

REPORT
OF THE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED
DEMOCRATIC FATHERLAND FRONT
OF KOREA ON THE ATROCITIES OF
THE AMERICAN AGGRESSORS
AGAINST THE PRISONERS
OF WAR OF KOREAN
PEOPLE'S ARMY



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1. INTRODUCTION

Flagrantly violating universally accepted principles and norms of international law on the conduct of war, the American interventionists, who instigated the war of aggression in Korea, systematically perpetrated unprecedentedly barbarous atrocities.

The Americans also treated the prisoners of war inhumanly and committed every crime possible against them.

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front has examined and made a careful investigation of the facts found in the numerous appeals addressed to our Central Committee of the Korean People's Army prisoners of war, who returned to their fatherland as the result of the Armistice Agreement. These appeals reveal the various kinds of sanguinary persecution and unbearable suffering they themselves underwent in the camps under the control of the American aggressors.

In carrying out this investigation the Central Committee heard, in a free atmosphere, depositions of many returned Korean People's Army prisoners of war on the brutal treatment of the POWs and on the inhuman atrocities committed against them by the American interventionists and the Li Seung Man clique, atrocities which they either experienced first hand or witnessed during the time they were prisoners of war.

After careful investigation based upon the numerous testimonies of POWs who suffered directly or witnessed the crimes and on the various deformities and scars from wounds which clearly remain on their bodies, the Central Committee arrived at the conclusion that the depositions are irrefutable and acknowledges their objectivity and truthfulness.

In accordance with these facts, the Central Committee makes public through this report only a part of the crimes committed by the American interventionists and the Li Seung Man clique. The large quantity of confirmed material

and irrefutable evidence which the Committee received furnish sufficient grounds for deducing the following conclusion concerning the general and common characteristics of the criminal atrocities committed by the American aggressors against the KPA prisoners of war.

1. The atrocities of the Americans against the KPA POWs, the violation of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war and other publicly acknowledged international norms are established facts and known to have existed in every camp from the time the camp was opened until the day the POWs were repatriated.
2. The atrocities committed against the KPA prisoners of war were not fortuitous nor individual in character, but were systematic and extensive. There was not a single POW camp under the American control where mass slaughter and sanguinary violence against the prisoners of war did not take place.
3. Unprecedented cruelty is characteristic of all the atrocities committed against the POWs by the American imperialists.

The Americans and the Li Seung Man gang threatened, extorted and oppressed the prisoners of war, violated their civil rights and inflicted the most flagrant and heinous tortures upon them. Besides shooting and stabbing with knives, the Americans killed the KPA POWs by driving over them with tanks, throwing them into vats of boiling water, unleashing vicious dogs upon them, drowning, beating, starving and freezing to death and other such horrible methods.

But the American barbarians were not satisfied by merely killing. In order to intimidate the prisoners of war, they forced them to witness the execution of friends who were hanged. They then made both civilians and POWs watch while they cut these dead bodies to pieces. When interrogating KPA POWs the Americans used various savage

methods of torture, such as the electric treatment, pouring a mixture of pepper and water through the nose and mouth and beating them at random with clubs and leather straps. They resorted to various kinds of abusive and savage violence and threats, especially upon the women.

This coercion and terrorism against the POWs was not only for the purpose of depriving them of the rights and freedom granted prisoners of war by international law but was for the purpose of realizing definite military and political aims which the Americans are pursuing.

By oppression and threats, the Americans forcibly detained KPA prisoners of war and attempted to drive them against their will to betray their own fatherland. They tried to convert the POWs into cannon fodder by handing them over to Li Seung Man. As a matter of fact, they did send by force tens of thousands of the KPA prisoners of war to the Li Seung Man gang.

The Americans disseminated false and provocative propaganda among the prisoners of war, enforced "screening" of the POWs, as though there were such a thing as those who did not wish to be repatriated, and tattooed insulting pictures and letters on their bodies.

The atrocities committed by the Americans may be divided into stages, according to the peculiar characteristics of the crime. According to wide evidence, the period from September, 1950 to February, 1951 may be regarded as the first stage of American atrocities against the KPA prisoners of war. During this period the Americans made their preparations for depriving the prisoners of war of the possibility of being repatriated to their fatherland.

The barbarians resorted to terrorism, did not grant them even the lowest standard of living and purposely failed to give them medical treatment. The heinous American gangsters used the prisoners of war as experimental objects in target practice and in testing the penetrative qualities of their weapons. They also extorted from the POW personnel military secrets, and political and econom-

ic information about North Korea, etc. by harsh examinations and torture.

En route to POW collecting points, the Americans killed the prisoner of war personnel by such methods as stripping the skin from their bodies, burying alive, driving tanks over them, burning with gasoline, piercing the bodies with bayonets, starving them after electric torture, suffocating them in the hole of transports, and by the violation of women in turn by many men.

From July, 1950 to September of the same year, at the time when the Americans were setting up the prisoner of war camps in Taigoo and Yong-dong, they attempted by force to train the POWs for intelligence work under the direction of the Far East Intelligence Office, American Far East Command, and mercilessly slaughtered those who refused to take this training. After graduation from this school, they tried by force to dispatch the POWs to the rear of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Moreover, the Americans busied themselves in paving the way for the forcible detention of the POWs under the pretext of the so-called "voluntary repatriation."

For this purpose they placed their agents and terrorists in the POW camps, as well as in the administrative organs and responsible posts of the POW units of all levels in the camps. They also organized illegal military jails, police investigation corps and guard corps in the camps. There was no camp which did not have a closely knit network of information in all units, down to the platoon.

By inflicting extreme suffering of body and soul upon the POWs, the management of the U.S. camps tried to instil fear into them and to break them into obedience. They intentionally failed to provide housing, cultural facilities and sanitary equipment; did not provide clothing on time for the changing seasons; gave food extremely poor in quality and insufficient in quantity, not to mention the irregularity of the supply; enforced the unlawful punishment of stopping food; sabotaged medical treatment and purposely

spread contagious diseases; illegally mobilized and used the POWs for labor in the construction of military establishments, driving them cruelly in limitless long-term-labor without providing conditions for work or tools to work with.

They used the POW personnel as guinea pigs in experimenting with germ weapons and other weapons, demanded them to accept a religious faith, compelled them to sing the Li Seung Man puppet army song, carried out military training, American style, and forced reactionary education upon them in an attempt to change their ideology.

The Americans forced the POWs to broadcast calumnious propaganda against their own fatherland and coerced them into writing and signing false depositions as "war criminals." They also made the POW personnel write the so-called "petition for release" under the promise of "releasing" them.

The period extending from the first part of February, 1951, when the Americans started to move KPA POWs to Koje Island, to June, 1952 is the second stage of American atrocities against the POWs. This stage is characterized by the more frequent and wide use of sanguinary violence and massacres.

After transferring the POW personnel to Koje Island, the Americans used them in the construction of buildings for the accommodation and custody of the prisoners of war until May, 1951. From June, 1951 they started the fabricated agitation to make the POWs refuse repatriation. At first the propaganda for the ideological conversion of the POWs was carried out in secrecy but soon began to be carried out openly and collectively. For this purpose, they built barracks 50 meters long and 15 meters wide where reactionary publications used as "texts" for "technical education" were placed. They called such barrack a "school" and forcibly mobilized the POW personnel to attend this "school."

At the entrance of the "school" they posted guards and barbarously tortured, transferred or killed the POWs who

criticized the reactionary character of the teaching and who avoided or refused mobilization to the "school."

In their scheme of intimidating the POWs, the Americans used the church and its employees. A police terror system was established in the POW camp with the collaboration of dispatched agents and terrorist gangs. In the camp various reactionary organizations were set up with the help of those agents as, for instance, "Annihilation of Communists Corps," "Great Korea Youth Corps," "Northwest Youth Corps," and "Great Korea Juvenile Corps." They compelled all the POW personnel to join these organizations and tortured, beat or slaughtered those who refused to participate in these activities.

In Pusan the Americans at first only made POWs write the so-called "petition for release," but later they forced them to sign or write in blood papers with such statements as, "I was forced to join the People's Army," "I do not want to return to North Korea," or "I desire to stay in South Korea for reasons of political freedom." POWs who refused to do this underwent severe torture and were forced to have their bodies tattooed with the picture of the "Li Seung Man flag," or with such words as, "Annihilate Communists," "Anti-Communism," and "Long Live Great Korea." The POWs who did not support enthusiastically, criticized or opposed forcible detention by the Americans were punished as "Communist leaders" or "Communist agitators" by transferring them to other camps, throwing into military lock-ups, sending to specially heavy labor, or by stopping food.

