed a group of farmers on a melon patch, killing three and wounding 44.

In the Kangi District, Chunwun County, North Choongchung Province, four planes bombed the peaceful village of Bongson. Fifteen civilians were killed.

On August 5, two U.S. naval vessels bombarded the city of Inchun. Sixty-eight persons were killed.

On the same day, eight U.S. bombers scattered their lethal loads indiscriminately over the Chungsangdong and Simbauk Dong sections of Chunjoo City, causing great damage and killing 153 persons.

Also on that day, 10 U.S. planes attacked villages in the Osan District, Iksan County, North Chulla Province, and for 30 minutes strafed the farmers who were weeding their fields, killing 11 and wounding 2.

On August 6, U.S. planes bombed a village in the Pyungsan Area of the Hwanghai Province, and machine-

gunned the farmers in the fields, killing six and wounding seven.

Many homeless citizens of Chunjoo whose houses had been razed, lived in squalor and misery inside the Ham Myun Dong railway tunnel not far from the city.

On August 6, U.S. planes bombed and strafed the railway tunnel, killing 20 of the homeless dwellers.

On the same day, two American fighter planes raided Kohun District, Kwangsun County, South Chulla Province. The pilots opened fire at a group of people who had gathered at a river crossing near Kwangsun Bridge, killing 10 persons and injuring five.

On August 7, 33 B-29's indiscriminately bombed Pyongyang. Seventy-two peaceful civilians were killed, including 21 women.

Other murderous raids made by the American headhunters on the same day included the following: six cruisers invaded the waters off Tan Chun, Hamkyung Province, and bombarded the area, killing 47 peaceful citizens.

A squad of bombers dropped 14 big bombs on the villages of Chukdong and Menam in the Donha District, Kimchun County, Hwanghai Province. After that, they strafed the peasants working in the fields, killing three women, two children, and a man, and wounding 17 other women and children.

A naval vessel shelled the coast in the Donchun District, firing 80 rounds from 205-mm. guns. After the bombardment fighter planes came and strafed the inhabitants who were seeking safety in the mountains. Nine persons were killed and 12 were wounded.

Three persons were killed and six were wounded when fighter planes raided and strafed the village of Songkal, Kihong District, Yongin County, Kyunggi Province.

In Yungwull County, South Kangwon Province, four fighter planes raided, bombed and strafed the Namcoull District, killing many civilians, including eight children and 16 women.

Two fighter planes attacked the city of Chunjoo in the North Chulla Province, and opened fire at a group of women who were washing clothes by the river and their children who were playing in the water. Six women and 11 children were killed.

Six bombers raided the districts of Kongsadong, Chim Longdong, Whasandong and Namledong, in the city of Chunjoo, dropping bombs at random. Two hundred forty-seven persons were killed.

On August 8, an American plane opened fire at Kim Chomgrok, who lived in Shin Hundong, Chochiwun District, Yunki County, South Choongchung Province, as he was going to his workshop.

Wounded in the arm, Mr. Kim ran into a house. Then the plane swung around and bombed the house to smithereens, killing Mr. Kim and four others who were in the house with him.

On August 9, five U.S. bombers attacked the town of Hamhung and bombing indiscriminately killed 169 inhabitants, including 78 women and children.

Another squad of nine planes attacked the city of Wonsan. They dropped 77 bombs and strafed the peaceful Wonsan citizens who were engaged in recovery work, clearing away the debris from previous bombings. Forty-two persons were killed in the raid.

On the same day, two B-29's attacked the village and vicinity of Moonje, Koan District, Thungjoo County, North Pyungahn Province. They dropped nine bombs which caused great damage and killed three women who were picking vegetables.

Twenty U.S. bombers and fighter planes also attacked on that day the Sudemoonkoo Tobacco Factory in Seoul. By strafing they killed 11 workers and injured 29.

On the same day, six U.S. fighter planes swooped down on the Towundongyongsan Koo District of Seoul and strafed the pedestrians. Four women street vendors, one of whom was nursing her baby, were killed. The baby lay crying at the breast of its dead mother.

Also on that day, three U.S. fighter planes attacked the village of Junryu in the Hasung District, Kumpo County, Kyunggi Province. On the river bank they shelled a group of people waiting for a boat, killing 11 and seriously injuring 18.

Thirty-nine farmers and village folk were killed when U.S. planes raided the Kowun District in the South Hamkyung Province, on August 9 and 10.

On August 10, Pyongyang was again attacked by four U.S. bombers. They dropped 40 bombs on the Rayon Factory and the adjacent residential district. Seventy-seven factory workers and residents of the city were killed, and 60 were seriously injured.

Also on that day: 31 U.S. bombers again raided Wonsan and dropped more than 120 bombs on the workers' residential area. This raid resulted in the death of 121 labourers and members of their families.

Eight American planes attacked a village in the Byun County, Kangwon Province. The bombing and the strafing of farmers in the fields resulted in the death of nine persons and the wounding of four others. Seven of the victims were women.

At Sinhung Dong in the city of Inchun, many citizens were engaged in repairing houses that had been damaged in previous bombing raids, when eight U.S. fighter planes swooped down and strafed the workers, killing 13 and wounding 17 others.

In an air attack by U.S. fighter planes, which strafed the people on the street, 19 civilians were killed in the village of Nan, Yonun District, Yongin County, Kyunggi Province.

In the Choonjoo County, North Choongchung Province, American fighter planes strafed the People's Primary School in the village of Hadong. Bun Yoon Soo, a teacher, and several schoolboys were killed.

More than 204 war refugees were killed and 240 wounded, when U.S. bombers blasted the Yongsom Primary School, which sheltered a large number of homeless families, who had lost all their possessions as a result of the bombing raids by U.S. air forces.

On August 10 and 12, American planes bombed Severance Hospital on Nam Dai Moon Street in the Choongkoo District of Seoul. Three persons were killed in the raid on the 10th, and on the 12th two patients were shot down and killed when entering the hospital, while a nurse and five others were injured.

On August 11 and 12, nine American planes raided Koosung County, North Pyungahn Province. They bombed many villages and strafed the farmers working in the fields. Forty-nine peasants were killed.

On August 12, U.S. planes strafed the inhabitants of the Dapdong residential district in the city of Inchun and killed 17 citizens.

On the same day U.S. bombers killed 25 peasants in a raid on the village of Kumchoe, Simchun District, Yundong County, North Choongchung Province.

For two successive days, on August 12 and 13, 19 American planes raided Kwesan in the North Choongchung Province. They dropped 50 incendiary bombs on the village, and then strafed the people who fled to the mountains for safety, as well as the women who remained screaming and crying around their blazing homes.

One hundred twenty-one persons were killed, and 376 injured.

On August 13, 11 American planes attacked a village in the Sillsung District, Kaechun County, South Pyungahn Province. They bombed the houses and strafed the inhabitants, killing 10 persons. Meanwhile, four other planes raided the Kangsu County, killing 11 peasants in the Chori and Dongju Districts.

Other civilian casualties on August 13 resulted from the following raids: In the South Pyungahn Province, American planes bombed and sunk a passenger boat that runs between the city of Nampo and the Hwanghai Province. Forty-four passengers lost their lives and eight were injured.

Five American planes raiding Changyun County, Hwanghai Province, bombed five ox carts passing on the road in the Ongyun District. Three peasants and an old lady, who were riding on the carts, were killed and two others were injured.

Nine U.S. bombers raided the village of Kumechun, Kumchun County, Hwanghai Province. They dropped several incendiary bombs and three demolition bombs on the houses. They then strafed the people who came out to extinguish the fires and killed 30 persons.

Six U.S. bombers and fighter planes attacked the village of Chikyung, Rikdo District, Chonguen County, Hwanghai Province. Two women, Pyang Jai Syn (age 54) and Li Chun Suh (age 52) were killed by strafing.

Three U.S. planes strafed and bombed Mong Kum Po, a fishing village in the Hwanghai Province. Several fishing boats were destroyed and two fishermen killed.

