Data on Atrocities of U.S. Army in South Korea



Pyongyang, 1958

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PREFACE

Korea has been divided into the north and south for more than 12 years since her liberation from the Japanese colonial rule.

The southern half of Korea is still under the occupation of the American forces, and the demarcation line which is by no means a frontier has artificially severed her in half.

This long bisection of the territory and split of the nation has brought to the Korean people immense sufferings and misfortunes, and has been retarding the political, economic and cultural development of Korea.

The division of our territory is not only hampering the concerted development of the national economy of Korea but also preventing the uniform, planned use of her rich national resources, and greatly hindering the inheritance and development of the national literature and arts which have a long and brilliant tradition.

Besides, the division of the country brings grave calamity for the individual life of the Korean people. It prevents family members and relatives from meeting with each other and even from exchanging letters.

Therefore, the peaceful unification of the country is the supreme task for the whole Korean people, which proceeds from their vital interests.

Then, why do we, Koreans of the same blood, have to suffer from this national calamity under these intolerable, abnormal circumstances? This, of course, is entirely due to the aggressive policy of the American imperialists and the country-selling policy of the Syngman Rheeites who have been persistently hindering Korea's unification, independence and freedom.

From the very first day of their occupation, the American imperialists have been trying hard to convert South Korea into an object of squeezing out maximum profit for the millionaires of the Wall Street and an outpost for their aggression of the Asian continent.

The US imperialists enforced the military administration and paved a way to their reactionary rule over South Korea, oppressing and persecuting the patriotic and democratic forces there. They oppressed and forcibly dissolved the people's committees of all levels which were organized soon after the liberation on the initiative of the people.

The US Military Governor enforced on Feb. 20, 1946, his Ordinance No. 55 — "Law on Registration of Political Parties" — with a view to restricting and oppressing the activities of the democratic political parties in South Korea and issued on May 4, 1946, the "Ordinance Concerning Violation of Orders and Laws of Military Government" aimed at suppressing the entire patriotic and democratic forces. He put into effect the "Law on Registration of Publicating" on May 29 of the same year, which was followed by "Ordinance on the Press and Periodicals" aimed at exterminating freedom of the press. It enforced a number of other fascistic laws including "Rules on Assembly and Demonstration" of Dec. 1947.

Brandishing these evil laws, the US imperialists perpetrated all sorts of outrageous acts, restricted the activities of the democratic political parties and social organizations in South Korea, dissolved them by force and trampled upon the freedom of speech, press and assembly and association.

Running amuck in converting South Korea into their military base, the American imperialists concocted in Nov., 1945 the "National Constabulary," predecessor of the "ROK Army," in order to collect cheap cannon fodder. At the same time they laid out and enlarged big military highways which run along the 38th parallel from the eastern coast to the western coast of Korea and fortified their positions along the 38th parallel.

In addition to this, they enlarged the Kimpo air base for B-29 bombers, and newly constructed many air bases including the Musolpo Air Base, Chejoo island, and also completed a large scale expansion

project of the naval bases in Chinhai, Pusan, Inchon and Pohang. Thus they carried out a frenzied construction and expansion of military establishments in South Korea.

On Nov. 13, 1945, by the order of the Military Governor in Korea they established the "National Defence Command" and on June 15, 1946 formed one company of "Korean Constabulary" and reinforced the "Coast Guard" from Sept. 1946. On July 27, 1948, the puppet "Air Force" has been formed.

The American imperialists who hate Korea's unification and independence intentionally disrupted the resolution of the Three Power Foreign Ministers' conference in Moscow, and concocted the "UN Commission on Korea" by the unlawful "decision" on Korean problem in the United Nations.

Then on May 10th, 1948, they forcibly carried out the separate election in the southern part of Korea at the point of the bayonet of the US occupation forces and fabricated Syngman Rhee's puppet regime. More, they attempted to "legalize" the regime on the ground that the "election" was held under the "supervision" of the "UN Commission."

They thus began to carry out their aggressive policy more unscrupulously and more craftily through Syngman Rhee's puppet government. Syngman Rhee carried forward the US Military Government's high-handed policy and fascist laws, proclaimed the "Law on State Security" and further intensified the middle-age-like oppression of the South Korean people. The Syngman Rheeites rounded up 118,621 people during 1949 alone, and arrested 32,018 people from Jan. to April, 1950, by this notorious law. (Figures quoted from the Report of UN Korean Commission which was submitted to the 5th General Assembly of the United Nations.) During the period from Oct. 1945 to May 1955, as many as 159,723 people were imprisoned or put to death without a trial and 85,532 of them were massacred on the spot of arrest. These figures eloquently tell how furious their barbarous action was.

On the other hand, the American imperialists took every possible step to destroy the South Korean economy and convert South Korea into their market, object of investment and source of raw materials for their industry.

The American imperialists, who seized the key industry of South Korea by the single ordinance of the Military Governor, strengthened the control of the properties formerly owned by the Japanese, by "Property Custodian's Ordinance No. 8" on management of vested property dated Jan. 31, 1946. This ordinance provided for the transfer of right of custody and supervision of former Japanese-owned properties in fifteen main branches—enterprises, companies, corporations and organizations of all types including even schools—from the Property Custodian of the Military Government to the American advisors and departments, sections and agencies of the Military Government.

Thus the former Japanese-owned enterprises which came under the American imperialist's control soon after the liberation amounted to more than 85 per cent of the whole of the South Korean industrial enterprises (Seoul Shinmoon, Jan. 23, 1955)

The US imperialists began to sell or destroy the former Japanese-owned property. They sold during the year of 1947 alone more than 8,000 dwelling houses, 2,000 vessels, 5,000 small-scale enterprises. ("Chosen Keizai" published in Tokyo on Dec. 20, 1956 by the Toyo Keizai Shimpo)

Besides, they destroyed or converted into their military repair shops many industrial enterprises including the Chosun Steel Works, the Ulsan Oil Refinery and the Poopyong Arsenal. As a result, in 1948, the industrial production level of South Korea went down to 20 2 per cent as compared with 1940 when Korea was under the Japanese rule. (Annual Economic Review, Bank of Korea, Seoul, 1949)

In the field of agriculture, the US imperialists started to loot the Korean peasants through the

"Oriental Development Co., Ltd.," the rapacious organ of the Japanese imperialists for their exploitation of Korean peasants, which the US imperialists renamed the "New Korea Company" on Feb. 21, 1946, by "Military Government Ordinance No. 52." This company owned 320,000 hectares of land, including 230,000 hectares of orchards as well as arable land, or 12 per cent of the total area of arable land in South Korea. (Annual Economic Review, 1955)

The volume of exploitation through this "New Korea Company" amounted to 2,714,650,000 won in the period from Aug. 15, 1945 to March 31, 1948, even according to figures of the US Military Government.

Following the concoction of the Syngman Rhee puppet government in 1948, the US imperialists have concluded a number of aggressive treaties with the Syngman Rhee clique and embarked upon firmly establishing the system of colonial rule over the South Korean economy. The first step for this was the "US-ROK Agreement on Transfer of Finance and Property" concluded on Sept. 1, 1948.

This agreement stipulated that every possessory right and ownership of properties and appendages in South Korea the US Government is interested in, regardless of their forms, will be transferred at the request of the US Government. It also says that all that happened during the US military administration will be admitted as fait accompli and provides for the free use of places and buildings necessary for the US occupation forces.

The US imperialists forced South Korea to pay annually the interest for the 25 million dollar credit they gave to South Korea in 1946 in the form of surplus commodities and surplus agricultural produce and to hand over to the United States for part of the credit the Bando Hotel and other big buildings in Seoul and a huge area of land for military use.

The American imperialists enlarged the scope of their control and exploitation by concluding the "Mu-

tual Aid Agreement" with the Syngman Rhee puppet government on Dec. 10, 1948.

By this agreement they firmly grasped the control of the whole of the South Korean economy, from the control of production and distribution of raw materials and products to that of currency issue, finance and credit, foreign exchanges, exports and imports of all items, compulsive collection of Korean rice and obligatory distribution of the US cereals to the Korean people.

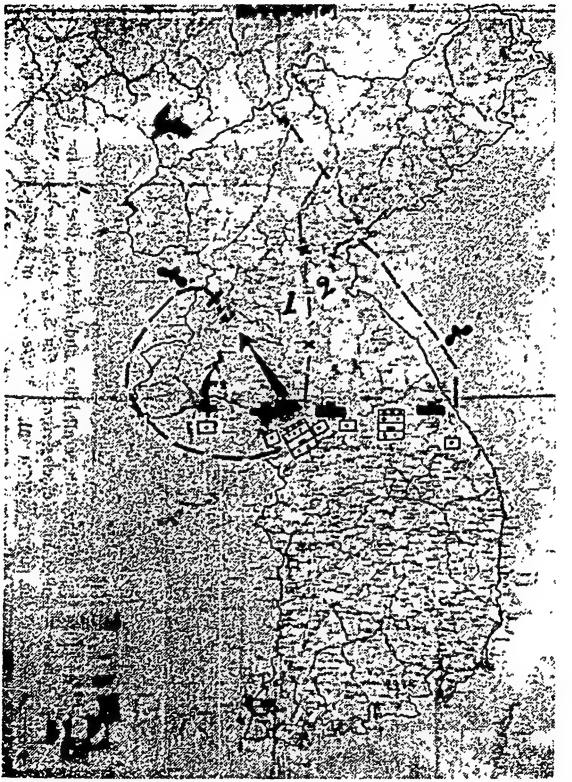
Having seized the control in the political, economic and military fields of South Korea, the US imperialists concluded in Jan. 1950 "US-ROK Agreement on Military Aid" and "US-ROK Agreement on Military Advisory Group" with the Syngman Rhee government, thus completely taking the right of commanding the puppet army into their hands. They concentrated puppet army units into the area along the 38th parallel on April 5, 1950. They had been causing provocative incidents with greater frequency since then, looking out for a chance, till they unleashed the aggression against the northern part of the D.P.R.K. on June 25, 1950, which led up to the three-year war in Korea.

The American imperialists have committed atrocities unprecedented in the history of mankind in their aggressive war in Korea.

They have massacred at random innocent people in North Korea, destroyed more than 8,700 buildings of factories and enterprises as well as 600 thousand dwelling houses with a total floor space of 28 million square metres and devastated 370 thousand hectares of agricultural land, reducing the acreage by 90 thousand hectares.

Moreover, they have destroyed and pillaged more than 5,000 schools, 1,000 hospitals and clinics, 260 theatres and cinemas and thousands of other cultural and sanitary establishments.