During the first part of March, 1952, the Americans brought in a large number of "Li Seung Man flags," "U.N. flags," placards with various anti-popular slogans and headbands with the words "Anti-Communism" on them. They then forced the POWs to organize a demonstration in support of the so-called "voluntary repatriation," telling them to shout such slogans as, "We positively support voluntary repatriation," "We want to stay in the Republic of

Korea," "Down with Communism," etc. Under the direct control of the officers of the U.S. army and the Li Seung Man puppet army, the POWs were driven out of the camp by threats of bayoneting to participate in such demonstrations.

When there were to be "individual interviews," the Americans brought into camp, openly or secretly, revolvers, bullets, knives, clubs and other weapons ahead of time and instructed their agents and terrorists not to let a single POW express his desire to return to North Korea, saying "Should anyone do so, kill without mercy." Under the direct control of officers, non-commissioned officers and chaplains of the U.S. army, the terrorist gangs slaughtered POWs who expressed their wish to be repatriated. These POWs were killed by beating, hanging, drowning, boiling in vats, burning in kilns, burying alive, cutting the body into pieces and by shooting. The American and Li Seung Man troops who were mobilized to protect the terrorists fired heavy and light machine guns, carbines, M-1 rifles at the camps and turned flame throwers upon them. The Americans drove tanks over the bodies of the POWs who were not able to stand up.

After compulsory "individual interviews" the Americans transferred 80,000 of our POW personnel to other areas in South Korea in preparation for the forcible detention of them.

Below are a few instances of the mass slaughter carried out during this period:

Beginning with the massacre in Camp No. 72 on June 19, 1951, numerous others occurred: simultaneous massacres in the camps of Pusan and Koje Island on August 15, 1951; in Camp No. 78 of Koje Island, on September 18, 1951; in Camp No. 62, on December 22, 1951; in Camp No. 73, on December 24 of the same year; and in Camp No. 62, on February 18, 1952.

The incidents which should be especially pointed out are the mass slaughters which occurred during the period

from March 13, 1952, when large numbers of POWs were murdered in Camp No. 92, to the last part of April, 1952 when a great number of POWs were killed simultaneously in more than 20 camps of Koje Island as well as in Camps of Pusan while "individual interrogations" were being carried out. Also the massacre in Camp No. 76 on June 10, 1952 should be especially pointed out.

The period from June, 1952 till the time of the POW repatriation may be regarded as the third stage of the American atrocities. This stage is characterized as follows:

Realizing that no means of force would break the indomitable will of the KPA POWs to return to their fatherland, the Americans resorted to all kinds of threats and torture with every means at their disposal in order to detain the POWs of our side. The Americans daily increased their terrorism upon the POWs, disregarding ways and means.

The incidents of murdering POWs which occurred on Bong Ahm Island on December 14, 1952, in Camp No. 17 on February 9, 1953 and in the camp for officers of the KPA on Ryong Cho Island on March 7, 1953 and April 17 of the same year, prove the truth of this statement.

The Americans deprived the POWs of all freedom. They prohibited them from singing, doing rudimentary physical exercises, writing, keeping in their possession any paper or pencil, and from conversing with each other.

At night armed American soldiers frequently broke into the camp and threatened, abused and slaughtered the POW personnel. They threw cold water over the POWs in severe winter and made them run around the grounds or kneel on their knees.

The American interventionists also threw hand-grenades at the prisoners of war, fired at them with various types of artillery, turned flame-throwers upon them, shot at them with M-1 rifles and carbines, beat them with clubs, tortured them by electricity, water and hunger, did not permit them to sleep for nights on end nor allow them to sit down for whole days and nights, kept them running a whole

day at a time, bayoneted them, asphyxiated them by poisonous gas and crippled them for life by injuries.

We must also point out that such oppression and atrocities were not isolated or accidental crimes committed by certain individual members of the U.S. army but were crimes that had been planned in detail and systematically carried out by the army of the American imperialists. The atrocities of the American interventionists were carried out through the agency of a large number of organized troops specially prepared for this purpose.

According to the material provided by the repatriated KPA prisoners of war alone, the atrocities of the American interventionists against the POWs as described above, resulted in the slaughter of 33,600 KPA prisoners of war and in the wounding and crippling of several tens of thousands of others.

From the large amount of confirmed data which has been received by the Central Committee on the atrocities of the American interventionists against the KPA prisoners of war, we are enumerating below only a part of the most typical cases.

2. SLAUGHTER OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. Captain Halson who was with the mechanized troops of the U.S. army which landed at Inchon on September 15, 1950, forced Kim Man Soo and approximately 150 other KPA prisoners of war to strip, and then ordered a group of 45 American soldiers who were armed with three heavy machine guns, three light machine guns and various types of rifles to concentrate fire upon the POWs. Then they threw the dead bodies into the sea at the Inchon docks.

2. On October 25, 1950 Captain Williams, military police of the 8th U.S. army, together with 20 other armed U.S. military police and two interpreters came to the Sachang market in Pyongyang where the KPA prisoners of war were

interned. Here he found 29 POWs who had either not yet clipped their hair or were still in civilian clothes. On the alleged charge of their being officers of the KPA or members of the Workers Party, he ordered these men to stand before the firing squad of military police while he himself took part in their murder by firing at them with his own revolver. Williams then threatened the other POWs and the residents of this area by saying, "These fellows were shot because they were the worst fanatics. We American MPs will kill all the Red scoundrels in the same way."

3. On November 15, 1950, the 107th Regiment of the puppet army, under the direction of military police Captain Case of the 8th U.S. army, interned KPA prisoners of war in Pyongyang by placing them in such buildings as the Pyongyang Textile Mill. In these temporary camps the POWs were stripped of their uniforms and belongings and left there only in underwear.

On the night of the above mentioned date the POWs huddled together in one place in the mill, because of the severe cold. Captain Case and a gang of Li Seung Man men fired upon them with carbines and killed 149 under the excuse that the POWs were planning to escape.

On October 28, 1950 a fire broke out at a temporary collecting point for POWs in the Pyongyang prison. The Americans fired upon the POWs who ran from the building in an attempt to escape the flames. As a result of the shooting and the fire together, more than 100 POWs were killed. The Americans shot 40 and seriously injured 20 while they were searching for escape from the fire.

4. Between October 24 and December 10, 1950 Americans shipped out of Inchon all the prisoners of war who were detained in the Inchon Juvenile Reformatory and several other temporary camps. To guard the POWs in the march from the places of internment to the Inchon docks, 10 2nd lieutenants and about 100 privates with the ensign of 107th Regiment of the Li Seung Man puppet army were mobilized

under the direction of a certain American colonel, (name unknown), as well as 10 captains of the 8th U.S. army. The boats used in the transfer of the prisoners of war were L.S.T. landing boats and cargo boats such as the "Sam Ryang Chin." All the boats were overcrowded, carrying several times more than official capacity allows. Shipping, for the most part, was done late at night.

In accordance with the order of the U.S. army, the prisoners of war were made to clasp their hands at the back of the neck and march to the boats in units of 100 men, each being guarded by six U.S. and Li Seung Man soldiers, three on either side. The guards pressed and urged the POWs to get on board quickly. There were no ladders, only very narrow gangways of about 40 centimeters in width. In the push many POWs fell into the sea. Those who drowned in this way numbered about five hundred.

Only American guards stayed on the deck. The POWs were put in the hole of the boat where there was neither light nor toilet facilities. More than 150 died of suffocation in these overcrowded holes.

The trip from Inchon to Pusan took from 70 to 78 hours. During this time the Americans did not give the POWs a drop of drinking water, to say nothing of food. Those overcome by hunger and thirst were thrown into the sea together with those who died. Those thrown into the sea averaged about 100 men to each boat.

5. At the order of Capt. Armstrong, military police of the 4th Regiment, U.S. army in Tong-rai, two American soldiers forced KPA prisoners of war to load and unload military goods at the Tong-rai railway station on November 8, 1950. The POWs carried boxes of bullets from the train to trucks. Twenty-five year old Nam Goong Il from Whanghai province, and eight others, being completely exhausted, squatted on the ground for a moment. The Americans first beat them, and then killed them by driving a GMC truck over them in the presence of a large number of people.

