

KOREAN WAR ATROCITIES

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BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON KOREAN WAR ATROCITIES
OF THE
PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON
INVESTIGATIONS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
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Part 2

KOREAN WAR ATROCITIES

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1953

UNITED STATES SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
KOREAN WAR ATROCITIES OF THE PERMANENT
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The Subcommittee on Korean War Atrocities met at 10:30 a. m., pursuant to recess, in the Caucus Room, Senate Office Building, Senator Charles E. Potter, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senator Charles E. Potter, Republican, Michigan.

Also present: Senator Herman Welker, Republican, Idaho; Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, Massachusetts; Robert L. Jones, research assistant to Senator Potter.

Also present, the following staff members of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations: Francis P. Carr, executive director; Donald F. O'Donnell, assistant counsel; Ruth Young Watt, chief clerk.

Senator POTTER. The committee will come to order.

This will be the last day of the hearings of the subcommittee which was established to investigate the war atrocities in Korea. I think it well at this time that I give credit to the work that has been done by the special counsel of the committee, Donald O'Donnell. He has worked very closely with the Department of the Army and has done an excellent job in preparing for the cases which you have heard.

The first witness this morning will be Colonel Hanley.

Colonel, do you swear that the testimony you shall give before this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Colonel HANLEY. I do.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES M. HANLEY, COLONEL, UNITED STATES ARMY, CAMP ATTERBURY, IND.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, will you identify yourself for the record, giving your name and present assignment?

Colonel HANLEY. My name is James M. Hanley, colonel, United States Army, and now stationed at Camp Atterbury, Ind.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, will you tell the committee your duties, your assignment, when you were in Korea?

Colonel HANLEY. In Korea I was Chief of the War Crimes Section of the Eighth Army.

Senator POTTER. When were you appointed to that position?

Colonel HANLEY. Late in October of 1950. I left for Korea on November 2, 1950.

Senator POTTER. You were the first Chief of the War Crimes Division; is that correct?

Colonel HANLEY. That is correct; yes.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, you have listened to the testimony of the past 2 days, and many of the atrocities that have been explained here came to your attention when you were in charge of the War Crimes Commission, or Chief of the War Crimes Division; is that correct?

Colonel HANLEY. Practically all of them; yes. They were discovered in those early days of 1950 and 1951.

Senator POTTER. Were you Chief of the War Crimes Division at the time the Sunchon Tunnel massacre took place?

Colonel HANLEY. Yes, sir; I was.

Senator POTTER. Will you tell the Committee what information you received and the picture as it came to you as Chief of the War Crimes Division?

Colonel HANLEY. Well, the Sunchon Tunnel case was one of those cases that were thoroughly documented by statements from survivors and eyewitness accounts of those who came upon the scene within a matter of days after the massacre took place. Those men had started originally, many of them, from Taejon, had moved up to Pyongyang during the latter part of September and early October—into Seoul, rather, I should say, from Taejon into Seoul, they had rested a few days in Seoul and had gone from there by train to Pyongyang, they marched to Pyongyang, and after resting at Pyongyang, being placed upon a train and starting north to Manchuria.

The train had stopped in a tunnel, the Sunchon Tunnel, in order to avoid air raids carried on by our planes, and at that place, and under those circumstances, the massacre took place, the men being taken from the cars outside of the tunnel and shot.

Senator POTTER. How many victims were there of this atrocity?

Colonel HANLEY. The number at Sunchon, I think, was 68.

Senator POTTER. Sixty-eight?

Colonel HANLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. I wonder if you would tell the committee just how the War Crimes Commission came into being, and some of the problems you had as the first Chief of the War Crimes Division.

Colonel HANLEY. Yes, sir; I would be very glad to. The concept in setting up the War Crimes Section was to avoid some of the difficulties that had been experienced after both World War I and World War II, in which no attempt was made to investigate the commission of war crimes until some time after the end of the war, which made it much more difficult. The testimony was difficult to arrive at and many of the witnesses had disappeared, and much of the documentary evidence had disappeared. The concept came in the mind of Colonel Hickman, who was the Judge Advocate of the Far East Command at that time. He made his recommendations on the subject to General MacArthur who adopted them and vigorously pushed the program.