Indeed, the total amount of damages even according to a rough estimation amounts to 420,000 million won.



The diagram of the plan of operations for the aggression against the northern half of the Republic mapped out by the U S imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique (seized by the Korean People's Army at the time of liberating Seoul)



The Warmonger, Dulles inspects the 38th parallel line and discusses the plan for the aggressive war (*Centre* —Dulles, in spectacles, *right* — Sin Sung Mo, the then Minister of the National Defence of the puppet government, and *after* — Rim Byung Jik, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs of the puppet government).

Besides this, the American soldiers have destroyed and plundered factories, schools, hospitals, houses and other properties of the people in South Korea, amounting to 3,000 million dollars (cf. 1955 "Economic Year Book" edited by the Research Department of the ROK Bank).

During the three years of the Korean war, the American soldiers have committed most cruel and inhuman atrocities and massacres unprecedented in the history of mankind.

To have an idea of these atrocities, it is enough to cite the fact that the number of innocent people massacred in Korea by the US troops during the 14 months from June 25, 1950, to Aug., 1951, reached more than 2 million.

Their atrocities were unparalleled not only in the number of people they massacred but also in the cruelty of methods they used. How cruel were their acts can be seen through the following instances:

On October 18, 1950, the American soldiers in Shinchun county arrested more than 900 innocent inhabitants, tied them up with ropes and cords, and put them into a pit Then the American soldiers poured gasoline and set them on fire, and shot those who tried to creep out. They then buried them on the spot including those who were still alive.

On Oct. 20, 1950, in the same county, the American soldiers massacred over 520 people en masse by another cruel method. The American soldiers, after stripping those people naked, drove them into an underground shelter, blocked the entry with boards and earth, and after leaving them to suffer from suffocasion for a long while, massacred them by exploding the dynamites that had been placed inside the shelter in advance.

On Oct. 9, 1950, in Seoul, the American soldiers arrested 16 innocent inhabitants, and killed them by cutting off their hands, legs, tongues, ears, noses, and breasts when they were women, and scooping out their eyeballs.

In Oct. 1950, in Inchon, the American soldiers arrested Kim Bu Ing (27 years of age), wife of Li Sang Kyoon, a dock worker in Inchon, for the only reason that she was a member of the Women's Union. After violating and torturing her by every means, they stripped her naked, burnt her breasts and sexual organ with a heated iron poker and then killed her.

On Oct. 18, 1950, in Wonsan-ri, Chori myun, Shinchun county, the American soldiers arrested a peasant called Bak Do Se only because he was a model farmer, passed wire through his nose and ears, pierced his hands with a bayonet, nailed the words "model farmer" on his forehead and dragged him around the village before they killed him. And American soldiers tied his daughter-in-law Li Ok Bong to a chestnut tree on a hill, inserted into her vagina a stick wet with petrol, and killed her by setting it on fire. All this brutality because she resisted them when the latter tried to violate her.

These are only a few instances of the atrocities and massacres committed by the US troops during the war in Korea.

Even after the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, the American imperialists consistently pursuing their aggressive policy, have continued to commit atrocities against the Korean people.

Constantly obstructing the peaceful unification of the country, the unanimous desire of the Korean people, the American imperialists have intensified their colonial enslavement policy in South Korea, and become more and more frenzied in oppressing and exploiting the people.

Flagrantly violating the Armistice Agreement, they are trying to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea as their aggressive "advanced assaulting base."

To begin with, the American imperialists concluded the "ROK-US Treaty for Mutual Defence" with the Syngman Rhee clique on Aug 8, 1953, only 10 days after the signing of the Armistice Agreement,

a treaty granting wholly to the American imperialists the prerogative of supreme command over South Korean puppet army and providing for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the US Army.

The very fact that this treaty was concluded even prior to the opening of the preliminary talks to prepare for the political conference envisaged in the Armistice Agreement, proves without the slightest doubt that, from the beginning, they were not the least inclined towards the peaceful unification of Korea.

On the other hand, the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique are resorting to continuous provocative acts violating the military demarcation line. The number of cases of the violation of the Armistice Agreement by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique that our side took up with the US side as of April 15, 1958, alone reached 780, including the cases of intrusion by their military aircraft since the Armistice Agreement.

Moreover, they systematically organized all kinds of provocations for the purpose of obstructing the activities of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission even threatening the lives of its members. At the end of this, they unilaterally suspended the lawful activities of the Neutral Nations inspection teams in the whole area of South Korea in June 1956.

And on June 21, 1957, they unilaterally renounced the observation of paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement which prohibits the illegal introduction of military weapons into Korea, and they openly tried to bring about the overall abolishment of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

On July 1, 1957, the American imperialists brought the "United Nations Command" in Seoul. On Oct. 15, they transferred the 1st Cavalry Division from Japan to South Korea, integrated it with the 24th Division of the US Army stationed in South Korea and formed a new "Atomic Division" together with the 7th Division of the US Army.

And the South Korean puppet army which consisted of 16 divisions at the time of armistice has been expanded to 21 divisions with 720,000 effectives in active service and 10 divisions of "reserves." They are still continuing to reinforce fervently the puppet army enrolling the youth by force.

Besides this, they have introduced into South Korea atomic guns of 280 mm. calibre, an Honest John rocket battalion from Japan, and conducted large scale "mobile atomic manoeuvres."

The American imperialists are still continuing to supply the Syngman Rhee puppet army with a large amount of new type weapons.

The colonial policy of the American imperialists to enslave the South Korean economy has also been intensified after the war in Korea.

Today the South Korean economy is completely subordinated to American imperialists. Among the capital goods needed in South Korea, 100 per cent of machine tools, rubber, sugar, fertilizer, 95-98 per cent of cotton, and 80 per cent of cement are supplied by the United States.

Such aggressive policy of economy pursued by the American imperialists has inevitably caused severe damages to the national economy in South Korea.

In 1956, the industrial output in South Korea was reduced to 57 per cent that in the last days of the Japanese imperialist rule (according to the calculation based on the reports of Tonga Ilbo dated Jan. 10, 1957, and Seoul Shinmoon dated Aug. 15, 1955) and between Oct. 1955 and Jan. 1957, 1,176 medium and small enterprises went bankrupt as against Oct. 1955 (see Chosun Ilbo dated Feb. 17, 1957).

The aggressive policy of economy pursued by the American imperialists has also brought grave consequences in the field of agricultural economy.

Under the Japanese imperialist rule, South Korea did not feel any shortage of food although the Japa-

nese imperialists shipped out every year several million suk of rice to their country.

However, today South Korea has turned into an area of starvation and is obliged to import several million suk of rice from foreign countries every year.

This is the result of the aggressive scheme of the American imperialists who are trying to reduce South Korea into a consuming market where they can sell their surplus agricultural products. They have systematically ruined South Korean agriculture. For example, in 1955, the cultivated land in South Korea diminished by 310,000 hectares as against the last days of the Japanese imperialist rule. (See the 1957 Economic Year Book of the Bank of ROK) and the agricultural output in South Korea decreased in 1956 by 30 per cent as against the last days of the Japanese imperialist rule (ditto). The output of cotton in 1957 was reduced to 18 per cent as against 1945 (Kyunghyang Shinmoon dated Oct. 30, 1957).

Under such circumstances, every year, in the lean spring season, more than 700 thousand households of farmers run out of food (Dongyang Tongshin, Jan. 9, 1958) and at the end of March, 1957, the number of foodless peasant households reached 1.2 million.

And, this year also, according to the figures compiled by the end of January, the number of foodless peasant households was expected to reach 700 thousand by the end of February (Sege Tongshin, Feb. 13, 1958).

Because of the impoverishment of the peasants, their debts are growing yearly, and in 1957, the amount of their debts increased to 100,000 million hwan, 5 times that in the year of 1954. (See the South Korean review Jaijung No. 6, 1957.)

As a result of the aggressive policy pursued by the American imperialists in South Korea, the mass unemployment, the chronic state of starvation, the skyrocketing prices and taxes are producing untold sufferings and misfortunes in South Korea today.

Thus the South Korean people are placed in an unbearable situation due to the pauperization, non-rights and the unbridled atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. Army occupying South Korea.

DATA ON ATROCITIES OF U.S. ARMY IN SOUTH KOREA

The atrocities of the US Army in South Korea have been steadily increasing since the armistice.

The cases of atrocities committed by the US Army during the period from the signing of the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, to April 1958 amount to more than 200, even according to reports of the South Korean press.

The atrocities of the US Army in South Korea have become more cruel and frequent since last year, especially since the moving of the "U.N. Command" to Seoul.

Such atrocities as those committed by Girard in Japan and Reynolds in Taiwan which stirred up the world public opinion are an "everyday occurrence" in South Korea.

The US Army authorities are taking no due, legal sanctions against the atrocities of the US Army which evoke national indignation of the Korean people and insult the conscience of civilized mankind. On the contrary, they are shielding and encouraging the criminals under this or that pretext.

Here we are citing some instances out of the many atrocities committed by the US Army in South Korea since the armistice as reported by the South Korean press.

I. Raping and Killing Women

As reported by the South Korean press, there has been an unbroken chain of violence and murder cases committed by the US Army against Korean women all over South Korea.

At about 11 a.m. on September 15, 1957, American M.P.s named Carrol B. Taylor and Edward T. Young,

guards at the US Kunsan Air Base, fired carbines at seven Korean girls who were cutting grass nearby, hitting 18-year-old Kim Jung Re and 17-year-old Kang Keum Soon. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, Sept. 20)

Both girls were seriously wounded, and Kim Jung Re died on Sept. 25.

With regard to the homicide case, the US Air Force authorities announced: "The girls fled when the guards attempted to apprehend them for questioning. When the girls failed to halt, the guards fired at them." (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, Sept. 21, 1957)

It was on Dec. 10, three months after this occurrence that a court martial took up the homicide case of Carrol B. Taylor.

At the court, the truth of the case was brought to the open by eye-witnesses.

Three girls including Kang Keum Soon who came into court as witnesses all testified that the US guards permitted them by gesture to cut grass in the area.

They also stated that no order to halt was given by the guards. (Hankook Ilbo, Dec. 11, 1957)

It became clear that the announcement of the US Air Force authorities did not tally with the true state of affairs.

