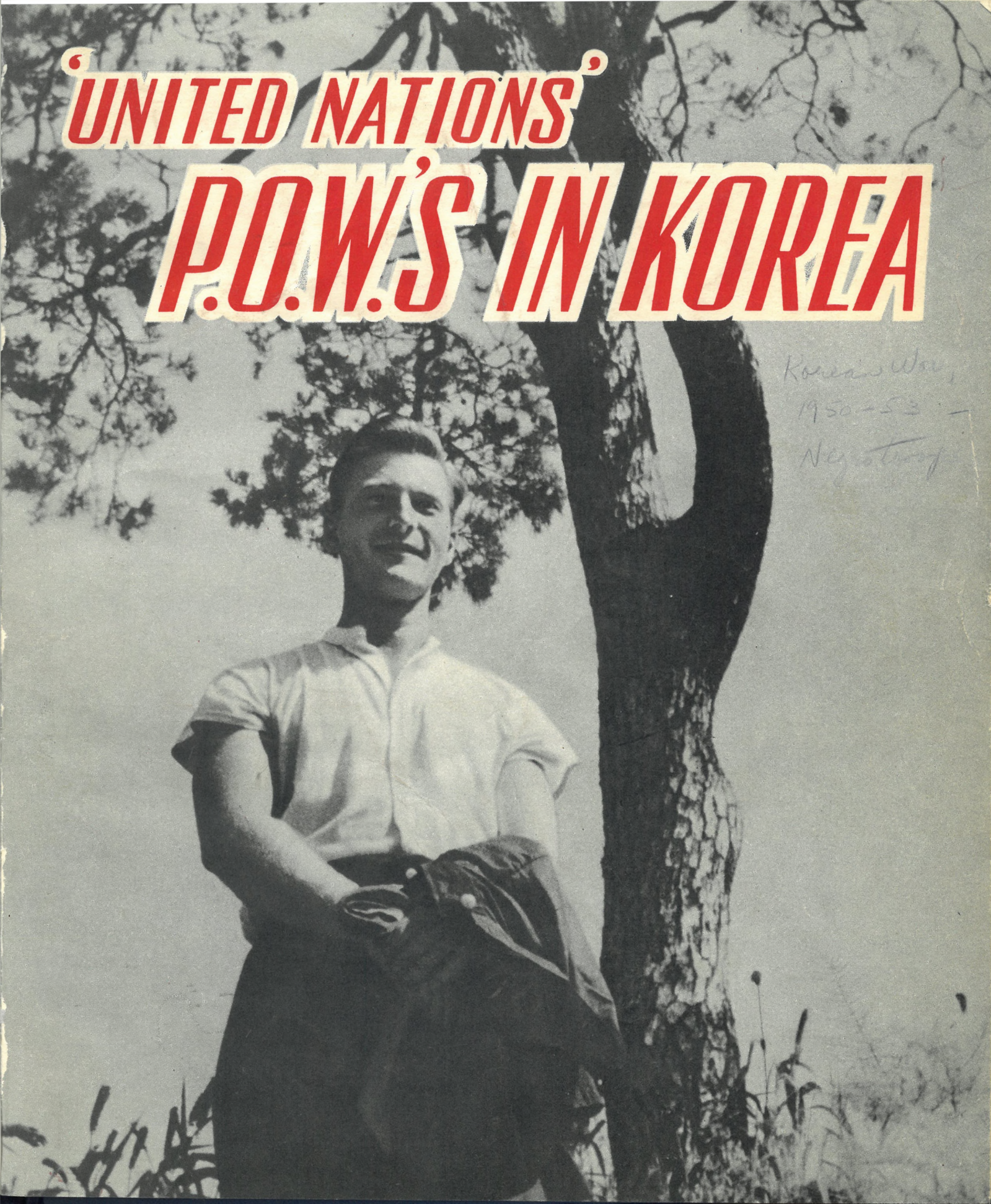
'UNITED NATIONS' P.O.W.'S IN KOREA



'UNITED NATIONS'
P.O.W.'S IN KOREA

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Peking, China
1953



These men have just been captured. They are on their way to the prisoner-of-war camps. What lies ahead for them?

Is it true, as they've heard, that prisoners of war in Korean and Chinese hands are treated humanely and well?

They don't know. They're not sure.

After all, these men all know about Koje Island, Cheju and other camps where Korean and Chinese prisoners in U.S. hands are continually clubbed and shot down—in cruel disregard of the Geneva Convention relating to P.O.W.'s.

Will the Chinese and Koreans pay back in kind ?

After a U.S. massacre of war prisoners on Koje Island.



THIS is Li Ching-yuan, a fighter of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

He is studying the orders on the treatment of war prisoners signed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, and General Peng Teh-huai, Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

The order states:

"Every prisoner, regardless of nationality or rank, is to be treated in accordance with our policy of leniency to prisoners of war and escorted to the nearest local headquarters of the Korean People's Army or the Chinese People's Volunteers. He is to be guaranteed:

1. Security of life.
2. Retention of all personal belongings.
3. Freedom from maltreatment or abuse.
4. Medical care if wounded or ill."



THE LENIENT POLICY is the "U.N." soldier's bill of rights from the moment he is in Korean or Chinese hands.

The Lenient Policy is not only proclaimed. It is enforced.

It flows from the nature of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, from the cause for which they are fighting, from the basic principles on which the Korean and Chinese peoples base their life.

Why is this?

It is because the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers are—as their names indicate—armed forces of the ordinary, working people.

Every commander and fighter of these forces understands that the "U.N." soldiers, in their vast majority, are also people who have worked hard for a living or come from working families. He understands that, like him, they prefer peace to war. He knows that they would rather be home, working at a job, leading a normal family life, building their own future. He knows that the only reason they are in Korea, fighting in an aggressive war, is that they have been cruelly deceived.

As he sees it, the only people who want war are those who profit from it—a handful of U.S. billionaires. The billionaires do not fight their own battles. They send others to fight for them.

He sees the "U.N." soldiers at the front as the victims of these greedy and evil men, duped or forced to bear arms in an unjust war from which they have nothing to gain and everything to lose.

Therefore, once they have been disarmed, he does not regard the "U.N." soldiers as enemies at all. Having sympathy instead of hatred for them, he treats his prisoners in a generous and humane way. This is natural to him, because he believes in the unity of the common people of all lands.

"UNITED NATIONS" soldiers who have been captured by the Korean People's Army or the Chinese People's Volunteers have found this to be true from their own experience—even under the most difficult battle conditions.

Here is what Pvt. John M. McCoy who comes from San Diego, Calif., U.S.A., where he was a carpenter until he was drafted, says of the way he was taken prisoner:

"I was standing with my hands in the air thinking, 'Well! This is it, John, as soon as they get around to it they're going to kill you,' when some big Chinese officer runs up to me with a pistol in his left hand. Then I knew I'd had it. Instead of shooting me, though, he reaches up and grabs my hand and starts shaking it as though I was a long-lost brother or something. Another thing, I've still got the personal belongings that I had when I was captured."

WHATEVER the hardships at the front, under the heaviest bombardment and bombing from the air, Korean and Chinese fighters have made every effort to save the lives of wounded and physically weak prisoners.

This is the story told by Sgt. George A. Stanley of Poulsbo, Washington, U.S.A:

"I was injured in my right knee and left shoulder. During my futile attempt to escape being taken captive, I severely froze my right foot and suffered frostbite in my right hand. Immediately following my capture I was taken to a warm Korean house. Here they removed my boots and attended to my feet and treated me with whatever medical facilities were available. I was fed beef and potatoes, the same meal my captors ate, and then transported to another village where a hospital was in operation.

"Here practically all medicines were available and I was given medical care and food as well as issues of soap, a towel and various other things. I remained at this installation for approximately 20 days and then began a trip further toward the rear."

These are only two men among many thousands—Americans, British, Turks, Filipinos, Canadians, French, Australians, Greeks and others.

In the prisoner-of-war camps in North Korea, captured "U.N." personnel enjoy better material conditions than is stipulated by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. They have ample facilities for culture and recreation and improve rapidly in both spirits and health. They find themselves among friends.

While the U.S. airforce continues its indiscriminate bombing of Korean cities and villages, killing women and children with high explosive and napalm; while the U.S. authorities wage shameful war on unarmed Korean and Chinese prisoners in Koje and other death camps—the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers unswervingly continue their Lenient Policy from day to day.

The Korean and Chinese forces resolutely repel and annihilate every armed aggressor on the battlefield because they are strong in conviction, because they know they are defending world peace.

The Korean and Chinese forces treat captured "U.N." officers and men, once they have laid down their arms, with humane care. This too is a result of their convictions, which are that all peoples should live in peace, that no people is the enemy of any other and that the interests of the common people of every nation are the same.

This is enough to show every honest, decent person on which side justice and the truth lie.

THE materials collected in this book document the Lenient Policy—in photographs and in the words of the "U.N." war prisoners themselves.



A P.O.W. camp on the shores of the Yalu River. The scene is pleasant and peaceful.

THE DAILY ROUND

IN the P.O.W. camps of North Korea are prisoners of many nationalities. Mostly they live in Korean houses in the pleasant villages along the banks of the Yalu River, among some of the most beautiful Korean mountain scenery. There is no barbed wire around the camps. Prisoners are known by their names and not by numbers. Their personal property has not been touched and many have wrist watches, fountain pens and cigarette lighters.

They retain their own uniforms on capture and in the camps are fitted out twice a year with new summer and winter outfits. Their summer clothes are cooler and their winter clothes are



This man has arrived at the camp and now bids farewell to his Chinese escort, whom he has come to know and like. Such friendly relations caused one American Negro P.O.W. to remark, "I've never experienced such human sympathy as this before."

warmer than the American or British issues. Suitable footwear comes with the seasonal change of clothing. Fuel is ample.

The men get more food than is laid down by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Special arrangements are made to meet the religious traditions of Moslems with regard to food. A tobacco ration of five ounces is issued weekly. Pipes and cigarette paper are supplied.

Camp life in all its aspects is run democratically. P.O.W. committees arrange their clubs, messing, sports, recreation and other activities and keep contact with the camp authorities.

A description of camp life is provided by Frank Noel, an A.P. photographer who was attached to the U.S. army when captured. Many of his photos of prisoners and camp life have been sent to America and reprinted in papers there. He writes:

"The internal functions within the camps are run by the P.O.W.'s themselves. Camp-wide elections, usually held at 60-day intervals, determine the various committee heads. Elections are by secret ballot.

"Considering the circumstances, the Chinese have been fair and lenient and often provided extra rations and sport facilities over and above the requirements stipulated in the Geneva Convention regarding the rules regulating the conduct and care of prisoners of war.

"The P.O.W.'s prepare their own food and have complete run of the large Chinese-type kitchens, bake or steam their own bread and butcher the pigs. Beef is killed by the Chinese, and fish and chicken are brought from nearby China.

(Continued on page 8)

FOR the winter a quilted padded uniform is given to each man, with an ear-flap cap to match. It's ideal clothing for the bitter Korean cold. Whatever the season, appropriate clothing, underclothing, shoes and bedding are provided. Soap, towels, tooth brushes and other necessities are issued at regular intervals. Every man is allocated living quarters and inoculated against infection. It is all part of the established routine of the camps.



The P.O.W.'s live in Korean houses like these. They have a simple form of floor heating.



(*Left*) It's warm and comfortable, this winter uniform — and not bad looking.



(*Right*) This man has just received his regular issue of soap, towels, toothpaste etc; small things, but vital to health and morale.



(*Left*) A squad representative collects rubber-soled shoes for summer wear.



(*Right*) Prevention is better than cure. The camp medical staff inoculates P.O.W.'s against various diseases.

(Continued from page 6)

"The Turks are issued lambs, mutton or chicken whenever the day's menu calls for pork. They also prepare their own Turkish-style dishes and can do with their rations whatever they wish and according to their taste.

"Strict cleanliness is not only observed in the kitchen but throughout the camp. All foods are thoroughly cooked and drinking water well boiled before it is set out in the convenient and large crockery jars to cool.

"A Saturday morning inspection is carried out here regularly. The rooms are emptied of floor mats; bedding aired and the rooms and windows scrubbed and swept clean. Clothing, food utensils and toilet articles are arranged in a neat and set pattern and after the blankets and quilts are aired and shaken out, the room is prepared for the inspection team made up of P.O.W.'s who are accompanied by a Chinese doctor and a member of the administrative staff. Usually at two-week intervals the Volunteers' medical team gives the room and bedding a good going over with D.D.T.

"All of the P.O.W.'s have had regular inoculation against typhoid, tetanus and cholera. There is a daily sick call for anyone feeling under the weather or needing a checking over.

"Whatever work the P.O.W. does is strictly for himself. The Chinese carpenters and labor gang repair and keep in shape the buildings and the actual construction of the large Oriental style baths. The P.O.W.'s brought the stones from the nearby streams for enlarging the kitchens and baths which will accommodate at one time the 12 men squads.

"Wood in regular cut length to fit the fire boxes under the kitchen pots is brought here by barge. The P.O.W.'s unload the barges and pair off and







(*Top*) It's all weighed out and measured. Each man gets an allotment of rice, flour, sugar, meat, vegetables and other food. And 5 ozs. of tobacco a week, too.

(*Center*) Chickens for the pot—as many as he can carry. He's drawing the allotment for his group.

(*Bottom*) Handing out supplies to the mess representatives keeps the staff busy. There is dried fish, tobacco leaf, chicken—and a whole pig.

carry the wood stretcher-style. This wood also is used to keep the houses warm during the winter.

"Church services for both Catholics and Protestants are held in the camps each Sunday.

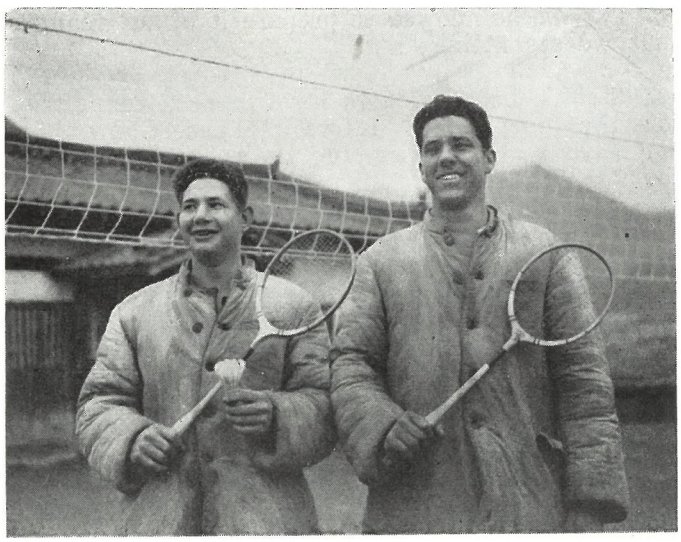
"A mobile movie projection team usually manages to show Chinese or Korean-produced movies every two weeks. And almost every Saturday night the dramatic group works up enough new gags, stunts and skits to put on a good stage show. Borrowed musical instruments help out and the singing quartets all manage to put on a two-hour show. After one of these shows the kitchen crew bring out doughnuts and the simulated coffee.

"The British take their physical training seriously and one of their own is appointed their P.T. director. All P.O.W.'s get a 10 or 15 minutes' setting-up exercise right after the early morning roll call. Or the group may go for a brisk walk along the road for a round trip of a mile or two.

"Competitive sport, with basketball the most popular, helps pass the time and keeps the morale up. There are daily basketball, volleyball and soccer games.

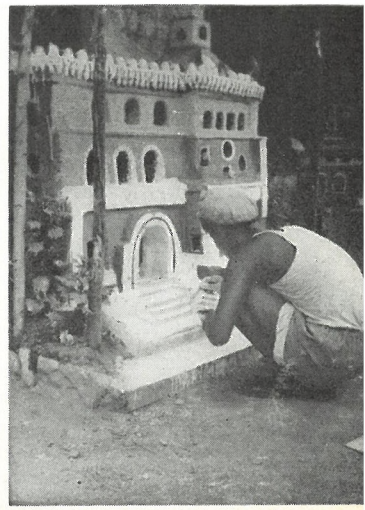
"The sports and recreation committee keeps an active program going for those less inclined to muscle-flexing activities. Tournaments and championship playoffs in bridge, chess, checkers are available. Prizes of candy, apples and cigarettes go to the winners. A company championship playoff draws a large gallery and often side bets are made on the favorites. Cards are furnished but the men have made their own chess figures and some sets representing many hours of careful wood-carving, are elaborate and show expert workmanship."

Badminton is also on the sports program.



The South Koreans are skillful craftsmen. Here are some of the things they have made.









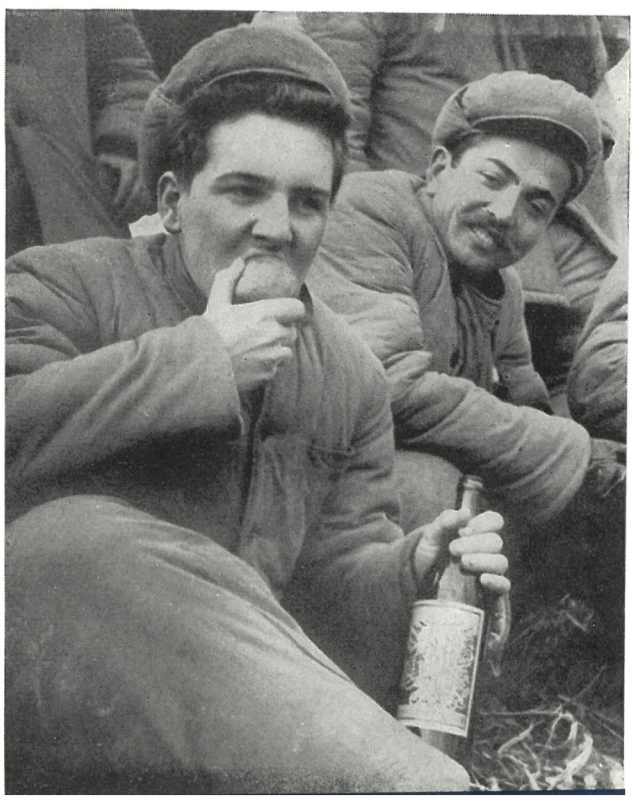
There are plenty of fish in the Yalu River to supplement the diet.



The pig's quite a heavyweight. But it won't last long against big appetites.

PLENTY OF FOOD

Extra rations of fruits, wine and other good things are issued for holidays and celebrations.



CPL. LEROY CARTER JR. of Oklahoma City, Okla., who was captured in late November 1950, writes:

"In the beginning, that is during our first couple of weeks of capture, we ate Chinese food, prepared by Chinese cooks, Chinese style. Some of the fellows liked this, others didn't. This caused the officials of the camp to become quite concerned and this is the result.

"A meeting was held, with the representatives from both the camp authorities and prisoners. It expressed the desires of all the P.O.W.'s that:

1. We be allowed to prepare our own food;

2. We be allowed to prepare it in any manner that we see fitting; and

3. We be allowed to have a mess committee, for the purpose of informing the Chinese of our needs as well as keeping the cooks informed of the P.O.W.s' desires.

"The camp authorities welcomed these suggestions and shortly afterwards the Chinese cooks moved out and the G.I.'s moved in. Now I'd like to explain that the Chinese cooks prepared good chow, but the big improvement was, it became more like Stateside.

"The improvements of the mess conditions didn't cease with that first accomplishment. The mess committee (under the committee of daily life, of which I was chairman) continued to strive for the betterment of our food conditions. Let me cite



Giant pumpkins are very welcome in the summer.



Whatever they were back home, they're cooks here. They were chosen for the job by the men and the men should know.

you an example. Previous to the change in mess personnel, we were eating bread cooked by steam. This is of course Chinese style. But the stomachs of the P.O.W.'s cried out for baked bread.

"The mess committee got their heads together and drew up plans for building an oven. We then consulted one of our oven craftsmen who assured us that the job could be done. Our next move was to get it approved by the P.O.W. Camp Headquarters, which was done, while at the same time aquiring the necessary materials essential in the building of the oven.

"It took four days to complete the job and on the fifth day we enjoyed some delicious baked bread.

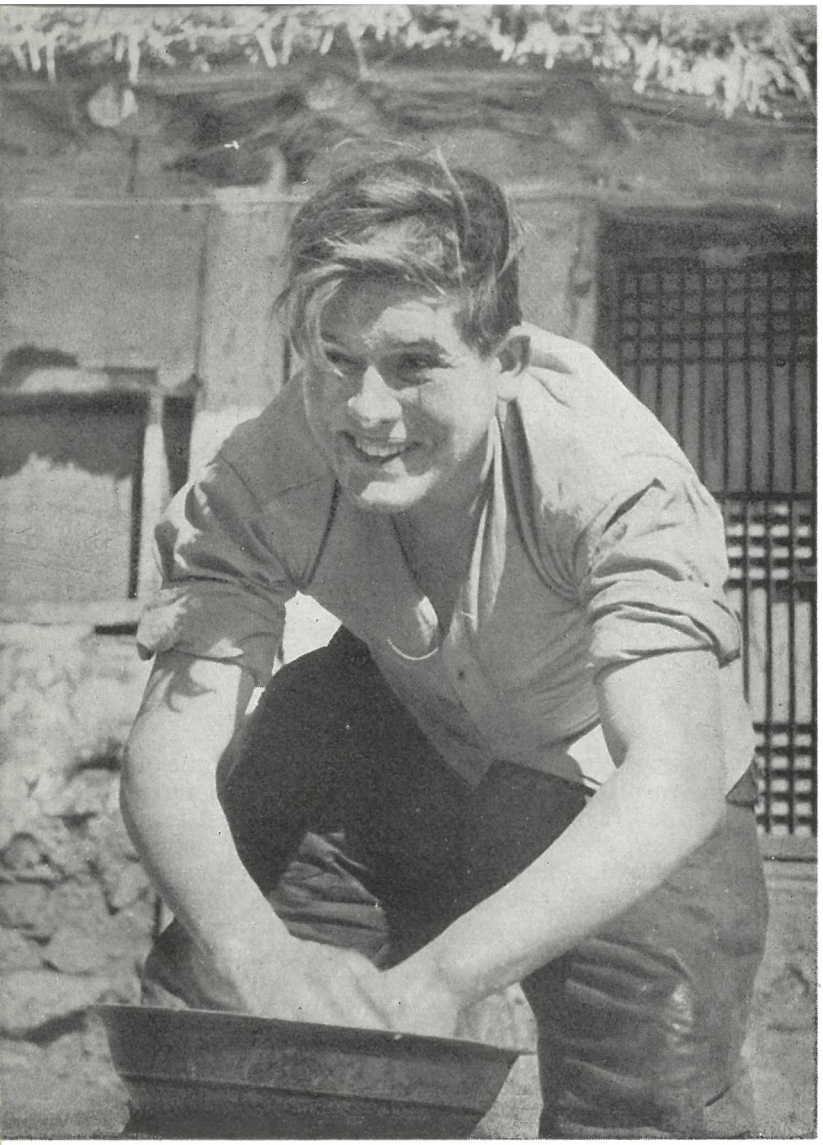
Pte. Ronald F. Horsfall of Portsmouth, Hants., England, who worked as a cook before he went into the army and now is the chief cook of his company, has a good deal to say on preparing the food. Here is part of an article he wrote on January 8, 1953 for the Inter-Camp paper *Toward Truth and Peace*, passing on his experience in cooking to other companies:

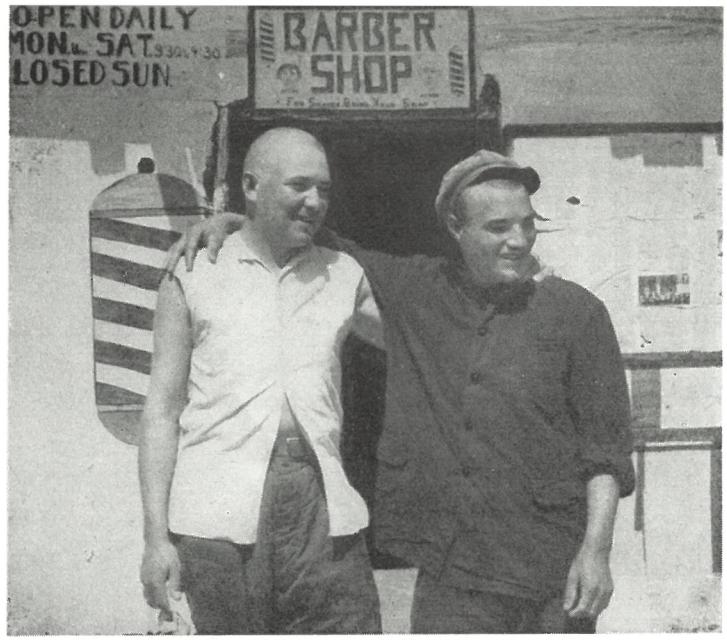
"I myself am the cook-squad leader of Seventh Company, No. 1 Camp. In this company we have twelve cooks, whom I have divided up in this way, four cooks in the bread cook-house, one in the bake-house responsible for the maintenance of the ovens, two in the rice kitchen and five including myself in the side-dish kitchen. Although these cooks are divided up, we all work as one team and not as individuals. In this way we find the task set before us is made easier and more interesting.

"On the day we get beef, the menu is made out according to what part of the cow we get. If it is the hindquarters we find that it is the best to use it as steaks. We cut off enough steaks for one a man, the rest of the beef we keep until the next day. We half fry the steaks first and put them into another boiler, then we fry some onions in the same fat as the steaks, until they are a golden brown, then we add about two and a half pounds of flour and fry until brown, then we add water to make it into a thick sauce, and add it to the steaks and simmer for two hours. With this we try our best to put on fried potatoes or mashed potatoes fried with onions."

A Turkish P.O.W. leads a cow to the slaughter. As Moslems, the Turks do not eat pork.







Haircut, Sir? Pfc. Lewis L. Gordon of Webster City, Iowa and Cpl. Billy E. Clark of Dallas, Iowa, U.S.A. seem to have had theirs all off.

KEEP IT

"TO keep our camp clean and to safeguard the health of the men, last week our Company Commander informed us that we would have a 'Sanitation Week'," reported the company wall-newspaper.

A P.O.W. from Lafayette, Louisiana, gives a glimpse of how "Keep It Clean" campaigns are organized. He writes:



(*Upper left*) Cpl. Channell R. Jennings of Valley Head, West Virginia, gets a good wash.

(*Lower left*) These four American P.O.W.'s have had their wash in the river. They are: Pfc. Tibor Rubin of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pfc. Leonard Chiarelli of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pfc. Dale Reeder of Waukon, Iowa; and Cpl. Robert Collett of Onawa, Iowa.



The P.O.W.'s have their own barbers—the barber and customer are Pfc. Edward M. Gaither of Philadelphia, Penna., and M/Sgt. Robert W. Shaw of Vancouver, Washington, U.S.A.





CLEAN!

"Our Sanitation Committee is also made up of GI's and some of their duties are as follows: To make inspection of our billets and surroundings to see that everything is kept in good order and make sure that fellow P.O.W.'s drink only water that has been purified for drinking purposes. On Sunday we have a general inspection by our Sanitation Committee to make sure that all floor mats have been thoroughly cleaned and blankets aired out properly."



(*Upper right*) They're washing their own shirts and underwear.

(*Center right*) Tidying up behind the club house—Part of the regular camp chores.

(*Lower right*) These men won the banner for the cleanest set of rooms presented by Camp Headquarters. Now they're relaxing over a quiet game of chess.



Eight Frenchmen and a Chinese volunteer. It's a long way from Paris, but life in the camp keeps them cheerful and smiling.



Sprucing up the company compound.



Spring, thoughts of home and music on a Korean hillside.

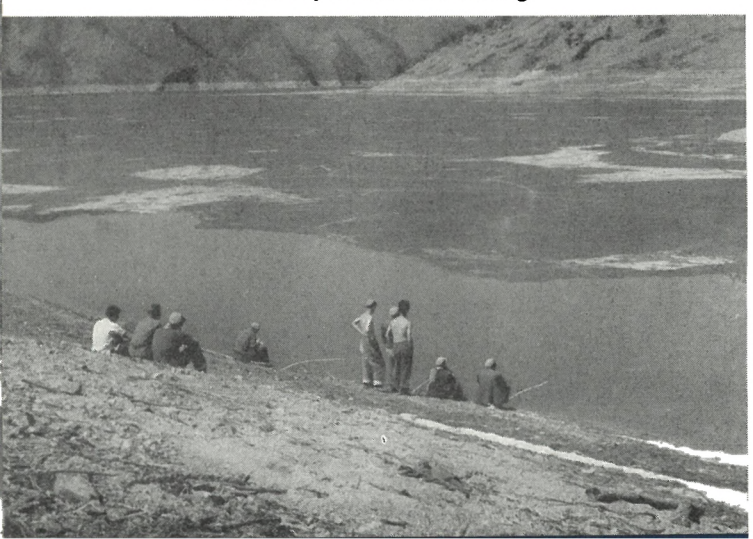
A HEALTHY MIND IN

FROM the ten or fifteen minutes brisk exercise after roll call in the morning—and the British in particular take their P.T. seriously—to the game of cards or chess before lights out, the day can be full and interesting.

