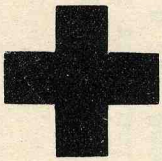
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Facts Concerning the Atrocities Committed by U.S. Armed Forces on Prisoners of War



The Red Cross Society of China
October 1953, Peking

ERRATA

Page	Line	Wrong	Correct
2	9	eled	filed
5	9	mirning	morning
6	3	Cheng Tung-hai.	Cheng Tung-hai
7	17	International	Internment
8	2	space	period
21	8	ill	illness
21	31	shine	sunshine

Page 16 Lines 21-23: "after he was despatched under escort ten kilometres from Chorwon to the rear." should read "at a point ten kilometres from Chorwon while being despatched under escort to the rear."

Facts Concerning the Atrocities Committed by U.S. Armed Forces on Prisoners of War

In accordance with the provisions of the Korean Military Armistice Agreement, the Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China together with the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was invited to take part in the Joint Red Cross Teams to assist in the work of repatriating prisoners of war. In the course of their work, the Korean and Chinese Red Cross Societies received from captured personnel of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers charges concerning atrocities committed by U.S. armed forces; many other relevant materials also came to hand. After a close scrutiny of these charges and the facts found in the materials, it has been fully established that the U.S. military authorities and their prisoner-of-war camp authorities subjected captured personnel of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers to brutal persecution of every description, and that they slaughter many of them in cold blood.

The atrocities committed upon the captured personnel of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers by the U.S. military authorities and their prisoner-of-war camp authorities fall mainly into the following categories: slaughter of prisoners

of war; use of chemical weapons against prisoners of war; forcing prisoners of war to do military espionage work; subjecting prisoners of war to unlawful interrogation; retaining prisoners of war by force; physical maltreatment and spiritual torture of prisoners of war; meting out unlawful punishment and compelling prisoners of war to do forced labour for military purposes.

Here is a part of the charges éled by the captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

The facts disclosed establish fully that the U.S. military authorities are guilty of gross violations of the Geneva Conventions and of international law.

I. Brutal Killing and Mass Massacre

In the course of their war of aggression against Korea, the U.S. military authorities committed innumerable barbarous murders of the captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers under their armed control, including men who had already been incapacitated on the battlefield, sick and wounded personnel who had not been taken in time to the rear, as well as personnel interned in U.S. prisoner-of-war camps. In these incidents of murder, the U.S. armed forces used bayonets, automatic rifles, light and heavy machine guns, 60 mm. guns, grenades, flame-throwers, armoured cars, tanks, and even prohibited weapons such as gas bombs. Their methods of killing were equally heinous: burning, shooting at "human targets," burying people alive, cutting out the men's hearts, strangulation, etc. These facts are ample

proof that the U.S. military authorities have grossly violated the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

From the available materials which have already been corroborated, it can be established that during the period between November 7, 1950 and July. 1953 the U.S. and Syngman Rhee troops killed more than 2,600 persons from among the captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers. The materials in hand were furnished us directly by the victims of persecutions and eye-witnesses; the marks of injuries suffered by some of our informants show on their bodies even now. They are, therefore, fully entitled to level accusations at the U.S. military authorities against their crime of persecuting and slaughtering prisoners of war.

Below is enumerated only a part of these murder cases.

On November 28, 1950, when the U.S. troops retreated from the Kujang area in the northern part of Korea, they killed captured members of the Chinese People's Volunteers, Lan Cheng-ying, Chao Lai-yuan and others, totalling more than 40 persons. (Witness: Chang Hsueh-cheng, P.O.W. serial No. 700854)

According to a statement issued by a spokesman of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army in February 1951, units of the U.S. Second Division machine-gunned, shortly after 4 p.m., December 1, 1950, when they were going to retreat from Chungso-ni, Gaichon County, Pyongan Namdo, the 31 fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers whom they

had captured. When found, each victim still had a card with the words "prisoner of war" on his chest.