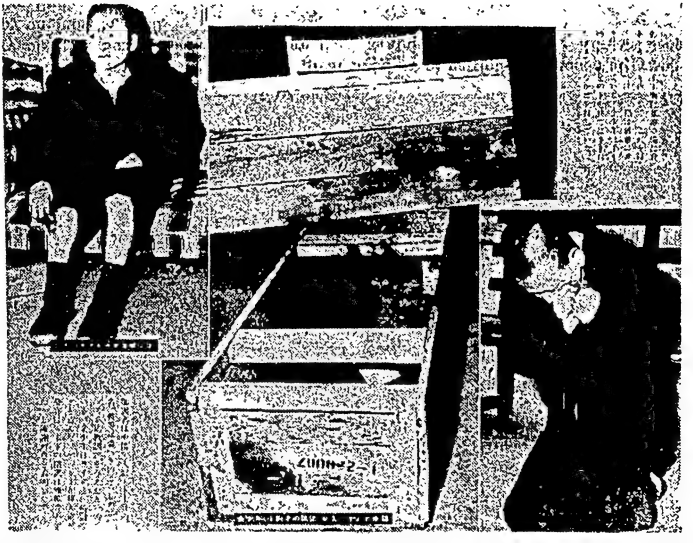
Taylor, one of the accused, who killed the Korean girl, was given by the court martial a penalty of 9 months confinement at hard labour and the reduction of his salary by 75 dollars for the same period.

A court martial of Edward T. Young who killed Korean girl Kim Jung Re was held on January 6, 1958, five months after the occurrence of the incident.

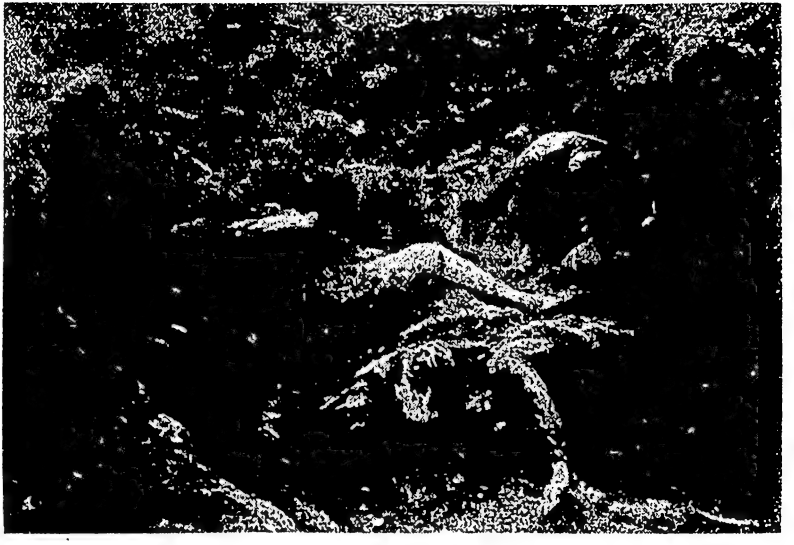
At the court, murderer Edward Young, who had been pleading innocence, could not but admit his guilt, when he was driven to the corner by the testimonies of the eye-witnesses.

On the 9th, the 4th day of the trial, the accused Edward Young was given a penalty of three months confinement and pay cut of 30 dollars for the same period. (Hapdong Tongshin, Jan. 9)

According to a March 20, 1958 report of AP-Hapdong Tongshin, the reexamination committee of the US



On February 25, 1958, in Poopyung, Kyunggi Province, 4 U.S. soldiers under the command of Major James of the U.S. 8th Army Aircraft Maintenance Centre ruthlessly tortured a Korean boy, 13-year-old Kim Choon Il, nailed him into a wooden box, and tried to kill him. (Photo shows Kim Choon Il confined in the box)



The American imperialists murdered great numbers of patriots imprisoned at prisons in every place of South Korea right before the liberation of Seoul by the Korean People's Army on June 28, 1950.

Photo: Bodies of our patriots slaughtered near the Wolmi island, Inchon

court martial which reviewed tne Taylor case on Dec. 10, 1957, delayed the putting into effect of the verdict.

Reports on similar incidents began to appear in the South Korean press as soon as the armistice was signed.

On Jan. 19, 1954, on the road in front of a hospital in Torim-dong, Seoul, an American truck ran over several Korean women who were cleaning the street, killing one woman on the spot and mortally wounding three others. (Chosun Ilbo, Jan. 21, 1954)

On July 28, 1954, on the roadside of Hyangdang-dong, Seoul, an American soldier stabbed a 19-year-old Korean woman named Kim Yung Soon in the left side of her chest without any reason whatsoever, killing her on the spot. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, July 31, 1954)

On November 6, 1954, three American soldiers who were guarding an army train at the Kunsan railway station yard dragged by force into an empty freight car a 19-year-old Korean girl named Ahn Bok Hi, residing in Eulchi-ro, Kunsan city, who was passing the yard. The soldiers raped the Korean girl in turn, one raping her and two holding her arms and legs. Then they threw her out when she lost consciousness. (Seoul Shinmoon, Nov. 11, 1954)

On March 4, 1955, in the vicinity of the barbed-wire fence of the US Army barracks in Keumpa-ri, Papyung myun, Pajoo county, a guard fired his carbine at 24-year-old Chung Sang Bok and four other Korean women who were passing there, killing them on the spot. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, March 9, 1955)

On June 19, 1955, a US soldier of an artillery unit stationed in Inchon was practising shooting a revolver at the place only four or five metres off the street. He shot a bullet at the head of a passer-by Song Ok Boon, an 18-year-old girl student of the Inchon Normal School. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, July 28, 1955)

On July 16, 1955, a soldier of the US 728th M.P. unit broke into Li Chan Kyoo's house in Kalsan-dong, Inchon, carrying a revolver with him. When the family prevented him from entering the room of the 13-year-

old daughter of Li Chan Kyoo, who was in bed, he beat the father and girl's mother Pak Bok Ryong with his revolver, inflicting heavy wounds requiring two weeks and one week treatment respectively. (Inchon Shinmoon, July 18, 1955).

On Nov. 29, 1955, in Ichon-dong, Ryongsan ward, Seoul, an American soldier on guard duty fired his carbine at a 14-year-old girl named Kim Shin Ja who was catching the gasoline drippings from a leaking oil pipe. A bullet pierced her breast, inflicting heavy wounds requiring one month's treatment. (Chosun Ilbo, Nov. 30, 1955)

On December 12, 1955, K.I. Menth, (transcribed from Korean), a soldier belonging to the C company of the 15th Anti-aircraft Unit, US 7th Division, stationed in Masan-ri, Papyung myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, kidnapped 25-year-old Korean women Kim Choon Ha and took her out to a hill in Yongsang-dong of Masan-ri. In fear of the exposure of his crime after gratifying his carnal desire, he beat Kim Choon Ha to death with his fists. (Inchon Ilbo, Jan. 19, 1956)

It is an everyday occurrence for US soldiers to commit atrocities against South Korean women in broad daylight in the streets of cities.

On January 22, 1956, two American soldiers appeared in Torim-dong, Yungdeungpo ward, Seoul, and detained 19-year-old Korean girl Choi Keum Im who was going home from a theatre. Failing to gratify their lust due to her resistance, they fired two revolver bullets, one passing through her left arm. (Chosun Ilbo, Jan. 24, 1956)

On April 8, 1956, a guard of the 32nd Regiment, US 7th Division, stationed in Ryonghyun-dong, Inchon, forcibly took with him to the guard-house a 33-year-old woman teacher of the 2nd class of the 3rd form of the Ryonghyun Primary School, on the false charge of gasoline theft without any ground whatsoever and shot his M1 rifle at this pregnant woman, killing her on the spot.

In this connection, the April 10 issue of Inchon Ilbo carried an item denouncing the audacious atrocity of

the US soldier. It said: Guards of US units stationed in Inchon are using their arms at random, thus frequently causing incidents resulting in the death of citizens. The peaceable citizens appeal to the US Army authorities to put an end to the acts of violating civil rights

Disregarding the ever mounting voices of protest of the South Korean people against the frequent homicidal outrages of the US Army in South Korea, the US soldiers are committing more and more atrocities.

At about 4 p.m. on May 9, 1956, near a US oil pipeline in Ryonghyun-dong, Inchon city, an American guard fired his shot-gun at 45-year-old Korean woman Pak Kyung Oh residing in No. 530, Ryonghyun-dong who was coming back from the market after shopping. She was mortally wounded when a bullet passed through her waist. The criminal brazen-facedly blared that he took her for a gasoline thief. (Inchon Ilbo, May 12, 1956)

On July 27, 1956, a soldier of a US Army unit stationed in Inchon pursued to her house the wife of Chang Sung Won residing in Soongeui-dong, Inchon, who collected gasoline leaking from an oil pipe. He sprinkled gasoline over the house and burnt six family members alive. (Inchon Ilbo, July 30, 1956)

On May 16, 1957, Corporal Thomas Amendahuri and one other US soldier belonging to the Headquarter Company, 3rd Battalion, 17th Regiment of the US Army stationed in Woonchun-ri, Yungbook myun, Pochun county, Kyonggi province, swooped down upon two Korean women, Byun Keum Soon and Chang Myung Sook, who were passing by the barbed-wire fence. Coming up against the stubborn resistance of the girls, the American soldiers kicked Byun Keum Soon off a 120 foot cliff, killing her instantaneously and beat up Chang Yung Sook, inflicting serious injuries. (Chosun Ilbo, May 18, 1957)

Around 2 p.m. on March 11, 1957, in Dukchun-ri, Papyung myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, an unidentified US soldier belonging to the 48th Field Artillery Unit, 24th Division of the US Army, seeing

Korean women Li Ai Dol, 43, and Choi Soon Hi, 25, doing a washing at a river-side, attempted to rape Choi Soon Hi. When she ran away, he attacked Li Ai Dol. Coming up against her resistance, the US soldier shot and killed her with his carbine. (Tonga Ilbo, March 13, 1957)

On August 10, 1957, Corporal C. Maik of the Supply Battalion, 3rd Regiment, US Army, broke into the house of Song Soon Ok at No. 92, Bookchang-dong in the Central District of Seoul, and attempted to rape her. When she offered resistance, he injured four women in the room, and ran away breaking 18 window panes. (Chosun Ilbo, Aug. 12, 1957)

On September 10, 1957, a US guard belonging to the "Haiaria" Unit stationed in Pusan, fired his carbine at Kim Ok Ki, 22, and one other Korean woman who were passing near the barbed wire of the unit. A bullet pierced the shoulder and passed into the breast of Miss Kim Ok Ki. (Hankook Ilbo, Sept. 11, 1957)

On Sept. 17, 1957, a Korean woman Ki I Song sustained a wound on her arm, hit by a splinter of 35 inch rocket shell discharged by the US Army at the shooting ground near Wabang-ri where the US 7th Division is stationed. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, Sept, 21, 1957)

Around 8 a.m. on Sept. 20, 1957, several US soldiers appeared in Haje village, Okkoo myun in the suburbs of Kunsan, and took away the draught cow of peasant Choi Bong Wha. When Choi's wife Kim Soon Rye (62 year old) begged the US soldiers to return the cow, they set a military dog on her. For the purpose of halting such uninterrupted atrocities of the US soldiers, the correspondents in the Kunsan area requested an interview with the commander of the US soldiers, but even this request was rejected. (Seoul Shinmoon, Sept. 23, 1957)

On Oct. 3, 1957, a 60-year old woman Kim Ho Hi, while working in a paddy field in the vicinity of Pajoori, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, was shot by hunting-gun bullets fired by Mgt. Joseph E. Woodin belonging to the 24th Division of the US Army. The US

side brazen-facedly announced that the US soldier fired his hunting gun at a pheasant, but the bullet hit the upper part of her body. She died on the way to a hospital for first aid. (Tonga Ilbo, Oct. 6, 1957)

On Oct. 5, 1957, Pfc. Ronald Smith, a guard of the Engineer Battalion, 7th Division of the US Army stationed in the Dongdoochun area, Kyonggi Province, fired his gun at random at Chun Bok Soon, 50, Li Chun Soon, 23, and two other Korean women who lost their way in the vicinity of the Battalion area, killing Li Chun Soon and wounding Chun Bok Soon in her left arm.