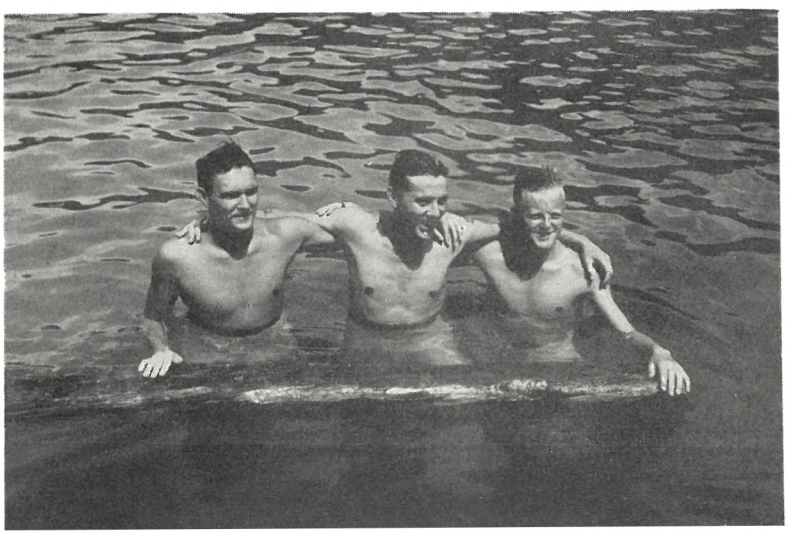
"On summer afternoons," writes Pvt. Edward Achee of Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., "you can hear shouts from hundreds of GI's as they plunge into the river for a cool swim. And many a GI who could never before swim is now a master of the sport. The same applies to many of the other recreational activities such as volleyball, basketball and the most beloved of all American sports, baseball."

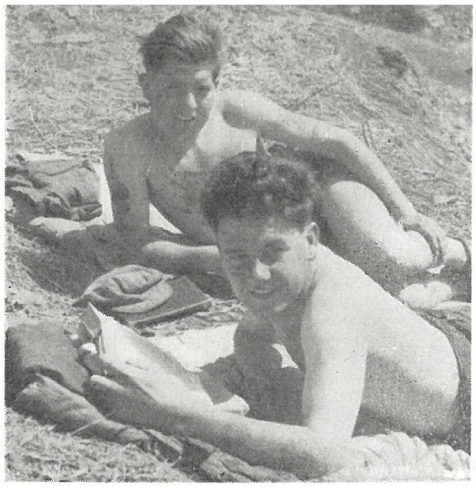
That goes for the men of other nationalities, too. The Turks love wrestling and draw interested

A warm day is ideal for fishing.



Three men and a log in the warm summer water—Cpl. Lloyd C. Lakin of Detroit, Michigan; Pfc. Alfred McQuade of Maine, N.Y. and Pfc. Donald J. Lever of North Bennington, Vermont.





Keith Clarke, West Salford, Lancs., England and Cecil McKee, Belfast, N. Ire. combine sunbathing with reading.



Strictly a winter occupation, though it may not be a work of art.

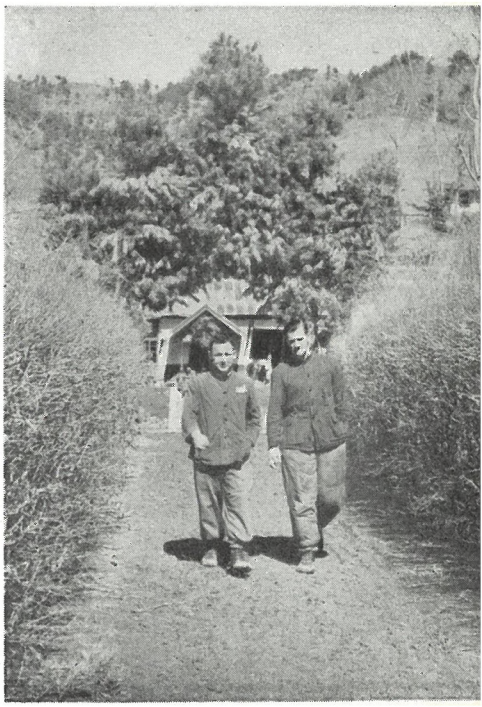
A HEALTHY BODY

audiences. The British favor soccer and keep several teams going regularly.

The Yalu River is a boon for the keen fishermen, well-stocked with carp and other fish. And there is no lack of earth on which the ardent gardener may practise his art.

Then there are the musical enthusiasts with their bands and choirs, and the journalists and writers who run or contribute to the wall newspapers or camp magazine. Payment in kind is made for each article accepted.

'Keep body and mind active and healthy' is the guiding principle for every P.O.W. here—and the camp authorities have provided the conditions to allow this to be done.



A gentle stroll in the Autumn. It might almost be a country lane at home.

An everyday scene in all seasons. Soccer is very popular—especially with the British.



Four men and the company's favorite dog. From left to right are Sgt. Pearl Lucas, Cpl. Herbert Miller, Okten Hamdi and Cpl. Lawrence Rix.



A MAN'S HOME IS HIS CASTLE

Arthur E. Surridge, Roydon, Herts., England.



Four Englishmen interupt their game of cards to hear the news from home. Left to right are John Green, Edward Hart, Arthur Surridge (the author) and Walter Whiting.

Photos on the wall keep memories of home evergreen.



"YOU might ask, why worry about decorations? But doesn't the title answer this question?

"We here are thousands of miles away from home and our loved ones. It is natural that our thoughts are with them much during the day. Living in a dull room does not help us any. So we, that is, my three room mates, James Hannaway of Belfast; Ted Hart of Ilkestone, Derbyshire; and Walter Whiting of Huddersfield, have done our best to bring 'home' nearer.

"Apart from coloured borders, and coloured pictures on the walls, you will find in our room many photographs of our families. Friends come to visit us, they want to know just how so-and-so is and where it was taken. With nearly every snap you can tell a well-loved story, a story that brings back happy memories, memories that we hope will be repeated again in the future.

"To sit in a room gaily decorated tends to bring that much needed, homely warmth into your life. During the day there are many activities to occupy your mind but always you have to return to your room, your temporary home.

"At eventide when darkness falls, you will find yourself along with fellow P.O.W.'s gathered round a glowing ember pot. Maybe you've been playing cards or having a sing-song, but eventually the warmth of the room and the photos on the wall bring forth more stories. Stories which have been told over and over again but to which everyone still listens.

"Apart from all this, a clean and bright room shows that even here you still retain that same self-respect of home, that same longing of every Englishman, to make his home his castle.

"Living together as we do, we have many things, the virtues of patience, to see your own faults and make allowances for others and the art of being unselfish. When you have obtained these achievements you have taken a great step towards complete and genuine friendship."



A rare treat for the British P.O.W.'s. Mrs. Monica Felton tells them about things at home. Mrs. Felton is Chairman of the National Assembly of Women in Britain and a prominent worker for peace. She was given a great welcome by P.O.W.'s of all nationalities when she visited the camps in the Autumn of 1952.

A VISITOR FROM ENGLAND

PRISONERS OF WAR will long remember Mrs. Monica Felton's stay. Especially the British, for she brought them direct news from home and took back with her their letters and personal messages to relatives and friends.

Mrs. Felton has written up her visit. She says: ". . . . I arrived at the prisoner-of-war camp and walked into the room where half-a-dozen men were awaiting me.

"A tall, handsome, young man stepped forward to shake my hand and said, 'My name's Campbell'.

"I said: 'You've got your mother's eyes.' I know Mrs. Teresa Campbell, a Liverpool woman who, with other mothers, recently asked Mr. Churchill to do his best to end the war in Korea.

"The young man smiled. 'My mother has the right ideas,' he said.

"There was a wonderful pride in his voice as he talked of the work his mother is doing in Britain to help bring peace to the world.

"Then Cpl. W. H. Smith told me about his wife in Gloucester and how she organised a meeting in her house of 15 other wives and mothers of prisoners of war.

"I wished Mrs. Smith could see his smile as he went on:

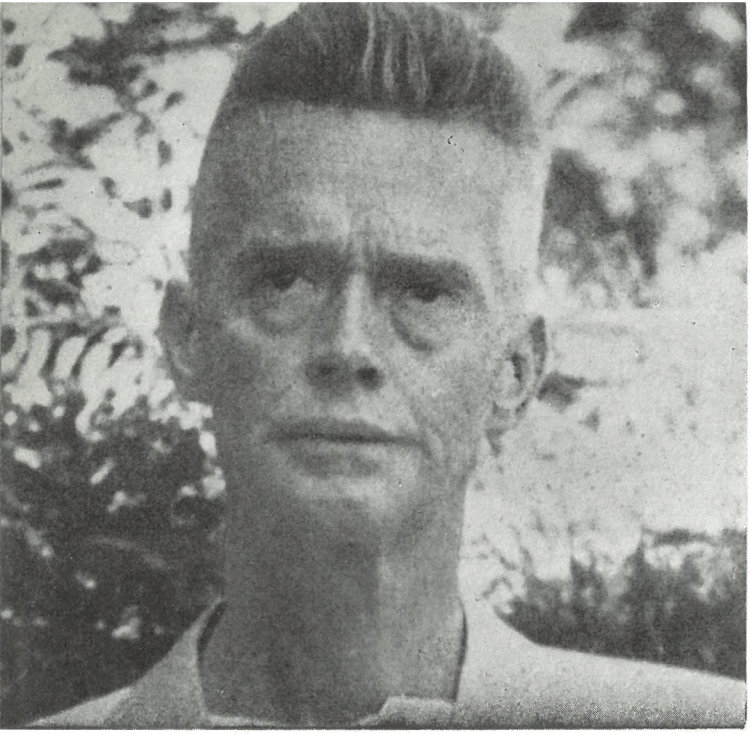
" 'I can't imagine my wife holding a meeting —but I suppose we've both changed an awful lot in the last two years.

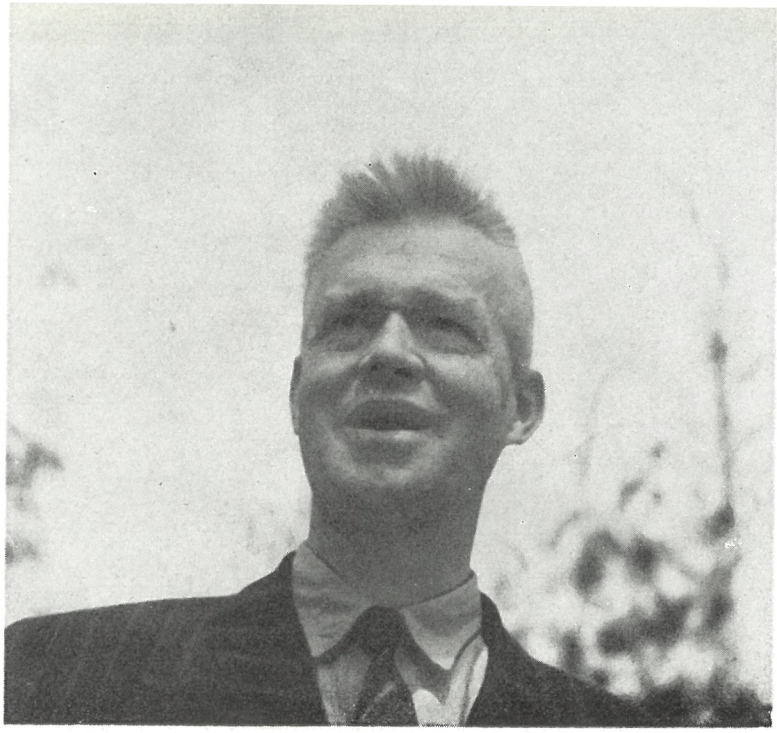
" 'It's great we've both changed in the same way.'

"He had read, studied, discussed and argued— and assured me that never once had the Chinese Volunteers tried to force any idea upon them.

"Often men—both British and American—said to me, 'For the first time in my life I've really learned to think for myself—and when I get home . . . .'

" 'When I get home . . . .' of course, they're homesick. And they are bitter at the realization that the war has continued so long and so unnecessarily."

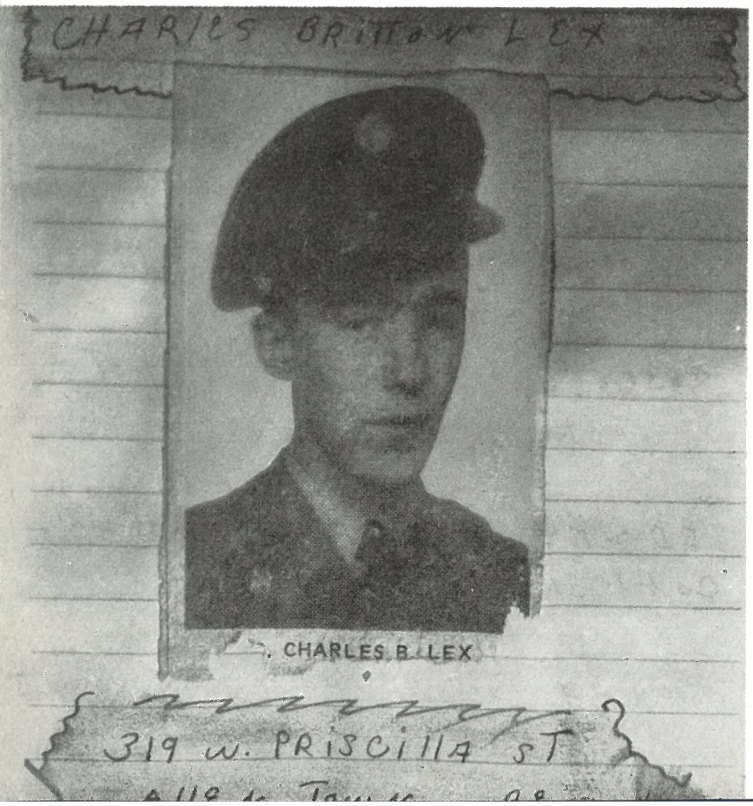


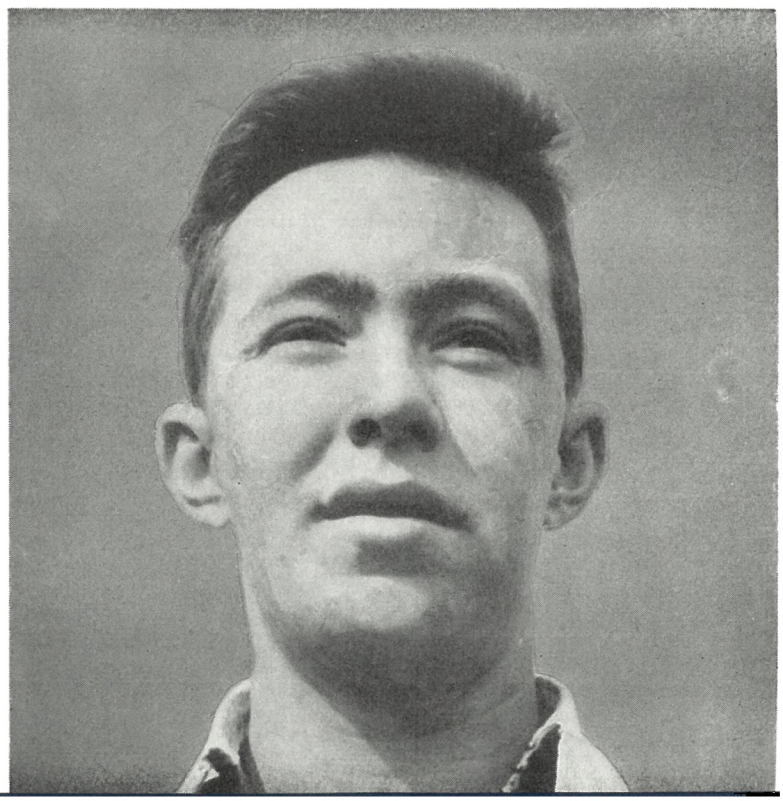


BEFORE AND AFTER

ABOVE is Major General William F. Dean, former commander of the 24th U.S. Infantry Division in Korea. The pictures speak for themselves. The one at left was taken immediately after he became a prisoner. The one on the right shows how he looks now. "My estimate is that I was about 130 pounds when captured," he said to a newsman, "I think my weight now is about 180 pounds. . . ."

As for Pfc. Charles B. Lex of Allentown, Penna., U.S.A., he says, "Upon the eve of my capture, I weighed close to 146 lbs. But during my stay here in a Prisoner-of-War camp under the Chinese volunteers my weight has jumped all the way up to 165 lbs."







There's nothing better than news from home! You can see that on the faces of Pfc. Zachariah H. Foote, once a truck driver in Baltimore, Md. and Pfc. Thomas M. Caroland who used to be a carpenter in Cedar Hill, Tenn. as they show each other the snapshots that came in their letters.

CONTACT WITH HOME

MAIL!

Everyone knows what this word means in the life of every soldier—and of his family back home.

Even more poignant is the need for mail—for mutual contact—when a man is a P.O.W., when those near and dear to him are tortured with uncertainty, when they are not even sure whether their son, husband or brother is still alive because the army authorities have listed him simply as "missing".

That is why P.O.W.'s and their families greeted with great joy the following announcement, made on March 13, 1951:

"By arrangement with the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army, the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace has agreed to forward mail from prisoners of war in Korea to their homes.

"The Committee will also make every effort to forward letters to the prisoners from their own families. Already the first batch of letters has been posted in Peking to the families of prisoners of war living in America or Britain."

SINCE that time, the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace has faithfully carried out the task it then undertook. Moreover, it has made it possible for captured personnel to talk to their families by radio, as well as to keep in touch with them by letter. At its request, the Peking radio station, which is heard all over the world, carries a special program, "P.O.W.'s Calling". Up to March 1953, the families of nearly a thousand men in camps in North Korea had received personal recorded messages in the voices of their loved ones.

"U.N." soldiers who have become war prisoners in Korea thus enjoy far wider opportunities of contact with their home folks than are required by international law. That the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers have done everything to facilitate such contact is an outstanding example of their generous humanitarianism in all matters involving prisoners of war.

Even with the best of camp conditions, the men were bound to worry about things at home. Did their families know that they were all right? Were parents and wives getting the allowances due them? Were sweethearts waiting faithfully for their return? How was Ma getting along? What about that lovely baby—had it begun to walk and talk?

The transmission facilities for mail, broadcasts and photographs that were arranged for the P.O.W.'s answered these questions. They also lifted the pall of gloom from many thousands of homes.

"I can't find words to express my appreciation to whoever is responsible for allowing you this privilege of keeping in touch with your family and I'm sure everyone here feels the same way," wrote the mother of Cpl. Harold T. Brown from New York City, U.S.A. to her P.O.W. son. "It is more than we had ever expected .... I was confident that you would be treated according to the Geneva Convention and I saw the proof with my own eyes when your picture appeared in the *New York Journal* a few weeks back. . . . In the picture you appear in good health and I have shown it to a lot of people and they all agree with me. . . ."

The parents of Pte. Peter Rowley of New Barnet, Herts., England, were in the depths of despair because their dear son had been reported by the British Government to have been "killed". Happiness returned to them when they learned from Peter's own letter that he was safe and sound. Peter wrote that he had indeed been seriously ill, but that skilled medical attention provided by the Chinese People's Volunteers had saved his life and he was once again completely fit.

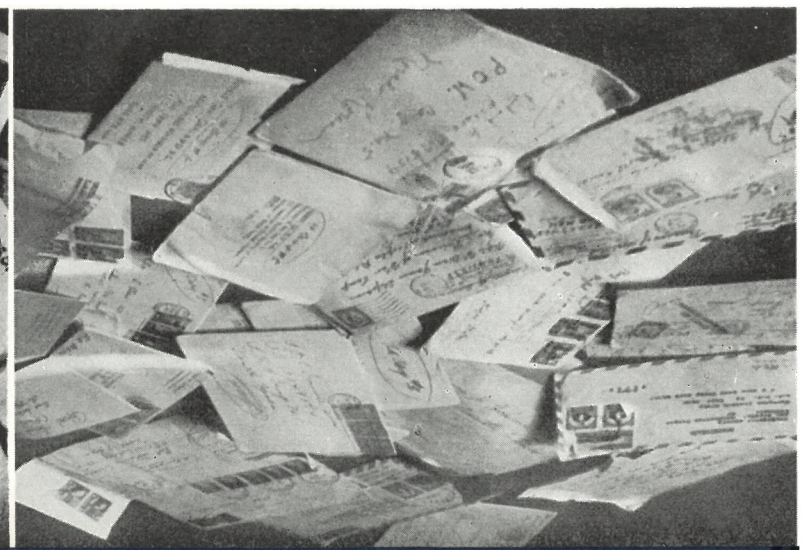
THE Korean People's Army, the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace have done this work for the war prisoners because they believe in, and practise, friendship among all the peoples of the earth.

"United Nations" P.O.W.'s in Korea as well as their families in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, Puerto Rico, France, Australia, Turkey, the Philippines, Colombia, Greece and other countries have felt this friendship in the form of the comfort that only messages from their own flesh and blood could give.

These are some P.O.W. letters to their families.



And here are a few of the replies that keep coming in.



The Mail Comes In



COME AND GET THEM! Everyday there is a mail call. Like every one away from home those who receive letters are cheerful. Those whose names haven't been called wait expectantly. The fellow who gets nothing is downcast.



SORTING THE MAIL. At a P.O.W. camp for U.S. officers, Lt. Billy B. Foshee (Air Force) of Tampa, Fla.; Lt. Hayward H. Cameron (Army) of Kiln, Miss.; Capt. William C. McTaggart (Air Force) of East Brady, Penna.; and Capt. Gerald Fink (Army) of Chicago, Ill. do a job of letter-sorting.

Five letters are five good reasons for a happy grin.



"Let's see who's written to you this time!"





Lt. Col. Gerald Brown of Phoenix, Arizona, beams at the news from home.

★

At moments like this, a man's mind crosses the ocean.

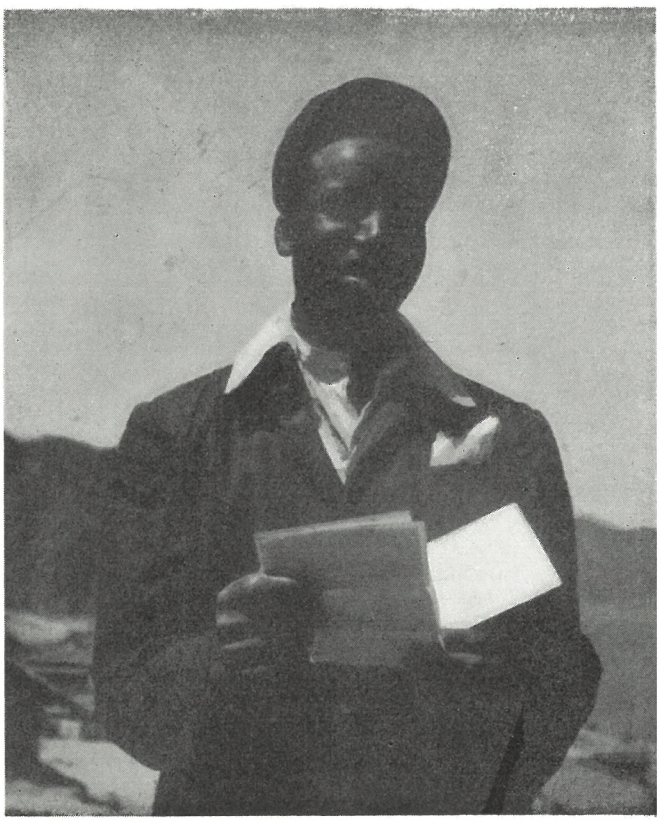




These fellows are swapping the news.

★

Pfc. John Teal of Hartford, Conn., is happy to receive a good long letter from his folks. The Army got him when he was fresh from school.



WRITING HOME . . . . . .

And Talking To The Folks Too



Cpl. John T. Green of Doncaster, Yorks., England, is completely absorbed as he writes to his wife. Green was a steelworker before he entered the army.



Cpl. Fred Garza, Jr., formerly a sign painter in Gary, Indiana, U.S.A., who supported a family of four on his wages, is writing to his folks in his company reading room.

Cpl. William H. Smith recording a message to his wife, two daughters and infant son in Gloucester, England, which was later re-broadcast over Radio Peking. Smith fought all through the last war and was a fireman at the Gloucester Aircraft Works before the Army took him once more in 1950.



The link with home—the camp letter-box.



A PICTURE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS



The hardworking parents and smiling kid sister of Cpl. Roy L. Jenkins of Dallas, Texas, U.S.A., look at his picture—positive proof that he is alive and well. The picture was taken by Associated Press photographer Frank Noel who was captured in Korea. Noel transmitted pictures to his agency by permission of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers.

This is Frank Noel's wife looking at a picture of her husband in her home at Albany, New York.



Noel shows a number of P.O.W.'s their own pictures already released to the U.S. press.







(*Top right*) In Washington, D.C., the wife of Lt. Robert Wood of that city beams as she says he "looks fine" and the picture of him is "wonderful."

(*Top left*) "He'd have been smiling if he knew I'd see this picture," says Mrs. Jacqueline Stahlman of Nashville, Tennessee, looking at the first evidence that her officer husband is alive and well.

(*Center*) In the Falls Church, Virginia, home of Lt. Carroll Wright, his mother and his wife, Laura, see his picture, as taken in the P.O.W. camp, on a television program.





And here are Lieutenants Stahlman, Wood and Wright with the pictures of their families seeing their pictures. Such opportunities never came to P.O.W.'s in history before. But the K.P.A. and the C.P.V. have provided them.

Pictures In The Hometown Press

From the WOLVERHAMPTON (ENGLAND) EXPRESS & STAR,
August 9, 1952





These pictures (above and right) have been received from Communist sources. In them are two West Midlanders looking fit and well in prison camp 5 at Pyok-Dong. Private A. J. Meanley, 10, Merridale-street, Wolverhampton, is on right, above. Rifleman Edwin Peach, of 3, Church-place, Blakenall Heath, Walsall, is first left, near water's edge on the other picture.

TWO W. MIDLAND P.O.W.s AS PORTRAIT 'SUBJECTS'

—In a North Korean Setting

PHOTOGRAPHS of a Wolverhampton man, Private A. J. Meanley, of 10, Merridale-street, and Rifleman Edwin Peach, of 3, Church-place, Blakenall Heath, Walsall, who are prisoners of war in Korea, have been issued by a picture agency. Both men are said to be at No. 5 camp at Pyok-Dong in North Korea.

Private Meanley, eldest son of Mrs. C. Meanley, widow, has corresponded regularly with his mother since he was reported captured by the Communists in January last year. The last "communication Mrs. Meanley" received was a "Mother's Day" greeting, written in verse.

Private Meanley was born in Wolverhampton and went to school at SS. Mary and John's school and later at St. Joseph's school. He was recalled to the King's Shropshire Light Infantry in August, 1950, and was immediately sent to Korea.

Miss Mary Meanley, his sister, told the *Express and Star* today that her brother had mentioned in his letters that he was being well fed and cared for and that conditions at No. 5 camp were reasonably good. Letters from home were reaching him regularly, he said.

Mrs. Edwin Peach, wife of Rifleman Peach, told the *Express and Star* at her home in Walsall today that letters from her husband had been arriving every six weeks and he had also affirmed good treatment.

Rifleman Peach landed in Korea with the Royal Ulster Rifles in November, 1950, and was taken prisoner in January, 1951. His period of service would have expired in December, 1950. Before his recall Rifleman Peach had worked for two years at the Wire Foundry, Willenhall.

Last Christmas he was allowed to broadcast to San Francisco and his message was forwarded to Mrs. Peach and his two children, Gwendoline (aged five) and Barbara (aged four). Mrs. Peach said today that as far as she knows her husband is in good health.