In the early days, in September and October, the program was laid out, the rules for the investigation were determined, the table of distribution of the men and setting out those men who had formed the section were determined, and I was at that time appointed Chief of the Section.

We opened up our headquarters early in November in Seoul. At that time there had been some work carried on by division staff judge advocates in the divisions and in the corps. Some of that evidence had come to Eighth Army Headquarters and was then available to my section. However, there was a great deal of work to be done. The United States forces at that time were beyond the 38th parallel. A tremendous number of bodies both Korean civilians and American personnel, and ROK soldiers had been discovered as our armies advanced to the north over the 38th parallel and beyond the 38th parallel.

The gathering of this information and the taking of photographs presented a tremendous problem. We always had, as the 8th Army itself had, a shortage of personnel for this work, and there was a great deal of evidence that we were not able to secure at that time and will never be secured because of the shortage of personnel.

But we did the best we could and assembled the information. We put the information in affidavit form and rejected what information did not seem to be valid, analyzed the rest of it and made our cases as the information flowed in.

In December, as you will know, Seoul was threatened again and subsequently captured, and we got out of Seoul and moved on to Pusan, late in December of 1950. We continued to work from there on in the Seoul area, the prisoners of war having moved into that area in PW camps around Pusan. The prisoners had originally been collected in a camp between Inchon and Seoul. They were moved when the Communists threatened Seoul, they were moved down the Pusan area and kept in that area in prisoner-of-war camps until they were moved to Koje-do, off the coast of South Korea in 1951.

Yesterday or the day before the question was asked as to whether or not—by you, Senator—the prisoners were cooperative in giving evidence. We found them in the early days extremely cooperative. The prisoners were very lightly guarded. They only had one barbed-wire fence around them, and our feeling was that they had no intention of attempting to escape, and in fact, so far as I know, very few ever did. They not only were cooperative in answering questions that we put to them, but they volunteered information. Most of the information in the early days came from prisoners who volunteered to tell their story as to what they knew with reference to atrocities.

Senator POTTER. What was their purpose in telling the story so readily? Were they bragging about the atrocities they had committed or trying to convince our people that they had turned over a new leaf, that communism didn't hold the appeal for them any more?

Colonel HANLEY. No, sir; I think many of those men, as subsequently proved, were conscientious anti-Communists, they were attempting to show communism for what it was. That motivated some of them.

With some of them it was a question of conscience where they themselves had participated in atrocities. In other cases it was undoubtedly a desire to curry favor. I think you will find the whole gamut of human emotions and wishes and desires among those prisoners as to why they told their various stories. You might be interested in how we interrogated these prisoners. We used Koreans, of course, to carry on the preliminary interrogations of the prisoners, and in the case of the Chinese used the Chinese or at least Chinese-speaking Koreans.

Some of the work, interrogation, was done by American Nisei, speaking Japanese, with the Koreans who understood and spoke Japanese, many of whom did.

Those interrogations were carried on singly, with one interrogator talking to one prisoner, going over maps, going over areas, attempting to determine exactly where these things took place, getting the details, getting them down on paper, having the man swear to them before an American officer in all cases, or subsequently getting the document translated into English. Those documents were sworn to in the native tongue of the prisoners so he had an opportunity to read it and know exactly what he signed.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, did most of the confessions that you received state that they received their orders for these atrocities from the officers of the unit?

Colonel HANLEY. Many did, and many did not. Some were individual acts on the part of individuals. Others were acts performed on orders of their immediate superiors.

Senator POTTER. As a result of the evidence that was collected while you were chief of the War Crimes Division, did you come to any conclusion as to whether or not these atrocities were part of an overall plan on the part of the Communists?