At about 11 a.m., May 21, 1951, U.S. troops shot more than 30 wounded Chinese People's Volunteers they had captured, including one named Li Wei-yi, on a hill east of Hongchon. (Witness: Lan Tai-hsien, P.O.W. serial No. 706463)

At about 2 p.m., May 27, 1951, U.S. troops took a Chinese People's Volunteers' field hospital near Huachuan on the south bank of the Pukhan River, set the place on fire and shot over ten wounded soldiers in it they also burnt to death 20-odd other wounded fighters there. (Witness: Chao Kuo-liang, P.O.W. serial No. 730317)

On May 28, 1951, in a gully near Myongwo-ni, northwest of Chunchon and north of the Pukhan River, two platoons of the U.S. Seventh Division and units of the Syngman Rhee armed forces captured more than 280 wounded Chinese People's Volunteers who had failed to withdraw in time and killed them all with machine-gun fire, with the one exception of Liu Chun-jung (P.O.W. serial No. 731125) who managed to escape death by hiding in a dugout.

It is common knowledge fact that the U.S. military authorities used the same cruel methods to slaughter captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers in their P.O.W. camps. On three occasions mass massacre took place. The first massacre took place on August 15, 1951, in Camp No. 2 in Pusan, in which over 60 captured personnel of the Korean

People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers were either killed or wounded. The second massacre took place on May 21, 1952, in Internment Compound No. 3 for Sick and injured Prisoners of War in Camp No. 2 in Pusan, in which over 190 captured personnel of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers were killed or wounded by armed American troops. The third massacre took place around seven o'clock in the mirning of October 1, 1952. The U.S. camp authorities dispatched a company, fully armed and with tank support, under the command of Colonel Richard Boerem and Captain Brooks, to enter Compound H of Camp No. 8 on Cheju Island. They opened fire at the more than 600 captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers with heavy and light machine-guns. Later, they machine-gunned and bayonetted those prisoners of war who had taken refuge in the Compound kitchen and scalded the wounded with boiling water. When prisoners Jen Hsin and Ho Chun-yuan were trying to dress the wounds of prisoner Sun Min, Jen was shot to death by the American troops. In this massacre, 56 captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers were killed and 109 seriously wounded. Wang Chin-tsai and eight others from among the latter died later in a U.S. military hospital in Pusan. Altogether 65 died, 100 were seriously wounded or maimed.

Apart from these mass massacres by U.S. armed forces, the U.S. perscnnel in charge of the camps, the guards. agents of the remnant Chinese Kuomintang clique in Taiwan and of Syngman Rhee admitted into the camps, ran amuck and killed prisoners at will.

Many shootings and murders were the result. For instance: In January 1952, a Chinese People's Volunteers prisoner. Cheng Tung-hai. of Compound No. 86 on Koje Island, was first forced to drink hot pepper water and then killed with a red-hot iron rod by agents planted in the camp. In early April 1952, a Chinese People's Volunteers prisoner, Yuan Tsung-wen of Enclosure No. 11 of Camp No. 2 in Pusan, was strangled to death with a rope by agents planted in the camp. On February 6, 1953, Chinese People's Volunteers prisoner Liang Kuo-hua and others detained in Compound F of Camp No. 8 on Cheju Island were shot by American guards. The most horrible scene was witnessed on April 8, 1952, when an agent by the name of Li Ta-an cut out the heart of Chinese People's Volunteers prisoner Lin Hsueh-fu, after he had been put to death in compound No. 72 on Koje Island.

Facts prove that the brutal slaughter of Chinese People's Volunteers was carried out at the instigation and with the support of senior officers among the American military authorities. This is borne out by dispatches sent out by U.S. news agencies and by statements made by the U.S. camp authorities. In his reply, which was made public, to the representatives of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers prisoners in May 1952, former camp commandant Brigadier-General Charles F. Colson confirmed the massacres.

The Chinese people and peace-loving people the world over severely condemn these wanton massacres of Chinese People's Volunteers prisoners com-

mitted by the American military authorities and their prisoner-of-war camp authorities.

II. Use of Chemical Weapons

The U.S. military authorities employed chemical weapons in their brutal massacre of captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Available statistics which are incomplete show that, from May 21, 1952 to July 28, 1953, gas bombs were used on a large scale twenty-three times against Chinese People's Volunteers prisoners held on Koje and Cheju Islands and in Pusan; corrosive and vesicant liquids were used four times, causing the death of more than twenty.