On November 15, 1950 U.S. 2nd Class Sergeant Holtkins of the 7th battalion, 2nd Regiment, who was guarding the Tong-rai camp, drove 60 POWs out to the extension work of the Sooyong military air field, Pusan, giving no time at all for rest. At 11 o'clock that morning he ordered Li Heung Koo and 17 other POWs to sit with their hands on their heads on the charge of idling at their work. He then exploded a charge of dynamite among them, killing 15 and seriously injuring 10 others who were working nearby.

6. On the night of December 24, 1950, 80 POWs of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment, Tong-rai South Camp were assigned to unload food-supply boats on dock No. 3. U.S. 1st Class Sergeant Carpenter, an adjutant of the 1st Regiment, placed American non-commissioned officer Jackson to guard the prisoners of war who were unloading tins of fruit and meat. On the charge of disobedience, Jackson stripped the clothes from Kim Rak Soo and 8 other POWs, beat them with a club and the butt of his carbine and then threw them into the sea. He shot three of them as they were struggling to come out of the water, dragged out the other six, beat them again and threw them back into the sea to drown.

7. On January 30, 1951, when a fire broke out in the U.S. army food-supply warehouse on dock No. 3 at Pusan Lt.-Col. Heindich, commander of the 94th M.P. Battalion, U.S. army, rushed to the spot with his men, two American captains and some 100 U.S. soldiers. About 80 KPA prisoners of war of the 8th Battalion of the Suh Myun camp, who were working in the warehouse, were ordered to put out the fire. The Americans shot 7 and seriously wounded 12 of the POWs on the charge that they refused to extinguish the fire.

8. On the night of March 15, 1951, 250 seriously ill POWs of Camp No. 61, Koje Island were set to work moving heavy

stones, a work far too strenuous for them. Li Ki Hyun, being very ill, asked for a short rest. Whereupon a certain U.S. soldier by the name of Powell took him over to another work place, where, after beating him, he threw him into a stone crusher to be ground to death.

3. INTOLERABLE LIVING CONDITIONS OF PRISONERS OF WAR

The American aggressors, in violation of international law which provides for basic conditions for sanitation and health of prisoners of war and for water, clothing and shelter, treated the KPA prisoners of war inhumanly and attempted to terrorize those who made the most reasonable demands.

1. From November 6 to November 27, 1950, the American interventionists used the Pyongyang Textile Factory as a temporary collecting point for KPA prisoners of war, and locked up approximately 3,000 POWs in rooms with concrete floors, no heating facilities, which leaked badly when it rained. There were no latrines in the building, and since they were strictly prohibited from going outside, they were compelled to relieve themselves in the rooms.

Under such wretched conditions, it was only natural that epidemics broke out and spread, causing many deaths among the war prisoners. Between November 10-23, 1950 Yang In Pai and 14 others died of such diseases.

The prisoners of war were fed with what they called "forage"; they never tasted a single leaf of vegetable or a drop of vegetable oil during the 22 days of their internment and only five times were they given dried minnow-like fish, and then only three to five of these tiny slugs for each man.

Even sufficient drinking water was not provided for them, let alone water for washing the hands and face, a custom with which they had to dispense except when it rained

and water leaked into the room. There were no facilities for baths or hair cuts.

2. Between December, 1950 and March 10, 1951 the U.S. army detained approximately 30,000 KPA prisoners of war in tents set up in rice paddies near the Pusan airfield. From 110 to 130 POWs were allotted to each tent, and they had to sleep on straw.

The American guards woke them up early in the morning, and on the excuse of getting fresh air, they ordered them to roll up their tents and squat outside where the cold winds were blowing. No one was allowed to stay inside in the day time. Healthy POWs were taken out for forced labor. Only the seriously ill were left behind and they were told to stay outside on the grounds.

The U.S. authorities detained the prisoners of war in old worn out tents full of holes, and there was not a single stove on the internment grounds even in the cold winter.

The Americans stripped all the war prisoners of their uniforms and burned them, and instead issued them second-hand work clothes, formerly used by the U.S. army. To protect themselves from the cold the POWs wrapped themselves in gunny sacks which they picked up at the workshops but the Americans punished them for this and confiscated their clothes. As a result of such treatment, four out of five POWs became ill. Less than one-third of the patients received any medical treatment, and that was of a spurious nature, such as giving a few aspirins. Most of the patients received no medical care whatsoever. In the POW compound of 12 camps, which was operated by the 4th Battalion of the U.S. army, 1,400 out of the 6,000 men interned there became seriously ill, and the average death rate per day was 7-8.

3. On January 1, 1951, Capt. Dickenson, military police of the U.S. army and commandant of Camp No. 100, Pusan, on the order of Lt.-Col. Heindich, also of the U.S. M.P., instructed four American guards to dispatch some of the KPA

prisoners of war detained by the 3rd Battalion in Suhmyun Camp to No. 3 wharf for unloading the cargo from a boat.

Under the excuse of disobedience, 20 POWs were forced to work for five hours without rest, carrying cases of tinned goods weighing 30 kilograms each for a distance of 150 meters. At dark, when the work was completed, the guards threw the 20 prisoners of war into the sea and drowned them.

4. From February till the end of March, 1951, the Americans mobilized over 8,000 prisoners of war for repair and construction work on roads and for the enlargement of the Suwon airfield. They forced the POWs to work from 12 to 16 hours daily without rest, and would not allow them to go away from the group even to relieve themselves. The war prisoners were beaten for not working hard enough and for not answering the roll-call promptly enough.

As a result of excessive labor and continuous hardship, in February, 1951 alone over 30 POWs dropped dead while working, 380 became seriously ill, 17 were injured, and 150 were sent to the hospital, 29 of whom died.

5. The U.S. army authorities forcibly mobilized KPA prisoners of war of Camp No. 5 in Suhmyun, Pusan for unloading boats at dock No. 3. They were forced to work from 12 to 13 hours daily under guard of the U.S. army men. The Americans beat the POWs with clubs while they were working. On December 23, 1950, 70 POWs were seriously wounded by beating and five were thrown into the sea. Furthermore, the Americans severely punished those who tried to rescue their comrades from the water.

6. On December 4, 1951 on Koje Island, POWs of Camp No. 92 were detailed for making brick at a place about 80 meters north of the camp. The bricks were to be used for building U.S. army barracks. U.S. M.P. Capt. Ray, who was in charge of the work, ordered the American corporal, who was guarding them, to bury alive 15 POWs on the

charge of "sabotage." Half an hour later they dug up that ground and found five were already dead and the other 10 were on the verge of death, having lost consciousness.

4. VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND DEPRIVATION OF FREEDOM

The American interventionists grossly violated international norms stipulating the free access of war prisoners to culture: sports, amusement and reading, and ignored other rights of the POWs.

On the other hand the Americans coerced prisoners of war to attend religious services.

The POWs demand for freedom in regard to their cultural activities was met by the Americans with terror, torture and massacre.

1. During November and December, 1951, the American authorities ordered the prisoners of war in all the camps of Koje Island to put up placards with the slogans "Down with the Communist Party!", "Save the Nation by Stamping Out Communism!", "Fight Against Communism!"

The Americans set up reactionary political organizations in the camps and ordered them to put up the flags of the "Republic of Korea," the United States and the United Nations.

2. On September 15, 1951, U.S. Capt. Allard, in charge of C.I.C. in Camp No. 78, Capt. Brown, officer in charge of "war criminal" investigation and his aide, 1st Lt. Kim Seung Ho of the puppet army, gave instruction to the agents planted among the prisoners to keep 57 picks, 45 daggers, 3 U.S.-made revolvers and 18 handgrenades which they had smuggled into the camp with the aim of murdering those POWs who professed no religious faith and refused to attend religious services.

Among the special agents were Pak Dai Yeun and 15 others of his underlings, Pak Nam Yong and 120 of his group, Kim Chong Kul, adjutant Regimental Headquarters in Camp No. 78, and 25 of his men, and Chia Yung Doo, representative of the Christian Church in the camp. Chia was made the head of the terrorist group. Early in the morning of September 16, 1951 Chia called his aides, Pak Nam Yong, Pak Dai Yeun, Kim Chong Kul and 10 others to discuss plans for murdering the prisoners.

The rumor concerning the plan of murder reached the POWs. Accordingly they adopted counter-measures.

At 10 a.m. on September 16 Chia and his 10 men confessed their plot in the presence of all the POWs. At 10:30 all the weapons that had been smuggled into the camp and stored in the chapel tent were carried away from the camp in the presence of non-commissioned officer Carpenter, captain of the U.S. guards of the camp.