In connection with this incident, the US 8th Army authorities alleged that the women intruded into the battalion compound breaking the barbed wire fence and approached their supply house and were shot because they attempted to run away when they were ordered to halt by the guard. It was also announced that the 2 other women were also caught and put under custody. (Chosun Ilbo, Oct. 7, 1957)

But the result of the "ROK-US joint investigation" proved that the women were fired at while trying to find their way in a thick fog. (Hapdong Tongshin message from Seoul, Oct. 5, 1957)

On Oct. 27, 1957, in 6th Street Eulji-ro, Seoul, Sgt. Blick Wall belonging to the "O.E.C. Officers Club" caught a Korean woman Kim Soon Ja for no reason, beat and wounded her. (Kookje Shinbo, Oct. 30, 1957)

On Nov. 2, 1957, Sfc. Constle Williams belonging to the 68th Artillery Company of the US Army stationed on the Wolmi island, Inchon, attempted to rape a Korean woman Kim Yung Ai, 22, residing in Choongang-dong of the city, and beat her up and heavily wounded for refusing his demand. (Chosun Ilbo, Nov. 8, 1957)

At night on Nov. 9, 1957, US soldiers Wilk Sumalcom and Girat belonging to the 633rd Engineer Company, 36th Engineer Battalion of the US Army, broke into the bed-room of a Korean woman Oh Yung Soon,

27, and attempted to gratify their carnal appetite. When she resisted the two US soldiers pommelled her, inflicting serious wounds upon her. (Chosun Ilbo, Nov. 13, 1957)

Around 3 p.m. on the 23rd of Nov. 1957, Pfc. Elkis and one other of the US 50th Artillery Battalion stationed in Inchon intruded into the house of a Korean woman Kim Yong Ja, 26, at No. 777, Dongchoon-dong, Inchon, and attempted to violate her. When she resisted they beat her up, seriously injuring her. (Chosun Ilbo, Nov. 27, 1957)

On December 20, 1957, in front of a US Army club in Moonrai-dong, Yungdeungpo district, Seoul, Corp. Bensontnal of the US Air Force beat for no reason Choi Kil Ja, 32, and one other woman who were standing in the road, inflicting wounds requiring two weeks treatment. (Chosun Ilbo, Dec. 22, 1957)

On the evening of April one, on the 1st wharf of Pusan, US Army train guard Mckenney, 21, raped a passing Korean woman and then shot her for the fear of the exposure of his crime.

In this connection, the US Army authorities announced that the guard fired a carbine bullet at two Koreans who were approaching him, and this bullet hit the woman, killing her. (Sege Tongshin, April 2, 1958)

But according to the result of the investigation of the South Korean side to the "ROK-US Joint Investigation Group" semen was found through the autopsy of the body and thus it was made clear that she was violated. (Dongyang Tongshin, April 5, 1958)

2. Atrocities against Children, Youth and Students

Among the barbarous acts of the US Army in South Korea, its merciless atrocities against innocent children go beyond the imagination of the sobre-minded people.

The incidents in which South Korean children fell victim to the villainous amusement of the US Army

after the war reach an astounding figure even according to the extremely restricted data reported by the South Korean press.

Follows some instances of those atrocities that aroused the particular wrath of the South Korean public:

On February 25, 1958, in Poopyung, 2 US officers and 1 Corporal ruthlessly tortured a Korean boy, nailed him into a wooden box and carried him away by a helicopter.

According to the investigation of the "ROK-US Joint Investigation Group," around 3 a.m. on Feb. 25, three US armymen including Captain Marvin. E. Kemp of the US 8th Army Aircraft Maintenance Centre in Poopyung, under the command of Major Thomas G. James, beat a Korean boy Kim Choon Il, 13, and stabbed with a knife his legs and arms on the false charge of "theft."

He was stabbed with a knife three times by the captain and ruthlessly beaten by another soldier.

The boy's hair was cut off with a pair of electric hair-clippers and tar-like substance was daubed on his head.

Then the boy was put into a box used for transporting airplane parts and the lid was nailed down.

At 8 a.m. Major James loaded the box into a helicopter and took it to Euijungboo north of Seoul where he dumped the cargo.

According to what the Korean boy Kim Choon Il said, he asked a man in Euijungboo the way to Poopyung and then set out. (Hapdong Tongshin of March 1,)

He said that he resisted with all his strength when he was being put into a box.

At an interview with an AP correspondent, he said; "I was sure that I would be sent to far-away place and killed."

Information released by the US Army side was at variance with the deposition of Kim Choon Il. The AP-Hapdong Tongshin confirms this fact on March 3 in the following words:

To the question of the AP correspondent the boy described the persecution, crying bitterly. "They kicked, stabbed and beat me, tarred my head and nailed me down in a box.

"On the 25th, I was tortured for nearly 5 hours in an officer's room. Until I was put into the box, two American soldiers endlessly tortured me, kicking and stabbing. A certain Major told them to agonize me. A captain and master sergeant beat me with a leather strap and a two-feet-long stick, until the leather tore to three pieces. They also stabbed me with a fruit knife on my arm and leg, leaving one inch gashes. Moreover, they cut my hair with a clipper or pulled it out with pliers.

"After that they took me to a guard house and put me in a box. Before they nailed me down they poured something black like tar on my head. That stuff ran down in my ears and my left ear was almost stopped up."

After he returned from Euijungboo, the boy said, he used 1.5 gallons of gasoline to wipe off the tar.

When he was sent to Euijungboo in a box, he was almost unconscious. But he happened to see, through a crack of the box, people passing, so he called out for help with all his might.

To the question of the AP reporter asking if he has any relative, the boy answered, again crying, that his mother died when he was ten years old, his elder brother was in the army and his father living in Masan.

This is the rough account of the circumstances of the case.

Recently the "court martial" of the US Ground Force acquitted those American soldiers who com-

mitted such outrage and passed the sentence of "reprimand" and 1,200 dollar "fine" upon Captain Kemp alone.

More cruel than this is the case of shooting 3 year old baby in Inchon last year.

At about 8:30 a.m., on July 6, 1957, Pfc Ronald Fasset belonging to a US guard detachment stationed at the Inchon port, who was guarding oil pipe, shot with his carbine Kim Yung Ho, 3 year old (western count 2 years of age) son of Kim Chang Jin residing at house No. 442, Soongin-dong, Inchon, who was playing on an oil pipe. (July 11, 1957 issue of Chosun Ilbo.) Local Police report No. 3,422 on this case, presented to the "Security Bureau" said, "While the American soldier was playing with the baby, Yung Ho, his carbine was fired by accident and the bullet went through the baby's head." (July 15, 1957 issue of Hankook Ilbo.)

However, according to a Hankook Ilbo report from the spot quoting a local witness, it was not confirmed that the American soldier played with the baby, but it was established that he shot at the head of the baby. (Hankook Ilbo of July 15, 1957.)

The result of the investigation conducted by the US Army side was made public on the 19th through the US 8th Army. According to the announcement Pfc Ronald Fasset committed an accidental homicide and he would be court-martialed accordingly. The American military tribunal decided to acquit him and only imposed a penalty of pay-cut for three months upon him. (Seoul Shinmoon of Sept. 30, 1957)

At about 4:40 p.m. on August 25, 1957, a few days after the incident, 18 year old Cho Byung Kil who lived at house No. 135, Soongeui-dong, Inchon, was killed by the bullet fired by Pfc Martin Mills belonging to the "K" Detachment of the Guard Unit of the 21st Port Command. The Korean boy was swimming with his friends in a saltern reservoir on the outskirt of Inchon.

Concerning this incident, the authorities of the 8th Army made an official announcement on the 26th saying that the shooting at Cho Byung Kil, who was swimming in Inchon, by Pfc Martin Mills of the Guard Unit of the Port Command of the US Army was an accident resulting from the shooting for a warning against approaching an oil pipe.

Hankook Ilbo of Aug. 28 reported about this incident as follows:

Over one hundred youth and children were swimming in the Yonghyun-dong reservoir on the afternoon of the 25th.

Li Jung Woo, a witness of the day's incident, said, "Martin Mills threw stones at the swimming children at first. The children swam away and climbed up to the western bank. The American soldier leveled his M-1 rifle for two or three minutes at them who were in some 80 meters distance looking toward him, and pulled the trigger. Two bullets dropped in the water and the third one hit Cho Byung Kil."

A joint investigation was conducted by the authorities concerned of the Kyonggi Provincial Police and the officers concerned of the US Army stationed in the area.

At first the US Army side insisted that the shooting by Martin Mills was a legitimate act of a guard, but at 2 p.m. on the 27th it agreed that Cho Byung Kil was shot without any reason and Pfc Martin Mills should be dealt with by law at a court martial.

Notwithstanding this, on Sept. 24th, a US court martial sentenced Pfc Martin Mills to two months confinement at hard labour and a fine of 30 dollars per month for a period of 3 months on the charge of "involuntary man-slaughter and failure to obey a lawful order."

Disregarding even the agreement reached after the joint investigation, the court martial alleged that Pfc Martin Mills fired blank shots for warning the swimming Korean children not to approach the oil pipe.