In the following, only a few examples are cited:

At about 7:30 a.m. on May 21, 1952, when sick and wounded captured personnel of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers in International Compound No. 3 for Sick and Injured Prisoners of War Camp No. 2 at Pusan resisted being "screened." two U.S. companies and one battalion of Syngman Rhee troops used machine guns, automatic rifles, hand grenades and 60 mm. guns against them. Tear gas, and adamsite. and asphyxiating gas bombs were also thrown. All the prisoners were affected; more than twenty died within three days from gunshot wounds and from asphyxiation.

At about 7:30 a.m. on May 22, 1952, when the sick and wounded Korean and Chinese prisoners in Interment Compound No. 2 for Sick and Injured Prisoners of Wars of Camp No. 2 at Pusan resisted being "screened," they were immediately rounded up by a

fully armed U.S. battalion. The troops entered the compound and in the short space of some thirty minutes threw more than 250 gas bombs at the prisoners, affecting more than 1800 men. Lung Pin-liang and two other Chinese People's Volunteers prisoners died on the spot, while 270 others were seriously overcome and unable to move; their eyes hurt and became swollen; the men felt dizzy and had spells of vomiting.

At about 7:30 a.m. on June 28, 1952, Captain Brooks led two fully armed U.S. companies to surround Prisoner-of-War Enclosure No. 70 on Koje Island. They hurled many tear and adamsite gas bombs and concussion grenades at the Chinese prisoners, most of whom were overcome.

At about 10 a.m. on July 18, 1952, a U.S. army major together with U.S. Captain Osman and Lieutenant Diddle, led a fully armed U.S. platoon to surround Compound H of Prisoner-of-War Camp No. 8 on Cheju Island under the pretext of conducting an investigation. A special agent who styled himself "pastor" Su also went with them. They attacked the prisoners with tear-gas, and adamsite, and asphyxiating gas bombs and corrosive and vesicant liquids. In the first attack, eight U.S. soldiers under Lieutenant Diddle kept spraying at the prisoners for more than twenty minutes, blistering scores of them. In the second attack, Captain Osman and the self-styled "pastor" Su themselves handled the sprayers; they also had eight other U.S. soldiers attack the prisoners with the sprayers for some twenty-five

minutes. More than two hundred and ten gas bombs were thrown at the prisoners. 165 of them were affected or wounded. Chang Lien-chih, Liu Chang-teh, Pai Shu-shen and thirty-five other prisoners were badly blistered and hurt all over; 127 others were only less seriously affected.

At noon on August 15, 1952, a major of the U.S. Army and Captain Brooks took two U.S. platoons, armed with light and heavy machine-guns, carbines, automatic rifles and hand grenades and supported by twelve tanks, to surround Camp No. 8 on Cheju Island. They also brought up a lorry and a jeep loaded with gas bombs and corrosive and vesicant liquid sprayers. Shortly after noon, one of the U.S. platoons entered Compound A and began attacking the prisoners with a large number of tear, adamsite and asphyxiating gas bombs and sprayed them with corrosive and vesicant liquids. Immediately afterwards, they made similar attacks on Compounds C, E, G, I, D, F, H and J. More than 1,500 gas bombs were thrown at prisoners in these Compounds; over five thousand of them were affected, many seriously overcome and badly blistered. At about 1 p.m. on the same day, Captain Brooks again led a U.S. platoon to hurl more than one hundred gas bombs at Compound F. Here, prisoners were once more subject to this sort of persecution and more seriously affected. Over twenty people including Yen Kuang-chien, Li Ching-yun, and Wang Kang had their legs, faces, arms, backs and heads badly blistered.

At about 5 a.m. on July 28, 1953, the day after the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, a

colonel and a major and Captain Sellers of the U.S. Army brought two fully armed U.S. companies, supported by twelve tanks, to surround Compound K of Prisoner-of-War Camp No. 8 on Cheju Island; these troops threw more than six hundred gas bombs into the compound, affecting all of the six hundred Chinese People's Volunteers prisoners awaiting repatriation there; about three hundred fainted; over one hundred were badly blistered. The cause of this barbaric attack is the demands raised by these six hundred Chinese People's Volunteers prisoners to the U.S. prisoner-of-war camp authorities that Wang Fang and others who were detained by the camp authorities should be released immediately and repatriated with them; that they be allowed to take back to China the remains of Chinese prisoners slaughtered by U.S. troops; and that the safety of all repatriates on their way to exchange points be guaranteed.