Colonel HANLEY. We, at least during the time I was chief of the War Crimes Section, which was up until May of 1952, we had no written evidence to indicate that the atrocities were carried on as a result of orders from higher headquarters. Then there is no reason why we should have such orders. Those things are hard to come by.

Senator POTTER. The Communists did not send their orders to you?

Colonel HANLEY. No, sir; they did not send their orders to us and whether they existed or not I do not know. But we saw no such written evidence.

The pattern of atrocities, however, cannot but lead one to the natural conclusion that the commission of the atrocities was at least tolerated, must have been known about, by higher authority. I think that can be judged particularly from the pattern of atrocities committed against the South Korean civilians, when the Communists, on coming into South Korea, had set up their local governments, put in their own people as chiefs of police, as the village honchu, and thrown into jail all those who they considered enemies of the Communists.

Upon decamping from South Korea, as they did after our offensive in Inchon and breaking out of the Pusan perimeter, the record of killing in those circumstances, the killing of these prisoners, naturally I think leads one to that conclusion, because it happened all throughout South Korea and in North Korea, the southern part of North Korea, so far as we know.

Senator POTTER. While it is not the purpose of our investigation at this time to inquire into the loss of civilian life due to these atrocities, while you were chief of the War Crimes Commission, was there any evidence that many South Korean civilians were massacred?

Colonel HANLEY. So far as numbers were concerned, the number of Americans killed was very small in proportion, in relation to the number of South Koreans killed. They were killed by the tens of thousands.

Senator POTTER. The South Korean civilians?

Colonel HANLEY. Yes, sir; they certainly were. And we found and have in the files of the War Crimes Section pictures of the South Korean civilians lying in windrows on hillsides by the hundreds tied together and consisting of men, women and children.

Senator POTTER. What would happen when the Communists would move into a community, to a town? Did they herd the civilians together and march them out and slaughter them? Was that the method?

Colonel HANLEY. No, sir. Most of the atrocities against the civilians, the vast bulk of them in number, took place in the latter part of September of 1950, and were part of the program that the Communists had of getting out of South Korea in order to prevent them being bottled up between the landing at Inchon and the Pusan perimeter. They determined quite readily that they couldn't take the prisoners with them, of course, which wasn't practical under the circumstances, they had no transportation, most of those North Koreans marched out of South Korea through the mountains and taking the prisoners with them if possible. The other alternative of leaving them where they were, or turning them loose was never even discussed, at least in any of the records that we have of these meetings that they had before they actually disposed of the prisoners. The only question at issue in any case that I know anything about was the question of how to dispose of the prisoners, where to get the ammunition, whether they had ammunition enough, where to get trucks if they intended to take them out to the mountains, and possibly where to get the rope or wire to bind their hands with in order to take them out.

Senator POTTER. But there is no question as to the ultimate fate?

Colonel HANLEY. There was no question about the fate. In some cases they threw them down mine shafts alive. In other cases they buried them alive in big pits. In some cases they set fire to the jails, with the jails locked and the cell doors locked, burned them up that way, and in other cases they went through the jail spraying the inside of the jail with burp gun fire, the inside of the cells, and in other cases took them out in the mountains in groups, truckloads, and shot them down, always on telling the prisoners they were taking them north, they were going north quite a distance. They would be taken from the truck off to the side of the road and lined up and shot down. There were a surprisingly large number of survivors from those incidents. We found not only the bodies but have stories of the survivors.

Senator POTTER. You were chief of the War Crimes Commission at the time of the Taejon massacre, is that correct?

Colonel HANLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. Do you have anything you would like to add to the testimony that has been given concerning that massacre?

Colonel HANLEY. It is part of the pattern. The Communists in Taejon were moving north, getting out of our way, out of the way of the advancing forces, both from Inchon and from the Pusan perimeter. They couldn't take the prisoners with them, and being Communists, their only possible way to handle them was to dispose of them. They were enemies, and that was their natural reaction.

Senator POTTER. Did you secure evidence of the fact that on the vast majority of the marches the same pattern held true, that the weak who were unable to keep up with the march were slaughtered as they fell back?