Seeing no result, it went on, he shot into the water but the bullet bounced in the water and hit the abdomen of Cho Byung Kil.

This court decision utterly ignores the fact that a guard can only shoot towards the air for warning. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon of Sept. 26, 1957.)

While this killing of a boy was stirring South Korean public opinion, another shooting of a middle school boy took place at the Kimchun Railway Station in North Kyungsang Province.

At about 8:30 a.m. of Oct. 3, Song Joon Won, 16 years of age and a third year student of the Keumreung middle school, and three other boys were crossing the compound of the Kimchun Railway Station for a short-cut on their way to school. At that time US boxcar train No. 126 halted at the northern end of the platform for a repair, streching far out to the compound. The boys passed by the end of the train. At this time, Raymond L. Bailey, an M.P. of the "B" company, 728th US M.P. Unit, who was guarding the train, pulled out a revolver and shot at those boys without any rhyme or reason. The American M.P. shot again at running boys and the second bullet hit the thigh of Song Joon Won and killed him.

Bailey, the murderer, hid himself in a "ROK" M.P. unit, which gave him protection and transferred him to the US Army CID.

In the close wake of the shooting, numerous villagers ran onto the scene and launched a demonstration in demand of the handing over of the criminal to the Koreans, and thus a serious situation was created for a time.

As to this murder case, the US Eighth Army authorities announced that "Bailey shouted halt in Korean" when the Korean students allegedly hung onto the train and that "he fired one shot into the air and, when they ran, fired on the ground in the general direction of the fleeing youths."

However, the results of an investigation by a

"ROK-US joint investigation group" consisting of personnel of the "Provincial Police Criminal Investigation Section" and US Second CID in Taegu as well as the testimony of a student named Li Kil Si (16 years of age) who witnessed the incident proved that the announcement of the US Eighth Army was apart from the truth.

The South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo said that Bailey's allegation about the student hanging on the train was totally groundless and that the students were only passing the shortcut taken by hundreds of students every day and, therefore, there was no reason for them to be ordered to halt. Though it was alleged that the first shot was fired into the air, investigations proved that it was fired at the boy from behind, at a distance of 72 meters, the paper added. Both the first bullet, which was allegedly fired into the air, and the second one, which was said to have been fired on the ground, left shot-holes on a wall of a nearby briquette factory covered with barrel iron plates. (Hankook Ilbo, Oct. 8, 1957)

According to the testimonies given at the court-martial by Li Kil Si, Chung Woon Do, 46-year-old coal and water supply man, and another witness named Chun Choon Dol (40 years of age), they heard no order to halt and only saw the G.I. firing. (Seoul Shinmoon, Oct. 30, 1957)

A US Army Master Sergeant who investigated the spot of incident also stated that the barrel iron plate behind the spot bore two bullet-holes," thus disproving the statement of Bailey to the effect that one shot was fired into the air.

Though facts proved that the US soldier committed an intentional murder, the US. Army court-martial convicted him of "accidented homicide" and sentenced him to "nine months confinement at hard labour, a bad conduct discharge and loss of all pay and allowances."(Kyunghyang Shinmoon, Oct. 30, 1957)

With regard to this incident, Chosun Ilbo wrote:

"Recently there have been a steady stream of incidents of shooting committed by US soldiers in the capital and in various localities — Pajoo, Kunsan, Inchon and other areas. And, now, a US M.P. fired bullets at young students for no reason and killed one of them. This sparked a near riot by citizens, who demanded that Bailey be turned over to them."

Hankook Ilbo said on Oct. 8, 1957, that "what is felt in this area is that only a severe punishment of the murderer will mitigate the anger of the people" and that "the US Army authorities should stop their perverse, crafty apology." It added that "this incident aroused the anger of the inhabitants there.... and they were on the verge of staging a reproduction of the Taipei anti-US riot."

Stamping the blood-stained ground, the father of the victim said: "As I am uneducated, I sent my son to school at all cost. This fatal day he had only a spoonful of boiled barley before going to school. If I had known he would die like this, I would have fed him to his fill."

This was not the first atrocity committed by US soldiers against innocent children and young people. And this is not the culmination of their cruelty and cold-bloodedness either.

Below we cite some of the atrocities committed by them prior to this.

On Jan. 12, 1956, on the street of Moonrai-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, a lorry driver of the US 10th Artillery unit killed with a pistol 20-year-old Chang Kap Joon who asked him to give a lift. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, Jan. 14, 1956)

On March 18, 1956, at about 7 in the evening, two Turkish soldiers belonging to the "UN forces" enticed Pak Myung Je, a 16-year-old boy residing in Bangsung-ri, Paiksuk myun, Pajoo county, to bring 100 dollars in military script by offering to sell him six cases of coffee. When the boy brought the money, they took him into a nearby mountain, pretending to lead

him to their quarters, killed him and robbed him of the money. (Pusan Ilbo, March 23, 1956)

On April 5, 1956, at about 11 in the morning, a truck driver named Menold (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the 78th unit stationed in Inchon ran over Chung Chang Jin, fourth year pupil of the Sinheung Primary School, and escaped, paying no heed to the dead boy. (Inchon Ilbo, April 7, 1956)

On April 8, 1956, in Ryonghyun-dong, Inchon city, a guard named J. Young of the 32nd Rgt., 7th Div. of the US Army took by force to the guard house a 12-year-old girl by the name of Chun Yung Soon, fifth year pupil of a primary school residing in the same area, manhandled her and fired bullets at her, severely injuring her in the thighs, on the false charge of gasoline theft. (Inchon Ilbo, April 10, 1956)

In April 1956, 17-year-old boy Kim Bak of Choongangdong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, who had been working as a house-boy in the US 505 unit was shot and killed by US soldiers for no reason. (Chosun Ilbo, April 26, 1956)

On May 11, 1956, an 18-year-old boy Li Yung Hoon, who was passing along the street near his home, House Number 500, Hakik-dong, Inchon, was hit by a bullet discharged by Pfc. Dorington (transcribed from Korean), a US guard. The boy died the next day. The US Army authorities announced that the guard shot the boy, mistaking him for a thief. (Inchon Ilbo, May 15, 1956)

On July 18, 1956, L.S. Dunce (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the US unit stationed at the Kimpo airport killed with three pistol bullets a 16-year-old Korean boy Son Se Woon working in the unit, when the boy asked him to return 56 dollars which the US soldier had received from the boy by promising to sell goods. (Tonga Ilbo, July 20, 1956)

On Sept. 23, 1956, Pfc. Maxwell A. Soljon (transcribed from Korean) of the US signal corps stationed in Dairyungdong, Pusan, inflicted a severe injury with a pistol upon a Korean student Kim Jon Soon

(20 years of age) when a quarrel started between the Korean student and another US soldier. (Tonga Ilbo, Sept. 27, 1956)

On Sept. 24, 1956, a US soldier named Hobel (transcribed from Korean) who was guarding a gasoline pool of the US 24th Division in Moonsan-ri, Imjin myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, fired a revolver at two passers-by — 19-year-old Woo Won Whan and 30-year-old Kim Eun Kum — on the suspicion of being gasoline theft, killing Woo and severely injuring Kim. (Chosun Ilbo, Sept, 26, 1956)

On Dec. 16, 1956, two US soldiers shot a wild duck in the river near Dukpo-ri, Sasang myun, Tongrai county, South Kyungsang province. When they lost trace of the duck, they concluded that it had been stolen by the children of the village who were watching the hunting from the other side of the river, and fired shot-gun bullets at the children numbering over forty, thus severely wounding 15-year-old Whang Baik Kwang and 17-year-old Pak Dong Joo in thighs. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, Dec. 19, 1956)

On the same day, when a train from Moonsan bound for Inchon was passing through Soosaik-dong, Seoul, S. Mills (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the US 728th M.P. Company fired a shot-gun from the train at a 17-year-old boy Pak Kyung Deuk who was passing the vicinity, thus severely wounding him in the face. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, Dec. 19, 1956)

On Jan. 11, 1957, at the entrance of Yongdunpo railway station a US guard fired a fatal bullet at 17-year-old Li Koo Ryong on the false charge of coal theft. (Chosun Ilbo, Jan. 13, 1957)

In Jan. 1957, two US soldiers belonging to the 55th airfield, who were having pistol shooting practice on the road, killed "Corporal" Han Sul Yung of the 25th Regiment of the "ROK Army," who was passing by. The US Army side refused even to hand over the body of Han to his bereaved family member. (Inchon Shinbo, Jan. 15, 1957)

On Jan. 13, 1957, a US soldier on board a transport train, while passing by Mansuk-dong, Inchon City,

fired at children running after the train, killing one of them Choi Bang Bai (age 16) of the afore-mentioned dong. (Chosun Ilbo of Jan. 16, 1957)

On February 19, 1957, Clayton Wilson, a sentry belonging to the 8208th Unit of the US Army stationed at Dock No. 3, Choryang-dong, Pusan, shot a Korean youth Kim Hak Soo (age 19) of Choryang-dong, who was intruding into the unit compound through the barbed-wire fence. (Tonga Ilbo of Feb. 23, 1957)

On March 29, 1957, Sgt. Bill Tejo, a guard of the US Army Oil Supply Station No. 55 in Joore-ri Sasang myun, Tongrai county, South Kyongsang province, fired on Chan Sang Keun (age 17) who was returning home along the nearby highway, and caused him mortal wounds on the lower abdomen and thigh. (Chosun Ilbo of March 31, 1957)

On April 12, 1957, Wilson, a US M.P., plotted in conspiracy with Ahn Tai Wan and 8 other Koreans to steal goods from a US Army supply train on the section between Euijungboo and Dukjung, Kyonggi province. They melted the window bars of a waggon with oxygen, and stole packs of cigarettes worth 2 million hwan in market price.