Yorkshire Evening News
Saturday, August 9, 1952. No. 25,912. FIRST WITH THE NEWS Tel. Leeds 27341. Price 2d.
FINAL NEWS

This picture from Korea brings joy to a Leeds mother



PHOTOGRAPH above of Yorkshire prisoners of war captured in Korea, was received in Leeds to-day, and a Leeds mother broke down and wept when she was shown the picture of her son about whom she has worried daily for two years.

She is Mrs. Maggie Owen, of Broom place, Belle Isle, whose son, Rifleman Albert Edward Quinn, of the Royal Ulster Rifles, a 29-year-old Reservist, is on the left of the picture.

Next to him is Trooper Charles Henry Holland, of Prospect terrace, Castleford, and on the right is George W. Smith, of Rotherham.

Mrs. Owen told a Y.E. News reporter: "It's really wonderful to see Albert's face again as he is now. He tells me in his letters that he is fit and well, but I thought he was saying that to cheer me up. But in this picture he really does look fit.

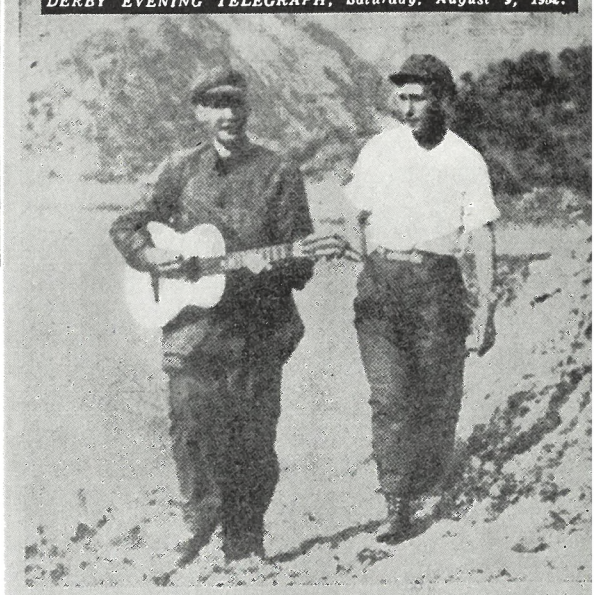
"It can go about now with a lighter heart than I have had since he was captured two years ago. But I wish he was coming home."

For Mrs. Owen this is the second time that she has had to worry about her son's fate in enemy hands. Rifleman Quinn was taken prisoner at Arnhem after landing wi[th] borne Divisoin. served in North after the war British Somalila

Mrs. Owen sai her son regularl

Mrs. Owen's s[on] died during the on embarkation son has just National Servic the R.A.F.

DERBY EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, August 9, 1952.



THIS picture (above), taken by a Communist photographer and received from Communist sources, is stated by the Communists to show, on the right, Private Edward Hart, of 3, Snedley-avenue, Ilkeston, with Private Albert Knott, of Nottingham, in Prison Camp No. 5 at Pyoktong. The names have been checked against the list of supplied by the Communis[t] delegation at Panmunjom [in] December, 1951.

When shown the photo[graph] by a "Telegraph" re[porter] at her home to-day Mrs. Hart said: "Yes, that' definitely Ted."

Mrs. Hart receives abou[t] one letter a month from he[r] husband and writes to hi[m]

Greeting Cards And Pictures Help Morale



"Look at this! I've just received some more pictures."



Christmas cards provide a topic for many a conversation at P.O.W. camps.

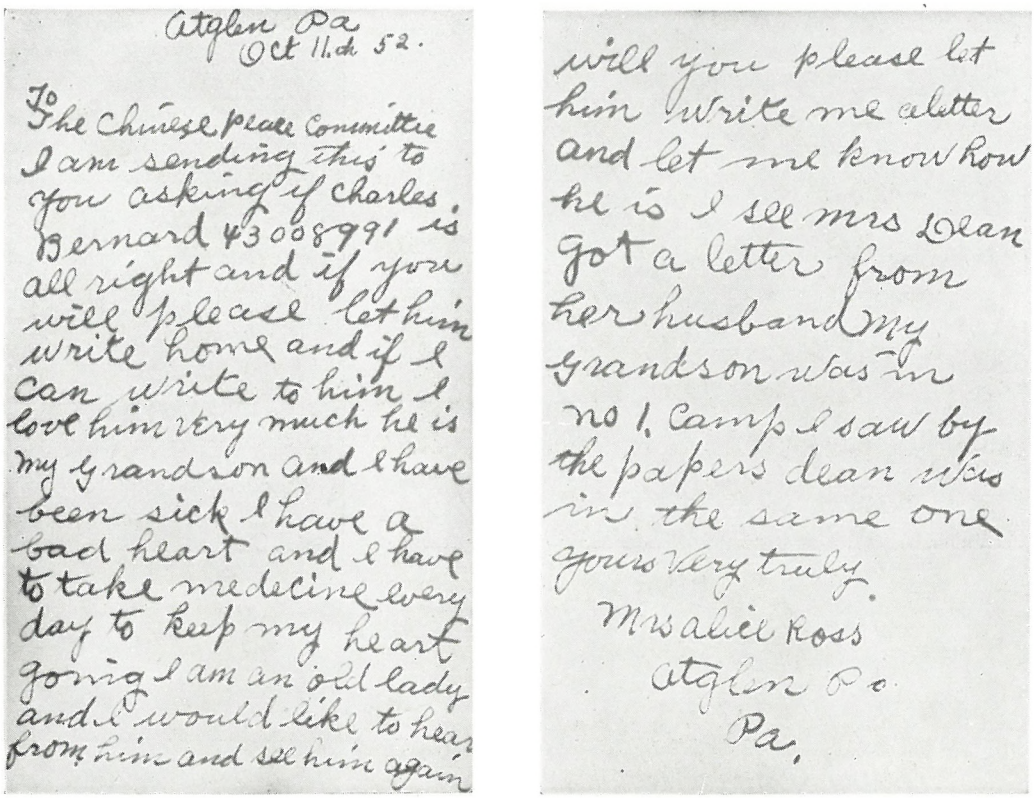
The wife and two little boys look fine—so there's nothing to worry about.



This man looks at his big card, with a letter inside and Santa Claus on the outside.



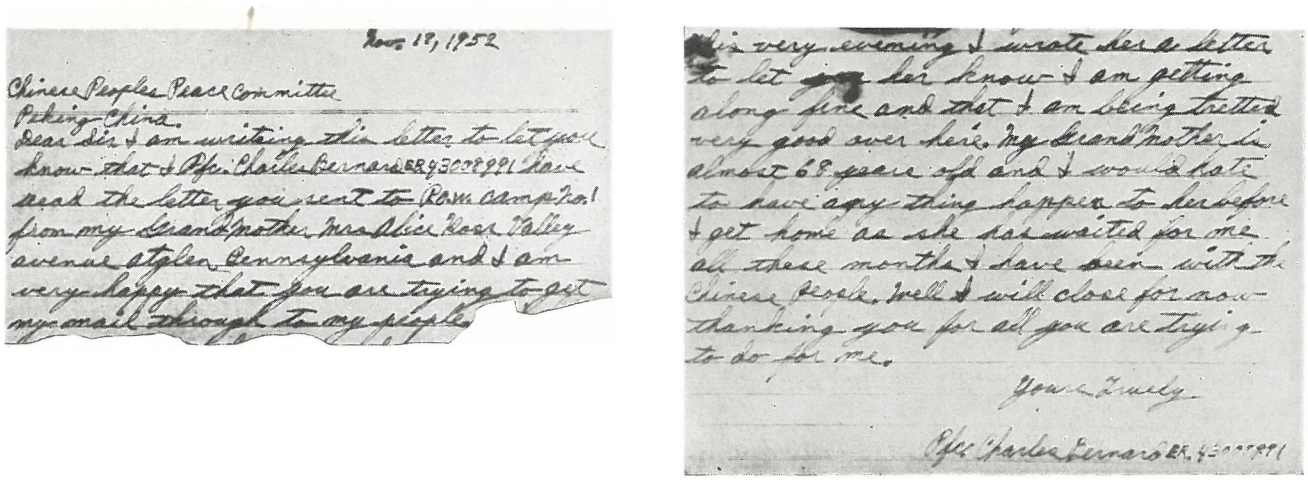
P.O.W.'s And Families Thank The China Peace Committee



Atglen Pa
Oct 11. th 52.

To The Chinese peace Committee
I am sending this to you asking if Charles Bernard 4300899 is all right and if you will please let him write home and if I can write to him I love him very much he is my grandson and I have been sick I have a bad heart and I have to take medecine every day to keep my heart going I am an old lady and I would like to hear from him and see him again will you please let him write me a letter and let me know how he is I see mrs Dean got a letter from her husband my grandson was in no 1. camp I saw by the papers dean was in the same one yours very truly
Mrs alice Ross
atglen P o
Pa.

An old lady writes from Atglen, Penna., U.S.A. . . .

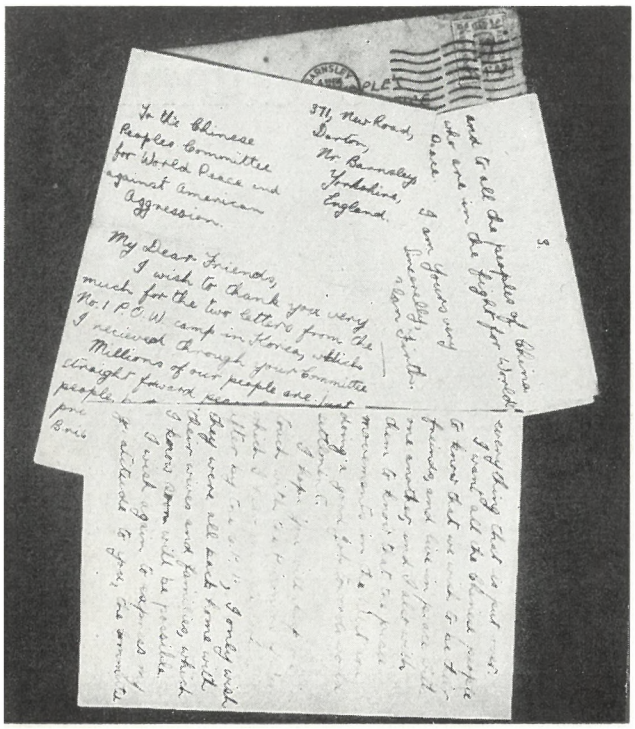


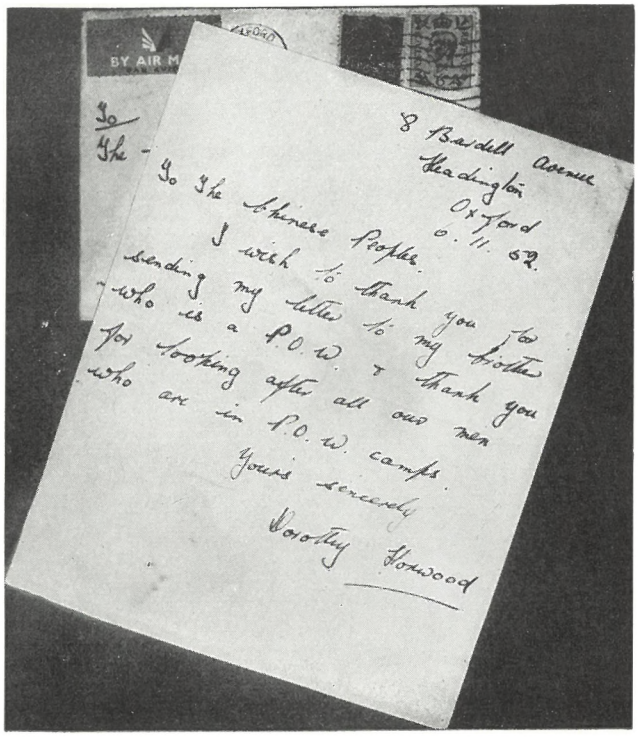
Nov. 19, 1952

Chinese Peoples Peace Committee
Peking China
Dear Sir I am writing this letter to let you know that I Pfc. Charles Bernard ER 4300899 have read the letter you sent to POW camp No 1 from my Grandmother Mrs Alice Ross Valley avenue atglen Pennsylvania and I am very happy that you are trying to get my mail through to my people this very evening I wrote her a letter to let her know I am getting along fine and that I am being treated very good over here. My Grandmother is almost 68 years old and I would hate to have any thing happen to her before I get home as she has waited for me all these months I have been with the Chinese people. Well I will close for now thanking you for all you are trying to do for me.
Yours Truely
Pfc Charles Bernard ER 4300899

Her grandson writes from a P.O.W. camp in North Korea. . . .

Two Letters Out Of Many From Britain





A Letter From American P.O.W.'s

The following is the text of a message sent to the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace by Cpl. Rufus E. Douglas, Cashmere, Wash., U.S.A. on behalf of 114 American P.O.W.'s:

"We, the members of the 1st Platoon of the 3rd Co. in a P.O.W. camp in North Korea, wish to convey our heartiest thanks for all the trouble you have been going through in forwarding our mail to and from our loved ones, and your constant struggle for world peace.

"Also, we would like to thank you and Radio Peking for enabling us to talk to our folks and friends back home at this special time.

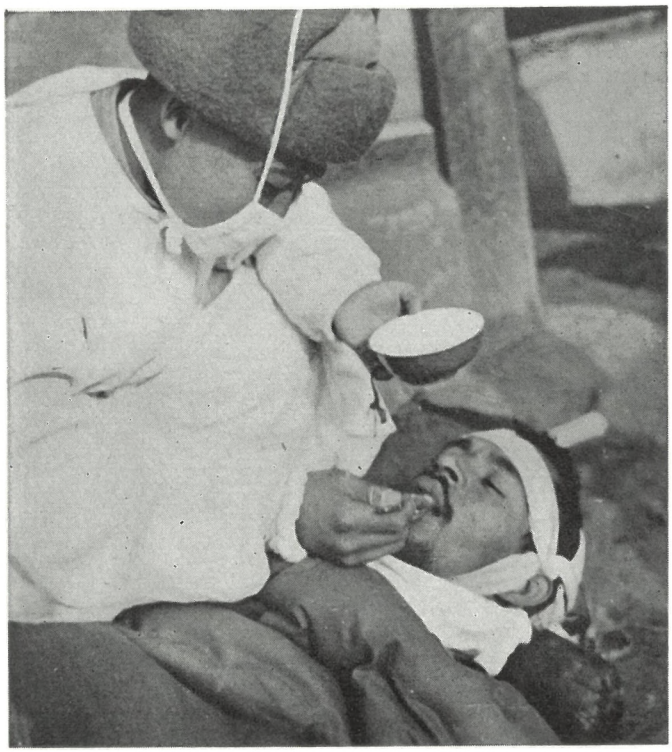
"In ending, we wish to assure you of our full support in all you will accomplish in the future."



Doctors and nurses wave farewell to three discharged patients—cured, happy and grateful.

MEDICAL CARE

It is part of the humanitarian policy of the Korean and Chinese people's forces to give every sick or wounded prisoner, from the moment of capture, at least as good medical attention as they do to their own men.



Photos show medical treatment at the front and in the rear.

"I WAS WOUNDED"

"I WAS WOUNDED," declared one prisoner recounting his experience at the front, "and they carried me on a stretcher through deep tunnels which were receiving direct hits from our artillery but it scarcely shook a grain of dust from the walls and we finally got to a deep bunker hospital, very warm and safe as being at home. Then I had a four-hour drive in a motor ambulance to another bunker hospital, after a week's treatment and then came here by truck. I'm doing fine now and I'll soon be well as ever."

Said Pfc. Edward E. Clevenger of Dayton, Ore., U.S.A.: "My feeling towards the Chinese Volunteers before I was captured was very hostile because I was told they were cruel and if I was ever taken prisoner by them that I would be treated very bad .

"The captain had his leg broken . . . . the Volunteers give him the best treatment they possibly could by putting a splint on his leg . . . . Then there was this boy . . . . shot in the arm and the bone had been hit. The Chinese performed an operation and took out part of the bone. Then when they were ready to leave, the Chinese gave him a blood transfusion . . . . thus it kept the boy alive.

"I will tell you that I was very much touched down inside."



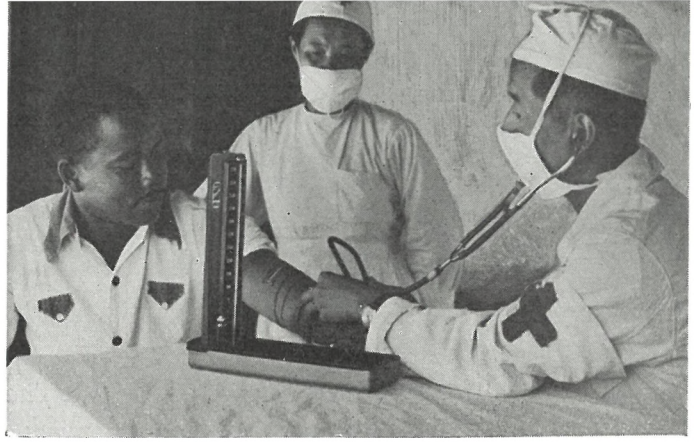
Cpl. Peter Williams of Bradford, Yorks., England, who was wounded in the left foot and thigh, writes:

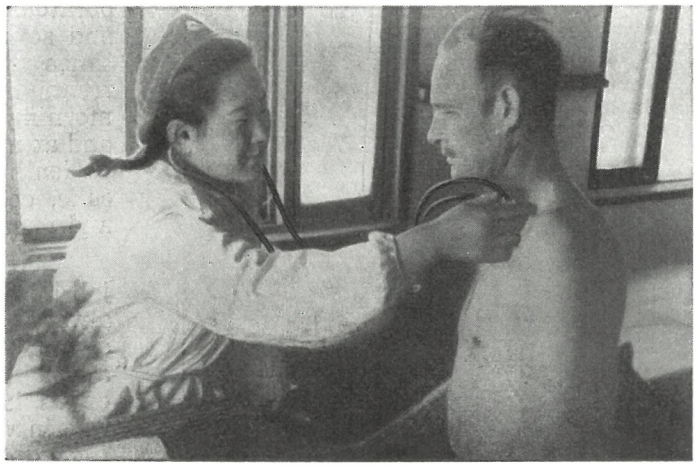
"With many others, I was captured and taken to a village in the rear of the fighting line. On starting for this village, a Chinese Volunteer noticed that I was wounded and could not walk, so he asked a couple of the other prisoners to help me on the way. He kept a tender watch on us and when I wanted to rest he found me a spot which would be comfortable.

"On arrival at the village, I was put in a room with six others who were wounded and we were told to rest. Very shortly afterwards three Volunteers, a doctor and two medical orderlies, came to see to our wounds. They treated me, first removing my boot from my wounded foot with the greatest of care, so as not to cause any further pain. The treatment started with washing and cleansing the wound, after which a powder was applied and my foot bandaged. Similar treatment was given to my other wound.

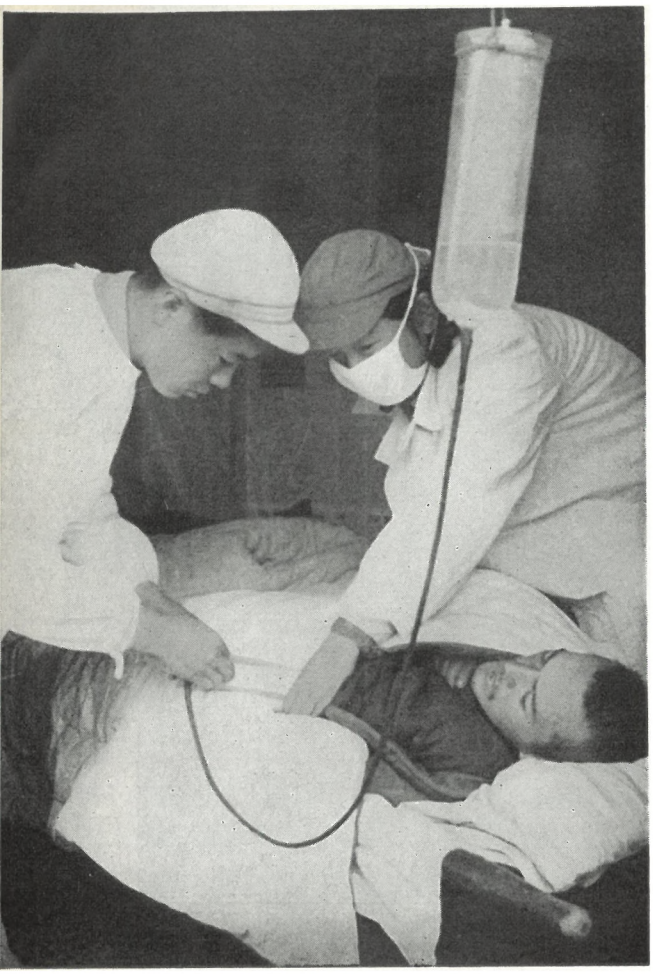
"This treatment of my wounds was a daily repetition for me whilst we were in the front-line area.

"Exactly the same care is given to prisoners as to the Chinese Volunteers themselves. Thanks to the medical attention that I was given, I am now able to play a full ninety-minute game of soccer."









Intravenous therapy.

CAMP HOSPITAL

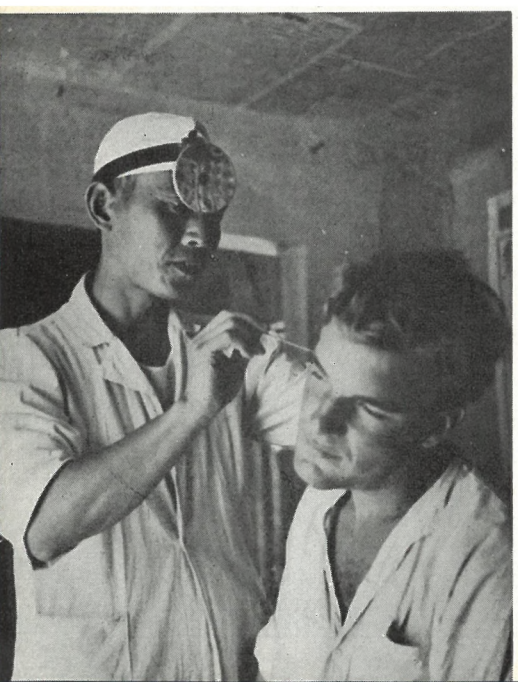
A vivid description of hospital life in a P.O.W. camp is provided by Pfc. William K. Dillon of Bluefield Va., U.S. This is what he writes:—

WE have wonderful food and all we need to eat. The food is just like the food we have in the States. The dishes we have consist of beef stew, pork stew, pork paddies, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, chicken stew, greens, turnips, potato salad and several different types of gravy. At different times through the day we receive several different treats like cookies, apples, pears, candy, and each morning we receive a hot drink of sweetened milk and at nights we receive sweetened tea. The real sick patients are on a special diet, they get fried eggs, cake, cookies, baked potatoes, all through the day and special attention from the doctors and nurses.

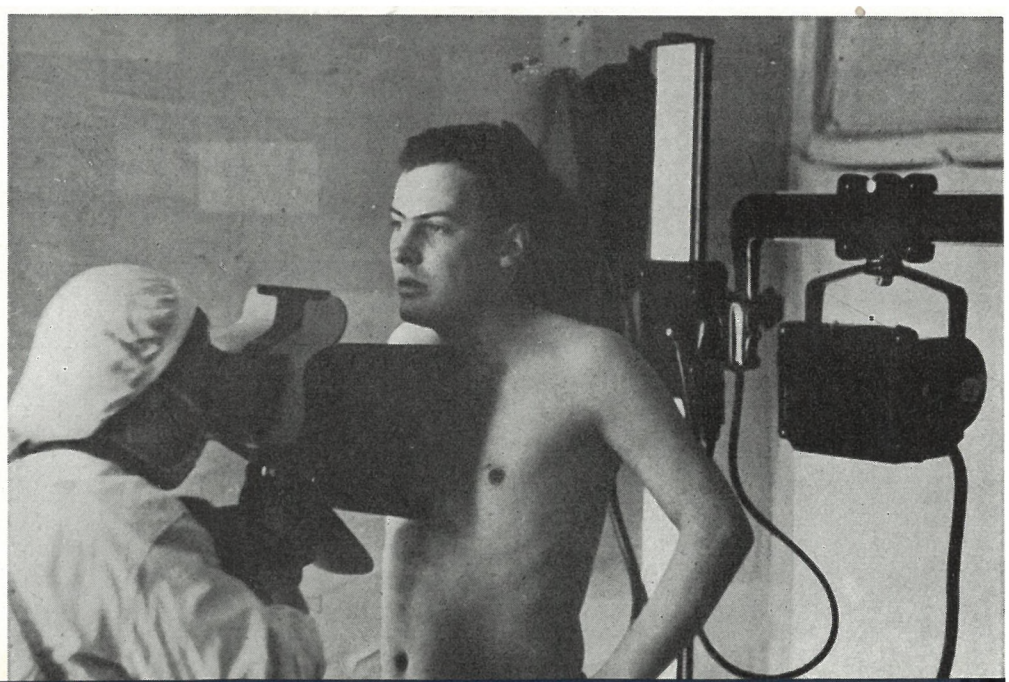
The doctors and nurses are doing a wonderful job here. They are on duty day and night and are always glad to help the patients at any time. The doctors here have operated on several G.I.'s for appendicitis. They are getting along fine. Several of us have taken the tissue operation. I myself was in very bad shape, I had a bad case of asthma. I couldn't sleep or eat, and was awfully poor. Since taking the operation I have gained my weight back, sleep good and have a good appetite. All the boys who took the operation are doing fine, some of my buddies have completely recovered from their sickness and gone to the compound.

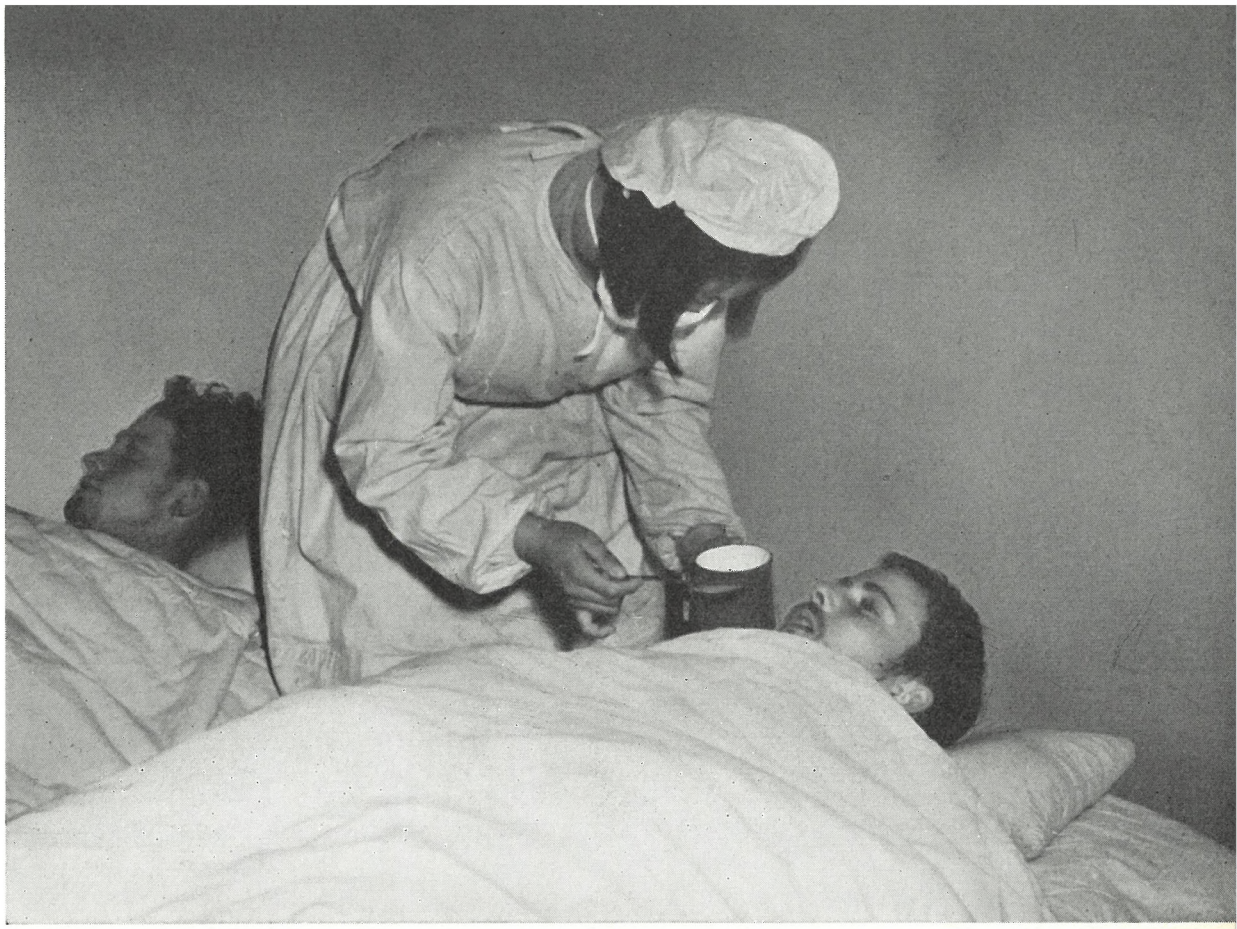
(Continued on Page 36)

Ear ailments get attention, too.