In the Hwanghai area, five U.S. fighter planes strafed a group of women who were washing clothes on the bank of a river in Changyun District. Four women were killed, and also two children, who were with their mothers at the river.

On August 14, the Heongwang People's Primary School in the Yongan District, Iksan County, North Chulla Province, was raided when the schoolboys had gathered to prepare for an August 15 celebration. Four fighter planes came down, dropped two bombs and strafed the school. When it was over 13 schoolboys were dead and 19 more were injured.

On August 16, American bombers attacked the fishing village of Aido Dong, on the west coast of Jang Island, Chunjoo County, North Pyungahn Province, strafing houses and people. As a result, 13 persons were killed, including five women.

Other civilian casualties on the same day included the following: Two American aircraft attacked the village of Simri, Beknam District, Chulsan County, North Pyungahn Province, and strafed eight fishing boats which were just going out to sea for the day's fishing (one motor vessel and seven wooden boats). In fright the 28 fishermen in the boats jumped into the water, but the planes then dived low and strafed the men, killing three. They also dropped bombs on the boats, completely destroying the motor boat and three of the others.

Four American fighter planes attacked the village of Suksum Puk-ie, Chunjoo County, North Choongchung Province. Schoolboys playing on the grounds of the primary school saw the planes and ran into the classrooms for shelter. Seeing this, the planes strafed and bombed the school, destroying the building and killing several children.

American fighter planes strafed three women who were drawing water from a well in Yong-Ri in the Tuksan District of Chin Chun County, killing one of them and wounding the other two.

One fighter plane attacked the village of Illsikikyo, Soyang District, Wonjoo County, North Chulla Province. It strafed farmers coming from the fields and killed six of them.

Three American fighter planes attacked the village of Samsung, Chungoo District, Yangpyun County, Kyunggi Province,

and strafed farmers who were picking melons in a field. Three men were killed.

On the seashore of the Synsang District, Chungpyung County, Hamkyung Province, three American planes dropped 15 bombs on the peaceful village of Poduk. They also strafed the village and the fishing boats along the coast. Ten villagers were killed and four boats were destroyed.

Near the railway station of Moobong, Chungpyung County, South Hamkyung Province, 12 American fighter planes strafed a passenger train destined for Hamhung, killing 13 passengers and wounding 16. Among these 29 casualties 24 were women and old men.

Eleven American planes raided the region of Kowon in the South Hamkyung Province. They dropped more than 100 bombs on the villages of this region. In consequence of their indiscriminate bombing, the harvest was destroyed on an area of 114,940 pyung (56,400 pyung of rice field and 58,540 pyung of dry field); 41 peasants were killed and 56 were wounded.

On August 18, Li Kyung-mu, a 15-year-old schoolboy of Taichun, South Choongchung Province, left home with his younger brother (age 6), to get medicine for his father who had been wounded by American soldiers. Sighting several American fighter planes in the sky, they hid themselves in the bushes. But the American planes swooped down and machine-gunned the bushes, killing Li Kyung-mu and seriously injuring his younger brother.

On August 19, American bombers made a savage, blind attack on Chung-jin and devastated 90 per cent of the city. As the result of this bombing, 1,034 inhabitants (including 394 women) were killed and 16 were wounded.

The same day, American planes attacked the fishing villages along the west coast of Chulsan County, North Pyungahn Province. Bombing indiscriminately all around the fishing areas, they killed and injured 16 fishermen.

On August 17 and 19, American planes flying over the region of Heungnam, bombed the dwelling houses of workers in Unsung village, killing and injuring 35 persons.

On August 20 and 22, American bombers attacked the city of Jaijoo in the Hwanghai Province. By bombing and strafing they killed 31 inhabitants (including 14 women), and injured 31.

Also on August 20, 22, American fighter planes thrice attacked the region of Jairyung in the Hwanghai Province, dropping bombs on the villages and strafing the peasants. Twenty-three peasants (including 15 women) were killed and 31 (including 17 women) were wounded.

The same day, as a result of indiscriminate bombing and strafing by four American planes which attacked Changyung County, 14 inhabitants were killed and 17 were wounded.

Another squad of American fighter planes attacked the region of Sunchun, Taidong County, South Pyungahn Province, dropped bombs on the villages and rice fields and strafed the peasants. Ten peasants were killed outright and 12 were badly wounded.

On the same day, 68 American fighter planes raided the regions of Taidong, Sunchung, Choongwha, Kangsuh, Ryongkang, Sungchun and Kangtong, all in the South Pyungahn Province. By shelling and machine-gunning people working in the rice fields and assembled in market places, the American pilots killed 33 peasants and wounded 54.

On August 20, another fifteen American fighter planes hovered for some time over the city of Jairyung, Hwanghai Province, and opened fire at every moving object. In consequence, 16 inhabitants were killed or wounded.

On the same day, five American planes attacked the village of Nambu, Unryul County, Hwanghai Province, dropped 15 incendiary bombs on the village and strafed the peasants who

were working in the rice fields. Thus, 27 peasants were killed or wounded.

Thirty-three persons, including 10 children, were killed when 31 American bombers attacked Haijoo, Hwanghai Province, and scattered their deadly loads over the residential sections of the city.

Also on that day, six American fighter planes strafed a passenger train bound for Tairyung and killed six passengers, including two children.

On August 21, eight American planes, in a helter-skelter bombing raid on Pyongyang, dropped 72 bombs on the western part of the city. As a result of this bombing, 30 peaceful inhabitants (including 13 women) were killed and 48 (including 22 women) were wounded.

On the same day, 12 B-29's and eight fighter planes attacked the town of Yungdung. Po near Seoul and dropped a great number of demolition and incendiary bombs. After that they flew low over the town in five rounds, and strafed the peaceful citizens, killing 33 and injuring 52. In another town, Tongbu Dong, they killed 676 residents, including 28 children, and injured many others.

Also on that day, two American fighter planes attacked the city of Taichun. On their return flight they shot down a 15-year-old boy who was picking grapes in the vineyard of Unryong village.

On August 22, Kim Hyun Suk, a housewife living in Taichun, was picking grapes in the vineyard on Mt. Sudo. Suddenly an American fighter plane swooped down and shot her on the spot.

The same day, several American bombers attacked Songkang village in the Kujuk District, Taituk County, South Choongchung Province. They also aimed five bombs at Choi In Ki and his son Choi Sung Un, who were weeding in the field.

Both of them were killed instantly and the rice crop was destroyed on an area of 200 pyung.

On August 23, nine American fighter planes attacked Kumchun village, Kumchun County, Hwanghai Province, and strafed children who were playing on the road, killing or injuring five of them.

On the same day, five American planes bombed indiscriminately the village of Hyangchu, Chi-to District, Koyang County, Kyunggi Province. During the raid 20 peasants were killed, five of them were old men and six were children.

On the night of the same day, two American bombers attacked the Maingsan Dong, Koonsan City, North Chulla Province, and dropped two bombs on the home of a peasant family, where a mosquito-fumigator had been left burning when the people went to bed. Seven members of the family were killed.

On August 24, eight American bombers killed and injured 102 peaceful citizens by bombing indiscriminately the homes in Heungnam and Hamhung districts.

The following casualties were also recorded on the same day: 12 peasants (including seven women) were killed and nine peasants (including four women) were wounded, when they were strafed on the rice fields by eight American bombers that came to raid the areas of Choongwha and Taidong in the South Pyungahn Province.

An American fighter plane raiding the villages around Jairyung in the Hwanghai Province, strafed a group of women working on a rice field and killed a 45-year-old housewife by the name of Suh Woo Ya and another who was pregnant. The plane also strafed a peasant who was hauling rice straw from the village of Choongryong to Kumsan. He was killed along with his cow.

Near the village of Huk-kyo, Whangjoo County, Hwanghai Province, American planes dropped more than 10 bombs on peasants who were weeding in the rice field. Two of the peas-

ants were killed and the crop was destroyed on an area of 800 pyung.