Colonel HANLEY. If there were any marches in which that did not happen, it has not come to my attention.

Senator POTTER. Do you have any questions, Mr. O'Donnell?

Mr. O'DONNELL. Colonel, at Taejon, when our boys were massacred as well as the South Korean troops, were any civilians killed?

Colonel HANLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Could you give us an approximate number of civilians killed at that time?

Colonel HANLEY. It would be very difficult to arrive at that. Our investigators got on the scene, investigating and looking into the matter of the civilians, 3 or 4 days after the Communists killed them. In the meantime, the relatives of these deceased had come into the various areas where they were buried, had taken away many bodies for their own burial, funeral, and so it is impossible to know how many. Nobody will ever know. Nobody has ever counted them.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Could you give us an approximation? Was it in the hundreds or thousands?

Colonel HANLEY. Yes, sir; I will. If I may refer to my records, sir, I will give you that.

The estimate in our records is somewhere between five and seven thousand. They are only estimates. But that there were certainly hundreds and possibly thousands is beyond the question. I think it should be noted at this time, or at least I would like to note, a great deal has been made in the past, particularly 2 years ago, about the number of Americans and number of South Koreans who were victims of these atrocities. I don't think that numbers are too important. When you are talking about 30,000, 40,000, 50,000 victims, numbers cease to have any real significance. The fact that the Communists committed atrocities, and many of them, is established beyond any shadow of a doubt. Whether this particular man or that particular man was a victim of an atrocity doesn't seem to me to be the important thing. The numbers are not the important thing.

Senator POTTER. The fact that it took place is the important thing?

Colonel HANLEY. It took place, and it took place beyond any peradventure of doubt. The story is far too well documented for any dispute on the question of the commission of the atrocities.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Colonel, at Taejon our boys were killed on September 27, 1950. During that same relative period of time, do you know of any other cases of atrocities that occurred at other places in Korea which would indicate a general pattern?

Colonel HANLEY. Yes, sir. Speaking of South Korean civilians, the records compiled by the present Chief of the War Crimes Section, which are up to date as of the 30th of June, show that during the month of September the largest number of cases and the largest number of victims appear in the records, by far the largest number. And in the month of September over 80 percent of those South Korean victims occurred between the date of September 26 and September 30. The other 20 percent, 15 or 20 percent, were in the first part of September. And which indicates in and of itself a pattern. There

were extensive killings in such places as Mokpo, which is down in the southeast corner of Korea. There were no Americans in that area, but the Communists had put in jail a large number of South Korean civilians and they killed those people down there by throwing them down a mine shaft, or taking them up in the mountains and killing them or shooting them.

At Chonju, which is north of Mokpo, there were some 2,000 non-Communist prisoners killed in that area. And the story was repeated in dozens and dozens of cities throughout Korea.

Senator POTTER. Would that not lead you to believe that orders had been issued to liquidate the non-Communist South Koreans?

Colonel HANLEY. Either orders were issued or they all think exactly alike.

Mr. O'DONNELL. It is pretty hard to conceive that they all think exactly alike.

Colonel HANLEY. That is right.

Senator POTTER. Any further questions, Mr. O'Donnell?

Mr. O'DONNELL. Colonel, the only other point I would like to make is that we had a sizable number of North Korean and Chinese Communist prisoners in our custody, some of whom have admitted to your unit their involvement in certain war crimes. Did their stories give you leads to cases that actually developed, and were many of their statements corroborated by live testimony from other people?

