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

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(Translated from Korean text)

For more than 20 years since their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialists have committed inhumane atrocities against the South Korean people, while subjecting them to cruel colonial oppression and national humiliation.

From the first day the U.S. troops landed in South Korea, Korean soil began to be drenched with the blood of guiltless people murdered by the U.S. occupiers.

In the year of 1949 alone, before the Korean war, American imperialism and its stooges, the puppet clique in South Korea, slaughtered as many as 109,000 South Koreans by all sorts of savage means simply because they called for freedom, democracy and the unification and independence of their country. On Cheju Island in South Korea the American imperialists and their servitors slaughtered more than 70,000 persons accounting for one-quarter of the total islanders from 1948 to 1950.

During their aggressive war in Korea the U.S. imperialists perpetrated the most barbarous war crimes ever known in history with a wild ambition to conquer the people of Korea.

The American imperialists indiscriminately bombed and strafed towns and villages in Korea, killing and injuring great numbers of peaceful residents and during a few months of their temporary occupation of North Korea they massacred hundreds of thousands of innocent people.

In Sinchon county, Hwanghai Province alone the U.S. troops massacred in cold blood more than 35,000 people including over 16,000 women and many babies and aged people, that is, one-third of the county's total population.

During the war the American imperialists murdered great numbers of peaceful residents also in South Korea because they were unwilling to support their war of aggression.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war in 1950, they carried away every day scores of truckloads of guiltless people bound together with wire and threw them alive into the sea off Pusan.

In Kochang, Hamyang, and Sanchon counties, South Kyongsang Province, they herded together thousands of the inhabitants of the entire villages, slaughtered them in a mass and burned their bodies dashing petrol on them.

All kinds of hair-raising outrages committed by American imperialism during the war outdid those by the Hitlerites in their cruelty and met with the unanimous condemnation of the people all over the world.

The U.S. troops have committed wanton atrocities of every description against the people of South Korea, such as murder, violence, rape and plunder of properties, staying on in South Korea as colonial marauders even after the cessation of hostilities in Korea.

The aggressive U.S. imperialist troops imbued with racism and misanthropy shoot and offer violence to the South Korean people for no reason and even use them as targets for their shooting and other military practices. Such cases are innumerable.

Given below is only part of them.

On October 22, 1955, a U.S. Air Force plane dropped a bomb on peasants sowing barley in Gangsan-ri, Judong sub-county, Sangju county, North Kyongsang Province, killing one of the peasants named Bak Mun Son (27) on the spot. The pilot aimed at the peasants as a "target of simulated attack" (South Korean paper **Kyonghyang Shinmun**, Oct. 24, 1955).

On March 1, 1956 a soldier of the U.S. Army 36th QM. Company, while driving a truck heading for Inchon from Seoul, fired his carbine at Ryu Chun Ja, first-grader of the Yongdungpo Girls' Middle School, in Yongdungpo-dong, Seoul, heavily wounding her (South Korean paper **Dong'a Ilbo,** Mar. 3, 1956).

On July 6, 1957, U.S. patrol R. E. Fasset shot dead a three-year-old child, Kim Yong Ho, playing near the pipeline in Inchon on the charge of "stealing gasoline" (South Korean paper **Hanguk Ilbo,** Jul. 15, 1957).

On September 26, 1958, S.M. Nash, a U.S. Seventh Division truck driver, opened fire at passers-by on the Chuksong-ryong Hill, Uijongbu township, for no reason at all, killing In Jai Nam (36) on the spot (South Korean daily **Hanguk Ilbo,** Sept. 27, 1958).

On March 30, 1959 Cpl. James Maholm of the U.S. Eighth Army fired his revolver at Sim Tai Myong and three other boys who were watching a shooting practice of the U.S. soldiers near the revolver range, critically injuring Sim Tai Myong (South Korean papers **Hanguk Ilbo** and **Dong'a Ilbo,** Apr. 1, 1959).

On May 15, 1960, Pvt. John of C Co., 1st Reconnaissance Bn., U.S. 9th Cav. Reg., asked a Korean worker named Li Jong Hun to show him his identification card when the latter was washing his hands in a toilet. When the Korean worker handed him his Korean identification card,

John fired his pistol at his face without any reason, killing him on the site (South Korean paper **Kyong'in Ilbo,** May 18, 1960).