In Moonsan District, Anak County, Hwanghai Province, a group of schoolboys were fishing on the bank of a river in Yusung village when two American bombers dropped three bombs of 500 kg. each. One of the boys, Byun Jung In, a fourth-grade pupil of the Synchon Primary School, was killed and another boy was injured.

Thirteen persons were killed and 11 were badly injured when two American fighter planes strafed pedestrians in the Ryongsan District of Seoul.

In an attack on the Heungnam District, American bombers dropped more than 10 heavy bombs on the nursery of the Heungnam Brick Factory, which accommodated more than 50 children. Two of the nurses, Kim Ok Sun and Li Kyung Hi, and more than 10 children, including one-year-old Li Yung Hi and three-year-old Kim Chang Suh, were killed.

The indiscriminate bombing and strafing by these bombers and fighter planes also resulted in the death of 16 workers of the Heungnam Brick Factory, 20 others were wounded.

The same air squad also dropped 63 bombs on the workers' residential district in Unchung-Ri of Hamhung, killing 75 peaceful inhabitants and injuring 40 others. Among the victims were 71 women, children and old men.

On August 25, two American fighter planes attacked Kang-dong County, South Pyungahn Province, strafed people on the roads and peasants on the fields and killed nine persons, seven of whom were women. Seven other persons, including three women, were seriously wounded.

On the same day, eight American B-29's attacked the village of Suhsaik, Unpyung District, Koyang County, Kyunggi Province, and dropped more than 10 one-ton bombs. The toll was 34 peaceful inhabitants killed and 48 injured.

Later in the day, nine American bombers raided Chonjoo, North Choongchung Province, and dropped 150 bombs at random. This blind bombing raid resulted in the death of 89 peaceful inhabitants, and in serious injury to 200 others.

In a series of raids between July 12 to August 25, American planes dropped more than 100 bombs on the rural district of Chungpyung, Kwesan County, North Choongchung Province. As a result of these bombings, 68 peasants were killed and 124 were wounded. Among the dead were 39 women and 13 children.

On August 26, two American planes, attacking Hungsang village, Chuchi District, Hamjoo County, South Hamkyung Province, strafed two children who were grazing oxen on a hillside behind the village. Both children and three of the oxen were killed.

On August 27, U.S. fighter planes, flying over South Pyungahn Province, strafed cars on the roads between Pyongyang and Anjoo, destroying nine cars and killing three passengers. They also destroyed ten carts, killing more than twenty women and children who were riding on them.

Other civilian casualties recorded on August 27, were as follows: More than 100 citizens were killed and wounded when eight American bombers attacked the town of Songlim, Hwanghai Province, and showered bombs indiscriminately.

American planes, flying over the South Hamkyung Province, strafed people on the roads, attacked automobiles and shot down pedestrians who tried to escape. Twenty-one persons (including six women) were killed on that day, and 25 (including 10 women) were wounded.

Ten American fighter planes strafed three fishing boats on the seashore of Kwirim District, Chungpyung County, South Hamkyung Province. They shattered the three fishing boats, killed three fishermen and injured two others. All of the five victims were old men.

In Seoul American fighter planes attacked a housewife and her four children at the Ichong Dong of Ryongsan. They were going out to gather pumpkins. Two of the children were killed and the other two wounded.

Four peasant women and six children, pulling weeds in a field outside Chunjoo, North Choongchung Province, tried to hide when they noticed the approach of American fighter planes. However, four of the planes opened fire and killed two of the women and four of the children, injuring the other two children. The same planes strafed five women who were washing clothes on the bank of the river near that city, and killed three of them on the spot, seriously wounding two others.

On August 27, 30 and 31 and again on September 4, American bombers attacked Nampo, the greater part of which had already been destroyed by repeated, indiscriminate bombing raids.

During the raid on August 31, the American planes bombed and strafed the people who were clearing away the debris of the dwelling houses that had been blasted the day before. This savage action brought death to 197 persons.

On August 28, five U.S. fighter planes raiding the Bakchun District of the North Pyungahn Province, strafed peasants working in the fields and people walking on the roads. They killed seven peasants (five of whom were women) and wounded four others, including two women.

Five men and five women were killed or wounded on August 30 when 21 American fighter planes made five successive raids on the county of Bongsan, Hwanghai Province, strafing peasants and pedestrians on the roads.

Also on that day, 11 American fighter planes raided the county of Taidong in the South Pyungahn Province, killing or injuring 12 people by strafing.

And again, on the same day, four American fighter planes flying low in an attack on the village of Sukchung, Bukil Dis-

trict, Chunjoo County, North Choongchung Province, strafed an old man and three children, who were walking on the road with their oxen. The old man and one child were killed, and two children were wounded.

On August 31, American fighter planes attacked the South Hamkyung Province, and, flying low over the villages, strafed the peasants who were working in the fields and the people walking on the roads. They killed and wounded many peasants and pedestrians. Thus, they killed three people in Bukchung County, four in Danchun County, five in Hongwon County, five in the Yunhung County and four in Hamchu County.

On September 2, 3 and 4, 12 American bombers and fighters attacked the city of Seoul and strafed and bombed the places where crowds of people were assembled, killing and injuring 79.

On September 4, 39 American fighter planes attacked the County of Taidong in the South Pyungahn Province, and, flying back and forth over the roads, strafed the people. In this manner they killed five persons (all women) and injured seven.

On the same day eight American fighter planes raiding the county of Maing-san in the South Pyungahn Province, killed four passengers (two of them women), in the same manner.

In a raid over the county of Sungchun, American bombers attacked a car that was taking members of the County People's Committee to the country on official business. Two of them were killed and five injured, and the car was wrecked completely.

On the same day, indiscriminate bombing and strafing by American planes raiding the city of Nyung-byun, North Pyungahn Province, brought death and serious injury to 29 peaceful inhabitants. Another 12 persons were killed and wounded in the town of Bakchun.

Another attack on that day, on the city of Pyongyang, during which American planes indiscriminately bombed dwelling

houses and strafed inhabitants, resulted in the death or injury of 35 peaceful citizens, 19 of them women.

On the same day, 38 U.S. bombers attacked Kangdong County, South Pyungahn Province, strafing the peasants working in the fields and the people on the roads. Fourteen persons were killed, and 10 of them were women.

On September 5, American bombers again attacked the city of Pyongyang and indiscriminately bombed the residential section, killing or wounding 132 civilians, 54 of whom were women.

On the same day American planes indiscriminately bombed the small villages in the district of Lim-won, County of Taidong, South Pyungahn Province, and killed or injured 55 peaceful inhabitants.

4. Destruction of Factories, Manufactories, and Other Industrial Establishments

With a view to shattering Korea's economy, the American armed interventionists have been destroying systematically and continuously various civilian industrial establishments that have no relation to military objects. In this manner they have laid waste to the most important industrial establishments of Korea, which were of vital importance for the reconstruction and development of Korean economy and had been built by the sweat and blood of the Korean people.

On July 3, three American naval vessels invaded the Bay of Chu-mun-chin and fired more than a hundred shells at the fishing village of Chu-mun-chin in which there are no military objectives whatsoever. The bombardment destroyed 42 fishing boats that served as the means of livelihood for the inhabitants of this locality.

On July 19, two American planes attacked Kjumje, North Chulla Province, and showered the town with incendiary

bombs. The fires that broke out completely destroyed the Yo Chung-li market, 71 stores and shops and two rice-shelling mills.

On July 20, eight American B-29's bombed and destroyed the Oriental Machine-Building Plant in Ho Ryangchin, Seoul.

On July 30, nine American bombers and fighter planes dropped many demolition and incendiary bombs on the Monopoly Bureau and the Cigarette Factory in Chunchu, a town in North Chulla Province. Both enterprises and three factory warehouses were completely destroyed.

On August 2, two U.S. fighter planes again attacked the town of Chunchu, North Chulla Province. The local textile factory was razed to the ground by incendiary bombs.