Colonel HANLEY. They were. In many cases we only had and only have today the bare statement of the particular individuals involved. Those cases generally concern 1 to 2 to a half dozen to a dozen at the most of atrocity victims. On as many as possible, while we had the cooperation of the prisoners themselves, we attempted, with the limited resources we had, to take those men to the scene of the atrocity. In many cases we went to the scene and we found the body or found civilians who had found the body, or through grave registration records found that a body had been picked up at that point. Those things are sometimes difficult. Sometimes we would take the man up there and he would arrive at the top of the mountain and he would say, "Well, I think this is it, but it must be the next mountain," and then you would take the man to the next one. That doesn't mean that it didn't happen. But for the common soldier, in many armies, particularly in that army, it is pretty difficult to identify things from a map. In some cases it did happen and in some cases it didn't happen. But in many cases we took them to the scene where these things were verified.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Colonel, we have had many statements from live survivors before this committee in the last 2 days. I think you have heard some of them, but possibly not all. In any of those cases, do you know whether or not confessions have been obtained from prisoners who were involved?

Colonel HANLEY. In some cases; yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. Mr. Carr?

Mr. CARR. No, sir.

Senator POTTER. Colonel Wolfe, do you have any questions you would like to ask?

Colonel WOLFE. No; I think he has covered it very well.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, do you have any information or statement you would like to make on your own?

Colonel HANLEY. No, sir. I think it might be noted, and I think it should be noted particularly that the evidence in the War Crimes files is a result of affidavits, pictures, eyewitness accounts, participants, and perpetrators. It is not a compilation of rumors and hearsay evidence that some people seem to think it was. I think that point is very important.

Senator POTTER. In other words, it is composed of documented cases which were gathered to hold up in a court of law?

Colonel HANLEY. Yes, sir. And any particular individual may look at any particular case, any particular affidavit, any particular circumstance, and possibly raise a question about it. But he cannot raise a question about the pattern and about the existence of the atrocities. That he cannot do.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, I wish to thank you for being with us during the course of this hearing, and I well appreciate the many problems with which you were confronted in setting up the Commission. I think the Commission has done an excellent job.

Thank you.

Colonel HANLEY. Thank you, sir.

Senator POTTER. Frederick Herrmann?

Mr. Herrmann, will you raise your right hand, please. Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. HERRMANN. I do, sir.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK C. HERRMANN, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Senator POTTER. Mr. Herrmann, will you identify yourself for the record, your full name and present address?

Mr. HERRMANN. My name is Frederick Herrmann. I live at 35 East Chandler, Evansville, Ind.

Senator POTTER. Mr. Herrmann, when did you go to Korea and with what unit were you assigned?

Mr. HERRMANN. I went into Korea with the 1st Cavalry Division in July of 1950.

Senator POTTER. What was your assignment with the division?

Mr. HERRMANN. I was in the service company of the 7th Cavalry Regiment. I was in the motor pool.

Senator POTTER. In the motor pool?

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. What was your rank at the time?

Mr. HERRMANN. I was a corporal, sir.

Senator POTTER. Will you tell the committee the circumstances under which you were captured, briefly outline those circumstances?

Mr. HERRMANN. It was on the 13th of October 1950. We were on our way back from up on the other side of Kumchon, in Korea. We ran into a roadblock, and we jumped out of our trucks, because there was a few jeeps and a truck in front of us, and we started firing at the North Koreans. We kept on firing, and we seen that we was greatly outnumbered, so we just surrendered and took our chances even though we had known what happened to prisoners. When we surrendered, they came down on the road.

Senator POTTER. How many were in your group at that time that surrendered?

Mr. HERRMANN. About 12 or 13 of us, sir. They came down on the road, and the very first thing they done was took our helmets away from us on the road. Well, they marched us down the road a couple of hundred yards, and then we started to go up a little hill. We went up that hill, and we stopped in sort of a trench. When we was in that trench they relieved us of our personal belongings. We stayed there until they took all the belongings off of us.

Senator POTTER. Was this a trench that had been freshly dug or an old trench?

Mr. HERRMANN. Sir, actually I couldn't say for sure whether it was freshly dug or not, because everything was in a daze. From there we proceeded to the top of this one hill where there was a little house, and we sat there for approximately 25 or 30 minutes. Then we went on further into a larger house, and we all went in this room and sat down. When we were sitting down in that room we sat in sort of a U-shape. They came in, and there had been a few of the fellows that had been wounded.

Senator POTTER. When you say they came in, you mean the North Koreans?