Cpl. Kenyon Lewis Wagner, U.S. Army, gets a fluoroscopy which revealed T.B. Read his own story of how he got better on page 38.





This man is seriously ill and has to be fed by the nurse.



This one is improving rapidly, but still needs plenty of attention.



Nobody likes injections. But they are necessary, to prevent the spread of disease —especially with germ warfare being waged by the U.S. forces.

(Continued from Page 34)

I had never heard of this operation until I arrived here. I think it's a wonderful discovery for mankind. I have personally seen it make a big change in several patients. As I was an aid man before my capture, I took lots of interest in the operations and treatment given to us G.I.'s who are here in the hospital.

The doctors and nurses are very strict in sterilizing instruments and bandages and you can see the Chinese Volunteers are doing everything in their power. They are doing a wonderful job and smiling all the time. We are provided with plenty of reading material, which consists of some very interesting books and novels. We also have games to play. We have cards and Chinese checkers which the patients really enjoy playing.

We get plenty of tobacco. At arrival at hospital we were given towels, soap, tooth brush, tooth paste and nice uniforms. All these things we were in great need of and greatly appreciate.

The nurses are always busy. If they are not busy with some patient, they are sweeping the room or spraying with disinfectant, or putting DDT powder on our clothing and bedding. They wash the patients who are not able to help themselves and bring them medicine or shots all through the day and night. We have hot water to drink and wash in. Every day we have a fire under our rooms to keep us warm.

Sometimes I sit and think of how scared I was of the Chinese Volunteers when I was first captured. I figured I would be killed or tortured, but instead they have gained my health back for me and are trying to keep me healthy. Our morale here at the hospital is very high. You can always hear someone singing or humming a song. Some days we have a victrola and some nice records to listen to.

The real big surprise to me was Xmas cards to send to our loved ones. We also wrote letters to our homes. Thanks to the Chinese Volunteers and their Lenient Policy.

I want to thank the Chinese Volunteers and the hospital staff for their care and treatment.



Thousands of Chinese doctors and nurses volunteered for service in Korea. This team was assigned to work in a P.O.W. camp. And they do it with devotion and efficiency.

"Thanks, doc!"

Cpl. O. J. Cline of Lumber Bridge, North Carolina, U.S.A.

WE have one doctor, one pharmacist and two aid men to attend to three companies. This is an extremely difficult job. There is sick call to be held for each company. This takes up about six days every week. Besides this, he has to take care of emergency cases which come up at all hours of the day and night.

But somehow the doctor always finds time to visit each company at least once a week. He talks with the men, listens to their minor complaints and suggestions on sanitation. He always seems interested in each individual case. For everyone he sees, he has a smile and a kind word. This is one characteristic that everyone likes. He has many friends throughout the company.

Cleaning a field surgical kit.



Camp hospital laboratories are adequately equipped. The doctor here is examining a specimen taken from a patient.





Convalescing patients sit in the sun on the steps of the hospital.



——or play cards, or other games in the courtyard. The man at the back is getting a shave.

Convalescence

Cpl. Vernon L. Warren, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

AS time went by I could gradually feel and see improvement from the doctor's work. I was then allowed to do exercises in the morning, but not too much. The doctor's requirement was rest. The weather is much warmer now and my strength steadily returning, but still I was not allowed to do too much. The interpreter would bring books and magazines for us to read, and when we were not allowed to read he would read to us. If there was anything we needed, all we had to do was ask for it.

Finally the time came when the doctor gave us permission to walk around as we wished. This was one enjoyable moment. This was in the summer now. Every morning the comrade would come for us early. We would stroll along the banks of the Yalu River enjoying the beautiful scenery it had to offer.

"I was a T.B. Case"

Cpl. Kenyon Wagner, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

CAPTURED in May 1951, I was removed to a hospital in the rear. After a thorough examination by several Chinese doctors my case was diagnosed as tuberculosis. The interest and concern expressed for my welfare contrasted sharply with the treatment my own people had given me.

Besides the many powders, liquids and tablet medicines whose names I am not familiar with, we received innumerable injections of PAS, Penicillin and streptomycin. I had two fluoroscopic examinations and one X-Ray picture taken of my chest. The hospital surgeon made several taps of my lung cavity, collecting fluid for laboratory examination. Frequent blood counts, urinalysis, sputum exams and other lab tests were done.

Rest, fresh air, and quiet are essential prerequisites for recovering from this disease. I and several other G.I.'s suffering from the same ailment were confined to our beds, but when the weather permitted we were moved outside under a tall, twisted cedar tree with plenty of blankets to keep us warm. A Chinese comrade spent almost entire days with us—relieving the boredom of sickness with conversation, amusing anecdotes and readings from interesting books.

Prior to entering the hospital and receiving medical treatment, death was a constant specter clouding my mind; my body was reduced to skeleton proportions. However, after entering the hospital I began to pick up weight. It was exciting to watch the numbers on the scale gradually increasing from 95 pounds to 130 pounds at present. Today I am not only in better physical condition than ever before but happier in spirit.

Ronnie Lovejoy Says "Thank You"

The following was written by 19-year-old Pvt. Ronald Lovejoy of Pilot Hill, Calif., U.S.A.

EVERY MORNING at a certain time our doctor who was in charge of us was always there to see and ask how we were. He was always very good to us and there was not a day that he did not come in with a large smile on his face and ask each of us how we were feeling and if there was anything that we needed. Our doctor's name which I shall never forget was Dr. Yap (pronounced in English as Dr. Yay). Today I have him and the nurses to thank, that I am still alive.

Also speaking about the nurses in hospital, they were always glad to help us in every way they could. They were always near and if we needed them they would always give their help. Every night there were two nurses who stayed and watched us, and if anything serious happened they would call the doctor and he would get out of his bed and come to find out what we needed.

There was also another man who came to see us sometimes four or five times a day, I have forgotten his name but we all knew him as Papasan (to us G.I.s as father). He was also a jolly fellow and never a day went by that he didn't bring us all a sugar cookie at least two or three times every day. The most important time that we expected him was about 11:30 every night. Many of us would lie awake waiting for Papasan to bring us our sugar cookie. Papasan will always be remembered by all of us because he was just like a father to all of us.

I saw him some time after when I had fully regained my health and had come back to my regular company in the camp. I had a talk with him and he told me that I was quite fat. I told him I had gained almost 30 lbs. since he had last seen me.

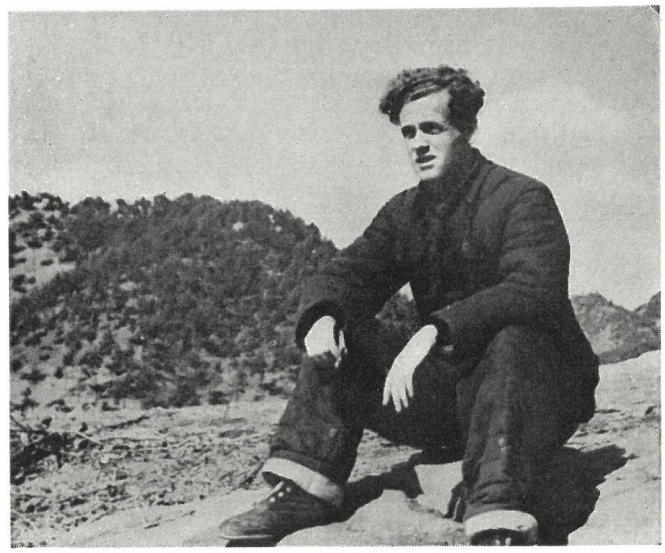
Since I have had good medical care and food I am now in pretty good health and now weigh more than I ever did before.

Now I am in the company here in the camp and the Hospital is still going for those that are sick. They have a X-ray machine and other equipment for those who need good medical care and the right kind of food and rest to get them back on their feet.

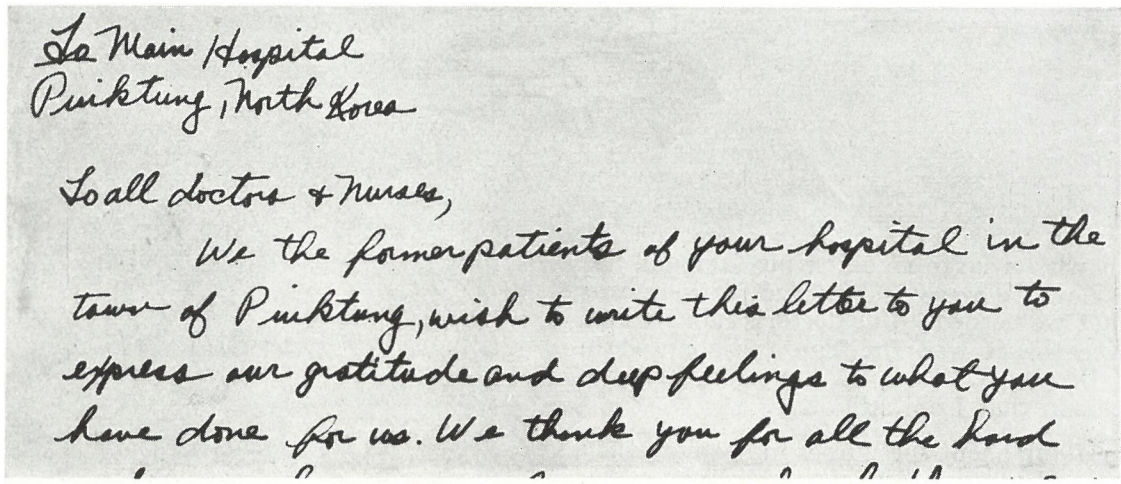


"I gained about 30 lbs."

L/Cpl. Patrick Gilday of Renfrew, Scotland was up and about four days after being operated on for acute appendicitis.



"To all Doctors and Nurses"



To Main Hospital
Puiktung, North Korea

To all doctors & nurses,

We the former patients of your hospital in the town of Puiktung, wish to write this letter to you to express our gratitude and deep feelings to what you have done for us. We thank you for all the hard

Here is one of many letters of appreciation sent in by prisoners after leaving the hospital. This one was signed by Cpl. Manuel Silva of East Providence, Rhode Island, and eight other prisoners. It reads:

To all Doctors and Nurses,

We the former patients of your hospital in the town of Puiktung, wish to write this letter to you to express our gratitude and deep feelings to what you have done for us. We thank you for all the hard work you have done for us even though there were a great many difficulties that all of you had to overcome to give us the treatment that made us all well.

All of us are in the very best of health and pretty strong. We also have all our weight back plus more. We are being treated very well here back in our company and we don't think we will ever again be sick while we are prisoners of war. The food and medical care that we have in our company is very good and we also have sick call every day.

When we were first captured by the Chinese People's Volunteers we did not know what was meant by the Lenient Policy, but after our stay at the hospital we understand very well what the Lenient Policy means. We were not treated as enemies but as good friends, and we were treated at the hospital as if we were your own relations.

We all thank you from our hearts for what all of you have done for us and we will never forget you.



Every company has instruments provided by the camp authorities.

CULTURE AND RECREATION

RECREATIONAL and cultural activities in the camps are of the most varied character. All the men enjoy them. And since everything is done on a democratic basis, a great many are always busy with planning and arrangements.

Cultural activities include reading, writing and editorial work for the camp newspapers, music, amateur dramatics, moving pictures, and discussions of many types. The degree of initiative exercised may be seen from the fact that a great many songs, skits and full-length plays have been written by the men themselves. All these things are possible because the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers have supplied club space, books, magazines, newspapers, paper, writing materials, paints, musical instruments, theater-halls, costumes and other material as required.

Recreation centers on sports—also with equipment provided by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers. Basketball, soccer, American football, volleyball, boxing,

wrestling, judo, swimming and skating are all indulged in on a mass scale. Inside the camps, the men have built such installations as boxing rings, stationary and portable, and diving boards along the Yalu River—one 19 feet above the water. Swimming, skating and other contests involving hundreds of men have taken place.

Indoor amusements include chess and checkers (artistically whittled by P.O.W. woodcarvers), dominoes, darts, ping-pong, bingo, pool and a variety of card games.

These activities are not only carried on within each company and camp, but facilities have been given for expanding them on an inter-camp scale. The men thus have contact with each other not only through their newspapers but also in occasional direct visits—some involving large numbers of men. In the field of sports, there were the great Inter-Camp Olympics of 1952, which are described in another section of this book. Dramatic companies too have toured the various camps.

At one camp, a theater accommodating 325 persons was made available to the P.O.W.'s for indoor boxing in the winter season. Movies and plays have been shown to them in theaters in neighboring Korean towns, outside the camp limits. On a number of occasions, shows have been put on for the P.O.W.'s by drama groups of the Chinese People's Volunteers and by Korean schoolchildren. These, like exhibitions dealing with life and progress in China, have made an indelible impression as acts of true international friendship.

THE P.O.W.'s will always remember what has been done to make their stay in the camps healthful, instructive and pleasant. Here many have made their first close acquaintance with the classics of world literature—here they have seen, for the first time, progressive modern dramas such as the early plays of Clifford Odets—here they have formed their first understanding of political and moral ideals.

In the pages of the following section, the reader will find pictures and writings by the P.O.W.'s themselves on all these matters. Rich as these are, they represent only a small fraction of the cultural and recreational work that has been done in the camps for captured "U.N." personnel in North Korea, despite all the material difficulties incidental to the aggressive war that has been waged against the Korean people on the ground and from the air.



Ping-pong is a universal club sport. Fighting it out in an Anglo-American tournament are Pfc. Edward E. Clevenger, Dayton, Ore., U.S.A. and L/Cpl. Victor F. White of Somerset, England.

WHAT OUR CLUB DOES

Sfc. D. E. Quarles, Fresno, Calif., U.S.A.

OUR club is formed so as to benefit each and every member of our company. We members of the Club Committee feel that anything we can possibly do to help the members to keep occupied is for their good. We organize games, and contests. This we think helps keep their minds at ease. It is, we all know, harmful to just sit around with only time on our hands. So the Club Committee will continue to devote its time to making our club and library one of the best.

Firstly, our library has been remodeled, with bookshelves, tables for magazines and pictorials, stands for newspapers, and so on. Our stock of books has been increased somewhat with all sorts of books. Books of adventure, fiction and a political nature. At any time you may visit our library and find it full of men reading books or newspapers and the like. The atmosphere is one of warmth and friendliness. This is all largely due to the good work of our three able and competent librarians, Sgt. Robert W. Shaw of Vancouver, Wash., M/Sgt. Jorge A. Negron of San Juan, Puerto Rico and Sgt. John W. Holbertson of York, England. These three men deserve a great amount of praise for making our library what it is today.

Secondly, our indoor sports and games have helped no end to obtain what we believe is a large amount of interest to the men. In the past we have successfully completed several contests and tournaments, such as bridge, whist cribbage, chess, etc. Each winner is awarded a prize of some sort. For example: a beautiful carving of a horse was presented to the chess champion. Usually the prizes are made by some members of the company and then presented to the winners.

At present there is a "Round Robin" bridge tournament going on with 36 couples competing. Another is the "hobby" contest which includes woodwork, wood carvings and sculpture work; articles like trailer houses, chess sets, guitars, an Indian Chief and an Indian Maiden. At the conclusion of this contest all articles will be judged and prizes awarded. Then the articles will be donated to the club for decorations or for practical use. And at the time of repatriation they will be disposed of by the makers as they wish. This contest has attracted an large amount of men. But due to the limited tools and materials, not all could take part. However, the ones who did take part have done a truly wonderful job. This contest is under the able supervision of Pvt. Norman S. Hale of Cullman, Ala., who has done a great job and deserves a lot of credit to its success.



British club committeemen, discussing forthcoming activities, are *(L. to R.)* Arthur E. Surridge, Roydon, Herts.; Andrew M. Condron, West Lothian, Scotland,; Eric Fawcett, Bradford, Yorks.; Edward G. Beckerley, Wellingboro', Northants,; Cpl. William H. Smith, Gloucester and Ernest Clinton, Bowerham, Lancs.

Thirdly, our outdoor sports supervised by Sgt. Thomas L. Dawson of Akron, Ohio, are going along very smoothly. Our football team plays one or two games a week and practises everyday.

(Continued on next page)

Pfc. Clarence C. Adams, Memphis, Tenn. and Cpl. William C. White, Kansas City, Mo., stand outside the glassed-in porch of their company club.





Carambole is a favorite club pastime. Above, it absorbs all the attention of Pfc. Hermenegildo C. Chevere, Ciales, Puerto Rico; Pfc. Otis A. Vanleuven, Sussex, England; Cpl. Edwin R. Meyers, Baraboo, Wis. and Pfc. James W. Fulk, Brazil, Ind., U.S.A.



Decoration for club wall is painted by Cpl. Harry C. Copeland, Muncie, Indiana, U.S.A.

Other indoor activities are guitar lessons and musical theory, dancing, boxing and basketball lessons. Each lesson has many men taking part. We also have an orchestra under the leadership of Sgt. Burl B. Lauter of Effingham, Illinois, which puts out some very fine music. Each Saturday night a show such as variety and music is scheduled for the whole company's enjoyment.

Each week the Club Committee meets and discusses the work going on and sets up a schedule of events for the coming week. This is posted in the clubroom on the bulletin board.

Whatever we do is always with the interest of the members in mind. How to help them is our main job. We will be more than glad to help other units in any way we can to set up and organize their clubs and libraries as we have ours. We also will accept any suggestion which may help our club.

Two Filipino soldiers, Pvt. Lamberto P. Sibaya and Cpl. Adolfo J. Fajardo, ponder over chessmen and board.



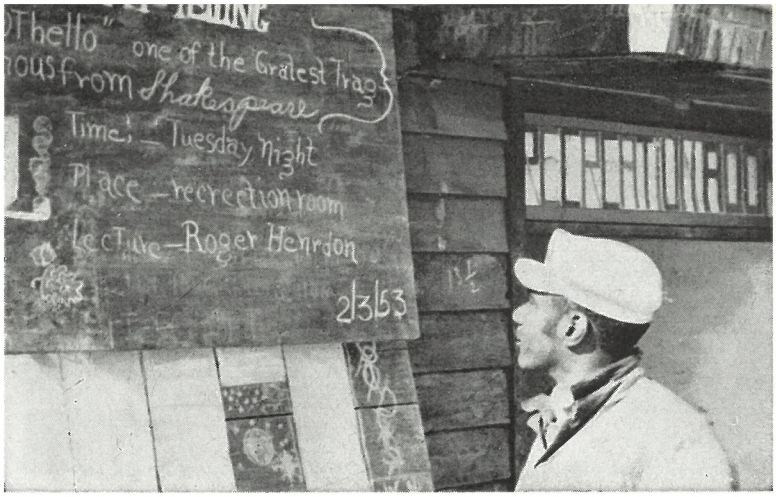
The following article on how company clubs are organized was written by Edward G. Beckerley of Wellingboro', Northants, England.

IN each company of every P.O.W. camp in North Korea there is a club. The club covers every phase of the daily life of the P.O.W.'s with the exception of details and discipline. By means of the club the P.O.W.'s can very largely administer their own welfare. The club members are given a free hand and encouraged to extend the activities within their own particular spheres. I think you will get a better understanding of the operation of these clubs if I explain the organization of the club of which I am a member. This is the club of the British company in our camp.

The club consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman and six committee members. These men are elected by secret ballot. Each of the committee members is responsible for a particular branch of the club and each member appoints men to take charge of the various groups which make up his branch.

The committee member in charge of recreation is responsible for five groups. They are: drama group, choir, concert party, dancing group (which organizes modern dances and also teaches modern dancing) and band. This branch of the club plays a very big part in providing entertainment for the men and relieving monotony.

The next branch is the news, information and library branch. This is divided into three main groups. The reading room is well stocked with newspapers, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, etc. The library has a very wide selection of books and



Cpl. Wesley Murray of New York City reads noticeboard announcing a story-telling session on the theme of Shakespeare's "Othello."



Film announcement posted outside their club interests Corporals Jaime D. Danao and Federico M. Escobar, both are from the Philippines.

is a very popular part of the club. The publications group publishes world news and camp and company news. This group also has a news reporter whose job it is to find out what is happening in the company and the camp and to transmit this to the men via a daily news board.

The daily life affairs branch is a very important one as it concerns the health and well-being of every man in the company. This branch is split into three main groups,—sanitation, messing and mail. The man in charge of sanitation carries out regular and frequent inspection of the men's rooms, concerns himself with the general hygiene of the company, takes the sick men to the doctor, collects their medicine, etc. The messing representatives organize the messing, draw up menus, supervise the issuing of the food, collect any complaints and do any jobs that come under messing. The mail man issues mail, issues letter-cards for the men to write home and collects these letters from the letter-boxes and hands them to the camp authorities.

The sports branch is an extremely busy one. It has two members who organize soccer matches, volleyball and basketball games, boxing, judo, whist drives, bridge and cribbage tournaments, "tombola" (also known as "bingo" and "housey-housey") and all and any other games which the chaps might wish to play.

Very important too are three other members of the club, who do not come under any committee member. These three men are in charge of the clubroom. They keep it clean and light, and maintain fires in the winter, issue games such as cards, dominoes, chess, etc. and generally keep the clubroom functioning smoothly.

The chairman, vice-chairman and committee members meet each Saturday to discuss the previous week's work and plan the next week's program. There is a full meeting of the club on the first day in each month when the previous month's work is discussed and criticised, recommendations are made, and other business is thrashed out.

It will be appreciated from this brief decription of our club that it plays a very big part in our life here. The club is a demonstration of the effectiveness of the Lenient Treatment Policy which the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers extend to P.O.W.'s.

Bridge is played in clubs, outdoors and in quarters. These British devotees are Cpl. Hugh Aitken, Harrogate, Yorks., England; Samuel H. Greer, Belfast, Northern Ireland and Pte. Eric C. Limb of North Matlock, Derby.





Cowboys, soldiers, "girls" and men-about-town come onstage in the grand finale of a camp variety show.

AMATEUR DRAMATICS

Theatricals are an important part of the activities in the P.O.W. camps. Here is an account of one entertainment by Cpl. Leroy Carter, Jr. of Ogden, Utah, U.S.A.

THE curtain parts ever so slightly. The Master of Ceremonies steps through. A hush descends over the audience and the em-cee speaks:

"Good evening, Fellows! Tonight we once again present for your entertainment, music and comedy!" Then, amid tremendous applause the curtain opens, to reveal the ever-popular harmonica band. The show is on!

This is not something unusual here. The fact is, it happens most frequently. It is one of the most popular forms of entertainment that we enjoy. I must also add that it has produced new musicians, actors and singers. It has aroused everyone's interest in cultural activities.

The curtain closes and the em-cee again comes forth to announce the second act. This act consists of two Americans, one with a guitar and the other with a harmonica, along with a Britisher at the bass. They join together to render the song "Deep in the Heart of Texas" in such a hilarious manner that it is quite some time before the noise descends to a mild roar. I can truthfully say that it was an incomparable bit of comedy.

What's next? Why the Stan "G" quintet of course! Even before the curtain opens the soft, sweet strains of their theme song "Sentimental Me" drift over the now quiet audience and there holds them spellbound until the very last note fades away. This quintet consists of four Negro soldiers and one Mexican-American. It is noted as one of the (if not the) best of the P.O.W. bands. After much applause, it continues with "How High The Moon", a very popular jazz number. While they are still onstage, the harmonizing "4 Notes" come on. They sing their theme song "When Re Bop" and two others written by one of them (Cpl. Wesley Murray of New York) entitled "I Know Our Love Will Never Die".

After this act, the Britishers return with another hilarious comedy skit of a boxing match. Again the matchless wit "Chalky" White renders the audience helpless with laughter.

When the audience regains its sober attitude it is ready to take a trip down Latin America way with "Mora" and his Rhumba Orchestra. This orchestra consists of Mexican and Puerto Rican P.O.W.'s. They are followed by that very excellent Glee Club of the British, with the beautiful selections "All Men Must Be Free" and "Lucky Old Sun".

As the last notes of the finale die away and the curtain closes, the well pleased audience makes its way out of the theater and to their respective quarters.

Once again we remove our grease paint and out go the footlights which brings us to a close of a thrilling night at the theater, in a Prisoner-of-War camp in North Korea.

"OUR CONCERT PARTY"

Kenneth R. Tolley, England

WE have in our midst an exceptionally good concert party and quite a number of men with very good talent. It is these men I want to introduce to you.

For this purpose, I would like you to come with me to one of the many rehearsals being held in our camp cinema for a forthcoming variety show.

As we enter the hall, we are confronted by the camp star comedian, Victor "Chalky" White of Frome, Somerset, England, assisted very ably by his second in command, Pte. Eric "Von" Skinner of Halifax, Yorks., and their crazy gang, going through one of their many comedy sketches.

At the further end of the hall, we can hear the band of L/Cpl. Allan "Jock" McKell of Glasgow, Scotland, fighting to rehearse his fifteen voice choir. Yes folks! These are just a few of the men who help form our entertainment group.

Maybe this group seems straightforward and easy enough to you, but let me tell you of some of the difficulties which arose in trying to bring this concert party to the fore. The main obstacle we had to overcome was to find the men who we thought had enough talent to perform, and after finding these men, we had much difficulty in coaxing them to go on the stage. However, after using a tactful approach we finally succeeded in getting a few to do the job; once these men were put into rehearsal it took little time to bring our backward talent forward.

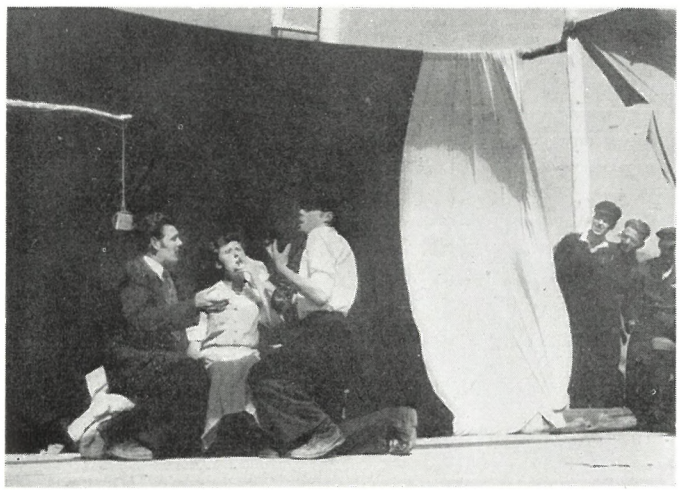
The choir is actually the oldest of our concert party and about the easiest to organize. Now, after two years of life, it has proved to be very good. Recently it won first place in an all-camp competition.

Through the assistance of the Chinese People's Volunteers we have been able to form a novelty dance band, consisting of guitars, drums, and last but not least, our old favourite and in this case "faithful" comb and paper. But we have been promised by the C.P.V. that more instruments will be added.

Following close on the heels of the dance band, we have our youngest member of the group, the "drum and harmonica band", made up of ten harmonicas, two side drums and one bass drum, played well by Keith "Nobby" Clarke of Salford, Lancs.; Pte. Albert Knott of Long Eaton, Notts., England and L/Cpl. Edwin Herbert of Birkenhead, Cheshire, England. All are capably led by Cpl. Jack Green of Westwoodside, Yorks.

I would like to stress that not one of these men have at any time appeared on a stage before, but I am sure that the future will hold much for some of the men who have talent.

One of the camp stage shows.