On the same day, six American aircraft attacked the city of Taichun. They bombed and completely destroyed the Chung-Ham Distillery, the Chung-nam Gum Factory, and the First Factory of the Industrial Company with all its warehouses.

On August 6, several American fighter planes, attacking the city of Taichun, bombed and completely demolished the local pencil factory.

On August 9, five American planes raiding the region of Cholwon in the Kangwon Province, bombed and strafed indiscriminately. In consequence, a privately owned filature mill and a commercial co-operative were burned to the ground. The planes also destroyed a part of the national filature mill and heavily damaged the reservoir of Ma-sun in Cholwon.

On the same day six American fighter planes attacked the Hu-am Dong of Ryong-san in Seoul and dropped 210 incendiary bombs on factories producing civilian goods.

Another 10 American fighter planes rocket-gunned the Bong-lai Dong Mill on Nam-dai-moon Road of Seoul, and levelled it with the ground.

Also on that day, 20 American bombers and fighter planes dropped demolition and incendiary bombs on the cigarette factory in the Su-dai-moon District, Seoul. After that they strafed the area. As a result three factory warehouses were destroyed and a part of the main factory building was shattered.

On August 10, four American bombers, raiding the city of Pyongyang, bombed and partially destroyed an artificial silk factory.

On the same day, American bombers attacked the city of Hai-chu. They bombed and partly destroyed the local cement works.

A sauce factory and a rubber shoe factory in Wonsan were also demolished by American bombers on the same day.

Also on that day four American bombers attacked the Yung-dong-po District of Seoul and bombed a textile factory. A part of the factory, and also its warehouses and its restaurant, were reduced to ruins.

On August 12 and 13, 19 American bombers again attacked the Yung-dong-po District and dropped bombs on the Korean Textile Factory, one of the largest textile mills in the country. Part of the buildings were shattered.

The Korean macaroni factory and a briquette factory in Pyongyang were partially destroyed in an air raid on August 13 by 17 U.S. bombers and fighter planes.

Meanwhile another squad of American bombers attacked the city of Hai-chu and destroyed seven buildings of the local paper factory.

On the same day 16 American planes attacked An-chu in the South Pyungahn Province and bombed the construction site of an irrigation project that was designed to play an important role in augmenting farm production. A large part of the irrigation facilities was destroyed.

On August 14, two American warships invaded the bay of Chu-ul, North Hamkyung Province and bombarded the Chu-ul Pottery Works.

On August 17, a large number of American bombers raided North and South Hamkyung Provinces, blasting and ravaging the important industrial establishments in both these provinces. They destroyed the Sung-chin Steel Foundry, the Chung Jin Textile Mill, the Chung Jin Medicine Factory and other civilian industrial establishments that formed part of the backbone of Korea's national economy.

On August 20 and 27, American bombers attacked Korea's greatest iron foundry in the Hwanghai Province, and destroyed it completely.

The Chung-Chang Rubber Shoe Factory in Pyongyang was demolished by American bombers on August 22.

Also on August 22, two American bombers attacked the Sung-chun Mines in the South Pyungahn Province destroying the refinery, the office building, the depots and other mining establishments.

On the same day three American planes razed by bombing and strafing the Tai-a Textile Factory of Changdong village, No-hai District, Yang-chu County, Kyunggi Province.

On August 24, American planes, attacking the city of Kai-sung, dropped a large number of incendiary bombs and rockets on the Kai-sung Distillery, and destroyed it completely.

A textile factory in the city of Sa-ri-won was almost fully destroyed after being repeatedly bombed by American planes on August 20 and 29.

On August 30, American bombers, attacking the city of Pyongyang, blasted a cigarette factory and a textile factory, destroying both of them completely.

U.S. air forces, attacking the city of Nampo on August 30 and 31, bombed an oil refinery, a glass works, an electric bulb

factory, and several rice-refining mills. Some of these enterprises were destroyed completely and others partly.

On September 1, three American bombers, raiding the county of Sin-chun, Hwanghai Province, blasted a cigarette factory and shattered four of its buildings.

On September 4, American planes again bombed the city of Nampo and demolished part of a silk factory.

In order to starve the Korean people, the American air force dropped great numbers of bombs on Korean villages and farms, razing homes, killing peasants and destroying crops. They thus laid waste to vast grain fields that were ready for the autumn harvest. By such foul action, the American air force reduced thriving farms to wasteland all over Korea. An investigation of the damaged areas in several provinces, completed by our Investigating Committee before August 25, revealed that:

401,498 pyung of land in the South Hamkyung Province,
34,182 pyung of land in the South Pyungahn Province,
183,971 pyung of land in the South Choongchung Province

had been utterly ravaged before the autumn crops could be harvested.

5. Atrocities Committed by the Routed American Troops

The troops of the American monopolists, who had been put to rout by the irresistible attacks of the heroic People's Army, committed countless atrocities including massacre, arson, rape and pillage.

Some of the crimes committed by the American soldiers are listed below:

Early in July, five American soldiers who had broken into the village of Hai-dong, Yung-dong District, Yung-dong County, North Choongchung Province, forced Kim Sim-sun, a

housewife, to get into their car, assuring her that they would take her to a place of safety. They took her to a mountain, and there ravished her in turn. After that, they killed her.

Another group of American soldiers who invaded the village of Kum, in the Yung-dong District of Yung-dong County, forced the inhabitants to take refuge elsewhere. When the people had evacuated the village, the soldiers began looting the houses. Finding the 70-year-old grandfather of Kim Choon-ga and his blind son still remaining in one of the houses, they shot them both with a revolver and proceeded to loot the house.

On July 2, American troops and the military police of the so-called National Army, who had retreated to Choongui Dong, Chunjoo County, North Choongchung Province, arrested without reason all the peasants, labourers and schoolboys, and took them along at gun-point when they fled the city. The American soldiers bayoneted the aged parents who tried to follow their sons and daughters, as they were led away.

On July 8, a group of American soldiers in a car, armed with five machine guns, broke into the village of Maichun, Yung-dong District, North Choongchung Province, and, threatening the inhabitants with their machine guns, forced them to take refuge in the mountains. There they massacred the people and then looted their houses. Fifty-two inhabitants were killed and 19 injured in this one village.

On July 15, two American soldiers came to Mokdong in the town of Taichun, broke into one of the homes, and raped the housewife-Bak Ki Suk (an assumed name).

During the time the American troops stayed in Taichun, the American soldiers violated every woman they could find in the town.

On July 17, more than 10 American soldiers invaded the village of Za-bo, Kun-bok District, Tokchun County, North Choongchung Province. They threatened to kill every villager who fails to flee to the mountains within 30 minutes. The sol-

diers followed the people, mowed them all down with machine guns, then went and looted the houses. After that they set fire to the whole village.

As a result of this criminal act, 46 of the 51 houses in the village were burned to the ground and scores of inhabitants were killed and wounded.

On July 17, a group of routed American soldiers broke into a village in the Dong District of Tai-duk County, South Choongchung Province, and, at the point of a gun, forced the inhabitants to abandon the village. When the villagers left, they poured gasoline on the houses and burned them down. They killed one young man who had not been able to leave with the others, and an old man who was sick in bed.

On July 18, American soldiers mobilized by force the peasants of Zak-kok village, Yung-dong District, North Choongchung Province and forced them to carry wounded American soldiers. When they reached their destination, the American soldiers ordered the peasants to return to their homes. As the peasants were about to leave, the Americans opened rifle fire and killed them all.

On the same day, three American soldiers, fleeing before the advance of the People's Army, broke into a village in Dong District, Tai-duk County, South Choongchung Province. They forced the men of the village to leave, then violated their wives. One of the victims, Mrs. Kim Hak-nyu, was shot to death after being outraged.

Also on the same day, a peasant's wife, Li Kab-sun, living in U-chun village near the city of Taichun, South Choongchung Province, went out to the river to wash clothes. Seeing an American armed soldier dashing towards her, she ran back to her house and shut the door. However, the soldier jumped over the gate, broke into the house and, after raping the woman, killed her by shooting into her sexual organ.