He tried to restore the window bars to its former status. When he failed in this, to cover up his crime, he opened a concentrated fire with his pistol and light machine gun upon his collaborators, killing one and seriously injuring two of them. (Tonga Ilbo of June 13, 1957, Hapdong Tongshin of April 23, 1957)

On June 6, 1957, two American soldiers of the Central "PX", 24th Division of the US Army, stationed in Yunpoong-ri, Tongrai myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, had a haggling with a shoe-shine boy Chang Ka Won (age 18). They told him to quit, but before he walked some 15 metres away, they fired at him with carbines. One bullet penetrated his cheeks and another broke one finger of his right hand. (Tonga Ilbo of June 9, 1957)

On July 15, 1957, Chi Sang Ryul (age 20, a third year student of Kyungjoo higher school, from Hyoja-



In this way the U S. imperialists massacred the patriots confined in prisons (at the Inchon prison right before June 28, 1950)



Miserable children of South Korea in search of food under the occupation of the U S imperialists.

dong, Yungil myun, Yungil county, North Kyungsang province) was beaten on a US army train bound for Seoul from Pusan by American soldier Swanson and five others just before the train reached Taegu. Having nearly lost consciousness under heavy blows, the student still tried to get off the train at Taegu Station, but the American soldiers locked him up in a water-closet until the train pulled out. Then the soldiers dragged him out of the water-closet and started beating him again, after which they kicked him off the running train near Waikwan Station. The student was seriously wounded. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon of July 18, 1957)

On July 16, 1957, at the railway siding in front of the ice-manufactory of the US Army at Sungnam-dong, Taejon, Robert Tejohn, a railway guard of the 728th M.P. Station of the US Army, threatened a Korean boy Yoo Jung Bok (age 15) of Sungnam-dong, Taejon, with a carbine, for hanging on to a freight car. When the boy ran in fright, he fired at the boy. The bullet penetrated the boy's lower abdomen, causing a mortal wound. (Hankook Ilbo of July 19, 1957)

On August 26, 1957, a US Army truck ran over four Korean children playing on the street of Haindang-dong, Sungdong Ward, Seoul. One boy named Choo Eul Ki (age 12) was killed and the others, Ro Sun Kyoo (age 11) and Han Baik Kyoo (age 11) were mortally injured. (Chosun Ilbo of Aug. 28, 1957)

On Aug. 29, 1957, a rushing US Army truck killed a Korean boy (about 10 years old) on the street before No. 10, Hannam-dongsan, Ryongsan Ward, Seoul, and ran away. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon of Aug. 31, 1957)

On Sept. 4, 1957, Pfc Hand Beljijei, on guard at the barbed-wire fence in the vicinity of "Haiaria" dock, Bumjun-dong, Pusan, made a Korean shoe-shine boy Han Yup (age 14) polish his shoes, sticking out his leg through the barbed wire. When the boy asked to be paid, the soldier fired on him sending a bullet through the calf of his left leg. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon of September 17, 1957)

In connection with this case, the 8th Army Command reported that the sentry, seeing a Korean boy

trying to climb the fence of the US Army unit, ran toward him to stop him. But he fell on the ground and discharged his carbine by mistake, causing a wound on the boy. (Chosun Ilbo of Sept. 6, 1957)

On Aug. 31, 1957, in the vicinity of Dock No. 3, Pusan, two American soldiers fired at random on Kim Hyung Tai (age 14) and Choi Bong Book (age 17), causing them serious wounds. (Hapdong Tongshin of Aug. 31, 1957)

On Oct. 16, 1957, Chung Soon Ho (age 4) was killed by a US Army truck at a place 4 k.m. north of Euijungboo, Kyonggi province. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon of Oct. 19, 1957)

According to an announcement of the US Air Force in South Korea as quoted by U.P. on Oct. 23, 1957, Wiliam Colman belonging to the 6122nd US Air Force Command, while hunting pheasant with a hunting gun in the vicinity of Kangneung, injured by mistake a Korean boy Kim Jong Shik (age 18). (Hapdong Tongshin, Seoul, of Oct. 24, 1957)

On Oct. 24, 1957, Nataro (age 33) of the US 8th Army, while hunting pheasant in Doi-ri, Hyangnam myun, Hoisung county, Kyunggi province, killed a Korean boy Chung Jai Kyung (age 9). (Seoul Shinmoon of Oct. 26, 1957)

On Oct. 24, 1957, Robert Wilkies, an American marine attached to the US Embassy in Seoul killed with his hunting gun a 10 year old Korean boy Chung Choi Koong while hunting pheasant at a place 35 miles south of Seoul. (A.P. Oct. 26, 1957)

On Nov. 3, 1954, a truck of the Turkish unit of the "UN Forces" ran against a Korean private house, killing a 4-year-old child in the Kalkon-ri, Chungyung myun, Pajoo county, Kyunggi province. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon of Nov. 6, 1957)

On Nov. 7, 1957, a Korean girl Kim Soon Yong (age 10 of No. 79, Koojun-dong, Pusan) was killed by a US Army Three Quarter on the street of Pusan harbour. (Sangupkyungje Shinmoon of Nov. 21, 1957)

On Nov. 16, 1957, Kim Soon Yong (age 10 of Koojoo-dong, Pusan city) was run over by a Three Quarter

driven by an American soldier in Pusan and died. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon of Nov. 20, 1957)

On Nov. 24, 1957, Brace Benjo (serial No. 01924524) and 5 other American soldiers of the A.C.P. Unit of the US Army at the Central Dock, Pusan city, fired 7 shots with hunting guns at Li Hak Soo (age 11, a third-year pupil of Primary school, Habang village, Sangnam myun, Woolsan county, South Kyungsang province) who was gathering firewood in the mountain in front of the Habang village, inflicting him mortal wounds on the bosom, shoulder and leg.

The assailants alleged that they took him for a pheasant. (Hankook Ilbo of Nov. 26, 1957)

On Dec. 17, 1957, Moncle, a sergeant of the 42th Engineer Corps of the US Army stationed at Ryoolkok-ri, Patong myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, fired two shots with his hunting gun at a Korean youth Choi Ki Yung (age 25), an employee of the laundry of the corps, inflicting wound in his face. (Hankook Ilbo of Nov. 20, 1957)

3. Other US Army Atrocities Against South Korean People

Apart from the atrocities against women and youth, the US Army in South Korea has been committing murder, beating, robbery, fraudulence, violence and other outrageous acts more frequently with every passing day, since with the mass violation and plunder case of the US M P. in Pajoo in April last.

In the Pajoo incident of April 16, last year, 80 US MPs attacked in the broad daylight Yongjoo-dong, Yunbong-ri, Choonai myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province. They ransacked 184 private houses including Baik Bong In's, and robbed the villagers of 2,324 items of goods amounting to roughly 3 5 million hwan in market price.

Here is how the incident first broke out. A Korean boy Yoon Bok Ryong (age 18) of the said village, who was leading a miserable life as a shoe-shine boy, gave a US 5 dollar note to American M P. Kelles of the

24th Division for the American cigarettes which the M.P. had promised to buy him. Several days passed. Yoon Bok Ryong demanded the M.P. to give him the promised cigarettes, but the latter flatly refused this. Then Yoon Bok Ryong asked the M.P. to pay back the 5 dollar. The M.P. refused this, too, and even beat Yoon up.

On the other hand, Smith, M.P. Captain and Commander of the M.P. Company to which the M.P. belonged, mobilized 80 men of his company to attack the afore-mentioned village. (Tonga Ilbo of April 23, 1957)

The M.P. Commander of the 8th US Army described it as a lawful act.

In this connection the "Security Bureau" of the Syngman Rhee puppet government, pointing out the unjust attitude of the US Army, lodged a protest against the 8th US Army, but it was of no avail.

Even the South Korean "National Assembly" called for making a strong protest against the US military authorities.

Kim Dal Ho, member of the "National Assembly" denounced the case saying, "The mass violation by the 80 US MPs, who are supposed to maintain military discipline, and their insincere attitude toward the case are so humiliating."

In March, this year, an incident took place in which a farmer was beaten up by a group of American soldiers. On March 8, 1958, at 1 p.m., corp. Kelly and three of his colleagues belonging to the 6147th US Air Corps stationed at Kimpo, Kyonggi province, saw farmer Li Jung Pyo (age 63) pick up a piece of board near the Air Corps on his way home from field work, and beat him with clubs for one hour on the charge of being a robber. The farmer fell unconscious with two ribs on his right side broken and his body covered with cuts and bruises. (Sege Tongshin, March 13, 1958)

To cite only a few examples of US atrocities committeed after the Armistice Agreement:

On Nov. 22, 1953, an American soldier jumped into a private car driven by Yoo Tai Ho (age 46) of Wolnan-dong, Seoul and ordered Yoo to drive the car to the Ryongsan Ward and, there, after forcing him to get off, robbed the car from him. (Tonga Ilbo of Nov. 24, 1953)

On March 15, 1954, on board a train in the Kyungsang-Komo section of the Kyungpu Line, Brown, a master sergeant of the 772th US M.P. Company B. beat Li Jong Keun, a railway man and, after binding his hands and legs together, threw him out of the running train. (Seoul Shinmoon of March 21, 1954)

On May 21, 1954, US military policemen stationed at Pusan beat Chung Ki Do, a railway man, to death, who was discharging his duty as a shunter. (Seoul Shinmoon of May 23, 1954)

On July 5, 1954, on the Eulji-ro in Seoul, some 30 American soldiers committed an act of violence to Li Byung Hoon (age 33) and two other Koreans for no reason whatever. Li Byung Hoon was severely injured and the other two received injuries on their faces. (Seoul Shinmoon of July 17, 1954).

On Nov. 24, 1954, on the street in front of No. 12, Kaman-dong, Pusan, a US Corporal of the 226th Ordnance Corps stabbed a passer-by Ra Ki Chool (age 35), and seriously injuried him. (Tonga Ilbo of Dec. 2, 1954)

On January 17, 1955, on the street near Dock No. 3, Taichang-dong, Pusan, some 15 American soldiers broke into a shop run by Woo Man Soo (age 36) and after beating and stabbing him with a dagger on the arms, plundered goods worth some 6,000 hwan. Coming out of the shop, they stabbed passers-by Kim Duk Rim (age 35 living at No. 22, Third Street, Taichang-dong) on the back, and Pak Tai Woo (age 37. Third Street, Yungjoo-dong) in the face They also attacked two Korean women and another passer-by, with clubs. (Chosun Ilbo of January 19, 1955)

On July 19, 1955, some American soldiers belonging to the Artillery Company, 1st Battalion, 32nd Re-

giment, 7th Division of the US Army, while stealing gasoline with two jeeps in the railway section between Ryongsan and Yunchon, beat up and wounded a railway conductor who happened to pass by there. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon of July 19, 1955)

On Aug. 6, 1955, an American soldier on guard of the quarters of the Neutral Nations Observation Team members at Bumil-dong, Pusan, stabbed with his bayonet Li Jai Woo and 3 other Koreans, inflicting wounds requiring one week to one month medical treatment. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon of Aug. 9, 1955)

On Aug. 12, 1955, fishermen who were fishing in the sea near Wolmi Island, Inchon, saw a US patrol boat approaching them. They signaled that they were engaged in fishing. In spite of this, the American soldiers opened fire with their carbines, killing two and seriously injuring another two. (Kookje Shinbo of Aug. 13, 1955)