On March 24, 1961, Pvt. P.G. Ridge of the 102nd Ordnance Bn., U.S. 7th Division, fired his rifle at Kim Jin Pyong (16) collecting firewood in the mountain, killing him on the spot (South Korean paper **Dong'a Ilbo,** Mar. 26, 1961).

On January 6, 1962, on the hill behind Hapori, Jindong sub-county, Jangdan county, Kyonggi Province, Cpl. Tonny and scores of other U.S. soldiers belonging to D Co., 8th Reg., U.S. 1st Cav. Div., fired their hunting guns and M-1 rifles at random at more than 40 Koreans gathering firewood there after "encircling them as if they were hunting ducks", killing Hwang Gwang Gil (25) and Ryu Gi Yong (28) (South Korean paper **Hanguk Ilbo,** Feb. 10 and 11, 1962).

On November 21, 1963, American soldiers stationed in Ryongchon county, Kyonggi Province, fired an atomic shell at the inhabitants collecting firewood in a hill behind their village, taking them as a target. Yu Gil Sop (25), Pak Dok Gyu (40), Ri Yong Chol (20), Jon Du Bok (27) and Jang Bok Jai (20) were killed instantaneously and ten others were fatally wounded (South Korean papers **Kyonghyang Shinmun** and **Chosun Ilbo,** Nov. 22, 1963).

On February 23, 1964, a Yankee soldier belonging to the U.S. Seventh Division stationed in Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, fired his rifle at Korean boys Kim Chang Gyu (16) and Kim Dong Bong (17) passing by him for no reason killing them instantly (Seoul, Feb. 24, 1964, **Hapdong).**

On December 8, 1965, while practising bombing over Hwasung county, Kyonggi Province, an American jet fighter pilot of the U.S. Air Force aimed at and dropped a bomb on Ri Yong Ja (33, female) who was picking oysters on a beach, and killed her (South Korean news agency **Dongyang,** Dec. 8, 1965).

On February 13, 1966, a U.S. helicopter patrol fired at seven Koreans at Samok-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, for no reason, thus shooting through one of them (South Korean **Radio Dong'a,** Feb. 14, 1966).

The soldiers of the aggressive U.S. troops seek their pleasure in killing and doing violence to Koreans and deem it their due right.

Only a few examples are listed below to show what heinous and inhumane methods the U.S. aggressive troops use in their murder of and violence to the South Korean people.

On February 25, 1958, American soldiers under the command of Maj. Thomas G. James in charge of the U.S. Eighth Army aircraft maintenance centre illegally confined a 13-year-old shoeshine boy named Kim Chun Il in their barracks. They beat the boy for five to six hours with clubs and leather straps, stabbed him at random with a knife, pulled out his toenails and hair with pliers, daubed coal-tar on his head and face and nailed him in a wooden box. Then they loaded the box in a helicopter and took it to the airfield of the U.S. First Corps in Uijongbu where they dumped the cargo (South Korean paper **Dong'a Ilbo,** Mar. 5, 1958).

On May 29, 1962, 1st Lt. Thomas L. Walt and 1st Lt. David W. Swanson assigned to C Co., U.S. 1st Cav. Div. in Paju, Kyonggi Province, seized Ri Il Ryong for no reason when the latter was passing by their company and lynched him by untold barbarous methods.

This is what the South Korean "Civil Rights Committee" reported about the case at that time:

"Victim Mr. Ri was passing by the wire entanglements of C Company Several GIs threw Mr. Ri into a jeep like a luggage, beat him and took him to the office of their company, where they knocked him down on the cement floor and mercilessly trampled his breast and hands under their boots. Mr. Ri lost consciousness for 15 minutes. The lieutenants hung him from the plank above the door of the company office and struck him with the rifle butt and a revolver stunning him again. Still not satiated with their outrages, they stripped him naked and hung him head over heels from an electric pole and daubed him with something like mustard on his face and belly. As his arms reached the ground the victim grasped soil out of pain. Then they put a flat stone under his hands and trampled them under their heels" (Seoul, Jun. 1, 1962, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**).

Around the same time, on May 30, 1962, Peterson, an M.P. assigned to the U.S. Air Force in Osan, set his military dog upon a Korean peasant named Sim Dok Son (52) to bite him at random.

Headlining "Our Human Right Violated Even by Dogs", a South Korean peper reported.

"Villagers of Namsan, Sinjang-ri, Songrak sub-county, situated opposite to the big Osan U.S. airbase are compleining down in the month that the American military dogs there harass them so badly that they cannot work in the fields free from fear.