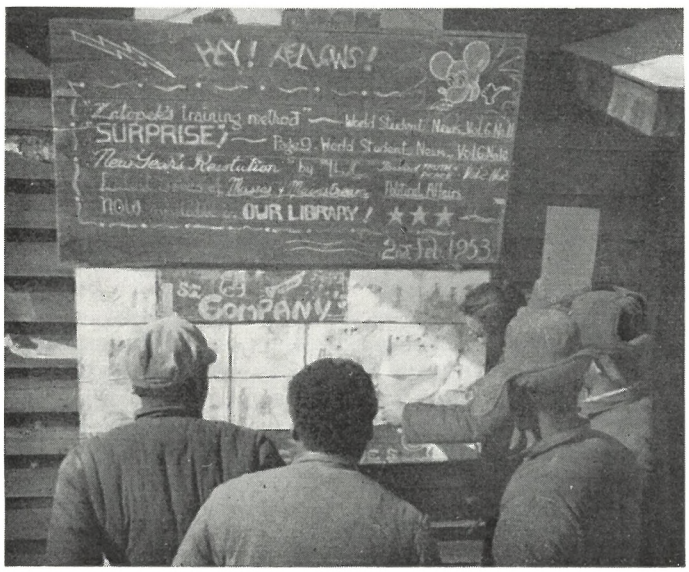
Choral group performs on an outdoor stage.



LIBRARIES

THE P.O.W.'s in Korea are organized into companies, several to each camp. And every company is provided with books by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers. The running of company libraries is in the hands of the men themselves.

The pictures on these pages, and the accounts of library activities written by P.O.W.'s, give an idea of the important place which reading has come to occupy in the lives of thousands of soldiers, many of whom, in the past, had "never read a book".



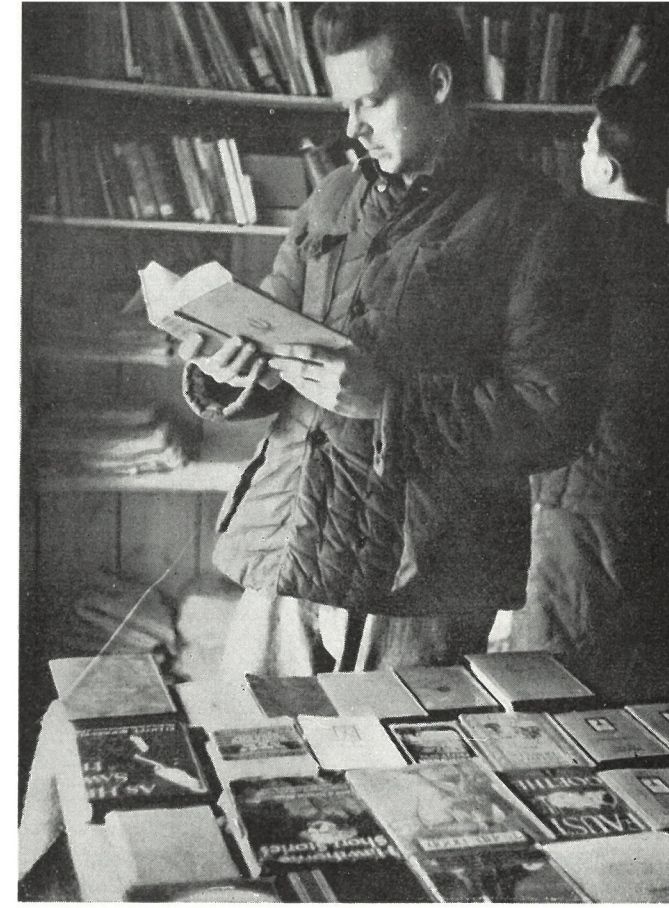
Lively announcements, on blackboard above wall-newspaper, keep men apprised of new books and interesting articles in latest magazines to come in the library.

THE BRITISH COMPANY LIBRARY

James Dabbs, Rothford, Essex, England

RONNIE GREEN of London and myself are the British company librarians and it is our full time job in the company club. We're very busy, but it's worth it. We don't ourselves get time for a lot of reading but we always manage to at least read the forewords of fresh books, so that we can help the lads in choosing a suitable book for themselves. After a time, it has become pretty easy to know which book will suit who, so everyone can be satisfied.

We try in our own small way to run our library in the same way as a public library back in Britain. All the members of the company have an



Pfc. Paul F. Schnur of Bend, Ore. and Pfc. Robert H. Hickox, Syracuse, N. Y. select books from their library.

individual card and all books have one. Books are lent out for a period of four days, with an additional four if required. If the book is returned late, or if it is returned in a damaged condition, then the guilty person loses his place on the waiting list, for one week.

All unreserved books are placed out in "bookshop style" on a table and on the shelves.

Besides books and magazines, we also issue out newspapers and these are lent out in threes on signature. They are in great demand.

We are assisted in every possible way in our library work by the Chinese Volunteers. Library rules are made by our company club, of which my workmate and I are members.

Charles Dickens' books, like *David Copperfield, Pickwick Papers, Great Expectations, Dombey and Son, Tale of Two Cities*, etc., are great favourites. These books give us, in quite a few of them, a clear picture of Britain in the "good old days!" Upton Sinclair, Howard Fast, Theodore Dreiser, Mark Twain, are the most popular American authors. Here we can see a U.S.A. different from the tinsel-wrapped version we knew so well from the pages of *Life* or *Look* or from Hollywood. It is excellent reading material and the authors hit hard,

especially the young Upton Sinclair in his book *"The Jungle"*.

French authors, such as Guy de Maupassant, Balzac, Victor Hugo, etc., are popular because of their style of depicting life as it really was. Good, down-to-earth reading.

From the Soviet Union we have that lovable novel, *The Storm*, by Ilya Ehrenburg, and *Guarantee of Peace*, *War and Peace*, and many other works of Gorky, Tolstoy, etc. Also we have such magazines as *Soviet Literature* and *Chinese Literature*, which contain some very good novels like the one called *Harvest*, a story about life on a Soviet collective farm.

Many of the political and semi-political books deal with Britain, and are very interesting because we are all working-class chaps who voted Labour when we were at home. Then, we carried many questions around in our heads to which we never could find an answer. But these books answer many of our questions.

The books on China and the Soviet Union give us an insight into these countries which, under normal conditions, we would not bother to find out. Now, we regard the Soviet and Chinese people, not as a lot of ogres as before, but as common, ordinary working people like ourselves, who don't ask anything from life but to live in peace so that they can improve their well-being and their country. They look upon all men as brothers and the world as a possible "big happy family" of friends. This has been proved beyond a doubt to us P.O.W.'s by actions, not useless words, and we shall speak of this when we return home.

On our return to Britain we will look back on our years in Korea as P.O.W.'s, and say, "Well, it wasn't time wasted, at least most of us learned something which will be to the advantage of ourselves and our fellow-countrymen."

THE BOOKS WE READ

Cpl. Richard Morrison, U.S.A.

OUR company, with 340 men, has 398 books. They cover a variety of subjects and are the works of many authors. There are many classical novels, such as *Don Quixote*, *Kenilworth*, *Les Miserables*, *The Man in the Iron Mask*, etc. It was surprising to see that among these works were those that were compulsory reading during my school days—*Tale of Two Cities*, *Silas Marner* and others. We also have the favourite works of Mark Twain, also *Kidnapped*, *Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, *The Invisible Man*, *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, *Great Expectations*, *Black Beauty*, *Arabian Nights* and Lew Wallace's *Ben Hur*.

Besides there are the works of modern Chinese and Soviet authors. And one cannot forget the great Marxist classics—*Capital*, Frederick Engels' *Origin of the Family*, and the outstanding political works of Lenin and Stalin.

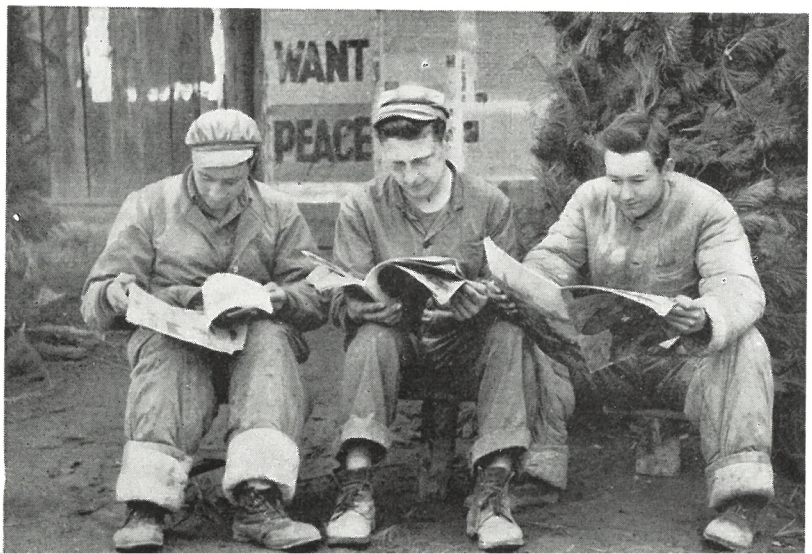
In popularity, judging by the books read, the favorite author is Howard Fast.

The library has magazines and periodicals from China, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. We get three American newspapers. So you can see clearly that for reading material we are well supplied.

In the organization and operation of our library and reading-room, through our own efforts and the able assistance of the Chinese People's Volunteers, we have been successful in meeting and satisfying the needs of the men.

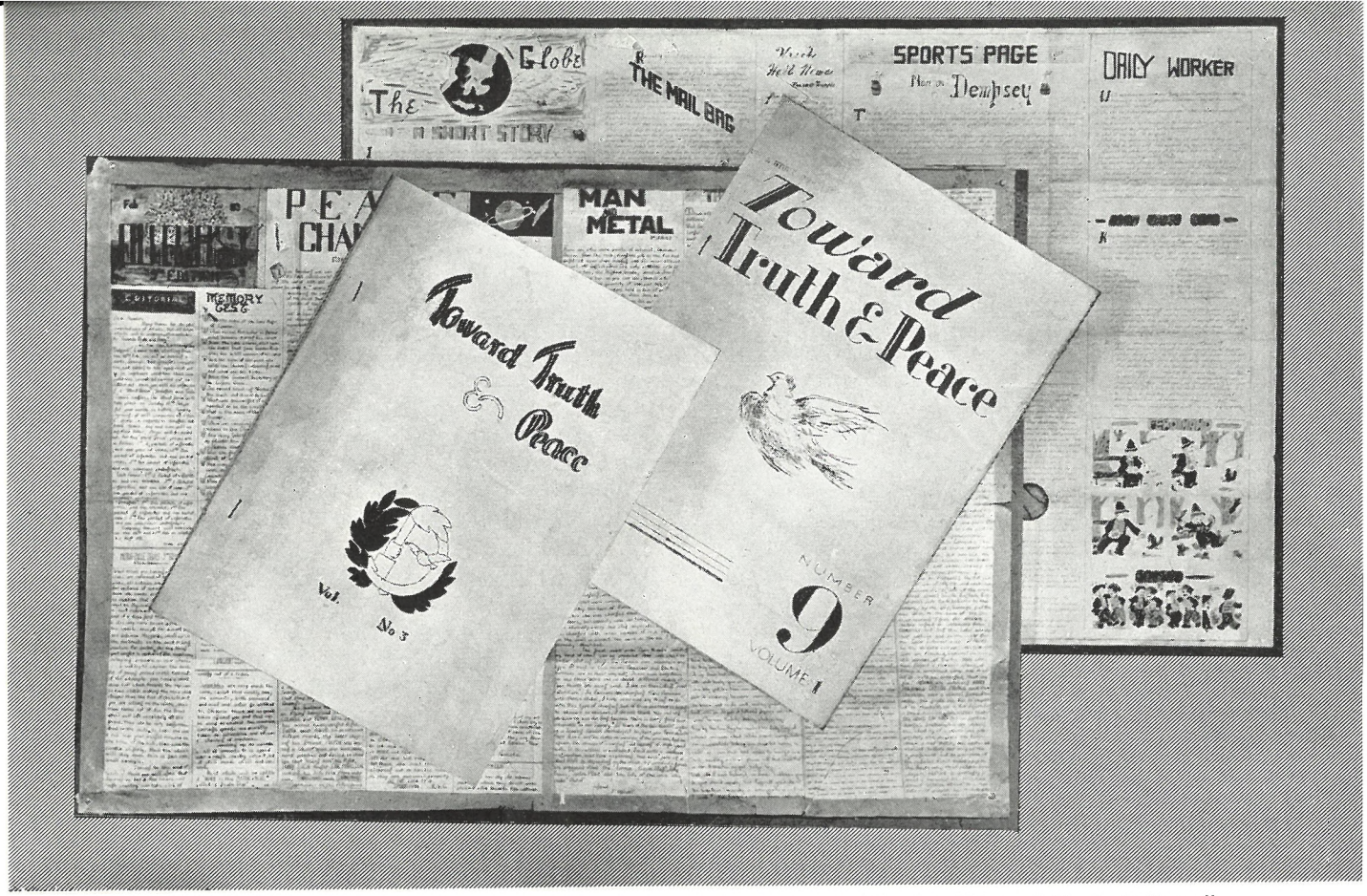
We shall leave here knowing much more than we did when we arrived. But until that hoped-for day comes, with the ending of this war, our library and reading-room will continue to remain an important aspect in making our stay here as happy as possible.

Happy with magazines they have just borrowed. Cpl. Don L. Kelly, Pvt. Alva E. Greenwood, Uhrichsville, Ohio, and Pfc. Joseph W. Tolan, Port Carbon, Penna., sit outside the library.



Pictorial showing construction in Chinese People's Republic arouses the interest of Cpl. Fred Garza, Gary, Ind., Pfc. Camilo Rosario, Santurce, Puerto Rico and Cpl. Elias B. Villegas, Jasper, Mich.





A selection of company wall-newspapers and copies of the inter-camp publication *"Toward Truth & Peace."*

THE P.O.W. PRESS

"UNITED NATIONS" prisoners of war in Korea have a large and varied press, written and edited by themselves.

Hand-printed company papers, posted regularly in the clubs, bear such names as *Peace Dove, Torch, Times, Standard, Globe, Outpost, Daily News, Weekly Courier* or even—in one case—*Camp Quacks.* Each issue commonly consists of about 40 sheets, illustrated with cartoons and drawings.

Besides editorials and international and home news, these papers carry sports columns, book and movie notes, a science column, short stories or serialized fiction, personal reminiscences, a mail-bag, bridge and chess problems, general-knowledge quizzes, crossword puzzles and instructions on playing the guitar or other instruments. Clippings and pictures of special interest which the P.O.W.'s have received from home are often incorporated in papers of this kind.

Apart from their company organs, the P.O.W.'s publish an inter-camp fortnightly mimeographed newspaper, *Toward Truth & Peace* which is distributed in a large number of copies. The January 30, 1953 issue, to take one example, contained 65

pages of the most varied material. In 1952, the paper received 191 articles contributed by P.O.W.'s.

Here is an account of work on this newspaper by a member of its editorial staff.

Working on *Toward Truth & Peace*

Sfc. Preston Richie, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.

I work on the P.O.W.s' own newspaper, *Toward Truth & Peace.* It is published twice monthly and goes to every camp in North Korea.

Of course the fellows read many books, newspapers and magazines furnished to the company libraries. But in order to improve our stay here, we needed a newspaper of our own to let each other know what we were doing about entertainment, recreation, food and so on. The C.P.V. agreed and furnished the equipment and material.

This went on for a long time. Then the fellows poured in a flood of suggestions of which the majority were, "We want to know what is going on in our own countries in relation to the peace movement, what's being done to end the Korean war, living conditions at home, what's happening in sports, entertainment and culture." The camp authorities, giving consideration, as usual, to what the P.O.W.'s ask for, came up with the decision: "If that's what you want, it is all right with us."

So our newspaper expanded and improved. It was widely appreciated. I really appreciated it because I am a great sports fan and wanted to know the results of different sports in America.

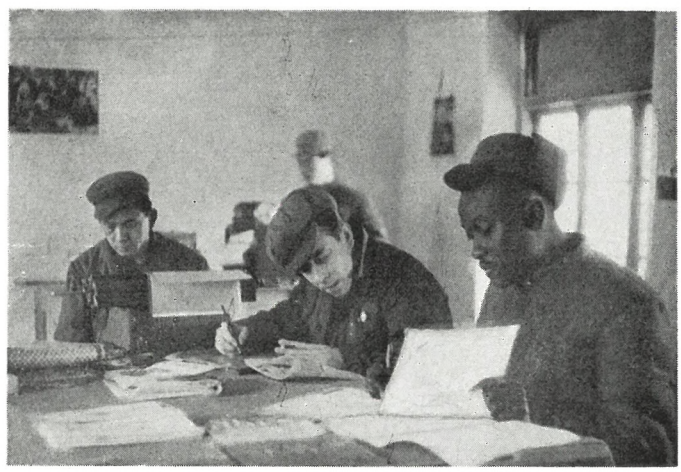
So now I am working on the paper and the job of compiling news for the benefit of the many fellows who want to know it has become part of my daily life.

Looking at the newspaper, you would think it takes a tremendous staff to produce it. But no, the staff consists of four P.O.W.'s. They are a Briton, a Filipino, a South Korean and an American. The entire staff gets along in splendid international friendship, assisting and helping each other in every way.

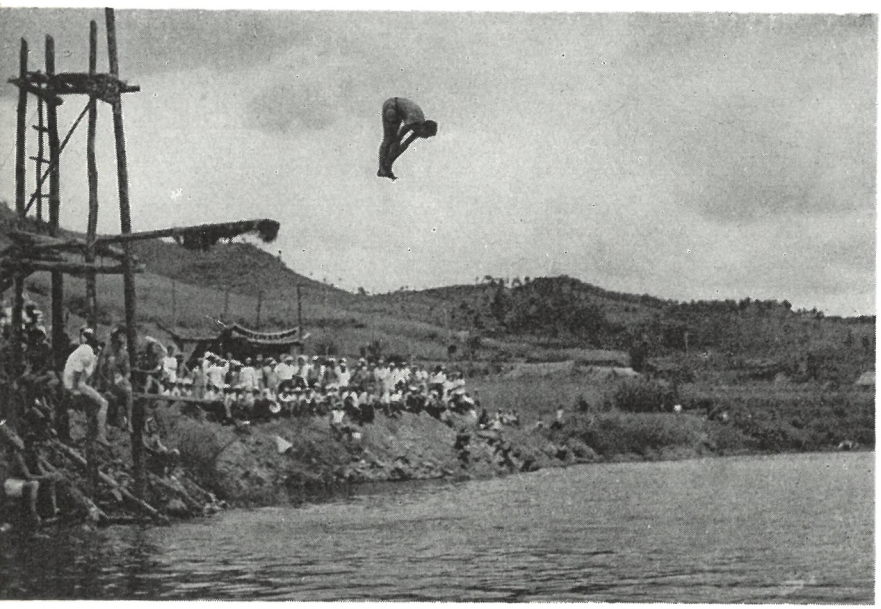
The British chap illustrates the articles and news by cutting headlines and reproducing cartoons from various sources. The Filipino P.O.W. types all the stencils for printing, which is done by the South Korean. And as previously mentioned, I compile all news material. The C.P.V.'s give able assistance in securing supplies and attending to the maintenance of the printing equipment, obtaining sources of material and transporting and delivering the paper to other camps.

At first, I didn't think I could work on a newspaper—having had no previous experience. But after working for a while on the job, and with the wonderful cooperation of the C.P.V. members, the work became easy and enjoyable. They taught me to compile the news and explained the "golden rule" of newspaper work, that when any information is quoted or reproduced, due acknowledgment must be made of its source. And that is the way we run our paper—proper credit is given for all cartoons, news flashes, sport news, news of the peace movement and cultural affairs. As for the sources of reproduced news, the C.P.V. furnish us with newspapers from the U.S., Britain, France, China, India and other countries and a host of magazines from all over the world, all in English. Additional up-to-date news is gathered from the major radio stations in the Far Eastern area.

Sfc. Preston Richie of the United States, Tpr. Ronald A. Cocks of Great Britain and M/Sgt. Emiliano Bajo of the Philippines work in close international harmony with a South Korean colleague in "*Toward Truth & Peace*" editorial office.



SWIMMING IN THE SUMMER

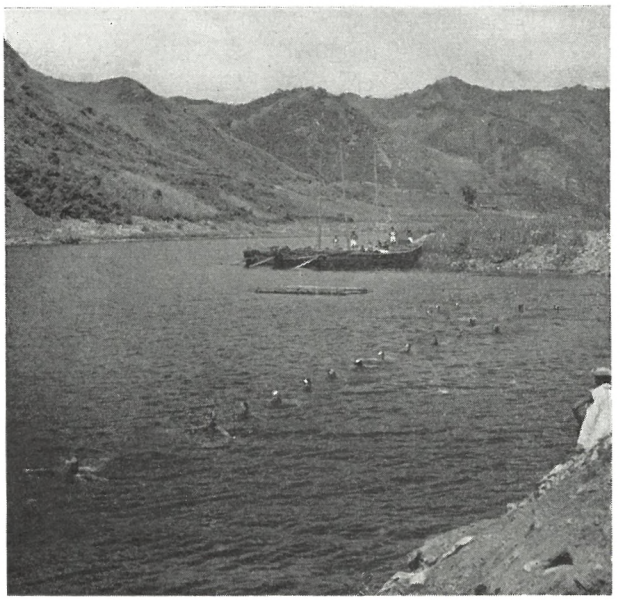


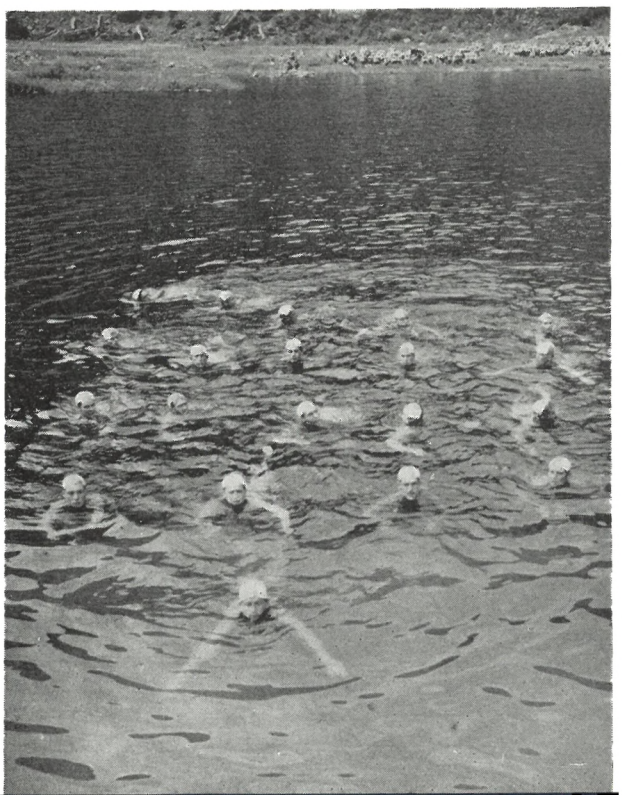
High-jinks off a high board over the Yalu River. "Jack-Knife" specialist is Cpl. Kenneth E. Spingda of Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

"Come in! The water's fine!", say Pfc. Vernon E. Harr, Morehead, Ky.; Cpl. Donald Corbine, Canton, New York; Cpl. Harrison J. Schlusser, Carlisle, Penna. and Pvt. Alva E. Greenwood of Uhrichsville, Ohio, U.S.A.









...AND SKATING IN WINTER



The P.O.W. Skating Contest. Men in picture include Cpl. Ronald J. Sweeney, Allentown, Penna.; Pfc. Lacey Jennings, Jr., Bothwyn, Penna.; Pfc. Wyman A. Kaiser, Rio, Wis.; Cpl. Harold E. Sitler, Mt. Morris, Ill.; Pvt. Lewis J. Patterson, Brookings, S.D.; Cpl. Joseph A. Walintukonis, New Britain, Conn., and Pvt. Thaddeus F. Novobilski, Simpson, Penna., U.S.A.



Ice-hockey players are (*L. to R.*): Cpl. Raymond F. Reed, Winona, Minn.; Pfc. John A. Gilbert, Littleton, N.H.; Pfc. Donald L. Swartz, Lacrosse, Kan.; Cpl. James P. Scahill, Rochester, N.Y.; Pfc. Floyd E. Espinoza, and Pfc. Cecil E. Phipps, Fort Dodge, Iowa, U.S.A.

Pfc. Lacey Jennings, Jr. takes the stick from Cpl. Harold E. Sitler in the relay race on skates.



Pfc. Harold F. McIntyre of Colorado Springs, Colo., a contest winner, gets his prize from the Chinese People's Volunteers.

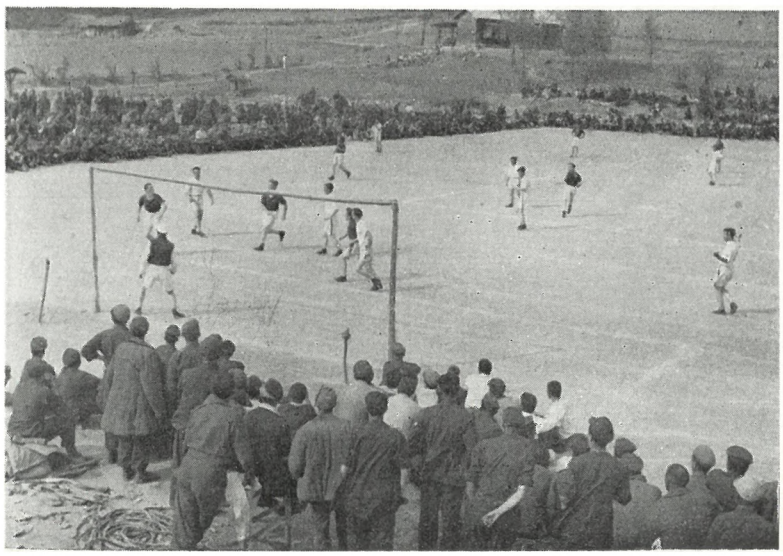




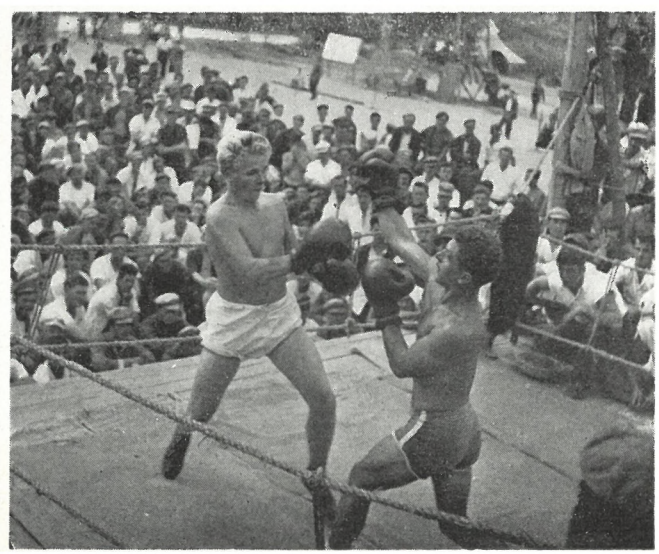
Cheering squads hail their "home team".

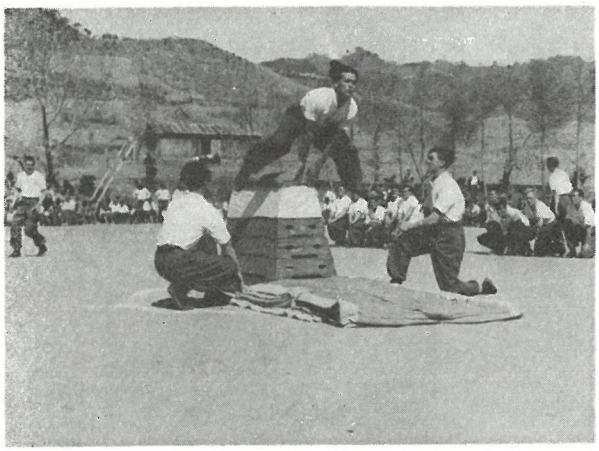
OTHER GAMES AND PASTIMES

Soccer



Boxing





Vaulting block



Softball



American Football



Volleyball




16
CAMP
NO.5

PLENTY OF MUSIC AND DANCING

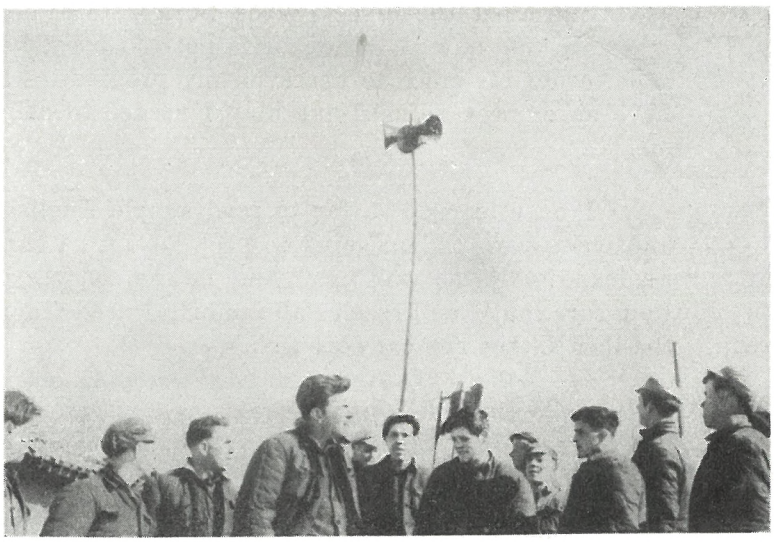


Violin solo in the mountains.