In connection with this case, the POWs of Camp No. 78 lodged a protest with Col. Rigens, U.S. MP Commander of the POW camps on Koje Island and demanded that measures be adopted to prevent the reoccurrence of similar instances.

Col. Rigens visited Camp. No. 78, and after he received first-hand information about the case, he assured the POWs that the criminals would be duly punished.

Sometime later Chia and 419 of his accomplices were removed from the said camp. However, Col. Rigens failed to take any measures to prevent the occurrence of similar cases, but only removed these terrorist from this camp to another. Then he, without any reason, moved Ryuh Chong Koo, serial No. 13560, spokesman of the KPA prisoners of war of this camp, to Camp No. 62, and over 10 other POWs to Camp No. 76. All of these men were confined in the camp jails.

The enraged POWs demanded the release of Ryuh Chong Koo and the other fellow prisoners of war.

On September 17, 1951, at 6:20 p.m. Col. Rigens, in re-

ply to this, instructed Col. Fisher, U.S. M.P. Commandant of Camp No. 70 of Koje Island to suppress the indignant prisoners of war by mobilizing Lt.-Col. Dame, commander of the 94th U.S. MP Battalion, Capt. Brown, U.S. MP in charge of Camp No. 74, U.S. Capt. Ballard, in charge of CIC in camps Nos. 76, 77, and 78, MP Capt. Roberts, in charge of "war criminals" investigation, U.S. M.P. Capt. Odi, of the same investigation office, 1st Lt. Im Sung Ho of the puppet army, an adjutant of the investigation office, U.S. chaplain Woodberry, a Korean chaplain Kim (first name unknown), 200 men of the 94th U.S. MP Battalion, 150 of the 453rd U.S. Engineering Battalion, and a number of the puppet army soldiers under the command of Lt.-Col. Song. Order was given to use 60 M-1 rifles, 80 handgrenades and 20 tear bombs. Col. Fisher gave the signal from the observation tower by firing two shots from his revolver. The troops surrounding the camp rushed into the grounds throwing handgrenades at the 7,250 POWs who were gathered together there. Two hundred fifty U.S. troops and 50 Li Seung Man army men began firing indiscriminately at the POWs and bayoneting them, as a result of which 38 were killed and 194 wounded. The Americans also locked up 585 POWs.

3. On December 24, 1951 a U.S. MP Colonel, commander of the 94th MP Battalion, stationed on Koje Island, on the order of MP Col. Fitzgerald instructed MP Capt. Case, in charge of the guards, to dispatch 20 U.S. soldiers and 100 of the 33rd Guards Battalion of the Li Seung Man army to Camp No. 73, and by threatening the POWs, force them to put up the American flag, the flag of the "Republic of Korea" and the U.N. flag on Christmas day.

When this demand was rejected by the 6,000 POWs of the camp, Capt. Case, on the order of the above mentioned Lt.-Col. gave the signal for action by one shot from his revolver. Whereupon 300 U.S. and Li Seung Man troops stormed into the camp compound and with guns and clubs

killed 7, seriously wounded 47, and locked up 902 POWs in Camp No. 71.

4. On January 25, 1952 the commandant of Camp No. 6 of the 12th Field Hospital in Pusan, Capt. Briggs, on the instruction of a certain U.S. captain, who had been dispatched there from the U.S. army Far East Command, summoned Whang Dong Bok, serial number 200773, Shin Un Sang, Sohn Jai Kwang and 8 others, with the knowledge that these men had formerly served in the Korean People's Army as medical officers.

Capt. Briggs opened the meeting with the following words to the POWs: "You are highly honored to be received by the captain who has come on a special mission from the U.S. army Far East Command," and then continued, "Of late, in North Korea a rumor is being concocted about the U.S. army which is alleged to have been employing bacteriological weapons. I wish you to make a statement to be recorded. You must make it clear that the epidemic now spreading in North Korea was not caused by bacteria disseminated by the U.S. army but is caused by the lack of any effective measures being taken to combat contagious diseases that are common in war time."

When the POWs refused to comply with this request, Capt. Briggs began individual interrogation under torture, and later threw them into jail.

5. On March 28, 1952, six Americans, including the officer in charge of the inspection section of the POW camp management, at the direct order of the CIC, called out Kim Do Chool, KPA prisoner of war of 2nd Bat. of Camp No. 71, Koje Island, and demanded that he answer the following questions: "Are you a member of the Korean Workers' Party?" "Have you ever joined a guerilla detachment?" "How many American POWs have you killed?" "Were you an officer?"

While they were questioning him they gave him the electric and water treatment. He died under this torture.

6. During the week from September 27 to October 3, 1952, 600 armed troops of the 555th MP Battalion, 13th MP Company, U.S. army, and the 132nd Guard Battalion of the Li Seung Man puppet army carried out an illegal search of the POWs of battalions from 1 to 8 of Camp No. 14, Koje Island.

They searched the prisoners of war of the 2nd Battalion on the morning of September 27, and the 8th Battalion in the afternoon of the same day; the 3rd Battalion on the morning of the 29th and the 5th Battalion in the afternoon; the 6th Battalion on September 30; the 1st Battalion on October 1, the 4th on October 2, and the 7th on October 3.

While being searched, the prisoners of war were forced to walk in a single file with their hands on their heads. The entire quarters of the camp were searched. They ransacked their clothes and blankets, and in some instances they tore down the walls of the rooms. They used arms against those who opposed this illegal act. Over 2,800 POWs were wounded and 235 were thrown into jail.

7. On May 1, 1953, MP Major Bendreton of the 13th MP Battalion, under the command of 8137th MP Group Headquarters, with the help of 250 officers and men of the 878th unit of the Li Seung Man army, carried out a search in the G Battalion of Camp No. 1 on Koje Island. The Li Seung Man troops dragged outside about 500 POWs and stripped their clothes off them, and examined their mouths, nose, ears and hair. Eight POWs who were found with pencil and paper were injured by the brutal acts of the searching party. They were told that POWs had no right to read nor write nor to keep pencils and paper.

8. On August 15, 1951 at 8:30 p.m., U.S. MP Capt. Camery, Commandant of Camp No. 62, Koje Island, together with the 2nd captain of the guards of the 92nd MP Battalion, a 1st lieutenant of the 32nd Regiment of the puppet army, ordered 30 soldiers of the 32nd Regt. of the puppet army to open fire against the POWs of the 3rd Bat-

talion for singing a song about the August 15 liberation of Korea. The shooting lasted for 10 minutes, resulting in the death of 3 and the fatal injury of 27.

9. On August 15, 1951, the 93rd U.S. MP Battalion and the 31st Battalion of the Li Seung Man army, on guard duty — 700 armed men in all — opened fire on the KPA prisoners of war in camp Nos. 1-11 Koje-ri, Pusan, for singing “The Liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army.” This was done at the order of U.S. MP, Capt. Case, captain of the guards.

The American and Li Seung Man gang advanced under cover of three tanks, 5 armoured cars, 10 heavy machine guns and 3 light machine guns. The “operation” was led by MP Capt. Mabis, army doctor Taga, Commandant of Camp No. 4, army doctor Capt. Verdin, executive officer of Camp No. 6, and an MP major (name unknown) of the battalion on guard duty of the Li Seung Man puppet army. The shooting lasted 40 minutes, from 9:20 to 10 p.m. Forty-four were killed, 86 were seriously wounded and 101 slightly wounded.

10. At 10 a.m. on September 18, 1951, in Camp No. 84 a funeral ceremony was held by the KPA POWs for a fellow prisoner Choi Soon Sik, who was murdered by the American soldiers. Lt.-Col. Dame, commander of the 94th MP Battalion stationed on Koje Island, Camp No. 84 deployed 100 soldiers around the camp under cover of 5 armoured cars and three motor guns. The American troops opened fire against the POWs at 10:32 a.m. and continued till 11:30, on the order of Lt.-Col. Dame. As a result 13 were killed and 6 were seriously wounded. Following this nearly 100 of the combined troops of the U.S. and Li Seung Man army broke into the camp and wounded 400 POWs with bayonets and threw 886 into the camp jails of Camp No. 71.

11. On February 7, 1953, Lt.-Col. F.S. Taylor, Commandant of Camp No. 17, Koje Island, instructed the adminis-

trative authorities to prohibit the POWs from observing the February 8 anniversary of the KPA and to punish severely those who violated his order. The order was issued to all the POWs in the camp.