On Oct. 26, 1955, Kim Soo Hyung and two other officers of Inchon Customs House, being informed of the fact that large quantities of smuggled goods were being transacted in a British ship anchored in the port, approached the ship to investigate the case. But when they went on boad the ship, they were knocked down by a group of unidentified Englishmen. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, Oct. 30, 1955)

On Nov. 29, 1955, Tonis Napi, a private of the 55th unit of the US Army, who was driving a Three Quarter along the street from Chongro to Kwanghwamoon, fired at a certain Min Yoon Sik who asked for a lift. The bullet penetrated through his right knee. (Tonga Ilbo, Dec. 1, 1955)

In December, 1955, two American soldiers, who got as far as Dock No. 4 at Choryang-dong by a taxi driven by Li Myung Yoo (age 32) of Yungsun-dong, Pusan, didn't pay the fee for the drive. When the driver asked them to pay the fee, they cut the driver's hand and throat with a razor and ran away. (Kookje Shinbo, Dec. 21, 1955)

On Dec. 19, 1955, an American fighter circling in the sky over Horim-dong, Dasan and Kopyong coun-

ties, North Kyungsang province, fired 20 shots from its machine gun on two occasions at a farmer Li Keun Cho (age 44). The victim got a serious wound on the waist. (Jayoo Shinmoon of Dec. 22, 1955)

On December 25, 1955, Luck, a Corporal of the K6 Airfield of the US Air Force at Sujung-ri, Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi province, while driving a car at a speed of 60 miles per hour, hit against the house of Lim Jai Sun (age 36), killing three and seriously injuring four of the family members. (Inchon Ilbo of Dec. 27, 1955)

On Jan. 15, 1956, a Corporal of the US Army in Inchon stole Yankee cigarettes from a street-stall and ran away. (Inchon Ilbo of Jan. 15, 1956)

On Jan. 21, 1956, some guards of the US Army on Dock No. 3 in Pusan opened fire upon two privately-owned boats which were approaching the dock, killing Kim Tan Sik (age 32) and injuring Shin Soo Bok (age 31) and three others. (Chosun Ilbo of Jan. 24, 1956)

On March 3, 1956, at about 7 p.m., in the P.O.L. of the Oil Supply Corps of the US Army at Ryonghyun-dong, Inchon, a US guard shot to death with a hunting gun Li Seung Il (age 29 of No. 331, Ryonghyun-dong) on the ground that the latter had unlawfully intruded into the oil storage house, as reported by Inchon Ilbo.

On Feb. 19, 1956, at 9 a.m., B. Oriel, a private of the 32nd US infantry corps in Inchon, broke into the house of Chung Ki Hong, No. 35, First Street, Shinheung-dong, Inchon and approached the room where women were sleeping, when the master of the house woke up and prevented him from going there. Then the American soldier went wild, beat the people around him and broke furniture. (Inchon Ilbo, Feb. 21, 1956)

On April 1, 1956, three American soldiers entered the house of Kim Myung Hye (age 56) at Sasang myun, Pusan city and, waking the family members up, robbed them of 66.600 hwan of money and other goods. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, April 3, 1956)

On April 24, 1956, at Chungdo Railway Station a US M.P. fired his pistol at Chung Seung Pyo (age 27) who was about to get on the train, hitting his leg and head. Then he robbed him of his personal belongings and 11,000 hwan of money. Also he sent a bullet through the right leg of Pai Seung Chul. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, April 27, 1956)

On Aug. 6, 1956, on the street of Ryongheungdong, Inchon, an American soldier struck Byun Hyun Nam (age 20) with his rifle-butt and then shot him on the head.

On Aug. 9, 1956, Billy James, a Private, M Thomas, a Sergeant and two other American soldiers of the 32nd Regiment, 7th Division, broke into the guard's room of "Hankook Keumkang Industrial Company Ltd. and, after dragging out Choi Seung Joon (age 46), Choi Jung Ho (age 40), Jung Myung Keun (age 50) and three others on the street, beat them for no reason, inflicting upon each of them serious wounds requiring one month treatment. (Inchon Ilbo of Aug. 12, 1956)

On September 8, 1956, Wiliam Rod, Pfc of the 565th unit of the US Army stationed at Sangkok-dong, Inchon, shot Cho Duk Soon and seriously injured Cho Yong Shik within the compound of the unit on the charge of having stolen US made water-pipes. (Seoul Shinmoon, September 10, 1956)

On Sept. 24, 1956, Fulbert, a Pfc of the US Army gasoline depot at Moonsan-ri, Imjin myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, fired his pistol at Woo Won Hwan (age 29) and one other Korean on the charge of entering the depot, calling them robbers. Woo Won Hwan died on the spot and the other was seriously wounded. (Chosun Ilbo of Sept. 26, 1956)

On Oct. 11, 1956, an American guard on duty near the US Army Air Corps at Sojang-ri, Songam myun, Pyungtaik county, Kyonggi province, shot Kim Sung Ha (age 23), a passer-by on the charge of being a robber. (Chosun Ilbo of Oct. 17, 1956)

On Oct. 13, 1956, in the vicinity of Keumpo airfield, an American soldier working at the chemical



South Korean youngsters leading their life, wandering about streets.



The South Korean foodless peasants are eking out their living, digging and eating arrow-roots

department of the airfield fired at Li Seung Chul (age 20), Kim Jai Chul (age 30) and Kim Il Man (age 26) from Ogo-ri, Ojung myun, Bookchun county, calling them thieves of gasoline. Li Seung Chul and Kim Il Man died on the spot and Kim Jai Chul received a mortal wound. (Dongyang Tongshin of Oct. 7, 1956)

On Nov. 15, 1956, at Ryonghyun-dong, Inchon, an American guard of a gasoline-pipe by the name of Washington George, shot Kim Yang Kyoo from the nearby district under the false charge of having stolen gasoline. (Chosun Ilbo of November 16, 1956)

On Nov. 16, 1956, at Roryangjin, Seoul, two American soldiers, after having a taxi drive throughout the city, robbed the taxi driver Li Jong Chul (age 30) of 10,000 hwan of money. (Tonga Ilbo of Nov. 18, 1956)

On Nov. 17, 1956, on the street of Taihang-dong, Yungdeungpo Ward, Seoul, two American soldiers severely injured a taxi driver Li Suk Rak (age 47) and wrested 4,790 hwan in cash from him. (Chosun Ilbo of Nov. 19, 1956)

On Jan. 18, 1957, on the street of No. 329, Shinkil-dong, Yungdeungpo Ward, Seoul, an unidentified US Army truck ran over Li Ki Ram, mother of a shoemaker living at No. 262, Taibang-dong, Yungdeungpo Ward, and drove away. (Chosun Ilbo of Jan. 20, 1957)

On April 14, 1957, in the vicinity of the cemetery of Yooyun county Clark Eacle and one other American soldier stopped a taxi driven by Kim Jong Man (age 29) and after beating him and robbing him of 3,000 hwan of money ran away. (Tonga Ilbo of April 19, 1957)

On April 12, 1957, at noon, Clark D. Ledly (age 32), belonging to the 2nd Company, 2nd Battalion, 24th Division of the US Army stationed at Doopo-ri, Papyung myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, fired his M-I rifle at two Korean young men Chun Sung Woo (age 24) and Song Tai Chul (age 25) from Keumkok-ri, Chunhyun myun of the same county, who were gathering fagot in the mountain. When the surprised young men took to flight, American MPs pur-

sued after them and arrested them. Seeing that they were carrying sickles with them, the MPs beat them with the handle of a pick on the charge of "unlawful possession of weapons." Chun Sung Woo sustained a contusion in the face and Song Tai Chul on the head requiring two weeks treatment. (Tonga Ilbo of April 24, 1957)

On April 27, 1957, Chun Seung Kyoon and two others from Tosung-dong, Pusan, and Pai Seung Chul (age 20) from Soojung-dong, Pusan, wanted to get on a military train bound for Taegu from Chungdo, when a US M.P. fired 8 shots at them with his pistol without giving any warning. Both Chun Seung Kyoon and Pai Seung Chul got wounded. Then they searched Chun Seung Kyoon and robbed him of his personal belongings and 13,000 hwan of money. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon of April 27, 1957)

On April 24, 1957, a patrol of the 32nd Regiment, 7th Division of the US Army, fired at 5 Koreans and killed one of them, Ham Yong Kwan. (Hapdong Tongshin, April 25, 1957)

On April 27, 1957, 5 American soldiers belonging to the 7th Division dropped in the grocer run by Kang Tai Sung (age 33) at Yunpoong-ri, Choonai myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, and drank beer. When Kang Tai Sung demanded him to pay for the beer, the soldier beat him up. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, April 30, 1957)

On April 27, 1957, Rim Chang Ryong (age 35), Li Soon Bong (age 29) and Hong Bong Kyoon, who were passing by a river in Yunpoong-ri, Choonai myun, Pajoo county, were beaten by three unidentified American soldiers who got down from an army truck which came rushing after them. After knocking them down, the American soldiers threw the victims over the bridge 40 metres high. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, April 30, 1957)

On April 27, 1957, a US soldier who was driving a truck battered a 49-year-old peasant Whang Jong with ale bottles, inflicting a wound of 5 cm long on his head, at Shinsan-ri, Kwangtan myun, Pajoo county,

Kyonggi province. Then he cut with a knife the left shoulder of a Korean youth Ryoo Myong Whan (27 years of age) to the depth of 10 cms in Dongsan myun, Pajoo county, and when he reached the vicinity of Shinsan-ri, he gave cuffs and kicks to a 21-year-old youth named Ra Hong Kyoon, thus severely wounding him. After a while he appeared on the road in front of the aerodrome at Pajoo, and, brandishing a knife, he gave gashes of 3.5 cms deep on the faces of peasants Choi Won Kyung (26) and Choi Soo Jong (26) who happened to pass by. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, April 30, 1957)

On May 5, 1957, on the road-side of Osan-ri, Jori myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, two US soldiers belonging to the 3rd Engineering Company, 24th Division, picked a quarrel with a villager named Pak Tong Soon (40) and beat him with pistols, inflicting an injury which will take three weeks to heal. (Chosun Ilbo, May 8, 1957)

On May 13, 1957 Cpl Naon, a guard of the 55th oil supply centre at Choorai-ri, Sasang myun, Tongrai county, South Kyungsang province, seeing two villagers, Pak Sang Dong (32) and Kim Jai Ran (41), scooping up light oil which was flowing out of the compound to the river, fired carbine bullets at them, one bullet piercing their legs. (Chosun Ilbo, May 17, 1957)