The impromptu performance pleases all.

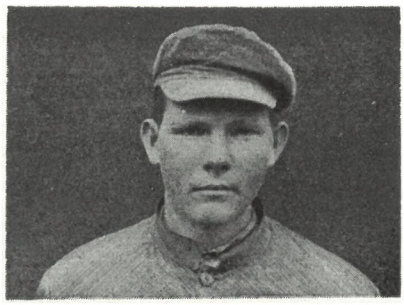
Public address system broadcasts favorite records and performances by P.O.W. musicians.



One of the British prisoners of war entertains his fellow P.O.W.'s with an old music-hall song.



I became literate as a P.O.W.



THERE is no better way to end this section than to give the testimony of 21-year-old Pfc. Billy J. Holland of 2510 South 28th St., Fort Smith, Arkansas, U.S.A. who was practically illiterate when he was captured but can now read and write—and has thus opened for himself the way to a new life. Here is what he wrote:

"Before my capture, I had little or no education. I could barely write my own name. Due to financial difficulties I was unable to finish school. I attended only a few short years. My mother died when I was young. Shortly afterwards I left home to try to make my own way. This was a very hard job. Since I was so young it was hard to find work in the first place, and when I did the hours were long and hard. The pay I got was not enough to live on. The different people I worked for would often tell me, 'You are not a man so we can't give you a man's pay.'

"I tried this as long as I could, and then I decided to try the army. I was in the army very short time before I was captured. After becoming a P.O.W., we were given a chance to write letters to our families and loved ones. This was a very tiring job for me because writing and correct spelling were the next things to impossible for me to do.

"Of course I had friends who were willing to do this for me but I would have felt much better if I could do it myself. So I started trying to learn to read and write. The men of the company were all willing to help me. I accepted their help right away. But the places we had to study were always crowded with guys laughing and having a good time. Being surrounded by them all the time made me ashamed of my lack of education.

"Our Comrade Chen of the Chinese People's Volunteers learned of my problem. Shortly afterwards I was called to his office. He told me that he knew of my trouble and he would like to help me. Well, I was ashamed of not knowing any more than I did. It was some time before I decided to take him up on his offer. Finally, overcoming this handicap, I accepted.

"He was glad that I had come back. We talked a long time about myself and the trouble I had at home. Then we discussed what I wanted to study.

"Then he gave me a pencil and some paper and started teaching me to write. Before I left he gave me a list of books written in simple English that should be easy to learn to read. Since that day he has spent a lot of time with me, helping me with my studies.

"We used the office of the library to study where it was quiet. When he is not too busy, he calls me to his office to check on my progress. I have never been refused anything I needed to help me.

"I have learned so far to read simple English and write now. I am going to keep on until I can read and write as well as anyone in the company. I am sure that I will receive all the help I need from the men in the company as well."



They're enjoying a joke as well as the food.

HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS

"IN my two years of captivity, I have had many celebrations, not only our national celebrations but also those of American and the Chinese people. At each one of these the Chinese People's Volunteers have gone out of their way to obtain for us whatever we have requested."

So writes a British P.O.W., Cpl. John T. Green of Westwoodside, N. Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, in an article in the camp paper.

As far as the Korean and Chinese authorities are concerned, a man's religious or social customs are his personal affair.

On all the big festivals—Christmas, Easter, Whitsun, Thanksgiving, special services are held, and the P.O.W.'s are given the facilities to arrange celebrations as close in character as possible to the customs of their homelands.

The same is true for Moslems—the Turkish P.O.W.'s—who hold their daily and weekly prayer gatherings and mark their own festivals with special services. Goats are bred near the camp in which they live to keep them supplied with meat which they are permitted to eat by their religion.

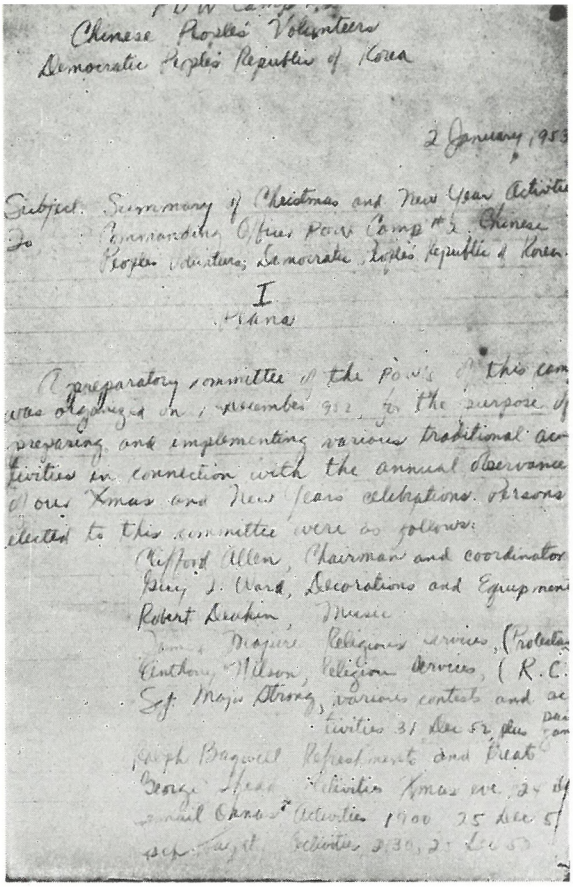
Of course, holidays are not exclusively religious. They have in all countries become social occasions. In the camps, too, the prisoners arrange the programs for their festivals to include not only religious services, but banquets, games, dramatics and other forms of recreation.

Naturally, the highlight of all the celebrations, for the vast majority of the men, are the Christmas and New Year festivities. For the 1952 Xmas holiday season, as in the previous year, careful preparations were made weeks in advance in all the camps. Camp No. 2 for example organized a committee of nineteen as early as December 1st, with Capt. Clifford Allen of U.S.A. as chairman and coordinator.

Writing about this program on January 2, after it was all over, Capt. Allen listed seventeen items of religious services, games, carol singing and other activities, quite apart, of course, from the feast. "All plans of the preparatory committee were executed and enjoyed and participated in by all members of the camp," he concluded.

All tastes are catered to in the Special Christmas Number of the wall-newspaper—including the taste for beer, as the barrel in the cartoon shows.





Chinese Peoples' Volunteers
Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea

2 January 195

Subject: Summary of Christmas and New Year Activiti
To: Commanding Officer POW Camp #2, Chinese
Peoples Volunteers, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea

I

A preparatory committee of the POW's of this com
was organized in November 52, for the purpose of
preparing and implementing various traditional ac
tivities in connection with the annual observance
of our Xmas and New Years celebrations. Persons
elected to this committee were as follows:

Clifford Allen, Chairman and coordinator
Benj. J. Ward, Decorations and Equipment
Robert Leakin, Music
Jas. Maguire, Religious services, (Protestan
Anthony Wilson, Religious services, (R.C.
Sgt Major Strong, various contests and ac
tivities 31 Dec 52 thru Jan
Joseph Bagwell, Refreshments and Meals
George Spear, Activities Xmas eve 24 D
Annual Chris Activities 1900 25 Dec 5
Sgt. Sagit, Activities 1930, 2 Jan 53

Page one of the report drawn by Captain Clifford Allen, U.S.A.



It takes a lot of Christmas trees to decorate a big camp, but there are plenty in the Korean hills, and these P.O.W.'s are doing an artistic job.

How we got ready to celebrate Christmas. . . .

CLUB COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, Capt. Chester M. Osborne, Jr. of Minneapolis, Minn. writes:

"A detail was sent out to collect Christmas trees and greenery in the nearby hills, for the decoration of the day-room, library, and rooms. Christmas trees were placed in the day-room and library, and outside the main entrance and the cookhouse. Greenery was placed in the corners and on all the posts in the day-room and library.

"An image of the Manger at Bethlehem was made by one of the men. It had cardboard walls and a straw roof, straw was spread over the floor, and a crib for the Holy Child was placed in front. Round it were placed figures of the Virgin Mary, Joseph, a shepherd and a sheep.

"The stage curtains were trimmed with the words 'Merry Christmas' and 'Happy New Year' written in gold letters, and the center partition was adorned with a figure of Santa Claus and his sleigh, drawn by a team of reindeer. On the rear wall of the room, a large decorative program of the holiday events and the menus were placed."





To Moslems, the meat of the pig is forbidden. Goats are bred specially to keep the Turkish prisoners of war supplied.

Man carries pig—and likes it!



A "SCRUMPTIOUS" DINNER

"NOTHING lacked to make the Christmas dinner perfect except the prisoners' families and friends," wrote a Camp 5 news correspondent. "There was chicken, plenty of chicken, enormous individual meat pies, fried pork, vegetables, plenty of everything, washed down with strong Chinese spirits and topped off with great bumpers of hot tea."

Here is the menu of the Christmas dinner in one camp, reported in the camp newspaper as "really scrumptious":

Fried Chicken
Mashed Potatoes
Beef Stew
Apple Turnovers
Doughnuts
Tomato Catsup
Butter and Jam

"There is still talk around the camp of the swell Christmas season dinners that were enjoyed to the utmost," the reporter adds.

Some vivid comments on the feast were made by some of the British P.O.W.'s. L/Cpl. Bob Evans of W. Cumberland, England who worked in the kitchen of a camp hospital said in a message to his father and mother:

"Breakfast on the morning of Xmas Eve consisted of eggs and bacon and bread. I forget now what was served for lunch. But at eight o'clock on Xmas Eve I served a dinner consisting of eight courses (not including dessert). Among the courses were stuffed chicken, pork chops, chicken balls, fish salad, etc., with second helpings too if you please. Dad would have got a laugh at the sight of yours truly dashing about with trays piled high with roast chicken. The tables were covered with sweets, apples, chocolates, etc."

And Leonard G. Burrell of Holt, Norfolk, also in a message to his folks, remarked:

"And Dad, you want to see the meat we get here. It is a lot more than you get in England and also I have put on weight since I have been captured."

A Chinese People's Volunteer and a P.O.W. toast peace at a Christmas dinner.





This group of hillbilly musicians went over big. They are (*L. to R.*)—Sfc. Roy D. Lafleur, Vancouver, Wash.; Sgt. Ted E. Qualls, Stillwell, Okla.; Sgt. Clifford L. Neel, Osceola, Ark.; Sgt. Ishmael D. Scott, Mecrory, Ark.; Sfc. Harry D. Sinnett, Kingman, Kans.; Sfc. Harold L. McKibben, Tacoma, Wash.



This bass fiddle took a long time to make but Sgt. Walter E. Campbell, Inongate, Virginia would almost rather play it than eat. Here he is strumming a number in front of the Christmas tree.



They call themselves the Interracial "Cats". Perfect harmony is their proud claim. Sgt. Earl Dantzler, Richmond, Va., band leader, is standing at mike in the foreground and the others are:—Cpl. James Long, Phila., Penna.; Sgt. Bobbie J. Howell, Detroit, Mich.; Sgt. Evertt H. Carpenter, Verda, Ky.; Sgt. Mickey A. Whitaker, West Prestonsburg, Ky.; Sgt. Charles E. Massie, Toledo, Ohio; Sgt. Lester W. Byers, Moscow, Ida.; Sfc. Albert Pough, Jr., Detroit, Mich.; Sfc. Charles Lide, Baltimore, Md.

LIVELY ENTERTAINMENT

"FEELING very full and satisfied," wrote J. Green, "we saunter up to the camp clubroom for the evening's entertainment, and a very successful evening this is. The company band is there with popular music, first-class drama and pantomime with comedy sketches to fill in between various acts. For these we receive everything we ask for in the way of costumes and make-up. Four and a half hours of non-stop entertainment is carried through without a hitch, and everyone retires to bed tired but happy."

In Camp No. 5, camp playwright, Ted Beckerley of Wellingboro', Northants, England, had written a new play, "Uncle Stan," a frolicsome tale of a worker's family which ridiculed snobbery. Yorkshireman Jack Green, master of ceremonies, in good old Music Hall style, wore a well-fitting swallow-tail coat dug up from somewhere by the Volunteers, and never let the proceedings flag for one moment. In between the play and the Music Hall turns the pantomime 'Cinderella' was performed by "amateurs." And there was never any shortage of talent for this side of the evening's fun. Cinderella, in tattered skirt and bodice, lisped "her" way through the plots of the wicked queen and the ugly sisters, helped by a ferocious fairy godmother. The last line of the finale, "And let there be Peace on Earth in 1953!" brought the house down.







(*Top*) Home on the range—and they've even got a horse in the background. A shot of the singing cowboys in action during the festivities.

(*Center*) This South American-style Band entertains with some red hot rumbas. The men are: Pfc. Moises P. Fuentes, Puerto De Tiezza, Puerto Rico; Pfc. Jack D. Nable, Arington, Calif.; Cpl. Wayne O. Hotson, La Crosse Wis.; Pvt. Candido O. Crespo, New York City, N. Y.; Pfc. Samuel E. Banuelos, Fresno, Calif.

(*Bottom*) The cast of the lively musical comedy that the British lads put on surrounds the leading "lady", Sgt. James R. Hunter, N. Ireland, for this group photo. From left to right:—Sgt. Jack M. Hale, Tottenham, London; Sgt. Peter J. Hoper, Parkstone, Dorset; Sgt. Ivor J. Dee, Hythe Kent; Sgt. Dennis W. Sallabank, Peter Port, Guernsey; Sgt. Dennis J. Fitzgerald, Stockton on Tees Durham; Sgt. Peter C. Crompton, Winton, Bournemouth; Sgt. James W. Smythe, Ireland; Sgt. Sidney J. Brisland, Berkeley, Glos.; Sgt. Douglas R. Reekie, Ilford, Essex; Sgt. James R. Hunter, N. Ireland; Sgt. William P. M. O'Hara, Tottenham, London; Sgt. Arthur B. Sykes, Romford, Essex; Sgt. John H. Pegler, Middle Mill, Stroud, Glos.; Sgt. John W. Holberton, Holgate, Yorks.; Sgt. Sydney F. Baxter, West Ealing, London.



Santa's really loaded and the camp turns out to greet him. He's brought the extras for a grand occasion.

Santa Claus and All

A friendly game of cards between meals among Indiana men while Santa watches placidly in the background.



"CHRISTMAS night, Santa Claus, yes, old St. Nicholas himself paid us a visit, bringing with him the Christmas cheer, spirit, greetings and gifts typical of all Santas." So wrote the reporter of *Toward Truth and Peace.*

He went on, "For four days and nights we celebrated, those wishing to continue the celebration on into the wee hours of the morning were in no way hampered. So-jui, wine and beer served as a booster and spurred the men in their celebrations."

Sfc. Thomas Dawson of Akron, Ohio, U.S.A., described it this way:

"From midnight till the wee hours of the morning the air was filled with the music of carols, the loud speaker remained on for the night and the company choir travelled from area to area visiting the hospital, Camp Headquarters, and all the companies presented their carols in true Christmas fashion, in the true Xmas spirit. The carolers were received warmly by everyone with gifts of food, candy, cakes, apples, nuts and spirits. A truly Xmas spirit reigned throughout the camp."

And here is Green again to take up the narrative:

"Boxing Day is much the same, a good breakfast, more soccer and a grand Whist Drive with a couple of hundred cigarettes as prizes. In the evening there is another dance which is thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. Naturally, as anyone can understand, we are all thinking of our loved ones at home, wondering why the war is still going on, how long it will be before we can return home to enjoy our future Christmases round our own home with our wives and children. But the fact remains that for this Christmas we had to remain here, and I can assure you that the C.P.V. fully respected all the customs and went out of their way to ensure we were as happy as possible, and we are confident that as long as we remain in our present situation everything will be done to help us lead as full and as enjoyable a life as circumstances permit."



Here! Have a drink! It's a Korean room and they're sitting crosslegged Korean-style on the warmed Korean floor. But it's real homey, Christmas tree and all.

From left to right, they are:—Pfc. Lawrence J. Heminger, Gulliver, Mich.; Pfc. Kenneth D. Veihdeffer, Hyde, Penna.; Pvt. Kenneth E. Williamson, New Hope, Penna.; Pfc. Harry Fichtner, Jr., Hyndman, Penna.; Pvt. John M. Hilgart, Jr. Park Falls, Wisconsin.



The Chaplain reads from the scriptures during an outdoor religious service.

A chaplain writes

IT is worth quoting, too, from a P.O.W. chaplain, and he writes:

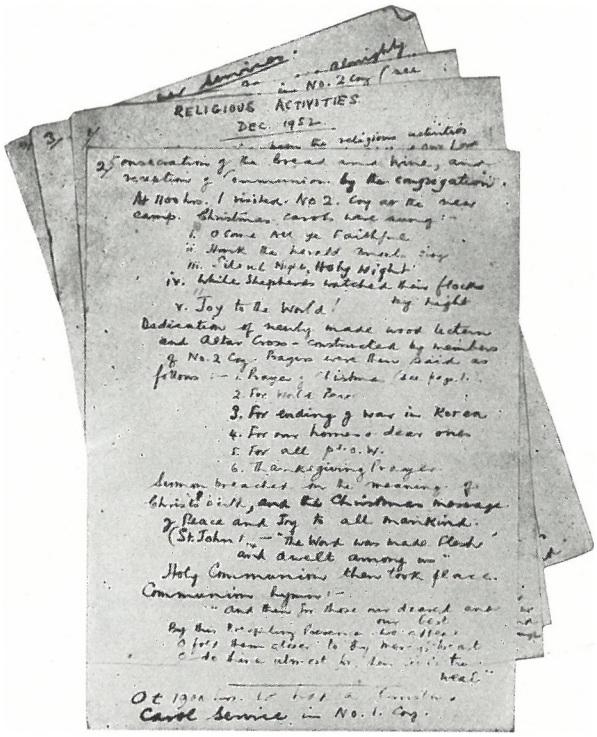
"I am a Christian and a minister of the gospel. To American Christians, the subject of religion behind the so-called 'iron curtain' is of vital interest and importance, especially since they have been told that Christians are being persecuted by the Communists. By my experience in this P.O.W. camp I feel that such a charge could only have been arrived at through hatred, prejudice and misunderstanding, all of which are based mostly upon false propaganda.

"Before my arrival in this camp I had already held a few church services with other newly-captured American soldiers close to the city of Wonsan.

"After my arrival in this camp on November 7, 1951, we fixed a schedule best suited for the interests and desires of the men. After the building of a club room we were given the use of it to hold our services. At present the schedule is adjusted to four services a week.

"On Tuesday and Friday we have Bible study. Thursday a special prayer and praise service and on Sunday we conduct an evangelistic service.

"As for the camp-wide services which we hold on our religious holidays we are given the use of the camp theater which can hold over five hundred



RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
DEC. 1952

Chaplain S. J. Davies reports.

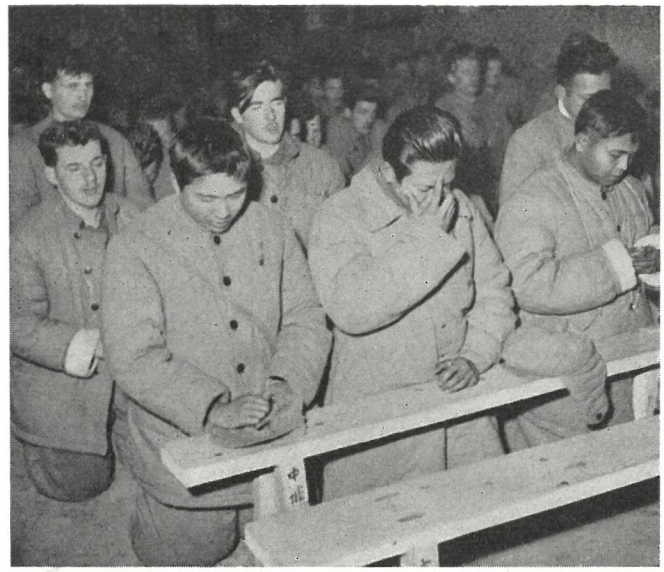
men. On these special days, the Chinese Volunteers assist us in every way to help make these services successful. The theater was packed with some men turned away during our Christmas service of 1951.

"These kinds of services take a lot of preparation. This was the program of the 1952 Christmas morning service:

Opening prayer—Richard Bassett
Congregation Carol—Joy to the world
Congregation Carol—O Come All Ye Faithful
Morning prayer—Oscar Best
Choir—Praise Him
Cong. Carol—Hark, the Herald Angels Sing!
Cong. Hymn—Doxology
Benediction—Duggins
Song Leader—Alfonso Johnson

"At our request the Chinese Volunteers made it possible for the Christian group of our company to eat our Christmas dinner together in the clubroom, testifying, praying and of course eating.

"We are now looking forward to our Easter sun-rise service which was so well attended last year."



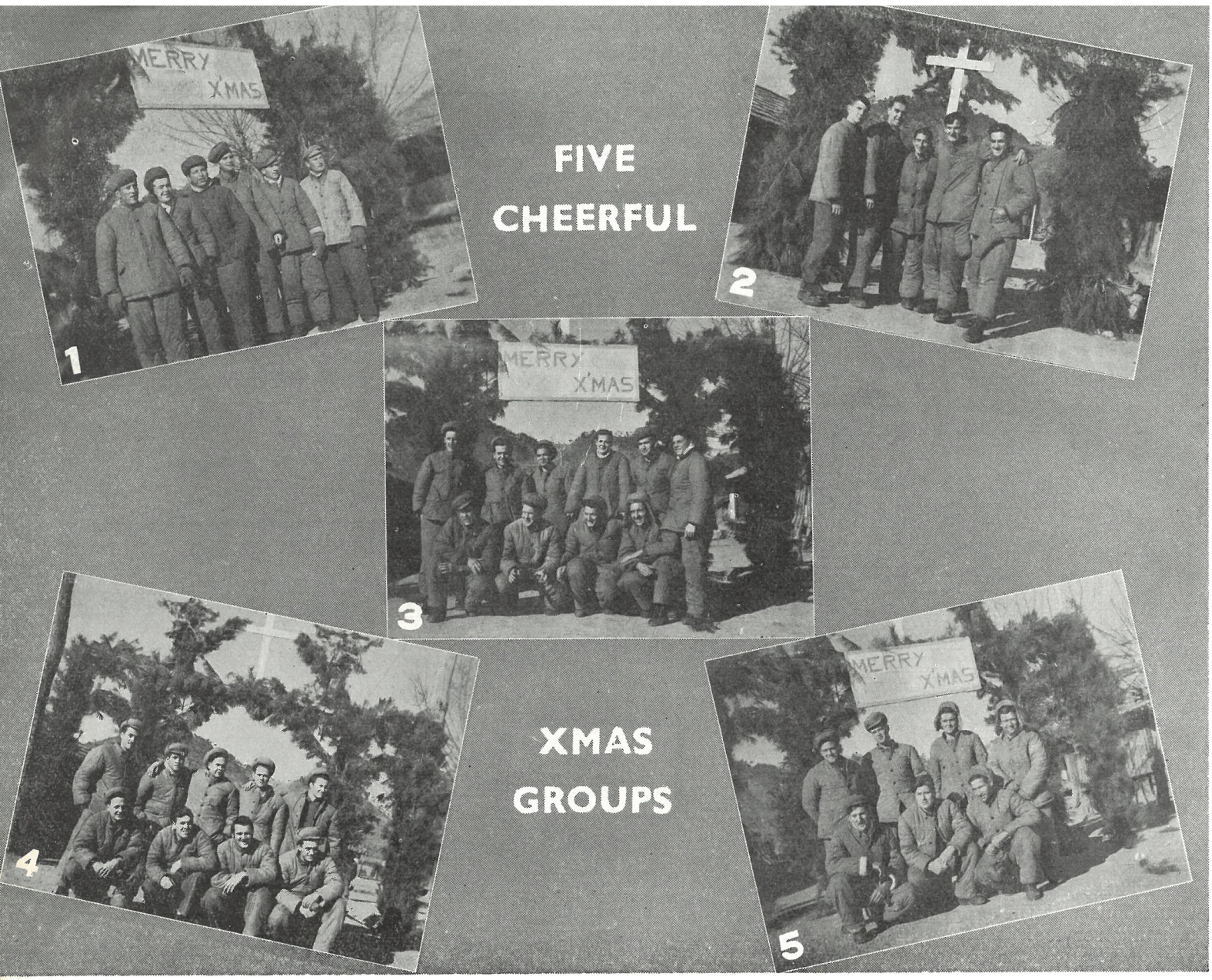
A moment of quiet prayer.



The camp choir in action, rendering a selection of Carols.



Sfc. Richard T. Artesani, Boston, Mass., conducts a Catholic service in a Korean courtyard.



1. Pausing from their holiday festivities are these lads from the Dakotas. Left to right:—Pvt. Moses F. Garneaux, White River, S. Dak.; Pfc. Leroy J. Hawley, Armour, S. Dak.; Pfc. Conrad C. Menzia, Roscoe, S. Dak.; Pvt. Marlyn K. Sisson, Lennox, S. Dak.; Pfc. Martin Doll, Jr.; Pfc. Frederick Schwarts, Shawand, Wis.

2. Five New Yorkers get together under the Christmas arch. They are, left to right:—Pfc. Charles E. Ferguson, Lowville, N.Y.; Pvt. James V. Tutino, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pvt. Frank Salerno, New York, N.Y.; Pfc. Thomas W. Cole, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Pfc. Salvatore T. Eleftheratos, Binghamton, New York.

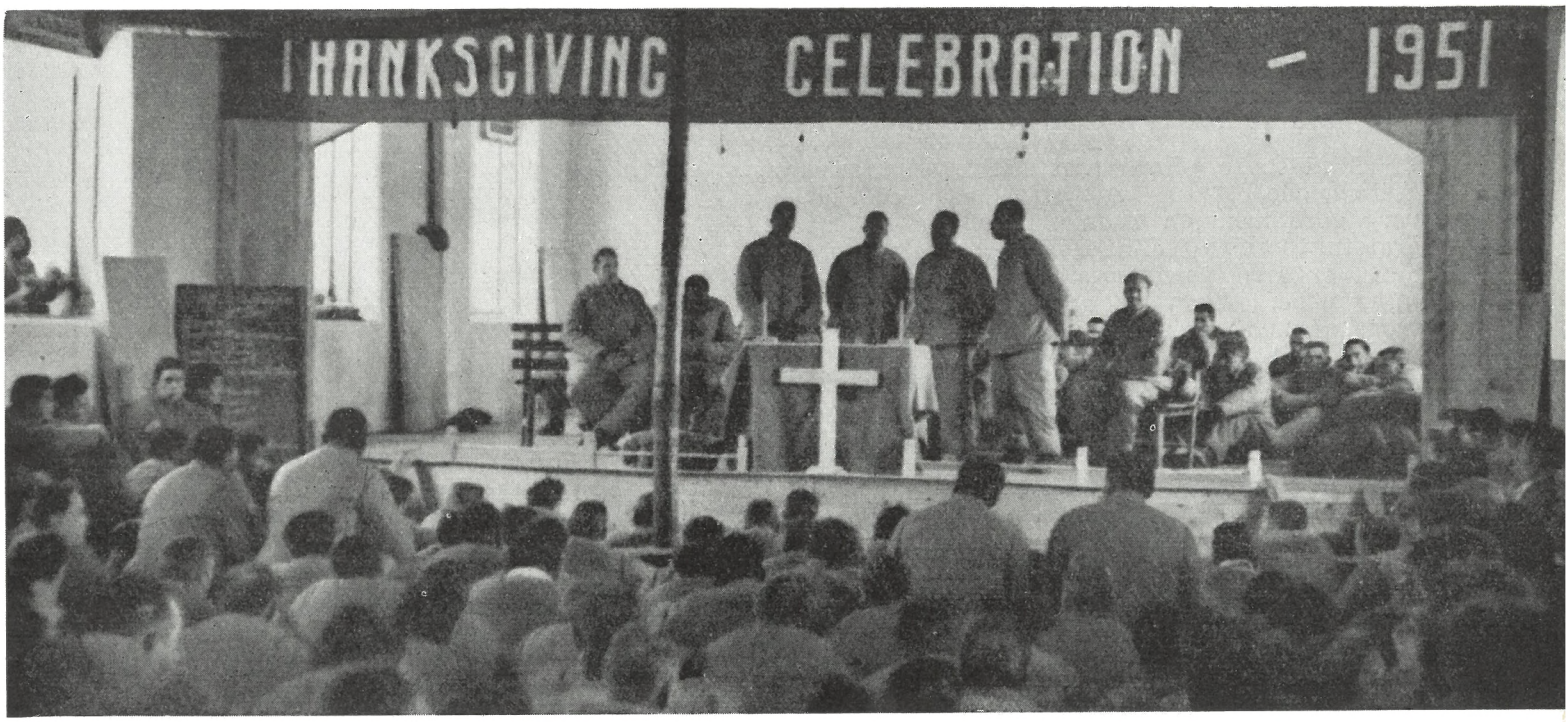
3. Another ten smiles!