On February 9, some POWs of the 5th Battalion, 3rd administrative area, sang a song expressing their love for their fatherland.

Hearing this, Lt.-Col. Taylor and Capt. Jokese, captain of the guards, handed out 14 heavy machine guns, 8 light machine guns, flame-throwers, M-1 rifles, carbines and other weapons to 50 men of the 555th M.P. Company and a company of the 6183rd unit of the puppet army and told them to suppress the POWs.

The American and Li Seung Man gang raided the camp compound for 2 hours and a half, from 5 p.m. to 7:30, and committed bloody atrocities against the POWs. They slashed the faces, chests, and abdomens of the men, killing 4 and injuring 71.

12. On March 9, 1953 in Camp No. 3, an American MP major of the 13th MP Battalion, under 8137 MP Group Headquarters and 500 soldiers of the 878th unit of the Li Seung Man army called out 4,000 KPA prisoners of war into the yard and terrorized them for wearing mourning bands on the occasion of the death of Generalissimo Stalin. The puppet soldiers slashed the faces, chests, hands and feet of the POWs at random, leaving few uninjured.

13. On April 17, 1953, Maj. Joseph J. Kingsbury, administrator of Camp No. 3, and non-commissioned officer Samshel, who was in charge of the 4th Battalion of the Camp, summoned the leaders of each battalion of the camp and told them that armed force would be used against those who refused to give up their Korean People's Army caps or those who refused to carry out assigned labor.

On the same day at about 4:30 p.m. a force of about one battalion of the 6133rd unit of the puppet army and one American company, both fully armed, surrounded the

POWs of the 18th Battalion in the compound yard and forced them to go inside the barracks. Then these gangsters threw more than 150 hand-grenades and fired upon the barrack. After this raid, they went inside the barrack and killed 17 and wounded 190 by bayoneting.

5. FORCIBLE DETENTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

From the beginning of the aggressive war in Korea on, the Americans pursued a course of violating the principle of international law which provided for an obligatory repatriation of all prisoners of war. The Americans attempted to retain by force the prisoners of war of our side and hand them over as cannon fodder to the Li Seung Man clique.

For a forcible detention of the prisoners of war, the Americans carried out by force a "screening" of the prisoners of war, who were supposed to have not wanted to be repatriated, into POWs of north and south Korean origin and civilians, and devised all sorts of pretexts for a forcible detention, coercing them to hand in the so-called "petition for release." Pursuing such an aim, the Americans brought in the so-called "voluntary repatriation" at the Korean armistice negotiations.

From March, 1952 on, with a view to retaining the prisoners of war, the authorities of the American POW camps openly carried out personal interrogations of the war prisoners.

American and Li Seung Man hangmen, as well as their agents, massacred those prisoners of war who, wanting to return home and insisting upon repatriation, stood out against the bloodthirsty intrigues of the American command.

1. From the early part of December, 1950 on, at the hospitals of Koje-ri POW camp, Pusan, over 10 U.S. military

personnel and more than 50 agents of Li Seung Man, by direct order of Brig.-Gen. Nichols, U.S. army, forced the prisoners of war to write down the so-called "petition for release." The "petition for release" used the method of recording through inquiry, in a printed form, the home address, date of birth, a short curriculum vitae, answer as to whether he joined the People's Army by force or voluntarily, of each prisoner of war.

Any war prisoner who spoke of voluntary participation in the army or who refused to write the "petition for release" was, regardless of his physical condition, beaten with clubs, hung from the ceiling, and dashed with cold water despite the biting cold of winter. Thus on December 7, 1950, at hospital No. 1, Koje-ri POW camp, Pusan, alone Kim Moon Soo (bed No. 28) and 7 others were tortured to death, and upwards of 50 persons were severely injured.

2. On October 15, 1951, U.S. Army Lieut.-Col. A.L. Enpart, Commander of the POW camps with numbers in the 60's, Koje Island, with a view to coercing the KPA prisoners of war of the camps Nos. 60-68 to declare that they were not war prisoners but civilian internees, stationed at each camp 50 Li Seung Man agents, disguised as POWs, encircled the camp with 300 persons armed with artillery, tanks, handgrenades and fire arms. The POWs were then asked as to whether or not they would be interrogated as civilian internees. When the POWs refused to answer, Enpart ordered his men to fire. Whereupon they fired a volley of 70 artillery shells at all the camps, as well as shooting with rifles. As a result 80 KPA prisoners of war were killed and other 500 seriously injured that evening.

3. At 3:30 a.m. on February 18, 1952, U.S. MP Col. Fitzgerald Commander of the POW Camp No. 62 of Kojedo, together with Lieut.-Col. Barabas, Commander of the 92nd M.P. Battalion, U.S. M.P. Maj. Case in charge of Camp No. 62, and Masteth Marteu, U.S. Adjutant of Camp No. 62,

posted approximately 1,000 men of the U.S. army around Camp No. 62.

4. At 3:30 a.m. on February 18, 1952, U.S. MP Col. fired a two-minute volley around the camp. The camp authorities took such action simply because approximately 8,000 war prisoners of this camp had refused to sign as “civilian internees” during the last few months, for in spite of the explanation on February 17 by the “Secretary of Culture and Education” of the Li Seung Man army, the POWs had insisted on returning to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea as prisoners of war of the People’s Army. For this reason this camp was subjected to the firing of 25 heavy and 63 light machine guns.

Following the two-minute volley, American troops entered the camp and threw handgrenades. As a result of this planned raid Li Woo-young (Age 29, of Youngdong Po, Seoul), Chung Bong Whan (age 25, of Chongno, Seoul), Chung Won Jun (age 22, of Chunju, North Chullado), Suh Ma Yong (age 22, Yong-san, Seoul), Kim Dong Jin (age 24, Yong-san, Seoul), Cho Jum Soo (age 23, Kwang-joo, South Chullado), Kim In Bai (age 25, Seoul), Kim Su Nam (age 28, of Chejudo), Sun Jin Ho (age 29, of North Kyonsangdo), Song Jeung Su (age 23, of South Chungchungdo), Kim Tae-i (age 28, of Inchon), Yu Dong Jin (age 24, of Kunsan), Pyun Chun Sik (age 41, of Whasoon, South Chullado), Li Jin Hyun, (age 22, of Whangjoo, South Chullado), Kim Chang Soo (age 40, of Kwangjoo, South Chullado), and others — 102 persons in all — were killed, and Kim Yung Sang (age 26 of Kaesung, Kyunggi province), Chung Kwang Joon (22 years of age), Kim Sang Kook (age 29), Suh Jung Ok (age 31), Pang Je Chun (age 25), and others — over 260 persons in all — were severely injured.

5. On March 13, 1952 U.S. Capt. Rainey, chief of Security Section, 94th M.P. Battalion, U.S. army, threatened the KPA prisoners of war of Camp No. 92. At 8:00 a.m. he mobilized approximately 1,000 terrorists of the Li Seung Man

clique, who had been posted for the purpose of intimidation in Camps Nos. 91, 93, 94, and 96 and brought them out for a demonstration. At the head of the terrorist demonstration marched U.S. M.P., Capt. Wilson and about 300 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the U.S. and Li Seung Man armies. The demonstrators shouted such slogans as, "Long Live the Annihilation of Communists Corps," "Kill the Communists" and "Down with Camp No. 92."

At 9:30, upon arriving at the gate of Camp No. 92, Capt. Rainey called out, "Look sharp! Now the worst reds of Camp No. 92 are going to be taken out and shot." His words were interpreted by a member of the Li Seung Man puppet army. As a signal of intimidation, Capt. Rainey fired a shot from his revolver.

An armed force of 300 opened fire on Camp No 92 and continued for about 20 minutes. As Kim Soon Nam bent over Sim Taek Yun beside him, who fell pierced by the bullet of an American gangster, Rainey shot him with his own revolver. During the firing on this camp 13 persons were killed and 78 severely injured.

U.S. army Brig.-Gen. Boatner, Commandant of the POW Camps on Koje Island spent several days in making preparations for the intimidation of the POWs of the Camp No. 76. Over 4,000 men of the U.S. 187th Engineering Regiment, U.S. 27th Regt. of the 2nd Division, U.S. 92nd and 94th M.P. Battalions were mobilized and armed with 20 pieces of artillery, 40 heavy and light machine guns, M-1 rifles and carbines and 22 tanks. The purpose of this operation was to make easy the "personal interview" of 6,800 POWs in Camp No. 76.