Mr. HERRMANN. The North Koreans, sir, yes. First one of the GI's came in, and couldn't make heads or tails of what he was saying.

Senator POTTER. That is one of the Korean GI's?

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir. A little later on there was an officer that came in. He was pretty well teed off, because one of the bullets had grazed his head, and he had a big rag wrapped around it. I take it for granted that he was the wheel himself over there, because when he spoke everybody ran around like a bunch of monkeys.

Well, he came back a little later, and he asked one question, "How many Japanese are helping you fight the war?" Being as they couldn't understand English, I started off and told him somebody must be pulling his leg. He didn't understand that, because I didn't get nothing off of him. A little later on he asked us why we started the war. He didn't get no answer off of us. Then he left. I take it for granted a junior lieutenant came in. He showed us a photo on the wall; one was an American jeep with, I believe it was, two dead GI's. Another one was a picture of one of our airliners here in the States that we used to go cross country. He wanted to know what type of military aircraft it was, and another was that famous paper that the Daily Worker puts out where it was supposed to be South Koreans tying North Koreans to a pole and shooting them.

Senator POTTER. In other words, it was a propaganda poster?

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir, it was. And after we looked at that we sat down again, and we asked one of them in broken English if we could sort of fix up these two fellows that got hit on the road. They had been hit in the legs. Well, we finally got him to understand about 30 minutes later and we had used our T-shirts to try and bandage up their wounds for them. We had done that, and it took us a little while because we wanted to go to the latrine and we talked them into taking us out and they took us out a couple at a time to go to the latrine. All the while this was happening there was an L-5 observation plane circling the area, which I believe had seen the ambush. We had to go alongside the house where we would not be spotted from the air. We came back. We sat down for a while. We heard

a bunch—first of all, this one guy, this one lieutenant had come in and he started talking in broken English and nobody paid attention to him. Then this little guy come in, who we had seen the most of, he came in and he rattled something off in Korean to him and he went outside. Pretty soon we heard a bunch of shots and hand grenades going off, machineguns and rifle fire and couldn't figure out what it was, but we thought somebody else had gotten caught in an ambush the way we did. We didn't hear no more about it.

But you could look down on the road and you could see there were other trucks there that weren't there when we were captured. Well, we stayed there for a little while, and from what I understood from one of them, we was supposed to go to Pyongyang, to a PW camp. Well, nothing happened for a while and then this one lieutenant came back in and like I said, he could talk very little English, and he started to say something and this guy called him outside and they was running around like a bunch of chickens with their heads off, making all kinds of noises. This one little fellow came back in, this guy that had always stayed in there with us, and I just happened to be looking at him, and I seen him pull back the bolt on his rifle. I don't guess anybody heard me, but I remember saying, "This is it," and I heard the first shot go off and this fellow sitting right across directly from me was hit and he fell forward. When he fell forward I was sitting with my back up against the desk on the floor, something like this, and when he fell I don't know what told me to do it, but I just spun around and stuck my head under the desk. While I was laying there playing dead, I heard all kinds of shots. Pretty soon I felt somebody kick me. Well, I just stayed there and laid there, and just prayed to God that they would go away.

Well, my luck didn't hold out too good, but I got shot in the leg. I still played dead but I wouldn't move. They just left and I never heard any more from them. Later on that night when it got dark we heard some tanks and there was a few of us alive. We were kind of scared and we didn't say anything. So we just played dead. We had found out that some of us were alive and we took turns at sleeping.

If a man would get too groggy while he was just laying there awake, he would whisper to the other man to wake up. We just laid there and laid there and came daybreak and we decided we might as well try to get away, get some medical attention. We went and took off and we crawled up and down a few hills until we had gotten down to the road. When we got down to the road, we seen that there was an artillery outfit down there that had been ambushed, and we took it for granted that that was the shots and fire we had heard the night before. We had seen bodies laying all over and some of the men you could tell had been just plain downright murdered because you could see their bodies were black as coal where they poured gasoline on them.