These barbarous acts of U.S. troops—the use of gas bombs and other prohibited weapons against prisoners of war—were carried out at the instigation and indeed on the orders of the U.S. High Command. On May 23, 1952, General Mark W. Clark, former Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Far Eastern Command, stated that General James A. Van Fleet had given the guards, orders to use concussion grenades and tear gas.

III. Forcing Prisoners of War to do Espionage Work

International law expressly prohibits forcing prisoners of war to do espionage work, but, by cajolery and threats, the U.S. military authorities

dragooned captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers against their will into serving as military intelligence personnel for the U.S. armed forces.

From August 1951 tc April 1953, a total of 188 captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers were secretly removed from Prisoner-of-War Compounds No. 72 and No. 86 on Koje Island and from Prisoner-of-War Camp No. 9 on Cheju Island by the U.S. Far East Command Liaison Group. They were sent under military escort in nine groups to the U.S. Far East Intelligence Schools in Taegu, Tokyo and on Sonkap Island (Korea) where they were forced to undergo intelligence training, while the U.S. military authorities put their names on lists of prisoners of war who had escaped or died.

The first group, including Yang Lin and 13 others, was secretly taken to Taegu, Korea. The second, third and fourth groups, comprising Chang Wen-jung, Pan Chieh and 72 others, were secretly taken to 740 Shibuya-ku and Higashikawa-Kaikan (formerly the Higashikawa Club), Maruko Bridge in Tokyo, Japan. The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth groups, with Wang Sen and 94 others, were taken in secret to Sonkap Island, Korea. Five others were sent to a U.S. military intelligence organization in Seoul. The period of training for each group was from twenty days to one month. In the course of training, the prisoners of war were taught espionage methods, the use of weapons and parachute jumping; they were groomed to use lies and deceit, and given details about the organization of the Chinese People's Volunteers;

they studied geography, mnemonics, methods of observation; they were also taught the rudiments of the Korean language. When the training was completed, they were forced to accept assignments from the Tactical Lane Operation Section of the U.S. Far East Command Liaison Group's Seoul Detachment (Code 8240). They were told to infiltrate into the defence positions of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers and into the rear by parachuting, secret landings along the coast and sneaking across the front line. They were also told to attempt entry into the territory of China. The objectives set down were to obtain information as regards the strength, the various arms, artillery positions and lines of communications of the Chinese People's Volunteers; they were also told to collect information on the results of U.S. bacteriological warfare.

Through lies and cajolery, the U.S. military authorities were able to remove captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers from prisoner-of-war camps in groups varying from ten to twenty. These were first detained in specially prepared compounds fenced off with wire nets, where they were made to change from their clothes marked "P.O.W." Then they were taken secretly by boat or plane to U.S. Far East intelligence schools. On the way, they were closely guarded and watched by armed U.S. personnel who even kept them from talking to one another. None of them knew where he was being sent and for what.

At the schools, Lieutenant William Davies and Warrant-Officer Shoichi Ito (Japanese), who were in

charge, used dire threats to force the prisoners of war upon their arrival to undergo intelligence training. If they refused to undergo such training or to accept an assignment, they were persecuted. For instance: when Wang Shan-chiang refused to accept intelligence training after he had arrived at the U.S. Intelligence School in Tokyo under secret escort on February 29, 1952, he was immediately taken away by American guards; his whereabouts have remained a mystery ever since. Another prisoner of war, Wen Chuan-chi by name, was stripped naked and left in the cold for 24 hours in late December 1952 because he refused to accept an espionage assignment. A U.S. soldier and a Rhee gendarme took him away thereafter, and he has not been heard of since then. Even more common was the imprisonment of prisoners of war for refusing to accept assignments as secret agents, as for example Hsu Chin, Han Lin-hsiang, Li Li-chiang, Chang Yao-tsu, Ma Hsing-lung, Chang Hao-hsien, and others. The first-mentioned was imprisoned for nine months.

The captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers would not betray their country. In the evening of April 6, 1952, Yu Ti and Chin Ko escaped from the American military intelligence organization in Seoul by climbing over the wall. In the evening of the 7th, Li Li-chiang shot himself with the rifle issued to him by the intelligence organization. Before turning the weapon against himself, Li wrote these words in his testament: "Since the Americans claim that they protect human rights, why do they force prisoners of war to serve as secret agents?..." Li's attempt at suicide was unsuccessful and he was impri-

soned immediately after recovery from his wound. On February 19, 1952, a captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers, Chang Wen-jung, was forced to drop by parachute over North Korea to collect military information. As he jumped from the plane, he threw an American-made hand-grenade that had been issued to him into the cabin of the U.S. C-46 plane, thereby wrecking it. As soon as he landed, he surrendered himself to a command post of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Seven U.S. secret agents in the plane, including "jump-master" Sergeant David T. Harrison (serial No. RA-20454295), were captured by the Chinese People's Volunteers when they bailed out.

The captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers who were forcibly sent to North Korea to collect military intelligence surrendered themselves to the headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteers as soon as they landed by air or sea. These prisoners of war, together with U.S. "jump-master" Sergeant David T. Harrison, are witnesses to the crime committed by the U.S. military authorities, of forcing prisoners of war to do espionage work, in violation of international law.

IV. Exacting Information Through Torture

In inflicting tortures of various descriptions upon captured Chinese People's Volunteers and in carrying out interrogations on a wide scale for the purpose of exacting various informations from the prisonners of war, the U.S. military authorities are guilty of flagrant violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1949 Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

The United States military organs in charge of interrogating the prisoners of war known to us include: G-2, War Criminal Investigation Section, Criminal Investigation Department and U.S. Military Police Headquarters. Besides, prisoners of war were illegally questioned on the battlefronts, on their way to the rear, in prisoners of war camps and even in hospitals for prisoners by U.S. special agents, officers, military police, medical officers, as well as by agents of the Syngman Rhee clique and by agents sent by the remnant Chinese Kuomintang clique in Taiwan. In addition, U.S. military authorities often unlawfully interrogated prisoners of war under the pretext of searching for "war criminals." In the course of such interrogations, the prisoners of war who refused to answer questions were inflicted with many types of physical and mental harassment like electric torture, water torture, brutal beatings, tearing bits of flesh from their bodies, burnings, confinement in prisons flooded with water and exposure to freezing. Sometimes prisoners were put to death outright.

On the battlefronts, even wounded prisoners of war were interrogated and tortured. For instance: A second lieutenant of the U.S. Army tried to exact military information by torture from wounded Chinese People's Volunteers prisoner of War Wang Kun (P.O.W. serial No. 712299) when the latter was captured on the south bank of the Pukhan River on May 20, 1951. When Wang Kun refused to answer, this U.S. officer cut pieces of flesh from his thigh while

continuing the interrogation; the prisoner fainted away when four pieces of flesh had thus been excised. He regained consciousness only to discover that his right leg had been hacked off. Another wounded Chinese People's Volunteer, Yang Yun-tien (P.O.W. serial No. 718050), who was captured by U.S. troops on May 24, 1951, south of the Pukhan River, was not only denied food but subjected to repeated interrogations for military information. When he refused to answer questions put to him during interrogation, a U.S. second lieutenant struck him where he had been wounded. Afterwards electric torture was applied on him four times.

Many prisoners of war were interrogated under torture while being transferred to the rear. Often they were interrogated at each transfer post. For instance, captured Chinese People's Volunteer Liu Kuang (P.O.W. serial No. 703282), who was taken near Chorwon on April 21, 1951, was interrogated by a colonel and a captain of the United States Army and given electric torture, after he was despatched under escort ten kilometres from Chorwon to the rear. After a further transfer of 15 kilometres, a lieutenant-colonel of the United States Army beat him cruelly with an iron bar in order to exact military information from him. Other prisoners of war, too, for instance, Cheng Hsien-min (P.O.W. serial No. 706364) and Chang Lien-chih (P.O.W. serial No. 712329), were interrogated under torture while being transferred under escort to the rear.