On July 19, as the People's Army approached the city of Taichun, the American soldiers and the so-called National Defence Army began to prepare for flight.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the American soldiers, before leaving the city, poured gasoline into buildings in certain sections of the city, such as—Joong Dong, Chung Dong, Won Dong, Dai-hong Dong, In Dong and other places, especially the residential sections and those abounding in shops and stores, or cultural institutions, and then set fire to the districts. As a result of this barbarous arson, 3,740 homes, 35 national establishments, 140 civilian industrial establishments, nine schools, and 12 hospitals were burned down completely.

On the same day a 68-year-old man named Yu Sin-young and his 12-year-old son, Yu Nam-bok, who lived in Taichun at No. 623 Kwan-am-Ri, tried to escape to a cave near the railway in the Kwan-am District, but they were found by American soldiers and shot.

On the same day 10 soldiers who were fleeing before the attack of the People's Army, met a certain Mr. Suh with his wife and son, whose home was at Ch'un Dong, Taichun City, and under threat of shooting him, ordered him to leave the city. They took his wife with them to the mountains and raped her by turns until she became unconscious.

On July 18, in the village of Kwan, Whang Kum District, Yung Joo County, North Choongchung Province, American soldiers hanged a 67-year-old man, the father of Lee Sung Ho. They dragged him out of bed where he was lying sick and hung him on a post in the front yard of his house.

With their own hands, or with those of their Li Seung Man puppets, the fleeing American aggressors slaughtered Korean patriots and peaceful civilians en masse.

From June 28 to July 4, 1,146 patriots and other citizens were slaughtered in Suwon, Kyunggi Province. The patriots

were taken from their prison cells and other citizens from their homes and shot on the execution grounds or in the mountains by machine guns, rifles and revolvers. The women were stripped naked, abused and tortured, and then shot through the breasts or sexual organs.

On the orders of the American aggressors, the so-called National Defence Army arrested 739 citizens of Chunjoo City. They killed 23 of them on a mountain behind the Iwon Primary School, on July 5. The remaining 716 persons were bound, put in trucks and taken to the hill of Kanai Wool near Choongjoong village, Namjung District, and to a mountain near Akok Village, Naipuk District, Boun County. There they were lined up in groups of 10 to 15 and mowed down by machine guns.

At Kongju, the American troops, together with the so-called National Defence Army arrested over 600 citizens, took them to a valley near Kongju, and slaughtered them all. They were shot at by the “Nationalist Army” from the ground, and by American planes from the air.

When retreating from any place, the American troops and the so-called National Defence Army always resorted to mass slaughter of patriots in the occupied areas, by such barbarous methods as mentioned above. For example, they massacred over 600 in Pengtaik, over 500 in Ansong, 2,000 in Buyo, 158 in Jochiwon, 8,644 in Dajion, over 2,000 in Chunjoo, over 4,000 in Jungoo, 400 in Kunsan, over 600 in Kongju, over 400 in Anyang, and over 2,000 in the Chunjoo County.

All the above-mentioned facts, certified by the Investigating Committee, prove the following: The American armed interventionists, suffering defeat after defeat in the war against the Korean people, are taking revenge on the Korean people by resorting to mass slaughter, by destroying Korea’s economy, and by bombing cities, towns and villages that have no military targets.

The American armed interventionists are trying to intimidate the Korean people and break their will to resist by making them suffer great hardships and poverty.

Seething with fury and hatred against the barbarians who have drenched their country in blood, the Korean people are more determined than ever to carry on the great struggle for freedom and their country's independence against the American ravagers and aggressors, until final victory is won.

Signed: The Investigating Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front on Atrocities Committed by the American Aggressors and the Li Seung Man Clique

September 16, 1950

COMMUNIQUE THREE
OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF
THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FATHERLAND
FRONT REGARDING THE ATROCITIES OF
THE AMERICANS AND THE LI SEUNG
MAN CLIQUE IN PYONGYANG

Following a preliminary investigation into the atrocities committed by the American and Li Seung Man troops in Pyongyang, the Investigating Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front certifies to the following facts.

During their occupation of Pyongyang in the course of one and a half months the American interventionists and the Li Seung Man clique committed unprecedented outrages, violating the fundamental principles of international law and human morals. The brutalities to which they resorted in the occupied districts can be compared with the actions of barbarians in the Middle Ages. With bitter hatred for the Korean people the Americans and the Li Seung Man clique endeavoured to wipe off the map the city of Pyongyang, one of the ancient cities of our country and also the stronghold of the democratic movement in Korea. To this end they murdered civilians en masse, infamously raped women, plundered the property of the people, and demolished industrial establishments, public buildings, cultural institutions and dwelling houses.

1. Terrorization of the People, Violation of Women, and Other Outrages

During their temporary occupation of Pyongyang the American interventionists and Li Seung Man puppet troops killed or injured countless innocent civilians.

Officials of the people's political organizations, in particular members of the Korean Workers' Party, were imprisoned, flogged, shot or choked to death. In addition, their families were arrested, imprisoned, tortured and massacred, even the women, children and aged.

The villainous crimes committed by the American and Li Seung Man troops during their occupation of Pyongyang resulted in the murder of more than 5,000 civilians.

More than 4,000 patriots were arrested and confined in the Pyongyang prison by the troops and police of both the American interventionists and the Li Seung Man gangsters. Of these more than 2,000 were shot in the prison yard and their bodies were thrown into 21 air-raid shelters, three wells and three reservoirs. Moreover, when the People's Army entered the city of Pyongyang, it found 86 corpses in the prison yard which the hangmen of the American and Li Seung Man troops had apparently been unable to dispose of.

On December 4, when the Li Seung Man and American troops retreated in panic, they turned their guns on the prison and machine-gunned many of the inmates.

Before withdrawing, the Li Seung Man and American troops endeavoured to frighten the inhabitants of Pyongyang by spreading the false rumour that when the Chinese Communist troops entered Pyongyang, they would kill everyone without exception, and that atom bombs would be dropped. With threats and coercion they forced the people to leave the city and cross to the southern side of the Daidong River, declaring that

any person who failed to do so would be regarded as a “Red” and punished accordingly.

Terror-stricken, on December 3 and 4 the people started across the Daidong River en masse by bridge, ship, barrel or raft. When the bridge was crowded with people, it was exploded by the American and Li Seung Man troops. In addition, American fighter planes strafed the crowds on the banks of the river. As a result, more than 4,000 innocent civilians were killed or wounded by the Americans and the Li Seung Man brigands on December 3 and 4.

Many eyewitnesses attested to the fact that on December 4 the Daidong River was covered with floating bodies and the waters were red with the blood of the killed and wounded.

On the pretext that patriots were using the air-raid shelters as bases of action against the American and Li Seung Man troops, the latter compelled the citizenry to fill in the shelters and all persons living there were shot. In eight shelters in the western part of Pyongyang 328 bodies of massacred civilians were found.

Inhabitants of Pyongyang were shot daily without trial or investigation on the charge of “sympathizing with the Communists.” Among the victims were a certain Mr. Rim of 56 Salsu Village, Pyongyang; Choi Songken, a school teacher, of the 10th District, Salsu Village, Pyongyang; Han Ho-Song of Seseng Village, Pyongyang; Moon Sant-Tai, professor at the Pyongyang Industrial College; and many others.

During their occupation of Pyongyang the Americans and Li Seung Man gangsters raped a large number of women and girls. Some instances are as follows:

On November 25 Pak Chun-Ok, 18-year-old girl of Sangsu Village, Pyongyang, was raped at the point of a gun. In Village One of Kamhung, at the office of the Daihan Youth Union, American soldiers violated two housewives and a girl. The wife

of Pak Mong-Ho, living in Division 4, District 3, Village One of Kamhung, was also ravished.