"Mr. Sim Dok Son is a victim to the harassment of an American dog.

"He was on his way home for lunch after weeding his rice-seedling

bed on May 30, when an American M.P. was running after him with a fierce dog from a sentry post about 300 metres away. The threatened peasant rushed home.

"Out of breath he got into the kitchen, where he saw that the dog bit and threw to the ground a woman neighbour who was washing in the yard, and then knocked a child unconscious.

"The dog then jumped into the kitchen to bite Mr. Sim in the thigh. 'Catch him, catch him!' U.S. MP Pfc. Peterson shouted at the dog. Bitten all over the body in the kitchen, Mr. Sim was dragged out into the yard by the dog. Blood was streaming from some 30 wounds in his thighs, hips, arms, and other parts with his clothes torn to pieces and stripped off him after twenty minutes of struggle. Utterly exhausted, Mr. Sim managed to seize the dog by the ear. Then Pfc. Peterson struck his hands hard with a club and kicked him on the hip. The dog again dragged the swooning victim with its fangs set in his thigh. The yard was stained with blood. When he resisted, Pfc. Peterson pulled him by the hair. Dragging the poor peasant outside the house, the dog continued to bite him for 10 minutes" (South Korean daily **Kyonghyang Shinmun,** Jun. 8, 1962).

This is how the Yankee aggressors treat people in South Korea. The aggressive U.S. imperialist troops habitually commit various violences against the people of all walks of life in South Korea in any place and at any time, and ceaselessly perpetrate countless bestialities against South Korean women.

Below are only some instances that took place in recent years.

On December 31, 1959, Capt. John, company commander of the 40th Tank Battalion of the U.S. Seventh Division, and his men lured into a dark warehouse two Korean women passing by their barracks, and flogged them hard with leather whips, stripped them naked and painted them yellow on their backs and the lower parts of their bodies. Then they drove the victims out (South Korean daily **Hanguk Ilbo,** Jan. 19, 1960).

On January 2, 1960, a group of officers of the same unit lured two other Korean women into the barracks to shave off their hair and drove them out into the street (South Korean daily **Hanguk Ilbo,** Jan. 5, 1960).

On June 14, 1962, an American soldier belonging to an ammunition company stationed in Sihung, Kyonggi Province, broke into the house of Jon Ai Ran (23) and assaulted the sleeping woman. Resisted by her, he strangled her with a towel, driving her into a swoon and ran away (South Korean daily **Hanguk Ilbo,** Jun. 14, 1962).

On June 30, 1963, Pfc. Deck and two other American soldiers kidnapped a 19-year-old girl named Yun in the street and raped her by turns in their barracks (South Korean paper **Chosun Ilbo,** Jul. 12, 1963).

On January 8, 1964, a soldier belonging to the U.S. Fourth Guided Missile Unit stationed in Chunchon district, Gangwon Province, violated a 12-year-old Korean girl (South Korean daily **Gangwon Ilbo,** Jan. 8, 1964).

On October 12, 1965, on a road in Dangsan-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, Cpl. Lorens of the U.S. 55th Air Force unit took by force a passer-by, Mrs. So (38) on his jeep, violated her and kicked her out naked into the street before running away (South Korean **Radio Korean Culture,** Oct. 14, 1965).

There are countless cases of soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army committing violences against Koreans with no reason, storming civilian houses and villages and looting them, individually or in groups.

On April 16, 1957, 80 officers and men of the M.P. Company of the U.S. 24th Division led by Smith, the company commander, stormed a village in Paju county and looted the village. They robbed the 185 peasant families there of 2,324 items of belongings alleging that all the household goods of the villagers had been U.S. army supplies (South Korean daily **Dong'a Ilbo,** Apr. 23, 1957).

On September 28, 1960, seven American soldiers from U.S. army depot robbed a watch-repair shop in Hwangsan-ri, Hwangsan sub-county, Kimjai county, North Cholla Province, of all the watches (South Korean daily **Samnam Ilbo,** Sept. 30, 1960).

On March 23, 1963, an American soldier intentionally threw up a smoke shell on the roof of the shop of a rice-dealer named Gang Sang Taik in Dongduchon, Kyongggi Province, causing a fire (South Korean daily **Kyonghyang Sinmun,** Mar. 25, 1963).