At 6:10 a.m. on June 10, 1952, Brig.-Gen. Boatner gave the signal for the attack on Camp No. 76. The American troops fired upon the camp, strewed poison gas, threw hand grenades, and drove their tanks into the camp crushing POWs beneath. From a tower in the center Boatner directed the intrusion into and the destruction of this camp. The attack on the camp lasted over four hours, ending about

10:30, and resulted in the death of 276 POWs and the injury of 4,000 others.

6. An adjutant (name unknown) of the 94th U.S. M.P. Battalion, accompanied by a U.S. army chaplain (name unknown) and Lt. Kim You Woo of the 33rd Security Battalion of the Li Seung Man army came to Camp No. 76, Koje Island, at 9:00 a.m. on April 7, 1952, and gave Kim Du Ik, a terrorist in the disguise of a POW, 7 revolvers and a box of teargas bombs, instructing him to be sure that at the time of the "personal interviews" on the 9th there would be no one who wanted to go to North Korea.

At 7 p.m. on April 8, at the order of the said adjutant, an organized group of 300 persons from the "Great Korean Youth Corps," "Northwest Youth Corps," "Annihilate Communist Corps" and members of the Christian church, with revolvers began the separate interrogation of over 8,000 POWs in the "C.I.E. School" of the camp. During the questioning they threatened and tortured the POWs in the effort to make them say they wanted to stay in South Korea, shooting those who did not give in. Over 170 were killed that day.

7. At 3:30 o'clock p.m. on April 8, 1952, Capt. Snider, who was in charge of Camp No. 81 of Koje Island, Ok Hoyol, U.S. army chaplain (an American with a Korean name), and Lt. Kim Kwan Hi of the puppet army, 33rd Security Battalion, came by jeep to Camp No. 81, bringing one revolver and 30 bullets which they gave to Pai Yong Ho, a terrorist who had been posted there in the disguise of a POW and appointed the commander of POW brigade. "On April 10," they told him, "personal interrogations will be enforced; be sure there is no one who wants to go to north Korea."

At 8:30 that evening in accordance with that order, Pai Yong Ho and Ma Cho Won, commander of the Security Battalion of the camp, began to distribute 6x5 cm. blank slips among the 7,500 war prisoners of the camp, telling

them, "Those who wish to go to north Korea should write 'north' and those who want to remain in the south, write 'south'." At 10 o'clock that evening, Pai Yong Ho called out those POWs one by one who had written down 'north' and took them over to the C.I.E. School, where, together with 80 other terrorists, he tortured them. The torture ended in a massacre of over 90 prisoners of war.

8. On April 9, 1952, U.S. M.P. Capt. March, who was in charge of POW Camp No. 83 of Kojedo (Koje Island), and Capt. Pak (first name unknown) of the puppet army, 33rd Security Battalion, gave 20 daggers to Chang Wi Son, brigade commander of the camp, Pak Sang Jo and others, all terrorists, who had been posted in the camp in the disguise of POWs.

Having laid the plot for the "personal interrogation," Capt. March gave these men instruction as to how to deal with those who wanted to go to north Korea. At 7:30 that day they distributed the slips among 6,400 POWs. After receiving the inquiry slips, the terrorists tortured and killed those who had expressed their wish to go north. Fifty POWs were killed in this way and 60 were buried alive in the square near the C.I.E. School.

9. On April 12, 1952, by order of U.S. M.P. Lieut.-Col. Laybon of the 94th M.P. Battalion and a U.S. M.P. Captain (name unknown) brought into the camp over 200 daggers with the U.S. trademark on them and gave them to Ko Yong Soo, a terrorist placed in the camp in the disguise of a POW, telling him to be sure that no one expressed his desire at the "interview" to go to North Korea.

On April 12 at 7 a.m. the interrogation of approximately 5,000 POWs of the camp began. With a U.S. captain in command, 275 men of the U.S. and Li Seung Man armies arrived on the spot. Ko Yong Su and over 300 terrorists also arrived. The POWs who expressed their wish to go back to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were

stabbed with daggers and beaten with clubs, and 125 were brutally killed or seriously injured.

10. On April 9, 1952, Capt. Brown of the 94th U.S. M.P. Battalion, who was in charge of Camp No. 73 of Kojedo, laid plans for the “personal interrogation” in this camp and gave an order to Kim Myong Won and 239 other terrorists, who had been posted in the camp by the Americans under the disguise of prisoners of war, to see that no one would want to go back to North Korea.

At 7:00 a.m. that day “personal interviews” and “inquiries” began. Brown posted over 30 U.S. officers and more than 280 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, fully armed with M-1 rifles and carbines, around the camp, and Kim Myong Won and 239 other terrorists dug a deep trench 12 meters long, 10 meters wide, near the C.I.E. School of the camp. After having beaten to death with picks and shovels Kim In Won, Li Chang Su, Cho Gyong Gon, Ki Hai Ryung, Chong Ki Woo, Yun Byong Yong, Kang Chil Gap, Han Kwang Ok, and others — 27 in all — who had expressed their wish to return to North Korea, they buried them in this trench.

On April 10, U.S. M.P. Capt. Rainey, chief of the Security Section of the 94th M.P. Battalion, stopped giving food and water for two days to the POWs of Camp No. 95 of Kojedo simply because when questioned they had refused to remain in South Korea.

At 5 p.m. that day under the personal command of Capt. Rainey, in collaboration with U.S. M.P. Capt. Wilson, who was in charge of Camp No. 95, approximately 450 men of the U.S. 7th Division and over 200 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Li Seung Man 33rd Security Battalion were mobilized to encircle Camp No. 95. They were armed with heavy and light machine guns, M-1 rifles and revolvers. Eighty men of the Li Seung Man puppet army, armed with clubs, were brought into the camp, and they beat and slashed the prisoners of war at random,

injuring 5,000. Being unable to endure the beating any longer, the POWs ran out of the camp. Thereupon Rainey ordered his troops to fire at them. Firing continued for 45 minutes and 45 POWs were injured.

11. On April 8, 1952, at Camp No. 93 of Kojedo, American officers of the 94th U.S. M.P. Battalion, in collaboration with 30 of the puppet 33rd Security Battalion, tortured the POWs who expressed their desire to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and murdered 72 of them at the C.I.E. School of the camp.

12. At Camp No. 91, Kojedo, on April 10, 1952, between 8 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock in the evening, Sergeant 1st Class Obrasky, American, one of the camp management personnel, and 25 Li Seung Man terrorists, who had been posted in the camp in the disguise of Christians, cruelly murdered 150 KPA prisoners of war who said they wanted to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Threatening with carbines, the terrorists drove them into a kiln and burned them to death. They murdered 120 POWs in the C.I.E. School and buried their bodies in a deep trench 4 meters wide and 12 meters long.

13. On April 10, 1952, an American M.P. captain, who was in charge of Camp No. 94 of Kojedo, in collaboration with Lt. Whang Sam Ju of the 33rd Security Battalion and Kang Myong Ho, an agent of the camp and 60 other terrorists, beat to death with clubs 34 POWs who stated their wish to go back to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. After killing them they hung up the corpses and cut them to pieces with their daggers.

14. On April 14, 1953, U.S. Corporal Mark of the 8th Battalion of Camp No. 1 of Kojedo, called out Cho In Su, serial No. 22212, and 7 other KPA prisoners of war to the torture chamber of the camp for no other reason than that, as a result of the successful conclusion of the armistice negotia-

tions at Panmonjum, the prisoners of war would be repatriated. He turned them over to 10 Li Seung Man agents who tortured them by the water treatment until they became unconscious. They then branded with hot irons anti-Communist slogans on the bodies of the unconscious POWs, and finally ended the cruel torture in slaughtering them.

6. ATROCITIES AGAINST WOMEN PRISONERS OF WAR

In the detention of the KPA women prisoners of war, the U.S. army gave no consideration whatsoever to the conditions of hygiene and health. And they not only treated them with cruelty, but also made them strip and forced them at the point of a bayonet to walk before a crowd.

After raping women POWs, they murdered them in order to cover their vicious crime. Those who resisted this brutal violation were also killed.

They never hesitated to commit the most vicious and barbarous atrocities. Under the excuse of being the “wife of a Communist,” “chairman of the Women’s Federation” or “wife of a KPA” they killed or seriously wounded them by savage torture.