The 32-year-old wife of Lee Dong Im, living in Dongchang Village, Pyongyang, was raped by five American soldiers; the wife of Choi Hong-Sok by two American soldiers, and the 54-year-old wife of Lee Song-Kon by two American soldiers.

Three days after the arrest of Choi Sung-Rok, who was living in Division 4, District 4, Kamhung Village, a number of American soldiers visited his wife and ravished her by turns.

After arresting all the wives of patriots in Wonchon Village and Village Two of Sabong and bringing them together in one place, American soldiers resorted to violating and abusing them.

The American imperialists and Li Seung Man brigands have defied the stipulations of the Geneva agreement regarding prisoners of war and the wounded and maltreated men of the Korean People's Army who have fallen prisoner, providing them with intolerable living conditions and even killing many of them. In Chilbul Village, East District, Pyongyang, American troops shot about 72 men of the Korean People's Army taken prisoner, and in Ryul Village 50 were shot.

In a POW camp at the Pyongyang Textile Mill prisoners were made to sleep out in the open on cold nights in November, and no medical care was given to the wounded and invalids, many of whom died as a result.

2. The Destruction of Industrial Establishments, Buildings and Cultural Institutions

Retreating after temporary occupation of Pyongyang, special technical corps of the American and Li Seung Man troops

blasted and burned down industrial establishments, buildings and institutions.

Before withdrawing, the American and Li Seung Man troops destroyed all the installations at the Pyongyang Chemical Plant and gutted its buildings and dormitory.

In this way many buildings which had earlier escaped bombing were completely destroyed. These include the Pyongyang Textile Mill, the East Pyongyang Machine Factory, the Sadong Coal Factory with its power house, the Pyongyang Towel Factory, the Pyongyang Sugar Refinery, the Pyongyang Rubber Plant, the Pyongyang Record Factory, the Pyongyang Hosiery Factory, the Pyongyang Tobacco Factory, the Pyongyang Chemical Plant and the Pyongyang Central Department Store. The American and Li Seung Man troops also demolished the buildings of Kim Ir Sen University in the northern part of the republic, which was established by the people themselves. The buildings of the Russian Language University, the Normal School, the Postal College, the Industrial College, the School of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, elementary and secondary schools Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, Girls' Secondary School No. 2, Girls' Elementary and Secondary School No. 5, and people's schools Nos. 14, 19, 38 and 39 were likewise destroyed. The equipment of these educational institutions was either burned or used as fuel. In addition to this, the central hospital, the National Art Theatre, the Pyongyang Children's Palace, the office of the Rodong Shinmoon, a labour newspaper, and other cultural institutions were razed to the ground and gutted with fire.

The American and Li Seung Man gangsters also burned tens of thousands of volumes in the Central Library, in the library of the Kim Ir Sen University and various libraries of other organizations as well as in bookshops and private libraries.

The Pyongyang Museum was plundered and demolished. In addition, countless historical relics such as the ancient graves of Rangrang, and the Bubepru (an ancient building),

one of the most valuable of eight historical relics, were destroyed, while the gold Buddha in the Yongmeng Temple was stolen.

The water installations and reservoir which supplied the 400,000 people of Pyongyang with drinking water were blown up by the American interventionists. They also destroyed the power house which serviced the civil population and completely demolished the railway bridge on the Daidong River together with the passenger bridge and the tram lines of the city.

The American and Li Seung Man brigands destroyed a great many public buildings in Pyongyang, such as the offices of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Cabinet, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Law of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the People's Committees, the Communications Bureau of Pyongyang, the Central Bank, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Central Committee of the Union of Democratic Youth of North Korea, and the offices of other public bodies.

3. The Plunder of People's Property

During their occupation of Pyongyang the Americans and the Li Seung Man puppet troops not only confiscated the property of state bodies, nationalized factories, nationalized department stores, and co-operatives, but also plundered private shops, private factories and dwelling houses.

All the families of patriots arrested by the Americans and the Li Seung Man gangsters were, without exception, evicted from their homes and their property was seized by the Americans and the Li Seung Man clique.

Not infrequently drunken Americans invaded the homes of citizens and plundered them of their valuables.

One American soldier forced his way into the home of Kim Kun-Yon in Dong-Chang Village, Pyongyang, and stole two gold rings from his wife's fingers, while a second, who had invaded the home of Kim Dug-Sam in Kamhung Village, carried away a watch.

Another American soldier broke into the home of Sim Yong-Ku in Sanghong Village and seized 40 sacks of unhulled rice, a pig, a sewing machine, three bed sheets, and other goods.

In addition, the Li Seung Man puppet troops confiscated 158 sacks of rice, 10 pigs, 2 oxen, and 100 pyungs of vegetables in the homes of Chan Ki-Sun, Kim Nam-Ju, a small business man, Kim Hen-Dug, O Ryong-Ik, and Pak Ki-Sung, in Kamhung Village.

Kim Bong-Un, the proprietor of a rice-cleaning mill in Gongpeng Village, South District, was clubbed and then plundered of gold and other valuables to the sum of 70,000,000 won by American troops who broke into his house.

In the farming village of Chilbul, six oxen, 70 pigs, and more than 200 hens were seized by American and Li Seung Man troops.

Such outrages perpetrated by the American and Li Seung Man troops have enraged the Korean people against the interventionists and their servitors, the Li Seung Man gangsters.

The Investigating Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, revealing hereby all the above-mentioned facts to the world public as well as to the Korean people, is confident that the freedom-loving nations the world over will denounce the foreign interventionists and the Korean reactionaries for the atrocities committed behind the screen of the United Nations flag.

Signed: The Committee Set Up by the United Democratic Fatherland Front To Investigate the Atrocities Committed by the American Armed Interventionists and the Li Seung Man Clique

December 12, 1950

COMMUNIQUE FOUR
OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF
THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FATHERLAND
FRONT REGARDING THE ATROCITIES
COMMITTED BY THE AMERICAN ARMY
AND THE LI SEUNG MAN TROOPS IN
SEOUL, INCHUN, AND VICINITY

On March 1 the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front issued its fourth communique on the atrocities perpetrated by the American army and Li Seung Man troops, and presented it to the UN Secretary General and to the President of the UN Security Council.

New evidence concerning the destruction of cities and villages, the plunder and slaughter of the peaceful Korean population by the American bandits and their Li Seung Man puppets is coming in a steady flow to the Investigating Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front.

Daily and hourly houses are being burned, people are being killed and the earth is reverberating with bomb explosions. Without excuse the American air pirates are violating primary international agreements by bombing and slaughtering peaceful Korean civilians. In the cities and villages, which were under temporary American occupation, hideous atrocities have been perpetrated at the direction of incendiaries and murderers who came from across the ocean. By threatening to use the atomic bomb they compelled Korean civilians to retreat with them and then shot them on the roads. They also set fire to the houses

along their course of retreat. They not only committed acts of arson and murder but also ravaged women and robbed the people of their homes and property. Once these wreckers have passed through a place, it resembles the flatness of the desert.

The Investigating Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front reconfirms Communiqué One of August 18, 1950, Communiqué Two of September 16, 1950, and Communiqué Three of December 12, 1950, on these unprecedented atrocities, and at the same time deems it its duty to notify all peace-loving peoples and people of good will the world over of the new evidence extracted from the large quantity of material now in the hands of the Investigating Committee. This evidence reaffirms that the American gangsters and the Li Seung Man puppets have reached the lowest level of brutality and moral degeneration in committing their bloody crimes against the freedom and life of the Korean people.

1. Atrocities and Cruelties Committed Against the Peaceful Population in Seoul and in Inchun

Following orders direct from the butcher MacArthur, the American army is slaughtering the peaceful Korean population on an unprecedented scale by the same methods of cruel torture and wholesale extermination that were applied with respect to Korean patriots regardless of sex or age. They are committing their sanguinary crimes with the cruelty of professional criminals.

Their atrocities are rapidly increasing in number and becoming more shockingly outrageous. Such action exposes the American imperialists and the American government as robbers and cutthroats who disregard all principles of humanity.