On the evening of November 7, 1965, Pvt. Caminal of the 79th Battery, U.S. 7th Div., drank beer at a restaurant located at Yonpung-ri, Junai sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province. When asked to pay for the beer, the American struck Ri Ho Ki (24), waiter of the restaurant, on the head with a beer-bottle, with the result that the latter got a fracture on the head (South Korean newspaper **Daehan Ilbo,** Nov. 8, 1965).

On April 30, 1966, at Bupyong-dong, Inchon city, Pvt. Gapo and two other soldiers of A Co., U.S. Army supply depot at Bupyong,

repeatedly stabbed with daggers the face and the head of Kim Soon Bok (32) and then cut her nose off (South Korean **Radio Dong'a,** May 1, 1966).

These are only a small portion of the examples of the outrages and atrocities committed by the U.S. aggression army in South Korea.

A conservative estimate based on inadequate South Korean news reports on cases of murder, injury, violence, rape, plunder and other crimes committed by American soldiers against the people in South Korea from the ceasefire up to now exceeds 600 cases.

Such crimes of the U.S. soldiers have even increased since the "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" stipulating the "Status of the U.S. army in Korea" was concluded between the United States and the South Korean puppet clique in July 1966.

There were 118 criminal cases reported as involving U.S. military personnel during the first month after the "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" was put into force (South Korean **Radio Christian** Mar. 9, 1967).

The following are but a few of such cases reported by the South Korean press.

On July 29, 1966, Pfc. Sprin (23) of the 1st Bn., 31st Regt., U.S. 7th Div., fired his pistol "by way of recreation" at a young Korean named Gang Chol Hun (19) passing by the compound of the unit and fatally wounded him, the bullet piercing through his abdomen (South Korean **Radio Dong'a,** Jul. 30, 1966).

On August 25, 1966, an American soldier belonging to the U.S. 83rd Ordnance Depot was driving his vehicle at a full speed at Anyang township, Shihung county, Kyonggi Province, which ran over and killed instantaneously Jong U Pyo (38) who had been riding a bicycle (South Korean **Radio Dongyang,** Aug. 25, 1966).

On August 28, 1966, Pfc. Key serving a G.I. mess hall of the Hqs. company, U.S. 2nd Inf. Div., saw a Korean employee, Song In Jun, work at the warehouse with leaky gas fixtures, and deliberately locked the door, with the result that Song was poisoned by gas and fell unconscious (South Korean **Radio Dong'a,** Aug. 28, 1966).

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On December 24, 1966, American armymen belonging to the 1st battalion of the U.S. tank unit drove a tank at a high speed and destroyed a Korean taxi before running away, in front of a village in Sonyu-ri, Paju county, Kyonggi Province (South Korean **Radio Dongyang,** Dec. 24, 1966).

On December 12, 1966, while driving a truck, Pfc. Honmand of the U.S. marine division fired a pistol at random at two young Koreans, seriously injuring Choi Bong Hyon (19) on the left arm and the abdomen (South Korean **Radio Dongyang,** Dec. 13, 1966).

On February 9, 1967, Cpl. Hector Ars of the 3rd Bn., 23rd Regt., U.S. 2nd Inf. Div., intruded into the Sonhwa dress maker's at Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, where he attempted to rape Kim Song Ja (23), but as he failed to do so, he set fire to her house (Seoul, Feb. 10, 1967 — South Korean news agency **Dongyang**).

On February 10, 1967, Pvt. K. Oko (26) belonging to the headquarters company of the Signal Bn., U.S. 2nd Inf. Div., broke into the house of Kim Hyon Suk (22), No. 406 Yonpung-ri, Junai sub-county Paju county, Kyonggi Province, in an attempt to rape her. As his attempt failed, he beat her all over the body with an iron bar he had brought with him and severely wounded her, before running away (South Korean **Radio Dongyang,** Feb. 11, 1967).

On February 16, 1967, during their firing practice at Bugok-ri, Gwain sub-county, Yonchon county, Kyonggi Province, American soldiers fired their gun at 10 Koreans in the mountain, killing eight and seriously wounding two others (Seoul, Feb. 17, 1967—South Korean news agency **Hapdong**).

On February 21, 1967, Pfc. Helith (20) of the 27th unit of the U.S. 8th Army harshly struck Ri Jong Hui (36) and severely injured her for no reason in the street at Ritaiwon-dong, Ryongsan district, Seoul (South Korean **Radio Dongyang,** Feb. 22, 1967).