According to the statements of 70 returned POWs alone, who offered factual material to the Central Committee, 128 women POWs were violated by the U.S. army personnel, 34 were killed for resisting violation, 44 were murdered after being raped, simply because the American gangsters were attempting to cover their crime, 120 were killed for other reasons and 130 were injured.

The facts cited below give a general idea of the barbarous atrocities inflicted upon the KPA women prisoners of war by the U.S. army personnel.

1. On October 16, 1950, in the former office of the Korean Workers’ Party, Koksan County, a Li Seung Man MP offi-

cer, 1st lieutenant of the 2nd Corps, who was under the command of an American MP captain (name unknown), forced Kim In Sook, age 23, to strip in the presence of 36 other men and women POWs. They then subjected her to horrible torture while they interrogated her. "Are you the chairman of the Women's Federation?" they demanded. After this brutal torture, they raped her.

On October 18 at 7 a.m. this U.S. MP captain shot the above mentioned Kim In Sook and two other women and 4 men POWs at a place about 500 meters from the temporary internment quarters in the County Party office.

2. On October 28, 1950 at 8 o'clock a.m. a U.S. army 1st lieutenant, 3 sergeants and 8 privates, who belonged to a unit attached to the field hospital in Soonchun city, Soonchun County, made Cho Yong Hi and 4 other women POWs strip, tied their hands with rope and then burned them by pouring gasoline on them.

3. An American officer, 1st Lt. Harrison, who was in charge of the occupation troops in Hanpori, Pyungsan County, Whanghai Province from October 15 to November 12, 1950, raped Yoo Ok Hi, a woman prisoner of war who was detained in the headquarters of the "Security Corps." He then ordered a Li Seung Man gendarme to subject her to severe torture every day. They seared her arms and legs with a red-hot bayonet.

4. On the night of October 14, 1950, in Taejun, South Chungchung province, U.S. Captain Malai took Kim Yung Soon, a KPA woman prisoner of war from the detention quarters, bound her hand and foot and carried her away by jeep. After raping her he locked her up in an isolated room. The next day at 10 a.m. the said captain returned, took her from the jail and again violated her, after which he killed her.

5. On April 30, 1952 at 5 p.m. 10 large army trucks carrying 500 women prisoners of war arrived at the 64th field hospital of the U.S. army on Koje Island. The POWs had been transferred from Pusan. Upon arrival, U.S. army Corporal Denny and some other U.S. soldiers who belonged to the field hospital unit threw stones at these young women war prisoners and shouted insulting and abusive words. In this way 50 were injured, and were left at the field hospital. This is what the soldiers had intended, as it was their plan to satisfy their vile lust. Denny and the other soldiers violated all of these young women.

6. On October 14, 1950 while transferring 80 men and women POWs from Uijungboo to Seoul, an American officer in charge, 2nd lieutenant, (name unknown), and his men tied the hands of all the POWs and stripped their clothes from them by tearing them off with bayonets. Also while en route a sergeant of the U.S. army killed Pak Jung Ja and two others on the excuse that they had difficulty in walking because of their bruised and blistered feet. (His rifle bore the mark of No. 113, painted in yellow.)

On arriving in Seoul they marched these naked prisoners of war about the city, and then their savage cruelty went so far as to have an American camera man take a moving picture of them on the square in front of the Seoul railway station.

On October 15, 1950, they were transferred to the Seoul military prison and that night seven of the Li Seung Man puppet soldiers, who took over the custody of the war prisoners broke into the rooms and carried away 6 of the women. After 30 minutes they were returned. One of them died of hemorrhage caused by brutal lacerations.

7. On October 26, 1950 at a place 28 kilometers south of Wonsan, Kangwon province, Huh Il Hyun and his sister, 19 years of age, from Choongjoo, North Chungchung province, 3 other men and 2 women of the KPA were captured by the U.S. troops.

In carrying away these POWs, they stopped the lorry on the slope of a mountain and bound Huh Il Hyun and the other three men to a tree. Then they took his sister, Huh Il Sun, and the other two young women into the mountains.

An hour and a half later the screams of the women could be heard. Shortly afterwards the American soldiers came down from the mountain, untied the men and ordered them to come with them and bury the victims who had been raped and murdered. The sister of Huh Il Hyun had been murdered by driving a piece of wood into her vagina.

8. On October 5, 1950 at 9 p.m. while transferring prisoners of war from Yongdong, South Chungchung province to Pusan, an American corporal by the name of Jinspo, of the 8th corps, who was in charge of moving prisoners of war, took Kim Ai Ja, 20 years of age, former nurse in the Chun-joo People's Hospital, North Chulla province, into an empty passenger car standing in the Waikwan station. After raping her, he shot her with his rifle about 150 meters from the car.

9. Kim Jung Sook, a prisoner of war in the Kojedo camp was a patient in the 64th Kojedo field hospital. On August 5, 1952, at 8 p.m., Mellison, head of the field hospital, directed one of the doctors to send Kim Jung Sook to his private room. He tried to rape her and when she resisted, he shot her with his revolver.

10. On March 10, 1952 at 10 a.m., American 1st class sergeant Babiso and 2nd class sergeant May who belong to the intelligence section of Camp No. 2 of Camp No. 100, Pusan called two KPA POW nurses of Camp No. 4 of Camp No. 100, Jung Jung Soon, 21 years of age, and Kang Jun Sook, also 21 years of age, on the charge that they had refused to work in the hospital. They tortured them for 6 hours, beating with a leather thong and kicking them. Even after they had fainted, they continued to torture them. Kang Jun Sook died under the torture and Jung Jung Soon became deaf.

7. MALTREATMENT OF SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS OF WAR AND ABUSIVE USE OF THEM IN MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

The U.S. army used the sick and wounded KPA prisoners of war as guinea pigs in medical experiments. Numberless prisoners of war were thus slaughtered or crippled and deformed by American savagery. According to the statements of 376 repatriated POWs who presented data to the Central Committee, 2018 of our KPA prisoners of war were murdered in this way and 1,116 were maimed for life.

A few instances are given below:

1. Pak Yong Kook, age 21, a KPA prisoner of war, received a bullet wound in a joint of his left foot on September 25, 1950, which, however, did not injure the bone. He was taken prisoner on September 26, and was transferred to Camp No. 1, Pusan, on October 20, 1950. At that time there were no special symptoms of complication.

Nevertheless, the camp authorities perpetrated an inhuman crime by operating on his foot. The treatment needed did not require a major surgical operation and was done simply as an experiment for medical students. These American medical students operated on his left foot and removed it at the ankle joint. The latter part of November they cut off 3 centimeters of the lower leg; on March 17, 1951 they cut off two more centimeters of the leg; in April, two centimeters, and again in May, two centimeters. He lost completely half of his lower leg.

2. On October 13, 1950, at a place about 30 kilometers north of Hongchun, Kangwon province, Cho Min Hyun (28 years of age), KPA prisoner of war, received a bullet wound which fractured the bone of the left forearm and a shell splinter pierced the muscle of the left lower leg. After he

was captured he received medical treatment from a civilian doctor (name unknown) in Wonjoo and about the end of November while he was detained as a prisoner of war in Pusan Fishery College, his left arm was operated on and placed in a gypsum cast. In this operation they removed part of the healthy bone of his leg to be used in the treatment of a U.S. soldier, instead of treating the injured part of the leg.

On January 6, 1951, in the 14th Field Hospital, Pusan, Capt. Serra, U.S. army doctor, again operated on the forearm and put on another cast. Then under the pretense of taking out the splinter from the left lower leg, they operated on it, removing about 7 centimeters of the fibula, which had not been injured in the least.

On February 20, 1952, although Serra had already operated on the forearm, he performed another operation, tied the arm with a metal wire and replaced the cast.

Then in the middle of August, 1952, he operated for the fourth time, this time taking out a piece of the shin bone, 15 centimeters in length, which he used to replace the bone of the left forearm. At the same time he removed about 8 centimeters of the fibula, which he took away for future material.

3. Kang Chung Sook, a Korean woman, was wounded by American strafing bullets, one cutting off the toes of the left foot and another piercing the left lower leg about one-third way up from the ankle. She received these wounds on October 6, 1950, in Wonsan, Kangwon province and was taken prisoner on the same day at the same place.

On October 14, 1950, an American army doctor operated and took off one-third of the lower leg; on October 20, he again operated and amputated it a little below the knee joint; about the end of October, he amputated at the knee joint; on November 15, for the fourth time, he operated, removing the leg at the middle of the thigh; on November 25 he performed the fifth operation, cut again, leaving only 10

centimeters of the thigh.