Front row: —Pfc. Melvin W. Darnell, Sinai, Ky.; Pvt. Hobert Hughes, Lovisa, Ky.; Pfc. Otis G. Blackburn, Pike Ville, Ky.; Cpl. James W. Prewitt, Louisville, Ky.

Back Row:—Pfc. Paul O. Blanton, Brodhead, Ky.; Pvt. Wallace J. Greenwell, Webster, Ky.; Pfc. Thomas S. Colgate, New Haven, Ky.; Pvt. Matthew Bowling, Dew Drop, Ky.; Pfc. Herman Smith, Mousie, Ky.

4. Another of the group photos taken at Christmas.

5. A group of Tennessee men pose for their picture during Christmas time 1952. They are: Pvt. John K. Bentley, Whites Burg, Tenn.; Cpl. James E. Hodges, Gallatin, Tenn.; Pfc. Allen W. Yates, Lexington, Tenn.; Pfc. Worley Cutshaw, Greenville, Tenn.; Pfc. John D. Britton, Surgoinsville, Tenn.; Pfc. Harold E. Humphreys, Harriman, Tenn.; Pvt. Lynn H. Morgan, Powell, Tenn.



A flashback to Thanksgiving 1951.

THANKSGIVING AND OTHER HOLIDAYS

THOUGH Xmas and New Year are the great events of the year, the other holidays are not neglected. It has become the custom, in fact, for all inmates to join in each other's celebrations. Many Britishers observe Thanksgiving Day though it is not a customary festival in Britain. The Chinese New Year in early spring brings special delicious Chinese dishes.

Mother's Day is also a special day for the American prisoners, and last year the camp authorities issued all Americans with writing paper embossed with an appropriate drawing for them to write home on.

"Let me tell you about our Thanksgiving here at the general hospital where I am a patient," said Cpl. Kenyon L. Wagner of Detroit, Michigan, in his wire-recorded message to his parents in December 1952.

"We began preparing for the event several days before the 27th. We made chains and streamers of colored paper and prepared a wall-newspaper to which we contributed stories telling about the historical origin and significance of the day.

"Thanksgiving evening we had a splendid feast of many delicious dishes, some of which were fried chicken, fried liver and pork, chicken soup, potato salad, candied sweet potatoes, apple sauce, and pastries. There were also candies and sugar-covered dates from China.

"We had a short religious service and just before dinner with the Chinese Volunteers we toasted peace and the future with a little grape wine."

Another description of Thanksgiving Day in a P.O.W. camp, as given a year earlier by an American P.O.W. is worth recording:

"Thanksgiving to me has always been a day to be thankful for the things that we have. Many may ask: 'What is there for you to be thankful for, here you are a P.O.W. 7,000 miles from home?'

There is much to be thankful for. I am thankful to the Chinese Volunteers that I am still alive and in good health. I am also thankful that they have given me a chance to learn the truth about things that have been held back from me in the past.

"Our cooks, who consist of five Americans, one British, one Filipino and two Chinese, cooked us a very good meal on Thanksgiving that we are all grateful to them for. It consisted of chicken, pork, buns, sugared peanuts, salads, soup and a very tasty wine. When we saw all this food put in front of us there were many remarks made. Remarks such as Chapman, who is from Bisington, Michigan, made when he said, 'Just like home,' and Bowers from Berkley, Michigan, who remarked, 'Oh Boy!' and John Underwood, a British P.O.W., who said, 'I never expected all of this,' and many others.

"This has been the first Thanksgiving for many of the British soldiers. After they had finished eating I asked James Dabbs, a British soldier, 'Well, what do you think of Thanksgiving?' He replied with a smile on his face, 'Too bad, it doesn't come everyday.'

"I, too, have much to be thankful for. For my last Thanksgiving was spent on the frontlines. All I had last Thanksgiving was some turkey and a can of 'C' rations. That is why, this Thanksgiving, as I was enjoying it, I thought of the many who were still on the frontlines and could not celebrate Thanksgiving. I thought of the many who were dying and lying in the foxholes on the frontlines, for what they do not know, just as I did not know a year ago."



Christmas and New Year are not the only holidays. Here's Cpl. Robert H. Ghyers, Caruthersville, Mo., talking over arrangements about Easter.



Mother's Day calls up tender memories of home to the American boys.



Column after column, 500 P.O.W. athletes of 11 nationalities enter the stadium to the strains of "The March of Friendship."

INTER-CAMP OLYMPICS

"THE unheard-of is happening. . . ."

These words were written by Cpl. Albert C. Belhomme of the U.S. Army, who hails from Ashland, Penna., U.S.A. They refer to the Inter-Camp Olympics in which prisoners of war from every camp in North Korea competed. These Olympics were an event truly without precedent in history.

The games lasted from November 13 to November 26, 1952. On the opening day, 500 P.O.W. athletes marched through Pyuktong, on the Yalu River, to a stadium specially built for the occasion. Everywhere they were greeted with friendship. "Arches were erected throughout the town decked with banners and slogans," wrote Sfc. Preston Richie of San Antonio, Texas. "Crowds of people thronged the streets, laughing and talking."

Among the marchers were Americans and British, Australians and New Zealanders, Canadians and Puerto Ricans, Turks and South Koreans, Frenchmen, Netherlanders and Greeks. They bore such names as Atkins, Almendarez, Ahmed Yavuz and Andronikyan; Baylis, Dooley and Esensten; Hedlund, Katsaros and McAuliffe; Nishimoto, Prokop, and Ri Kyu Sun; Santini, Solomon and Yurukoglu.

All the men had previously won athletic events in their own camps, where sports activities go on all the time. Now they were gathered in a beautiful valley amid high mountains, their banners



Flying colors! The Olympic flag is hoisted high.

matching the bright colors of the autumn foliage. They hoisted the Olympic flag and recited the Olympic oath. Then they began their friendly contests in strength and skill.

The program included track and field sports, football, soccer, baseball, basketball and volleyball, boxing, wrestling and gymnastics. Competitor after competitor was eliminated until the Olympic champions emerged. Very creditable marks were set in all sports.

"For all these events the number of entries was overwhelming which is a reflection of the physical condition of the men." Pte. Bill Smith of Suffolk, England, wrote in a description.

"The whole meeting, from beginning to end, is being run by the P.O.W.'s themselves," he continued. "Each company has elected its own committee to help organize the events and there are camp committees and finally an Inter-Camp Olympic Committee at the top.

"I must say the cooperation given us by the Chinese People's Volunteers and the Korean People's Army has been terrific. No matter what we have asked for, we have got. All the equipment used in the meet is new, brought in from China in spite of the proud boasting of certain people that the transport of supplies is an impossibility in this country."

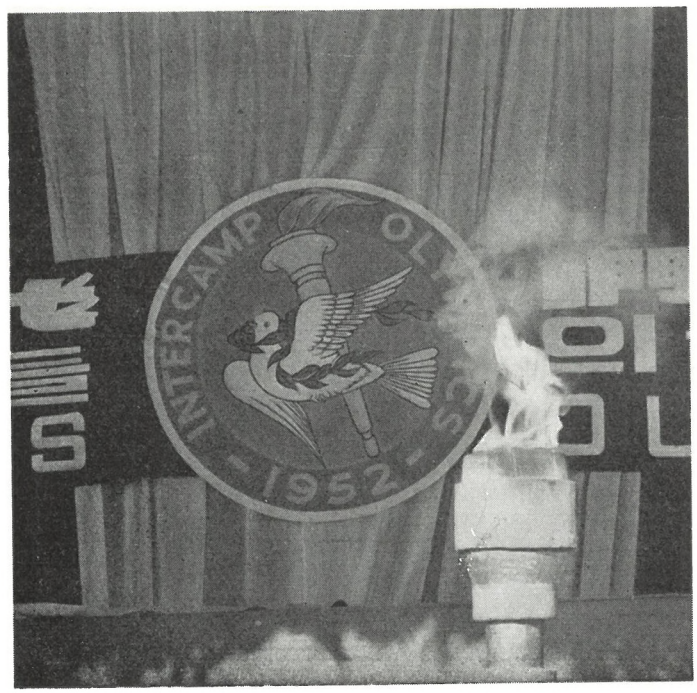
After each day's sport, there were dinners and entertainments. Here is the menu of one dinner as reported by Pvt. Bobby R. Degrow, U.S. Army, of Portageville, Mo.: "Fried chicken, fish, meat loaf, cole slaw, potato salad, hot buns, ham, fruits, wine and beer." The shows were movies or plays and musical evenings put on by the prisoners themselves.

Since not all the many thousands of prisoners of war could come to Pyuktong, the Inter-Camp Committee organized its own P.O.W. photographers and press corps to report back on each event. A special newspaper, *Olympic Roundup*, was issued daily. Thus the men who stayed behind, who had seen off their delegations with such remarks as, "Show them what our camp is made of," or "We'll be waiting for the good news," were kept abreast of what was going on even before their contingents returned.

"I seem to feel good all over," Pfc. Kenneth L. Sirk of Clarksburg, W. Va., U.S.A. said after the events.

And Pfc. Eric Fawcett of Bradford, Yorks., England, had this to say at the end of the sports:

"That which will be held dearest, by participant and spectator alike, is the spirit of true friendship and cooperation which prevailed between captor and captive, a shining pointer toward the key that will unlock the door to world peace, freedom and equality between all races."



The Olympic torch, brought in by Pfc. Willis Stone of Eldon, Mo., U.S.A., blazes merrily on the presidium stand.

TRACK

THE track events were varied and exciting. They produced some extremely good times.

Pfc. John L. Thomas of South Hill, Va., U.S.A. won the 100-meter finals in 10.6 seconds. Second man in was Norman Crawford of Columbus, Georgia, the 1949 All-Army, All-Airforce, All-Service champion in this event which he once ran in 9.8 seconds, only two-fifths of a second behind the world mark.

By contrast with this veteran athlete, the 200-meter winner was a man who had never run in a race before he became a P.O.W. He was Sgt. William Clinton of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, U.S.A.

"It was Willie Clinton all the way in this race", the *Olympic Roundup* reported on November 19. "First in the preliminaries, in his heat, he looked like a champion, and in the semi-finals he seemed to have wings. And guess what? He had just run the 800-meter relay race, and only 15 minutes later he flew, yes flew, in the finals of the 200-meters and again was way out in front to win in the incredible time of 27 seconds.

"Clinton's a champ all the way because he began his track career only after becoming a P.O.W. How much speed he will produce after perfecting his form in the future!"

The British contingent produced an outstanding all-rounder in Rifleman Patrick Ryan, Clonmel, Ireland, who not only ran in the 100, 200 and 400-meters and 100-meter hurdles but was also entered in the broad jump and a member of his camp's soccer team.







(*Top*) Pfc. John L. Thomas of South Hill, Va., U.S.A. breaks the tape to win the 100-meter dash in 10.6 seconds.

(*Center*) Sgt. Harold W. Davis of Russell, Ark., U.S.A.; Patrick Ryan of Clonmel, Ireland and Pte. Kenneth Williams (Great Britain) clear the first row of hurdles in a preliminary heat.

(*Bottom*) Ptes. George E. Green of Birmingham and George E. Newhouse of Gloucester, both Englishmen, lead the 1,500 walking race. Green kept up his pace to win in 8 minutes 46 seconds.



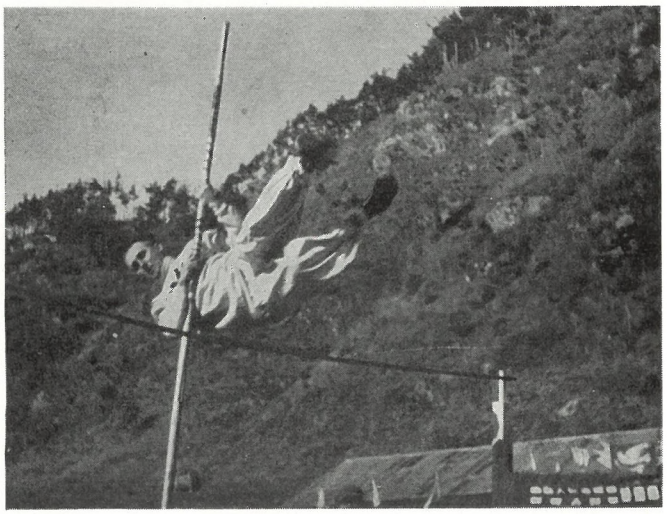
Sgt. Norman Crawford of Columbus, Georgia, U.S.A. sails to second place in the broad jump.



Cpl. Jaime O. Domenech of New York City goes over the top nicely in the pole vault.



Sgt. George J. R. Taylor of Fordingbridge, Hants., England, hurtles through the air in the broad jump.



Lt. Henry L. Nielsen (USA) did well in the pole vault too.



Turkish P.O.W. spectators get a big thrill.



TUG-O'-WAR

Pulling hard for their camp are (*front to rear*): Pfc. James Smith, Crossgill, Tenn.; Pfc. Roy Carver, Tenn.; Pfc. Joseph D. Kartye, Cincinnati, Ohio; Pfc. Stanley F. Bartholomew, Jr., Tacoma, Wash.; Sgt. William H. Royster, Skirwith, Va.; Sgt. Allen B. Robertson, Phoenix, Ariz.; Sgt. Charles D. Bowens, Lake City, S.C.; Sgt. Earl Dantzler, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.



Jiuh Hyung Yung and Kim Ail Su (South Koreans) drew applause on the parallel bars.

Lt. John Thornton (USA), the doughty Philadelphian who once held two national gymnastic titles, demonstrates his skill on the horizontal bar.

FIELD & GYMNASTIC EVENTS

SKILL and stamina were demonstrated in these categories. Of an especially high standard were the performances on the parallel and horizontal bars.

"The South Korean team on the parallel bars put on a beautiful show," wrote *Olympic Roundup*. "Precision, position and poise were of the highest quality and their two-decker tableaux were a sight worth seeing. To many of the onlookers, it was the finest display of its kind they had ever seen."

Another star gymnast was Lt. John Thornton of Philadelphia, Penna. *Roundup* correspondent Henry Pedicone had this to say about him:

"Although John was still hampered by a broken finger suffered late in the summer while starring in his camp softball team, it was not difficult to understand how he was three-time A.A.U. champ—'40, '41, and '46 on the parallel and horizontal bars while performing with the Germantown (Penna.) YMCA, national gymnastic champs in 1941, and with the University of Pennsylvania. John also advanced to the semi-finals of the qualifications for the U.S.A. Olympic Team in 1948."



End-run in a game of American football, as two grid teams met in the contests for the P.O.W. Olympic title.

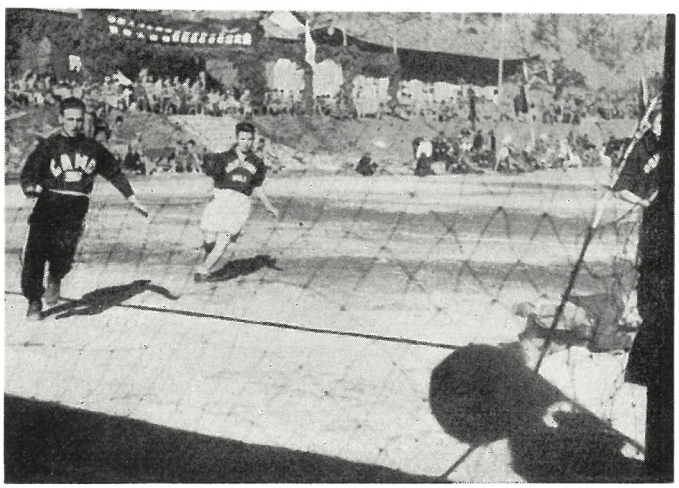
FOOTBALL IN TWO LANGUAGES

THE name is the same but the game is different.

It's football—as played in America and Britain.

Both games are popular in all P.O.W. camps, with plenty of laughs when the Britishers try to play the American brand or the Americans try their feet at soccer.

But here the games are serious and hard-played. These are the finals in the Inter-Camp Olympics, and the competition is keen.



A goal! Scored by Pte. Patrick Montgomery of Londonderry, Northern Ireland.



INTERNATIONAL SOCCER TEAM

Front row, L. to R.: Cpl. Zeki Yurukoglu, and Pte. Ismail Demirdelen, both of Turkey; Pte. John J. Cowell, Edgware, Middlesex, England; Cpl. Rene Madone, Paris, France; Pte. Hugh Kerr, Glasgow, Scotland.

Back row, L. to R.: Pte. Bernard C. Canavan, Belfast, N. Ireland; Pvt. Ali Ferah, Turkey; Sgt. Arie Biever, Netherlands; Cpl. Edwin R. Meyers, Baraboo, Wis., U.S.A.; Pvt. Robert Wilson, West Chester, Penna., U.S.A. and Cpl. Alexander Ewan, Perth, Scotland.



This is a camp rooting section whooping it up for the home team. Cheer leaders are Pvt. Bobby R. Degrow of Portageville, Mo., and Pfc. Robert L. Traynham of Charleston, S.C., U.S.A.

OLYMPIC SOCCER CHAMPIONS

Standing left to right are: L/Cpl. Henry Hawksworth, London, England; L/Cpl. Thomas E. Bennworth, Portsmouth, Hants.; L/Cpl. David Crawford, Belfast, N. Ireland; Pte. David T. Clark, Aldershot, Hants.; Pte. Alexander Bruce, Dundee, Scotland; Pte. George Newhouse, Gloucester; Herbert J. McIntyre—also of the British Army.

Seated left to right: Pte. Ernest Ross, Co. Derry, N. Ireland; Pte. Patrick Montgomery, Londonderry, N. Ireland; L/Cpl. Bernard Dimmelow, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.; L/Cpl. Andrew Magill, Belfast, N. Ireland; Pte. Andrew Aicken, Larne, N. Ireland; Pte. Fred McMillan, Belfast, N. Ireland.



The South Koreans had a very good soccer team of their own.





Pfc. Abraham R. Hernandez of Waco, Tex. is at the bat. Catcher is Cpl. Jesse Hatter, Jr. of Eldorado, Ark. Umpire is Lt. Carl R. Lundquist of Georgetown, Texas, U.S.A.

BASEBALL—AMERICA'S FAVORITE SPORT

Lt. William C. Watson of Hickman Mills, Mo., U.S.A. takes a powerful swing as Cpl. Bernard L. Wheeler, Masontown, Penna., reaches for the ball. Watson's team won the championship.











(*Upper left*) GRAND SHOW!
L. to R. are: Lt. Dayton W. Ragland; Jack H. Ridlington, Colchester, Essex, England and Sgt. Louis L. Adkins, Darien, West Virginia, U.S.A.

(*Lower left*) This baseball team won second place.

(*Upper right*) Fairplay and good sportsmanship. Men of two teams shake hands. They are: Pvt. Andrew Sub, Cpl. Bernard L. Wheeler, Lt. Col. James R. Witt, Lt. Henry A. Pedicone, Lt. Joseph P. Bednarz, Lt. William C. Watson, Lt. Loris R. Miller and Maj. John N. McLaughlin.

(*Center right*) A tribute to endurance. South Korean victors in the 3,000-meter run are proudly carried by other men from their camp.

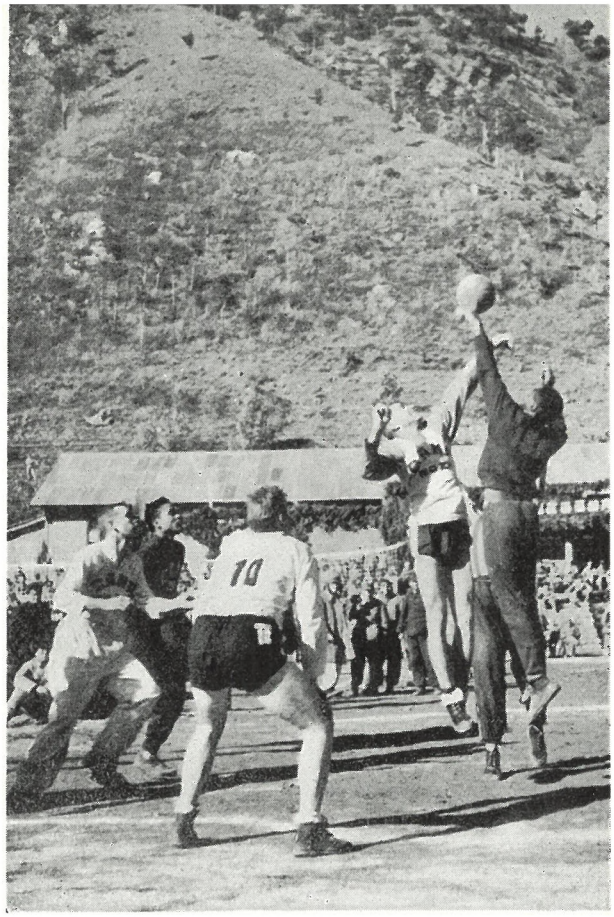
(*Lower right*) OFFICERS' BASEBALL NINE
L. to R. kneeling: Lt. Loris R. Miller, Lt. Charles Minietta, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Capt. Jack E. Perry, Laguna Beach, Calif.; Lt. Joseph P. Bednarz; Lt. Waldron Berry, Seymour, Ind.; Lt. George W. Beale, Myrtle Beach, S.C.
L. to R. standing: Capt. Sidney Esensten, Minneapolis, Minn.; Capt. Clarence Anderson, Long Beach, Calif.; Lt. Henry A. Pedicone, Greensburg, Penna.; Lt. Col. James R. Witt of San Antonio, Texas; Capt. Anthony Pecoraro, South Windham, Maine; Capt. Harry F. Hedlund; Lt. William C. Watson, Hickman Mills, Mo.; Capt. Arthur Wagner, Chino, Calif.; Maj. John N. McLaughlin, Savannah, Georgia; Lt. Carl R. Lundquist, Georgetown, Texas.



BASKETBALL AND VOLLEYBALL



A camp cheers on its representatives.



IT'S A JUMP!

Stretching for the ball are Lt. Col. James R. Witt of San Antonio, Texas and Cpl. Albert Dixon of Manchester, Ga.; Other players in the picture are Lt. Paul A. Roach, Jr., Las Cruces, New Mexico; Pfc. Robert W. Allen, Newport, News, Virginia; Lt. Loris R. Miller.

Over she goes!—in this thrilling game of volleyball.



OFFICERS' BASKETBALL TEAM

Front row: Lt. Paul A. Roach, Capt. Arthur Wagner, Capt. William C. McTaggart, Lt. Billy B. Foshee, and Lt. Col. James R. Witt.

Second row: Lt. William C. Watson, Hickman Mills, Mo.; Lt. Walter Jackson, Jr., Lt. Loris R. Miller, Maj. John McLaughlin, Lt. George W. Beale.



Cage and Net

THE basketball and volleyball contests were hard-fought, expert and very fast.

An interesting feature was the competition between teams composed respectively of privates, sergeants and officers.

Camp 1 won the basketball finals by 29-18, but they didn't have it easy. This can be seen from a description of the game just before the break:

"McLaughlin breaks through Camp 1's defence and pushes one through to equalize. Reeves spins into the air like a tornado, swishes the net and gives Camp 1 cheering section something to yell about. Camp 1's cagers are on the way to victory. Camp 2, fighting back, begins to press and baskets by McLaughlin, Witt and Foshee tie the score at 10-10. McAuliffe calls time."

Boxing and Wrestling

BOXING was in the featherweight, flyweight, light, welter, middle and heavyweight classes.

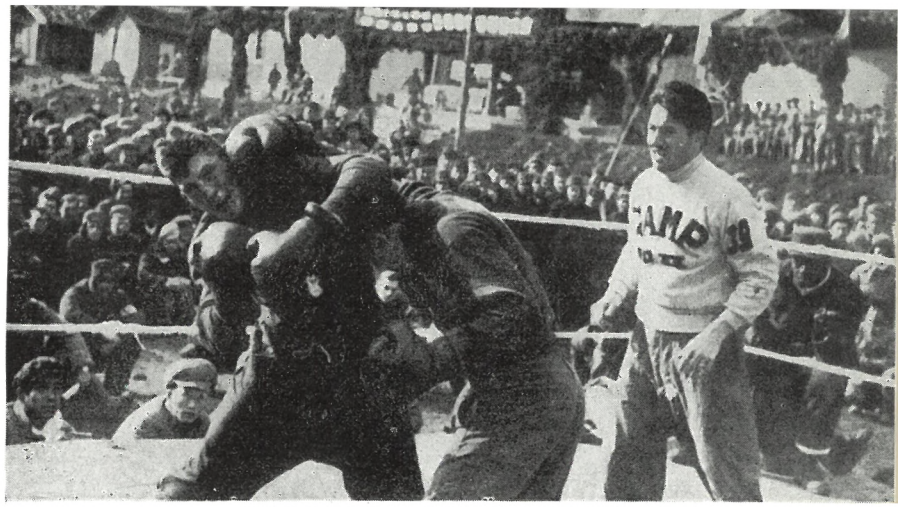
Wrestling was in three styles. The inter-collegiate style contests, both middle and heavyweight, were won by Turkish P.O.W.'s who outclassed their American and British opponents. The Korean-style bouts were confined to men of that nationality.

The heavyweight boxing title was won by Pfc. Kenneth H. Connacher of Altoona (Penna.), a former U.S. Army champion in this class, who knocked out a fellow Pennsylvanian, Sgt. Brady H. Drake of Coraopolis in the third round.

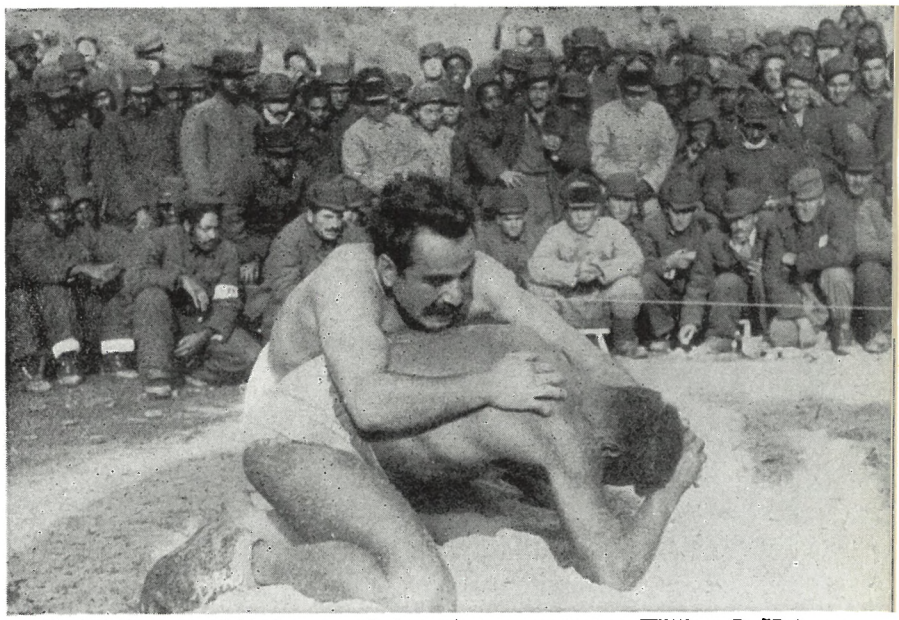
After the big fight, Connacher said of his opponent:

"Drake was a good clean fighter but he wasn't a hard puncher. He is definitely a head-puncher, doesn't body-punch."