From the prisoner-of-war camps, U.S. military authorities frequently took prisoners out and inter-

rogated them under torture. For instance, a lieutenant-colonel and other members of the U.S. Army tried to obtain military information from Chou Lien-sheng (P.O.W. serial No. 707007) by applying eletric torture seven times, after the prisoner had been taken from the Tong-nae prisoner of war camp to the "War Criminal Investigation Section" in February 1951. Chou Lien-sheng was held in a damp underground cell for forty-two days. Another war prisoner, Wei Kuo-chih, (P.O.W. serial No. 732442) of a prisoner of war camp in Pusan, was twice taken out of the camp and unlawfully interrogated by U.S. Army authorities (in April and July 1952). He was confined for twenty-one days in a flooded prison.

V. Maltreatment During Captivity

The U.S. prisoner-of-war camp authorities failed entirely in their duty to treat prisoners of war humanely in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Geneva Convention of 1949 Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. The treatment the captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers had to endure in prisoner-of-war camps consisted of both physical and spiritual torture, unlawful punishments and forced labour.

The conditions under which the prisoners of war were forced to live were abominable. They were kept in a state of under-nourishment; they were ill-clad and poorly quartered. The tents and quonset huts in which the prisoners of war were detained were extremely damp. In winter, no heating facilities were

provided. The prisoners had to try to keep warm by wrapping themselves in a single, coarse and worn-out blanket. Often they could not sleep because of the freezing cold. Each prisoner of war got half a bowlful of a mixture of rotten, coarse barley with peas and wheat and half a small bowlful of soup containing only two or three slices of turnip or cabbage without any fat. The prisoners were, therefore, constantly kept hungry. While drinking water should have been available plentifully, each prisoner of war in compound No. 72 on Koje Island received only a small water ration daily in the summer of 1951. It is even more unbelievable that the U.S. prisoner-of-war camp authorities should have frequently cut off food and water supplies altogether as a means of unwarranted punishment to the prisoners, when the latter were already suffering from constant hunger and thirst.

The clothes issued to the prisoners of war by the U.S. camp authorities consisted of a tattered, unlined uniform they received upon capture and the underwear making them look like criminals in prison-garb. Not until the severe winter had set in were the prisoners of war issued some rags for clothes that could not possibly keep them warm. Many prisoners were so cold that they had to wrap themselves in their blankets to keep warm. Many suffered badly from frostbite. The shoes they had were not of the same pair or so worn out that their toes were visible. Many prisoners of war were not issued any shoes at all.

The U.S. prisoner-of-war camp authorities issued only one tooth-brush to be shared among more than

ten prisoners. Since there never was enough water, or the water supply was altogether cut off, the prisoners could wash only once a week, sometimes merely once a month. Even then dozens of them had to wash with the same basin of water and they never had any baths at all throughout the period of their captivity.

As the captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers were condemned to damp quarters, to food of a most rotten kind, and to abominable sanitary conditions, they fell victims to all sorts of disease. For instance, 30 per cent of the prisoners of war held at Compounds No. 72 and No. 86 on Koje Island were affected with scabies and arthritis. Of the more than 550 prisoners of war held at Compound A of Camp No. 8 on Cheju Island, more than 400 were down with dysentery between July and August, 1952. In Compound No. 86 on Koje Island, in the short period from the end of 1951 to February 1952 there were over 3,000 cases of eye trouble, while many were afflicted with tuberculosis, gastroenteric diseases and nightblindness, out of a total of more than 7,000 prisoners of war.

The U.S. prisoner-of-war camp authorities also tortured the prisoners spiritually.

From August to October 1951, agents of the remnant Chinese Kuomintang clique in Taiwan, Chang Hsing-teng, Chang Pi and others, were brought by the U.S. military authorities from Taiwan to Compounds No. 72 and No. 86 on Koje Island to set up a "Civil Information and Education School," to force on the prisoners hate indoctrination against the Soviet

Union and communism. If they refused to be so indoctrinated or spoke well of their country and expressed wishes to return home, they were severely beaten and tortured in each case. Because prisoner of war Lo Hsuan said "I don't want to go to Taiwan. I used to live very well in China," he was beaten by the secret agents till he spat blood.