On June 28, 1957, at Moonsan station, Kyonggi province, a US M. P. shot the trainmen on account of their refusal of his request to start the train before the time and inflicted a piercing bullet-wound on Kim Ryang Pyo, the assistant locomotiveman. (Sanup-Kyungje Shinmoon, July 7, 1957)

On July 12, 1957, at Kalwul-dong Ryongsan District, Seoul, two US soldiers forced Pak Jong Kook, a ROKA HQ driver, to pick them up, but soon they kicked off the driver and concealed themselves with the jeep and all. (Tonga Ilbo, July 14, 1957)

On July 26, 1957, a US soldier belonging to the 13th Field Artillery Battalion stationed at Ryoolkook-ri, Papyong myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, fired two carbine bullets at a peasant Kim Dong Whan

(50) who was gathering firewood on the hill and fatally wounded him in the breast. According to the plea of the US side, the US soldier fired, mistaking the peasant for a thief. (Chosun Ilbo, July 31, 1957)

On July 29, 1957, a sergeant named G. Lois belonging to the 19th supply unit stationed at Yongdeungpo District, Seoul, unlawfully imprisoned three Korean employees of the unit—Kwon Byong Chil (24), Li Hyun Soo (26) and Kim In Sok (24)—and battered them with a club. His reason for this was that some meat was lost from Building No. 10 of the unit. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, Aug. 31, 1957)

On Aug. 21, 1957, a soldier named R. Griss of the Inchon Port Command who was standing on guard at the 3rd post of the US oil pipe-line in Okryun-dong, Inchon, severely wounded a watch-dealer Li Kyung Hi (29) residing in Hooam-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, by firing two M-1 rifle bullets, when the latter refused to sell a watch at the low price he offered. (Chosun Ilbo, Aug. 4, 1957)

On Aug. 4, 1957, on a road of Shindaibang-dong, Yongdeungpo District, Seoul, two US soldiers belonging to the 58th ammunition supply unit set an army dog at an old man Chun Whan Sop (65), who was taking a rest near them. (Tonga Ilbo, Aug. 7, 1957)

On Aug. 5, 1957, at Kookje Hotel in Dongja-dong, Central District, Seoul, two US soldiers belonging to the 304 signal corps began to quarrel with each other, but when Um Ki Sung, an employee of the hotel, got between them, they suddenly turned to him, stabbed him with a kitchen-knife and ran away. (Tonga Ilbo, Aug. 7, 1957)

On Aug. 15, 1957, at House No. 287, Boojun-dong 1-dong, Pusan city, a US M.P. Corporal named Torry belonging to a unit stationed at Pusan beat for no reason a wine carrier Suh Tai Kun (34) who was passing by on a bicycle and, when he fell unconscious, the US soldier stabbed him in the side, thus mortally wounding him. (Tonga Ilbo, Aug. 18, 1957)

On Aug. 23, 1957, Pvt Gainsson (transcribed from Korean) and another US soldier stationed at Inchon

broke into the tiny shop of Whang Myong Soon (age 33) and robbed her of chewing-gums and cakes as well as 5,000 hwan in cash. (Chosun Ilbo, Aug. 26, 1957)

On Sept. 9, 1957 when a peasant Oh Kyong Ah (46) residing in Jeduk-ri, Woongchon myun, Changwon county, South Kyungsang province, was gathering firewood on the hill, two non-commissioned officers of the US naval air force unit stationed at Chinhae fired shot-guns at him and wounded him in the belly. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, Sept. 7, 1957)

On Sept. 4, 1957, at about 9 p.m., Kim Man Bok (36), driver of taxi No. 452 of the taxi service run by Seoul city, carried a US soldier from before the Bando Hotel to Hyangchon-dong, Suhdaimoon District, but when he asked the fare he was struck severely by the US soldier. (Chosun Ilbo, Sept. 5, 1957)

On Sept. 5 1957, at Euijungboo, a Korean was killed by the US sentry. (Tonga Ilbo, Sept. 6, 1957)

On Sept. 18, 1957, when an old man Kim Hyang Doo (60) residing in 2nd District, Sonrok-ri, near the Kunsan aerodrome, was cutting grass for compost in the vicinity of the aerodrome, a US sentry unleashed army dogs to jump at him and severely injure him. (Seoul Shinmoon, Sept. 23, 1957)

On Sept. 22, 1957, on the road in front of House No. 425, Hooam-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, when Choi On Joon (32), Han Jong Ryol (31) and Li Moon Kyong (31) accosted a passing-by US soldier, another US soldier suddenly drove his dagger into the breasts of Choi On Joon and Li Moon Kyong, inflicting fatal wounds upon them. (Seoul Shinmoon, Sept. 24, 1957)

At 2 p.m. on Sept. 28, 1957, a US truck (G.M.C.), unidentified, ran over a passer-by Li Bong Soon (60) on the road near the House No. 33, Bon-dong, Yongdeungpo District, Seoul, and got off after giving him an injury which will take two weeks to heal. (Tonga Ilbo, Sept. 30, 1957)

On Oct. 3, 1957, three drunken US soldiers belonging to the 116th Ordnance Platoon stationed at Shinam-dong, Taegu, North Kyungsang province, made an attack with jack knives on a laundryman Yoon Yong

Wha (26) on the road, inflicting a wound of ten cms long and 2 cms deep on his face. They brandished their knives at random and seriously injured Li Sam Ryong (35), a by-stander, before they slipped away. (Tonga Ilbo, Oct. 6, 1957)

On Oct. 11, 1957, Kim Sam Ryong, a janitor of the "Metropolitan Cinema" in Anyang-ri, Dong myun, Shiheung county, Kyonggi province, when he was patrolling the compound, was suddenly attacked by two US soldiers and received serious wounds. (Tonga Ilbo, Oct. 14, 1957)

On Oct. 14, 1957, on the road of Boopyong, Boopyong city, Kyonggi province, three US soldiers of the 55th unit stationed there struck a villager Ahn Yong Bok (48) in the face and smashed two of his teeth, and then battered his wife together with his son-in-law Kim Jung Ok. (Hankook Ilbo, Oct. 16, 1957)

On Oct. 16, 1957, at 1 p.m., a US guard who was on board a US transport ship near the Wolmi island, Inchon, seeing Li Dong Woon (38), an inhabitant of Songrim-dong, Inchon city, gathering drifting pieces of wood by ship, fired four successive bullets from his rifle without any warning and inflicted two fatal bullet-wounds on his breast. (Hankook Ilbo, Oct. 17, 1957)

On Oct. 28, 1957, a US soldier named Migis Tayder (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the 2nd Company, 20th Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division, stationed at Hyangsang-ri, Joonai myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, after palming off cigarette packages stuffed with flour upon Pak Yong Kyoo (47) residing in House No 260, Pajoo-ri, fell on him and smashed four teeth, when the latter requested the return of the money he paid for the fake cigarettes. (Chosun Ilbo, Nov. 3, 1957)

On Nov. 3, 1957, a Korean named Yoo Kyong Son residing at San-dong, Boopyong, Gyonggi province, was killed by two unidentified US soldiers after being robbed of 5,200 hwan in cash. The US Eighth Army authorities had to admit it in an announcement on Nov. 4. (Kyunghyang Shinmoon, Nov. 6, 1957)

On Nov. 7, 1957, Sfe Benice C. Belton (transcribed from Korean) and another soldier of the 39th Ordnance Company stationed at Euijungboo locked up a Korean employee Ham Kook Bin (24) in a woodworking room and beat him up on the suspicion that he stole goods. (Hapdong Tongshin, Nov. 9, 1957)

On Oct. 17, 1957, Sfc Moncle (transcribed from Korean) of the 43rd engineering unit stationed at Ryoolkok-ri, Padong myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi province, fired a shot-gun at a Korean employee Choi Ki Yong working in the laundry of the unit and inflicted serious wounds upon him. (Hankook Ilbo, Dec. 12, 1957)

On Dec. 24, 1957, four Thai soldiers attached to the 17th Regiment stationed at Woonchun-ri, Yongbook myun, Pochun county, Kyonggi province, broke into the tea-room kept by Hwang Ok Sun in Woonchun-ri, and smashed window glasses with chairs. They destroyed the doors of Li Dong Yong's house next to it, and then Kim Tai Ik's, and as the latter tried to check them, they beat him up and even sprayed gasoline and set fire to the house. (Hankook Ilbo, Dec. 26, 1957)

These are only a fraction of the atrocities by the US Army in South Korea.

When one thinks of the fact that there are numerous cases which are not reported, one can easily imagine how terrible the atrocities committed by the US Army are.

Though a bitter public censure has been aroused by the brutality of the US Army, which no sound-minded common man will forgive, the South Korean authorities are trying hard to justify and defend the US soldiers.

Last year, when the South Korean people and the public opinion were infuriated by the murder of a middle-school boy at Kimchon railway station on Oct. 3, Syngman Rhee's "Ambassador to the US" Yang Yoo Chan declared in Washington that such homicidal incidents "can happen anywhere" And on Oct 16, Syngman Rhee himself, describing the repeated atrocities of the US Army as "troubles between

individuals," said "we must not impress the US unfavourably." No explanatory remarks are necessary in showing the shamelessness and traitorousness of these words. Had he had even an iota of conscience, he would not have defended the cruel murderers with such heat.

The unheard of atrocities committed by the US Army in South Korea are neither "accidental," nor are they "troubles between individuals."

During the ten odd years since the US Army occupied South Korea, not a single day passed without an innocent Korean being insulted, robbed or killed by the US Army. This is clear even from the above-quoted far-from-complete data.

The unbearable national humiliation, agony and disaster the South Korean people are undergoing are beyond description. It is not without reason that South Korea, today, which is under the US occupation, is called a living hell.

These are what the Americans, who post themselves as "civilized people," are doing in South Korea at a time when the cosmic journey became feasible.

How could we tolerate further repetition of such atrocities? An end must be immediately put to the atrocities of the US Army in South Korea and the South Korean people must be delivered from these terrible conditions at the earliest date.

This can be realized only by the instant withdrawal of the US Army and the peaceful unification of Korea.

This is why the Government of the D.P.R.K., in its statement issued on Feb. 5 of this year, once again clarified its program for the peaceful unification of Korea — the most reasonable program for its realization through the withdrawal of all foreign troops and all-Korean elections on a democratic basis. These proposals included in the statement of the Government must be realized at the earliest date. This is the ardent aspiration of the entire Korean people, and this accords with the desire of all the peace-loving people the world over.