After each operation the wounds were left open and an unnecessary press-tractive arrangement was applied. In this way, by not administering scientific treatment and by simply using her as a surgical experiment, the American doctor further maimed her, leaving her a cripple for life.

4. Major Lucky, chief surgeon in field hospital, No. 14, performed many experimental operations on the lungs of patients. The POWs resisted such treatment, but terrorist agents beat them to unconsciousness, and while in this state Lucky carried out his operations. All the patients who underwent such operation died.

5. The chief of the laboratory of No. 14 field hospital (name unknown) carried out a series of tests on patients to determine the reaction to certain kinds of medicines. After he had intentionally weakened the patients, he administered various kinds of medicine.

Under such circumstances, the death rate of the patients rose rapidly. Such experiments were also carried out on several Chinese People's Volunteers, including Lee Seung-chu. After weakening him physically by a special method, he gave injections of "teramycine." He then shot Lee in the chest with his rifle, and immediately performed an autopsy to determine the reaction of the injection.

6. The American management of the No. 14 field hospital committed the atrocity of spreading contagious diseases in the hospital as an experiment. They did not isolate the dysentery patients. The hospital did not provide any drinking water or wash basins, and made them sleep on the bare earth.

They not only left the dysentery cases and those who were not yet infected with the disease together in the hospital, but from October 1950 to May, 1951, they gave no treatment to the dysentery patients whatever; consequently there was a daily death rate of 20 patients during this time. On November 23, 1950, 91 deaths occurred from this disease.

In Camp No. 4, there were 2,000 patients of dysentery and other diseases. The cause of the above mentioned high death rate lay not only in the fact that the patients received no treatment but that the authorities were carrying out an experiment in epidemic diseases.

7. As a result of the U.S. army's intentional failure to give medical treatment to the prisoners of war, between October 15, 1950 and February, 1951, in Camp No. 4 of Koje-ri, Pusan alone, there were more than 6,700 deaths.

U.S. army doctor, Maj. Penny of this camp did not give proper medicine for the different diseases, but usually gave aspirins, even to dysentery patients.

Furthermore, they drove patients outside the hospital on cold winter mornings on the pretext of cleaning.

8. From December, 1950 to March, 1951, in hospitals, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, under Major Penny, U.S. army doctor, 960 prisoners of war died as a result of neglect in medical care. The hospital was set up in tents, made of thin material which did not break the cold wind, and the patients had to lie on the floor with one blanket only.

8. TESTING WEAPONS ON PRISONERS OF WAR

During the period of detention of the KPA prisoners of war, the U.S. army authorities not only persecuted and slaughtered them outright but also used them in their tests of various kinds of weapons, including the atomic weapon, for which purpose the POWs were sent to Japan and other places.

1. About 2,000 KPA prisoners of war, who were brought in from Inchon and Tanyang, were placed in Camp No. 7 of Camp No. 100 in Koje-ri, Pusan, and told that they were to wait there for registration.

On November 16, 1950, an American non-commissioned officer, one of the management personnel of the camp, chose Chang Sang Heun who formerly belonged to an artillery unit of the KPA and handed him over to an American captain of a mechanized unit, who was waiting at the front gate of the camp.

This American captain took him by jeep to an armored car and tank depot where Chang was told to clean the cars and tanks. After finishing this work he was taken out and used as a target in a carbine shooting practice.

At about 10 o'clock on the morning of November 20, this American captain and 20 U.S. soldiers came to the same camp and forcibly carried away approximately 300 POWs, most of whom were former KPA artillerymen. They were taken by four large trucks to a place 6 kilometers southeast of the camp. They were told to lie down or sit down at the foot of a low mountain. Americans, who had been posted in advance about 200 meters away, opened fire at the POWs from tanks and heavy machine guns, killing all of them. This atrocity was committed for the purpose of testing the lethal power and accuracy of their weapons.

2. On July 7, 1952, under the pretext of labor mobilization, Commandant Boatner of Koje Camp and 2. U.S. army doctors took 120 KPA prisoners of war of the 4th Battalion of the camp and carried them in two motor vehicles, which had been prepared with special equipment, to a place about 3 kilometers from Dock No. 1 of Koje Island. Keeping the POWs locked up in these cars, the Americans experimented upon them with gas weapons for about four hours. After bringing them back to camp, they were segregated from the other prisoners of war. As the result of the experiment, the POWs could not open their eyes for two months.

3. On December 30, 1952 a U.S. plane, flying at a low altitude, dropped a paper bag right above the barrack of the 4th Battalion, Camp No. 17 of Koje Island. The bag burst before it reached the ground. Following this all the POWs of

the 4th Battalion lost their eye sight because of an eye disease. The Americans cordoned off this place and investigated the condition of the disease twice a week by specially dispatched army doctors.

4. On August 13, 1952, at Camp No. 2 on Ryongcho Island, U.S. army men drove more than 500 KPA prisoners of war into a narrow barbed wire encirclement, where two platoons of soldiers experimented by throwing no less than 1,000 gas bombs at the POWs. As result of this, more than 350 POWs received serious burns, 44 became unconscious, 4 were killed, 3 lost their sense of hearing and 6 went completely blind.

5. About the middle part of May, 1951, Americans took 1,500 POWs of camps No. 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65 on board the U.S. military hospital ship, No. 19, which was anchored at a point about one mile from Dock No. 2 of Koje Island, and sailed away at three o'clock the next morning. This procedure was witnessed by 25 KPA prisoners of war who had been mobilized to transport American military goods at the dock.

An American sergeant of the 94th U.S. M.P. Battalion of Koje Island, who was on guard duty over the 25 POWs working at the dock, pointed to the hospital ship No. 19 and with a gesture said, "Atomic bombs, boom! boom!" Koh Chin Kyu, one of our POWs there, realized that the 1,500 POWs were to be used in an atom bomb test. To confirm this fact he asked non-commissioned officer Yang In Boi of the Li Seung Man army, who was also on guard duty. The guard answered, "According to that American sergeant, formerly pigs, dogs and other animals were used for the atom bomb test but now prisoners of war are used for that purpose."

6. At ten o'clock on the night of October 23, 1950, a grey transport ship with a capacity for about 5,000 persons, operated by men and officers of the U.S. Navy carried away

from Dock No. 3 of Pusan harbour about 800 KPA prisoners of war of Suh Myun Camp, Pusan, to an unknown destination.

Chung Sang Heung and about 150 other KPA prisoners of war who had been mobilized to unload foodstuff at the said dock on the same day saw the 800 POWs, each carrying a blanket on his shoulder. When they arrived, they were immediately taken on board the said transport, under the direction of an American colonel. These POWs were not allowed to speak to any other person and the prisoners of war working at the dock were led to a place about 100 meters away so there would be no contact between the two groups.

One of the POWs among the 800, taking a chance while the American guard was looking the other direction, threw a note toward the POWs on the dock, which was picked up by them. It read: "Most of us were captured in different parts of North Kyung Sang province around the end of September, 1950. We have not been registered since we came to Pusan 20 days ago and, moreover, we have been strictly segregated from all others. Now we do not know where we are going."

CONCLUSION

The facts cited above are but a very small part of the total evidence which has been established by a correct, fair and scientific investigation. However, by this small portion of facts alone the whole phase of barbarous crimes committed by the U.S. army against the KPA prisoners of war can be grasped. Peace-loving mankind is condemning the perpetrators of such crimes and demanding that they be punished.

These facts also show that the crimes of the American imperialist aggressors against the KPA prisoners of war never were crimes of certain individual generals, officers or

soldiers, committed fortuitously on a sudden impulse, but were crimes of a systematic plan. The atrocities of the U.S. army in Korea were perpetrated at the direct order of the American war-lords and the ring leaders of the American ruling circles.

By systematically and flagrantly violating the regulations of international norms on the treatment of war prisoners, which were clearly defined in the Hague Convention of 1907 and in the Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949, the American aggressors marked a shameful page in the history of the human race.

As cold facts show, the American aggressors suffered humiliating defeat in Korea. With the aid of the heroic Chinese People's Volunteers, the Korean people, by their valiant struggle, defended the freedom and independence of their fatherland.

The criminals who committed such sanguinary atrocities in Korea can not escape the responsibility for their crimes. The people of the world are indignantly and wrathfully condemning those criminals and are demanding immediate punishment of the American aggressors who committed inhuman atrocities against the heroic Korean People and the KPA prisoners of war.

*The Central Committee of the United
Democratic Fatherland Front*

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