The type of atrocities committed by the American gangsters in the cities which they temporarily occupied were described by

many residents in Seoul after the city was liberated. When the Americans occupied Seoul, they organized a wholesale massacre. First they issued their notorious law against so-called collaborators. Then, on charges of violating this law, the Americans and their Li Seung Man puppets shot the workers of the people's committees along with their families. They likewise shot members of the Workers' Party and of democratic organizations, and the families of all persons serving in the People's Army and the partisan groups. In Seoul a headquarters was set up for hunting down "Reds." The inhabitants were told to get special "residence certificates." But no one applied for them. The Americans then set up patrols on every street corner with orders to arrest everyone who did not carry a "certificate." These two-legged beasts called innocent people "Reds" merely as an excuse to arrest and slaughter them. They arrested, tortured, imprisoned, and killed all those who had relatives in the volunteer corps of the People's Army and everyone who had given the slightest aid to the People's Army. All these atrocities were committed on the excuse that the victims were "collaborators."

About the time of the liberation of Seoul by the People's Army and the Chinese volunteers, the American butchers shot, hanged, or tortured to death 72,390 patriots. During the period of their occupation, the Americans arrested and imprisoned more than 75,000 citizens of Seoul. Prisons, jails, factory warehouses, and church basements were crowded with prisoners. About 300 babies and small children were thrown into the dungeons along with their parents. When they retreated southward from Seoul they took along about 30,000 prisoners on the pretext of having them "transferred," and then shot about 10,000 of them on the road.

On September 16, the Americans landed in Inchun and occupied the city. The multitude of war refugees who sought to flee from Inchun were mercilessly shot down by the Americans. All the young men in the group were killed outright as Com-

munists. The number of peaceful residents who were shot numbered more than 10,000.

According to the testimony of Kim Song Sik, a businessman of Kum Kok Dong, in his section of the city alone the Americans killed 2,700 refugees, including 1,500 women and children.

On September 17, the Americans arrested a woman by the name of Kang Hei Soon, who was fleeing with two sons to an adjacent village. They wounded the woman and killed her two sons, age four and seven.

After landing in Duchun a group of drunken American beasts rode in a car through the streets of Song Ho Dong. Some children, frightened by the speeding car, ran towards an anti-air-raid shelter, but the gangsters aimed a machine gun and mowed down seven of the innocent children. Li Hyun Kook, a labourer who witnessed this ghastly crime by the American aggressors, reported it to the Investigating Committee.

On September 30, 1950, the Americans arrested about 600 labourers of the Seoul tram-car shed as "collaborators." Thirty of them were savagely tortured and then killed. According to Suh Byung Yun, a worker of the car shed who witnessed the foul crime, the murderers first beat the victims with clubs until the clubs broke. Then they hung the 30 men by their feet, scalded them with boiling water and eventually killed them by spearing their stomachs, chests, heads and eyes.

One of the victims, Choi Kum Mok, chairman of the trade union organization, first had all his ten fingers cut off, then his nose, and then had his breast and face carved up with the point of a bayonet. His body was exhibited before all the workers of the electric company.

On the second floor of the building the fiends caught a woman conductor (No. 123), bound her hand and foot and

rolled her down the stairs. They then killed her by piercing her breast with a bayonet.

On September 30, 1950, on the hill back of Yun Hi Dong in Seoul, several soldiers of the “National Defence Army” shot Byun Doo Suk, head of a people’s Hong unit, three members of the Union of Democratic Youth, and 20 captured soldiers of the Korean People’s Army.

On October 1, 1950, several members of the reactionary Great Korea Youth Corps organization, arrested Syn Ho Bum, age 46, who resided in Seoul at Li Tai Won Dong, No. 63, on the charge that his son was a member of the Union of Democratic Youth. He was beaten until his whole body oozed with blood, then killed by having his throat cut with a scythe.

On October 1, 1950, the terrorists raided the Seoul Electric Company and killed 48 labourers by beating them to death.

On October 2, 1950, the police of Tong Dai Moon tortured to death 12 of the jail inmates, then dumped their bodies on the bank of the Han River at So Bing Go.

According to eyewitness testimony of Moon Dal Ho, a Seoul citizen, the Chung-no policemen killed 50 persons by savage torture on October 3, 1950, and threw their bodies in the Han River near Mapo.

On October 2, 1950, members of the Great Korea Youth Corps clubbed to death Kim Soo Jin, a member of the Democratic Youth organization in Kal Wol Dong, and then dragged his body through the streets.

Another young patriot, Li Sung Kyun, was clubbed to death by terrorists of the Youth Defence Corps, on October 6, 1950, in broad daylight, on Chung-no, the main street of Seoul.

On October 7, 1950, a terrorist organization known as the Knight Corps, slaughtered Syn Hak Kyun, in Hyo Chang Park.

On October 9, 1950, the Security Corps arrested 16 innocent residents and killed them after cutting off their hands, feet,

nose and ears, cutting out the eyes and tongue of some of them and cutting off the breasts of two of the women.

On October 10, 1950, on the mountain behind the Tonam Primary School the soldiers of the “National Defence Army” shot 24 citizens. Among them were several babies, a pregnant woman, and a 15-year-old schoolboy.

About the middle of October, 1950, the soldiers of the “National Defence Army” killed the three younger brothers of Jung Won Suk of 59 Tong Kyo Dong, Seoul, only because their brother worked in one of the government institutions during the period of Seoul’s liberation.

Near the end of December, 1950, the 56-year-old mother and 19-year-old sister of Kin Yong Whan, who lived at 117 Ab Hyun Dong, were shot for the reason that he worked in the Mapo People’s Committee.

On January 2, 1951, American soldiers opened gun fire at the anti-aircraft shelter on the hill back of Tonam Dong where some war refugees were living. In consequence, twelve persons-most of them women and children, were killed. Also on January 2, a group of American army gangsters, before fleeing from Seoul, shelled an underground shelter where many homeless families were living. Twelve people were killed, including a newborn baby.

On the same day the Americans caught Kim Soo Jin, a member of the Democratic Youth, and after beating him to death on the street, dragged his body along the main roads for several hours.

On January 13, 1951, nine bodies of Seoul citizens who had been killed by the Li Seung Man gang were found in the gutter near the Chung-no police station.

Early in October 1950 the Americans arrested Kim Boo Im, the 27-year-old wife of Li Seng Kyun, a worker at the Inchun docks, on the charge that she was a member of the Women’s Democratic League. They tortured and abused her by various

methods, then stripped her naked and seared her breasts and sexual organ with hot irons.

When the People's Army approached Inchun, the butchers committed dastardly crimes before leaving the city. As evidence of this, the Investigating Committee found, on January 17, 48 dead bodies in front of the gate of the Chang Yung Primary School, where the Kyunggi provincial "police station" had been quartered. These people had been killed on January 4 just before the American barbarians fled from Inchun. According to a witness—Hong Seung Kwan of Kum Kak Dong, the murderers lined the arrested people up in four rows and mowed them down with a machine gun. The pile of dead bodies was such a gruesome sight that people avoided passing that road.

On January 18, the Investigating Committee found 127 charred bodies in the warehouse of the so-called East Inchun Police Station, which occupied the building of the soya bean sauce factory in Chang Yung Dong. These bodies had been thrown into the warehouse, after the people had been burned to death.

In another warehouse the Investigating Committee found 30 more charred bodies. The barbarians had bound the arrested persons, put them in grass sacks, sprayed with gasoline, and burned them alive.

In addition to these, the Investigating Committee found about 300 dead bodies near the building and yards of the police station.

On January 18, the Committee found 18 dead bodies in the building of the Inchun Police Station. In the warehouse of this same station were the bodies of ten Democratic Youth who had been starved to death. They were given neither water nor food for eight days.