On the night of February 20, 1967, Sgt. Billy Cox of the 6314th area company, U.S. Air Force, broke into the house of Gang Wan Gu at Songtan township, Pyongtaik county, Kyonggi Province, and set fire to his house and burnt it down (Seoul, Mar. 7, 1967—South Korean news agency **Donghwa**).

On February 23, 1967, Pfc. William (22) and another American soldier belonging to the U.S. 7th Div. kicked a Korean woman Kim Hui Suk on the face and the belly in the street of Dongduchon township, Kyonggi Province, for no reason, driving her into a swoon (South Korean **Radio Dongyang,** Feb. 24, 1967).

On the night of February 23, 1967, four deadly drunken U.S. sol-

diers broke into a Korean shop at Dongduchon township, Kyonggi Province, smashed windows and furniture at random and beat Ra Yu Gun (28), the master, and two other Koreans who tried to dissuade them, seriously wounding them on the faces and arms (South Korean **Radio Dongyang,** Feb. 24, 1967).

On February 23, 1967, Sgt. R. Sashawal assigned to a U.S. Air Force supply company broke into the house of Kim Su Jong (37), Yonghwa-dong, Kunsan, North Cholla Province, in his attempt to violate her. Resisted by her, he beat her and smashed windows and furniture. (South Korean **Radio Christian,** Feb. 25, 1967).

On February 22, 1967, Pfc. Charles belonging to the 335th Ordnance Battalion of the U.S. 8th Army, threatened with dagger a 21-year old Korean woman named Ri at the 1st-ga, Hangangro street, Ryongsan district, Seoul, and ran away after taking away all the money she had (South Korean **Radio Korean Culture,** Feb. 25, 1967).

On March 6, 1967, three U.S. soldiers, getting out of a Korean taxi at the U.S. 4th Recreation Centre in Sonyu-ri, Rimjin sub-county, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, beat up the driver, Kim Dong Gil, when he asked them for taxi fee, breaking his teeth and wounding him seriously (Seoul, Mar. 8, 1967—South Korean news agency **Donghwa**).

On March 5, 1967, Cpl. Adams Semy of the U.S. 702nd battalion broke into the house of Yun Sun Im at Sinjang-ri, Songtan township, Pyongtaik county, Kyonggi Province, where he violated a 14-year old girl, Kim Jong Im before running away (Seoul, Mar. 10, 1967—South Korean news agency **Donghwa).**

On March 12, 1967, Pvt. R. Tomy and five other American soldiers assigned to A battery, 2nd missile battalion, 71st Artillery Group, U.S. 38th Brigade, forcibly dragged Ri Yong Ja (21) of Bukbon-ri, Kimpo sub-county, Kyonggi Province, into their barrack and raped her by turns and then drove her out into the street (Seoul, Mar. 14, and Mar. 27, 1967—South Korean news agency **Hapdong**).

On April 2, 1967, Pfc. Maccab Loigl (19) belonging to the 304th signal detachment of the U.S. 8th Army broke into the house of Bak Hoi Gyong (25) and strangled her in an attempt to rape her. When resisted by her, he smashed furniture and fled (Seoul Apr. 3, 1967—South Korean news agency **Hapdong**).

On April 29, 1967, Pfc. Wiss (21) assigned to the COB 34, picked a quarrel with Jo Song Il (25) in the street of Huam-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, and assaulted him for no reason. The American com-

mitted outrages to his parents who tried to dissuade the assaulter (Seoul, Apr. 29, 1967—South Korean news agency **Dŏnghwa**).

As these facts show, the security of the South Korean people is being constantly threatened because of the presence of the aggressive U.S. troops in South Korea.

The U.S. Command in South Korea, far from feeling any responsibility for the heinous atrocities of the American soldiers, describes them as the "execution of the routine duty" and even insults and shifts the responsibility onto the victims.

This lays bare the hypocrisy of U.S. imperialism and fully reveals its aggressive and brigandish nature.

U.S. imperialism is the greatest executor of racial discrimination and race contempt and the greatest violator of human rights in our times.

U.S. imperialism must be duly punished for all these atrocities.

The oppressed nations can enjoy the genuine peace, freedom and prosperity only when they drive U.S. imperialism out of the places where it is entrenched.

The only way for the people in South Korea to relieve themselves from the present sufferings and misfortunes is to drive out the aggressive U.S. army from South Korea.

The Korean people will more resolutely fight to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea and unify all Korea by peaceful means.