Moreover, the U.S. military authorities in charge of prisoner-of-war camps deprived the prisoners of their right of corresponding with their families at home. Prisoners had no opportunities whatever to satisfy their cultural or recreational interests. On the contrary, they were subjected to continual insults, mental oppression and frustration.

A considerable part of the labour which the captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers were forced to do by the U.S. troops was of a military nature. For instance, they were forced to transport munitions or dig trenches.

In compelling the prisoners of war to undertake forced labour, the U.S. troops gave no regard at all to age, rank or physical condition, whether they were suitable for work; they did not care to provide conditions in which it was possible to work. Consequently, the prisoners often could not stand the work they had been assigned; and there were never any precautions taken for the prisoners' safety while at work. The net result was frequent casualties. Here are some instances. In September 1951, prisoner of war Tang Hsing-wu in compound 86 was forced, together with more than thirty others, to dig at the

bottom of a steep slope which was about to collapse. Tang and two other prisoners were killed. Even the sick, the wounded and the crippled were forced to do heavy work. For four days on end, from May 23 to 26, 1952, Tung Yi-chung and others from Internment Compound No. 2 for Sick and Injured Prisoners of War of Camp No. 2 in Pusan were forced to repair wire fences. Their ill was all aggravated; Tung Yi-chung himself died of exhaustion.

The captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers also had to do heavy labour in rain or shine, day or night without rest. Many prisoners contracted tuberculosis, blood spitting or other diseases because they were constantly over-worked and denied rest. The prisoners received no pay for their work. What is more, they were constantly subjected to insults and persecution during work.

The U.S. authorities in charge of prisoner-of-war camps had many inhuman ways to punish the captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers either individually or en masse.

U.S. camp authorities often punished the prisoners en masse by depriving them of food rations and water. For example, on September 17, 1952, 400 Prisoners in Compound F of Camp No. 8 on Cheju Island were locked up in a hangar for 48 hours and deprived of their rations and of water, because they had been singing while they worked.

Another method often used by the camp authorities was to force the prisoners en masse to be exposed to rain or hot shine. On September 1, 1952, all the

captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Commpound A of Camp No. 8 on Cheju Island were driven out of their quonset huts and left standing in the rain for four hours. The reason given was that the U.S. troops wanted to "inspect" the camp. On 27th of the same month, over one hundred captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers held in Compound G were punished for singing, and they were marched from the camp to the airfield where they had to stand under hot sun for three hours.

Even more numerous were the methods of punishment of individual personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers. They were subjected to beating made to crawl or kneel for a long duration, forced to do hard labour or confined in flooded dungeons.

Moreover, the U.S. camp authorities meted out brutal punishment to sick prisoners as well. At the end of 1951, when Chang Yuan-lung, an inmate of Internment Compound No. 4 for Sick and Injured Prisoners of War of Camp No. 2 in Pusan, was running a fever, he was inhumanely punished for having dropped a thermometre and broken it. The U.S. troops forced him to sit naked in a bleak dungeon where the cold water stood half a metre high.

The above instances of slaughter and persecution of the captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers by the U.S. military authorities and prisoners of war camp authorities have also been reported by U.S. news agencies. The United Press, for example, in a despatch from Koje Island dated

January 20, 1952, admitted that the "Concentration centre of camps turned into an island of fear. Torture and murder have woven a pattern of terror in the daily prisoner life." In his written reply dated May 10, 1952, to representatives of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers prisoners, Brigadier-General Colson, former commandant of U.S. prisoner-of-war camps, admitted outright that U.S. troops were guilty of outrageous slaughter and persecution of prisoners of war.

The facts of the persecution and slaughter of the captured personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers by the U.S. military authorities and prisoners of war camp authorities are flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, as well as of the canons of international law accepted in the whole world.

For the protection of human rights, for safeguarding the sanctity of the Geneva Conventions, and for upholding the cause of world peace, it is our hope that people everywhere will take serious note of these atrocities committed by the U.S. military authorities in their persecution and slaughter of prisoners of war, in open violation of international law. Peace-loving people throughout the world have the responsibility as well as the right to condemn severely these atrocities against humanity committed by the U.S. military authorities.

The Red Cross Society of China

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