By January 30 many dead bodies were found in four out of the nine districts of Kimpo County, near Inchun. In the districts of Yang Dong, Yang Syn, Kimpo, and Yang Chun 400 democra-

tic activists were murdered together with their families. Among them were Pak Seung Ahn, chairman of the District Committee of the Workers' Party, Chun Soon Hak, commissar of the county people's committee. Li Chung Kwon, a personnel director of the county Party organization, and Chun Soon Ik, organization director of the district Party group.

The American butchers resorted to barbarity by scalping Korean patriots. In Seoul alone 12 cases of such savage brutality are known. The barbarians took the scalps as souvenirs.

2. Hideous Outrages Against Married and Unmarried Women

The American barbarians abused the Korean women in the most abominable ways. They became professional women-hunters, forcing them into homes of prostitution by keeping them without food in low damp basements.

Sometimes they stripped them naked and bound them to telephone poles, using them for target practice and bayonet charge practice.

In Seoul alone the American beasts in human guise ravaged and killed 875 women, including a number of elderly matrons.

According to Kim In Soo, a Seoul citizen, three American soldiers, after breaking into his own home late at night on December 15, proceeded to his neighbour's house. There they snatched a two-week-old baby from the arms of his mother, and killed the infant by dashing him against the floor. After that they violated the mother; still unsatiated, they went to another house and outraged a young girl in front of her mother's eyes. The next day the same three beasts broke into the house of an old lady, Kim Si, and violated her young daughter Koh Je Won. Kim Si tried to stop them, but they struck her first with the butt of a revolver, then cut her face and throat with a knife.

About the end of December, American soldiers caught an unmarried girl from the village of Sam Kan Dong. The next day some of the village folk found the girl in the mountains brutally maimed.

In February the dead bodies of several young women were found in the yard of a police station in Seoul. They had been shot through the head and their blood-smeared sexual organs were exposed through their torn clothes.

Oh Kum Soo of Chang Moon Dong said that she had fled to the mountains during the American occupation of Seoul. She said that on September 18 her neighbour, the wife of Kwon Baik Mo, a bank worker, was taken from her home by six American soldiers. She returned after three days mentally abnormal because of the horrible abuse she had suffered.

According to the testimony of Kim Cang Kul, a labourer of Song Rim Dong, two girls, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. Choi and the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. Han, were kidnapped near the end of October by a group of American soldiers who were passing by in a jeep, when they were drawing water from a well. Both of them died from hemorrhage of the sexual organs. Their bodies were found a week later in a warehouse.

During the first part of October last year, three American soldiers broke into the house of a Mrs. Kim, a 40-year-old widow, living in Kum Gok Daong. They struck down her two sons, aged twelve and fifteen, and then by turns ravaged the mother through the night.

In Sung Pook Dong and Un Jin Ri, district of Seoul, about 300 women were outraged. Among them were housewives, students of the women's university, and village girls who had been kidnapped and brought here.

In addition to the above-mentioned, there were many more cases of abuse and violation of women. For instance, on December 25 three American soldiers in Kwang Jang Ri, a suburb

of Seoul, violated a fifty-year-old woman by abnormal methods, threatening to kill her if she didn't comply.

The old lady was so enraged by such shocking indignity, that she cut off the sexual organ of one of the men, resulting in his death. The other two soldiers then killed her.

3. Pillage of People's Property

Like in other cities of Korea, the atrocities committed by the American gangsters in Seoul, Inchun and their vicinities were not limited to massacre and to violation of women. They also pillaged and plundered national and personal property and destroyed the necessities of life.

On September 30, five members of the Song Bok District Security Corps searched thirty houses on Ahn Am Dong and carried away the best furniture and other household articles.

Paing Sung Ohil, a 63-year-old man of 303 Chung Goo Dong, was arrested because his son had joined the volunteer corps of the People's Army. His house and all his property were confiscated.

The Li Seung Man bandits pillaged all the property of Kim Se Bin of 15 Tong Won Dong, after killing him on the charge of having worked in the peasants' union in the past.

From October 1 to 20, 1950, the American and Li Seung Man bandits raided 11 homes of people who worked in democratic institutions and 45 homes of members of the volunteer corps, in the Li Tai Won section of Seoul. They carried away clothing, bedding, furniture, foodstuff, etc.

About the middle of December 1950 at 3rd Road of Nam Dai Moon, three Americans robbed a company employee of 250,000 won in cash which he had drawn from a bank.

On December 26, 1950, on Chung Mo 3rd Road two American soldiers snatched 300,000 won in cash from Im Ung Dong, of Kal Wol Dong.

On December 27, 1950, in broad daylight on Myung Dong Street, two American soldiers, brandishing revolvers, attacked an office worker by the name of Ji In Bong and robbed him of 400,000 won in cash and personal belongings.

On January 3, 1951, Americans came to the Tonam Dong District in 20 trucks, broke into the houses and carried away all property of any value.

4. Destruction and Pillage of Cultural Institutions

The American army and the Li Seung Man puppet troops burned or otherwise destroyed most of the cultural institutions in Seoul.

They completely destroyed or burned 76 schools and all the equipment of 179 other schools in Seoul.

They also completely demolished 38 hospitals and other medical establishments, burned or destroyed two broadcasting stations, six theatres, one museum and four newspaper offices.

They also burned the Chung-no bell tower, destroyed a stone building on the Duk Soo Palace grounds, a monument pavilion at the Kwang Wha Moon Street crossing, and many other historical monuments and relics.

They plundered the National Museum in the Kyung Bok Palace, taking a gold crown of the Sylla dynasty and many other national treasures. They also took the precious relics in the state museum at Nam San, the Chang Kyung Won Museum, and the museum of the Seoul University.

They stole the famous writings and paintings which were on exhibit in the art museum of the Duk Soo Palace and either

carried away or destroyed many of the old and valuable historical books, which were in the state library, the city library and the library of the Seoul University.

Almost all the cultural institutions in Inchun were also destroyed. Theaters and palaces of culture were burned down. Projectors and other apparatus of the Inchun Movie Hall and the Eastern Theatre were either stolen or destroyed.

5. Destruction of Factories, Government and Public Buildings, Social Organizations, and Dwelling Houses

The American imperialist aggressors destroyed almost all dwelling houses and the buildings of factories, cultural establishments, enterprises, state organs, public institutions and social organizations.

By arson or indiscriminate bombing, they completely destroyed 785 factories and enterprises and 118,000 homes. In such manner they destroyed almost all the buildings along the streets of Yung Dong Po, Chung-no, Suh Dai Moon, Ui Joo, Kwang Wha Moon, Ul Chi Ro, Nem Dai Moon, and Hen Kang. Eighty per cent of all the big buildings in Seoul have been burned or demolished.

As a result Seoul, the historical capital and modern city with 1,500,000 population, has been reduced to rubble and has little resemblance to what it was.

In Inchun all the printing machines and other printing equipment were either stolen or partially destroyed. The Chook Ji Printing Press, the Hen Il Printing Factory, the Dai Ryuk Printing Shop, and other big printing establishments have been laid waste.

When they fled they took all the auto vehicles, boats and other transport facilities. They took along or destroyed even the ox carts and pushcarts.

By such crimes, the cowardly destruction of cities and villages, and the massacre of peaceful inhabitants, the American pillagers have clearly demonstrated that they insanely hate our country and our achievements of the past five years under the people's regime, the purpose of which was to improve the working people's living conditions in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The atrocities committed by the American aggressors in Seoul, Inchun and their vicinities are as dreadful as they are countless. They include the persecution and murder of peaceful Korean people; the destruction of factories, workshops, government buildings and dwelling houses.

In presenting these facts to the world public, the Investigating Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front trusts that all peace-loving people of the world will uphold our demand that the American occupationists and their collaborators-the Li Seung Man gang-and particularly the organizers and instigators of the armed intervention in Korea, such as MacArthur and Dulles, be held fully responsible for the incredible atrocities against the Korean people, and for the material damage to the property of the Korean people and of the public and state organizations and enterprises of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Signed: The Investigating Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front on Atrocities Committed by the American Aggressors and the Li Seung Man Clique

March 1, 1951