And Drake said of the winner: "Connacher got in the blow that counted and that was all there was to it."



THE HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE FIGHT
Pfc. Kenneth H. Connacher of Altoona, Penna. and Sgt. Brady H. Drake of Coraopolis in the same state. Refereeing is Lt. Charles Minietta of Brooklyn.



Kadir Uzulmez of Turkey wondering what to try next on William D. Holmes of New York City. The Turks ran off with the wrestling laurels.



WRESTLING—KOREAN STYLE
The crowd watches closely, as many are seeing this type of wrestling for the first time.

Olympic Roundup



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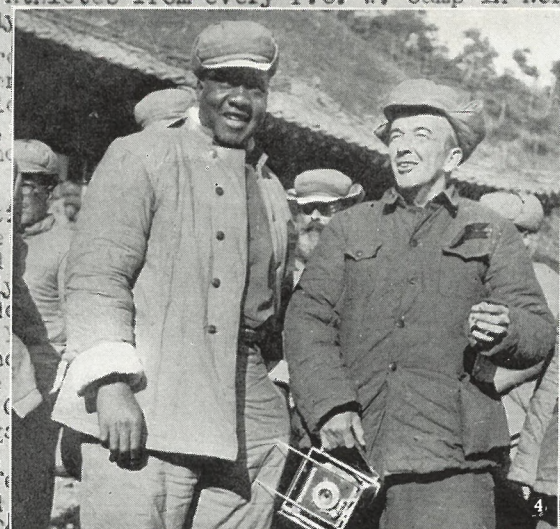


3

Athletes from every P.O. W. Camp in North



2



4

1. Pfc. John E. Ford of Jeffersonville, Indiana, takes notes on an event as a reporter for the *Olympic Roundup*. Behind him, seated at table, are scorekeepers Pfc. Robert Fletcher of Ypsilanti, Mich. and Pfc. James M. Allen of Portersdale, Ga., U.S.A.
2. P.O.W. commentators gave play-by-play accounts of all events over the stadium public address system.
3. Pfc. James J.K. McMillen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pfc. John E. Ford, Jeffersonville, Indi.; Pvt. Floyd Rothwell, Chicago, Ill.; Pfc. Lunn Roosevelt, Baltimore, Md., and Pfc. Frederick Gale, Chicago, Ill. catch up on latest *Olympic Roundup* during a lull in the sports.
4. Associated Press cameraman Frank Noel of Albany, N.Y., and Capt. Milford W. Stanley of East Orange, N.J., are enjoying the sports.

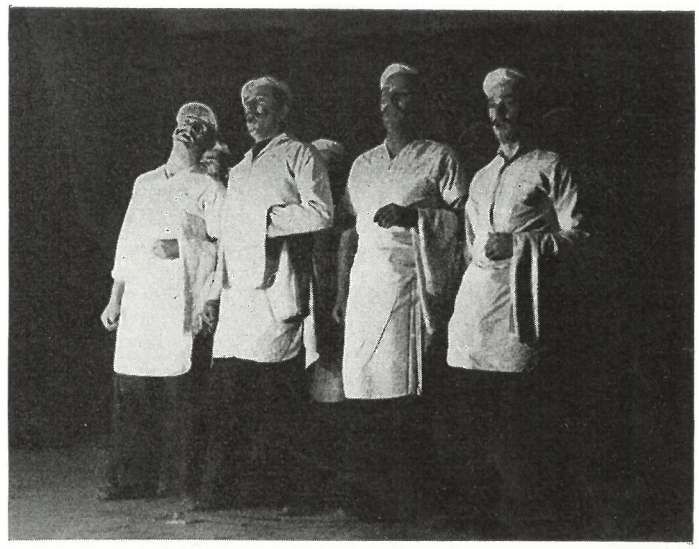
A GOOD SHOW EVERY NIGHT

EVERY night, after the sports events, there was a show.

One highlight was the "Concert of Nationalities" got up by the host camp, the program taking the form of a tour around the world with songs and dances of all countries performed with appropriate costumes and backdrops. Others were Clifford Odets' play, "Golden Boy," presented by the Americans and, on the lighter side, "Hartley Takes a Holiday", a mystery item written and acted by the British P.O.W.'s. There were also choral, orchestral and dance numbers, variety shows and comic skits. On the final evening, "We Are For Peace", the magnificent documentary film of the Berlin World Youth Festival, was shown to a packed house.



Come on, just a little bite! A comic interlude between Cpl. Leo A. Cormier, Jr., Fall River, Mass., Clifford E. Benoit, Cambridge, Mass., Fred Harper of Pikesville, Kentucky and a junior burro—origin unknown.



The old barbershop quartet, *L. to R.*: L/Cpl. Thomas Flanagan, Glasgow, Scotland; Cpl. Walter Lodge, Liverpool, England; Cpl. Hugh Barbour, Londonderry, N. I., and Pte. Jack Heslop—also of the British Army.

"THE SONGBIRDS"

A British P.O.W. musical act featuring Pte. Albert Lord of Manchester, Cpl. Edward Basham of London and Cpl. Albert Perkins of Bristol.



South Korean entertainers Pak Wun Yang and Hyun Sun Hwai (in woman's costume), doing a peasant dance.



The Winners!

BESIDES the embroidered silk banners awarded to the Olympic champions, a great many individual prizes were distributed, prizes which will be long treasured by the winners and their families.

Olympic Roundup described some of them: "Brooches, necklaces, vases and cigarette holders. Intricate embroideries of gold and silver thread, beautiful little pendants made of jade set in silver and gold. The vases were beyond description in their beauty and delicate design. Examples of handicraft work which speak highly of the skill of the Chinese people glistened in the sun. The prizes, all of them, were splendid gifts from the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers."

In addition, every participant in every event, received a handsome souvenir badge.



Winning soccer team captains were: Pte. Alexander Bruce, Dundee, Scotland and Sgt. Arie Biever of The Hague, Netherlands.

BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

Front row: Pfc. Richard K. Davis, Cambridge City, Ind.; Pfc. Thomas H. McMurtrie, Pottsville, Penna.; Cpl. Raymond J. McAuliffe, Omaha, Neb.; Cpl. Thomas B. Gaylets, Old Forge, Penna.; Cpl. Perry F. Woodley, Jasper, Ala.

Back row: Cpl. Clyde R. Farmer, Flat River, Mo.; Pfc. Henry L. Reeves, Port Arthur, Tex.; Cpl. Carl R. Head, Evansville, Ind., Pfc. Euell B. Payne, Bremen, Ga., D. Clyde and E. Booth.



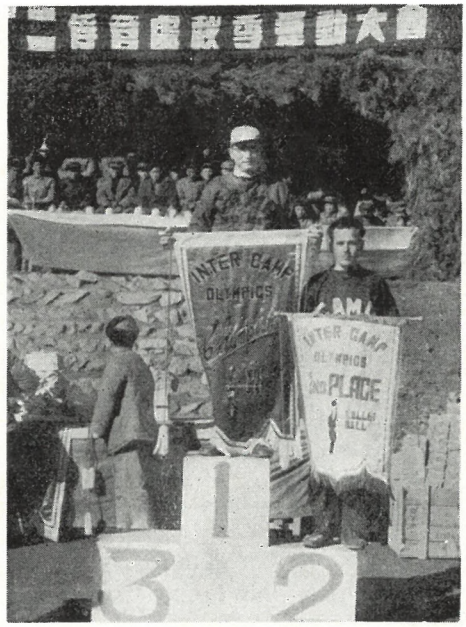
INDIVIDUAL WINNER

Pfc. Delmar G. Miller of San Diego, California is in front of the display of a part of prizes for individual winners at the Olympics. He won his share.





American football banners went to the teams headed by Cpl. Prestee Davis of Durham, North Carolina and that old all-rounder Sgt. Norman Crawford of Columbus, Ga.



Capt. Sidney Esensten of Minneapolis, Minn. led the winning volleyball team. Second place was taken by outfit captained by Pvt. Alois Prokop.



Winning tug-of-war captains were: Cpl. William H. Heron of Durham, England, and Pfc. John W. Hancock of Hamboldt, Tenn., U.S.A.

VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONS

Front row: Capt. Sidney Esensten, Minneapolis, Minn.; Capt. William C. McTaggart, East Brady, Penna.; Maj. John McLaughlin, Savannah, Ga.; Lt. Col. James R. Witt, San Antonio, Texas.

Second row: Capt. Robert B. Copeland, Tulsa, Okla.; Vincent J. Colbalis; Lt. Walter Jackson Jr., Capt. Arthur Wagner, Chino, Calif., U.S.A.

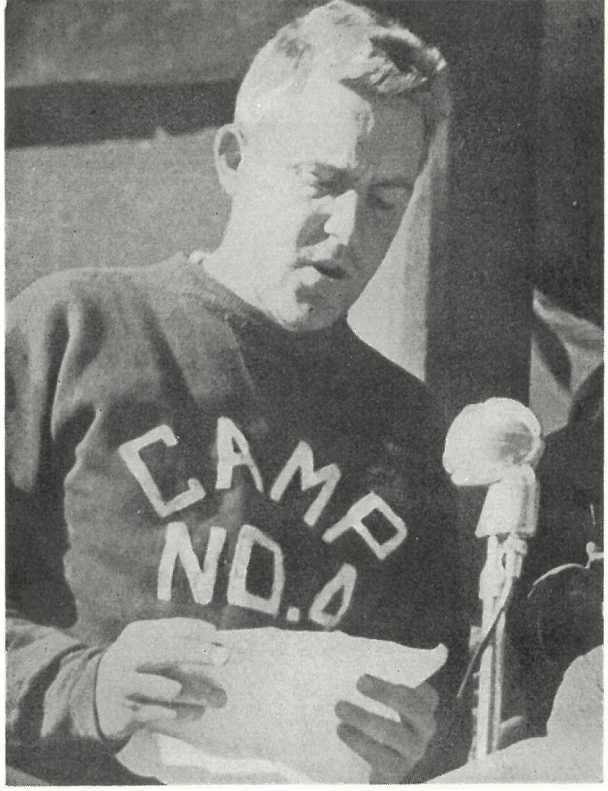
TUG-OF-WAR CHAMPIONS

Front row: Pfc. Floyd L. Stone, Langton, N.D., U.S.A.; Thomas H.J. Hollis of Australia; Cpl. Delmar F. Floyd, Minden, La.; Pfc. Joe Morrison, Kansas City, Mo.

Second row: Pfc. L. Oakley, Albany, Ore.; Pfc. Nathaniel Booth, Bassfield, Miss.; Jeremiah Bergin, Kilkenny, Eire; Cpl. William H. Heron, Durham, England; Cpl. Edward H. McManus, London, England; Pte. Kenneth Williams; Pfc. Walter Medcalf, Winchester, Ark.

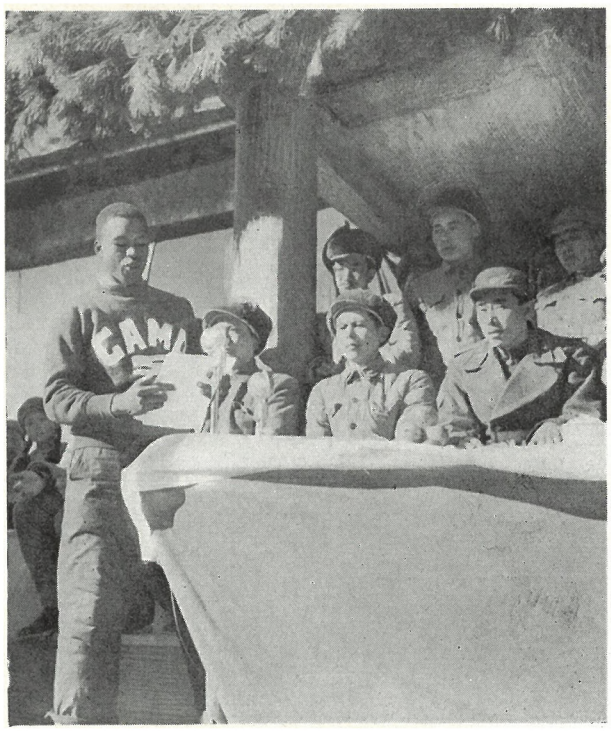






"Our thanks to the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers!", says Sgt. Robert L. Jones, Jr. of Syracuse, N.Y.

"We'll never forget these two weeks of the great Olympics", says Cpl. William Polee of Sun Valley, Calif. "It was wonderful!"



HAIL AND FAREWELL!

THE Olympics ended with an impressive ceremony held on November 26, 1952. They had been great sport—and much more. The meaning of what had happened came out clearly in the comments of participants.

"The outstanding display of athletic ability shown here will long be remembered by all who attended or had the opportunity to participate in any way," wrote Cpl. Roy Atkins of Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A. "Thanks to the tireless efforts of all the athletes and working personnel and the magnitude of generosity displayed by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, we have all had a wonderful time."

"I am certain that no one in his sane mind will ever say that prisoners of war over here are not the best cared for in the world—today or in the past," added M/Sgt. Clarence B. Covington, Saint Louis, Mo., U.S.A. "Further, I believe it was an expression of and good friendship for a happier and peaceful tomorrow. With such efforts, and fine and sincere expressions, the world will be a better place for all of us to enjoy and cherish."

"This meeting," commented Cpl. Albert C. Belhomme of Ashland, Penna., U.S.A., "gave us the chance to meet many of our old friends presently living in different camps. It has been the basis of many new friendships formed. It has not only benefited us physically and morally but has been a great contribution towards peace."

"The standard of sportsmanship displayed was very high and all minor points of decision were easily cleared up between referees and judges, who I think deserve special mention of their unbiased decisions and good handling of the sports," said Sgt. Arie Biever of the Netherlands Army.

"The delegations of athletes were impressed by the hospitality shown to them. The feeling created during these Olympics left a vivid impression in the minds of all and the memory of it will never fade from our hearts," wrote Pfc. Richard A. Peterson of Ishpeming, Michigan, U.S.A. "We have here had the opportunity to witness with our own eyes and ears the spirit of true internationalism,

of healthy and friendly international competition and cooperation. The memory of these P.O.W. Olympics, held in wartorn Korea, shall forever remain in my mind as a constant reminder of the possibility of peaceful coexistence among peoples and nations."

"Culture, race and creed were as nothing. We were all human beings together, equal in all ways with a feeling of mutual respect for each other, proving that it is a lie that some nations are superior and others inferior, and showing that nationalities can live peacefully and in friendship together." This observation was made by Pte. Tom Davies of Canvey Island, Essex, England.

"We are returning full of spirit and high morale," said Sfc. D. E. Quarles of Fresno, Calif., U.S.A. "Our only regret is that the harmonious understanding and peaceful atmosphere experienced here among the different races and nations is not yet attained on a world scale."

Pfc. William A. Camden of Gorham, Maine, U.S.A. expressed his feelings in a poem:

"Why must the battle still go on?
Some with their lives must pay.
Why can't this harmony prevail
O'er all the world today?"

And M/Sgt. Clarence B. Covington, whom we have already quoted, expressed the wish of all in his words: "May all the peoples all the world over be informed of the First Inter-Camp Olympics Meet held in 1952."

The Olympics ended—but the memory of these glorious weeks will never fade from the hearts of the participants.





"WE WANT TO GO HOME"

IT is natural that the prisoners of war, however good their treatment in the camps, want to go home, to be back with their families.

They have faced death themselves and witnessed the cruelty of the destruction in Korea. They have experienced the friendliness of the Korean and Chinese peoples whose lands they have invaded and threatened. They are convinced of the senselessness of this war.

They know that their going home depends on ending the war in Korea. That is why all captured "U.N." soldiers have followed the truce negotiations with anxious interest. That is why many have written to their families urging them to press for peace in Korea and to people in public position and to the United Nations urging a speedy cease-fire and exchange of prisoners.

CPL. George Richards of Bognor Regis, Sussex, England and John Underwood of Bournemouth, Hants., England, wrote:

"We are ashamed of having partaken in this slaughter. The figure of 300,000 children alone being killed in this war is enough to sicken any decent man's heart. As British citizens, we who have witnessed devastation from war in our own country, sympathise deeply with the Korean people."

Pfc. Fred M. Lane of Syracuse, N. Y., U.S.A. with 43 other American P.O.W.'s, said in a letter sent to all delegates to the Seventh General Assembly of the United Nations on February 22, 1953:

"For more than nineteen months the truce talks have been carried on at Panmunjom with no satisfactory result concerning the question of a cease-fire.

"During this time, thousands of men have died on the front line and many thousands more have been crippled for life.

"At the same time the destruction of Korea has nearly been completed. Cities have been flattened and the homes of the Korean people have been destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of Korean women and children have been killed, maimed and left without the food and clothing necessary to keep them alive.

"This senseless killing must be stopped! We hope you may take due consideration of our views and do your best to realize the desire of the peoples for peace."

IN the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and other countries, families of P.O.W.'s have joined their voices to those of the peace movements gathering strength among their own peoples. And the P.O.W.'s, learning of these things from news dispatches and letters from their loved ones, have written their encouragement.

Sixty American P.O.W.'s wrote to Mr. R. L. Caulder of Little Rock, Arkansas, father of a captured American soldier who, within one month, gathered a million signatures calling for an exchange of all prisoners and an end to the war:

"We have received the wonderful news of your work. . . . We are happy to know that the people back home are so interested in our welfare. We are taking this opportunity to thank you for the great movement you have started and thank also your strong supporters. . . ."

And another group of 23 Americans said in their letter:

"You couldn't have done a greater job. This is what all of us P.O.W.'s wished would happen. We know what a hard task you are up against. But keep the good work up."

WITH more and more of the "U.N." war prisoners in Korea, work for peace has become more than just a fight for their own quick return. It has become, for them, an expression of their patriotism and love of their own country and people, as well as of respect for the rights of all others.

Pfc. Robert H. Hickox of Syracuse, New York, U.S.A. writes:

"We all want to go home very badly, but more so, we want Peace. We want our people, the American people, to want peace and to have it. We want peace for Korea, and for the whole world.

"We have seen war, with all its devastation and horror; we've seen small children, homeless, wandering amidst the rubble of what was once their homes; and we have seen a people with the determination to fight, and to win, against any odds for what they believe is right, the right to live out their lives in peace as they wish.

"We have resolved that the future generations of our great country shall have the opportunity to live out their lives in a peaceful society, as useful citizens."

The same strong feeling is expressed by Cpl. William H. Smith of Gloucester, England:

"Let it be understood by anyone who reads this letter that our cry for peace is not the cry of a trapped man seeking some way out of a P.O.W. camp. Our demand for peace is for the benefit of all mankind. I am the father of three small children. I owe it to them to make my voice heard and do whatever I can to help bring peace to this troubled world."

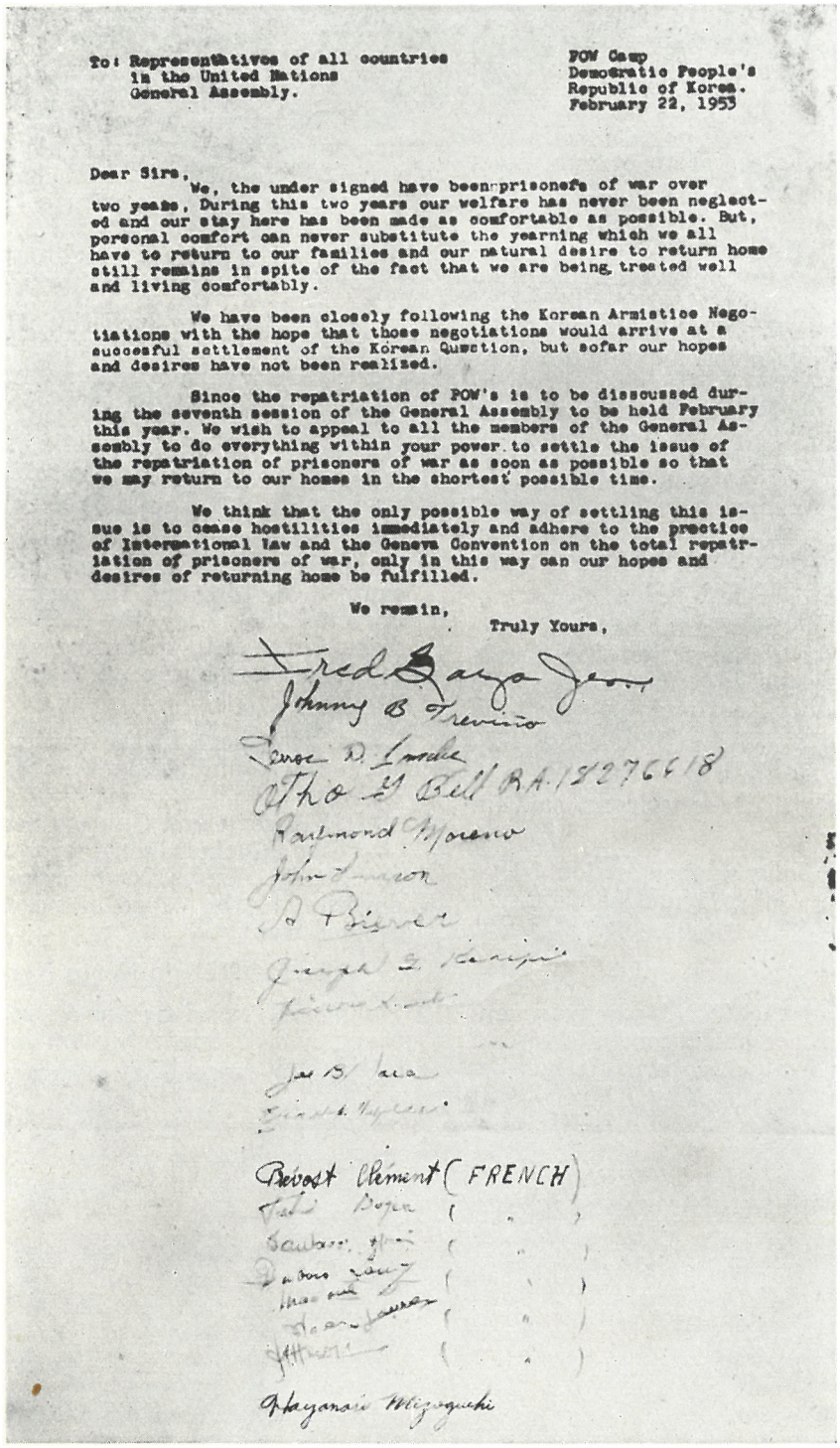
Everywhere in the world, millions of men and women are joining together in the same spirit.

THE Korean and Chinese peoples, who are taking care of their sons, brothers and husbands in the P.O.W. camps, have proved by their acts their devotion to the cause of peace, the peace that all peoples want.

The P.O.W.'s in North Korea are among friends.

Their experience is a proof that the cause of peace, and of friendship among all peoples, is bound to triumph.

One of many letters sent by P.O.W.'s in their desire for peace.



To: Representatives of all countries
in the United Nations
General Assembly.

POW Camp
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea.
February 22, 1953

Dear Sirs,

We, the under signed have been prisoners of war over two years. During this two years our welfare has never been neglected and our stay here has been made as comfortable as possible. But, personal comfort can never substitute the yearning which we all have to return to our families and our natural desire to return home still remains in spite of the fact that we are being treated well and living comfortably.

We have been closely following the Korean Armistice Negotiations with the hope that those negotiations would arrive at a successful settlement of the Korean Question, but sofar our hopes and desires have not been realized.

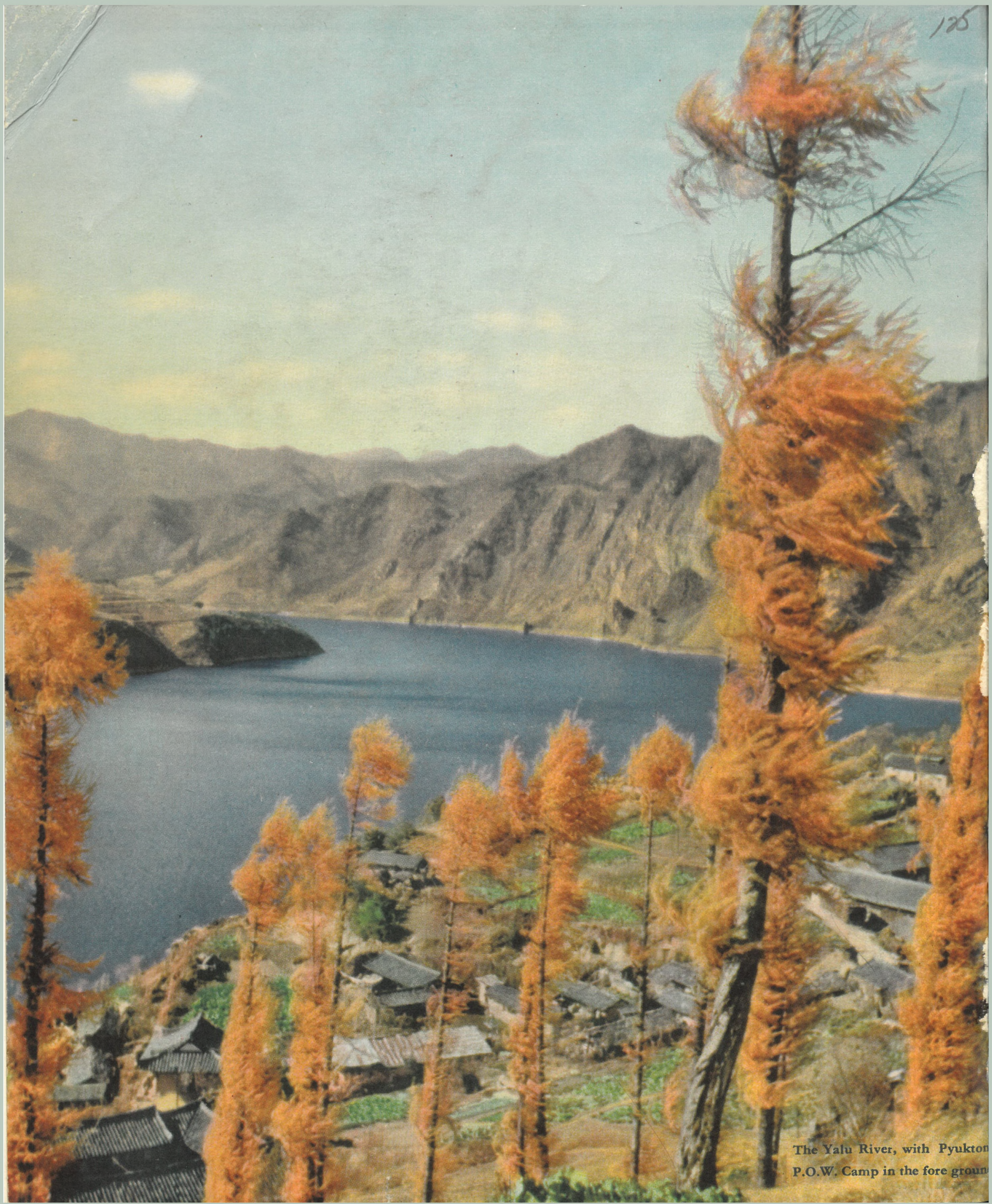
Since the repatriation of POW's is to be discussed during the seventh session of the General Assembly to be held February this year. We wish to appeal to all the members of the General Assembly to do everything within your power to settle the issue of the repatriation of prisoners of war as soon as possible so that we may return to our homes in the shortest possible time.

We think that the only possible way of settling this issue is to cease hostilities immediately and adhere to the practice of International Law and the Geneva Convention on the total repatriation of prisoners of war, only in this way can our hopes and desires of returning home be fulfilled.

We remain,

Truly Yours,

Fred Barza Jr.
Johnny B Trevino
Lenoe D. Lemke
ATO 2/C Bell RA 18276618
Raymond Moreno
John Duncan
D Bisner
Joseph A Kanipe
Jas B. Lacy
Ernest Nyles
Prevost Clement (FRENCH)
Sawaki Yoji (")
Hayanaka Mizoguchi



The Yalu River, with Pyukton
P.O.W. Camp in the fore groun