Senator POTTER. They poured gasoline on them and set them afire?

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir; you could see that. Their bodies were just black from head to toe. I guess you could say it is as if God had made this big bush for us. The inside of it was hollow and we sat there just hoping and praying and keeping our fingers crossed.

We heard two people talking. We sat there and pretty soon we looked up and we saw the captain and his executive officer from this field artillery battery that had been ambushed and they were taken prisoner. But they had played dead when they shot them up also. This captain, he had tried to start some of his three-quarter-ton weapons carriers, but he couldn't start them because the Communists had put them out of commission.

We sat there for a while and pretty soon I heard something that sounded like GMC trucks, and I told one of the fellows that I heard some trucks coming and they thought I was hearing things. A few seconds later they came around the bend. Then the trucks took us back to our own lines.

Senator POTTER. There were 12 of you?

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. How many survived?

Mr. HERRMANN. There was five of us survived, sir.

Senator POTTER. Five survived?

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. Mr. Herrmann, we have a photograph we wish you would identify and see if that is the photograph of the house you were in at the time of the massacre.

Mr. HERRMANN. This is the propaganda bulletin that was on the wall [indicating].

Senator POTTER. That is the bulletin on the wall?

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. Had that bulletin been pointed out to you specifically, Mr. Herrmann? Had you looked at that?

Mr. HERRMANN. Sir, actually when I was noticing this bulletin I had noticed a few pictures here, because to the left of this bulletin there is a window and down a little further there is a door. I had remembered seeing pictures of what they had done to prisoners and I was trying to figure out a way to get out of there. I hadn't noticed the rest of the picture because I was trying to figure how to get out.

Mr. O'DONNELL. At any time, did they tell you what the pictures on that bulletin represented?

Mr. HERRMANN. They had told us that this picture right here [indicating], I believe it is this one, is supposed to be South Koreans tying the North Koreans to a pole and shooting them.

Mr. O'DONNELL. In other words, they claimed that these pictures were atrocities being committed against their troops?

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir. And this is the airplane and they wanted to know what kind of military aircraft it was. Any fool can see it is an airliner in the States.

Mr. O'DONNELL. That table that shows beneath the major, is that the type of table under which you dived?

Mr. HERRMANN. No, sir; that isn't the type. There was no board in here. It is a table like the one I was sitting at just now.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Can you positively identify that as being the locale of this murder?

Senator POTTER. In other words, the dead American GI's that are shown in that picture, they are lying there as a result of being murdered by North Koreans under a poster of communism, which is a poster on atrocities, where they committed their atrocities?

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. We have that poster, the original poster that was taken from that bulletin board. Can you identify that? Is that the poster, Mr. Herrmann?

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir. You can see it more clearly here than you can in the photo. These are supposed to be South Korean GI's in the back and these are supposed to be North Korean GI's in the front.

Senator POTTER. You will notice on the bottom of the poster blood which was splashed on the poster when the North Korean Communists murdered our GI's in that room.

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. The blood shows on the original poster and on the photograph.

Mr. HERRMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Mr. Chairman, may we have as part of the record a photostatic copy of this propaganda bulletin? I understand the Army may have future use of the original.

Senator POTTER. Without objection, it is so ordered, and will be made a part of the record.

(The photostat referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 14 (a)" and will be found in the appendix facing p. 224.)

Senator POTTER. Do you have any further questions, Mr. O'Donnell?

Mr. O'DONNELL. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The particular writing in that propaganda bulletin is obviously not in English. We have a translation which I would like to have placed in the record as an exhibit, the translation having been prepared by the Army. Mr. Chairman, I am going to suggest that the photostatic copy of the translation be placed in the record, as the Army has use for the original.

Senator POTTER. Without objection, the translation will also be placed in the record.

(The translation referred to above was marked "Exhibit 14 (b)" and will be found in the appendix on p. 224.)

(The photograph referred to above was marked "Exhibit 14 (c)" and will be found in the appendix on p. 227.)

Senator Welker, we are pleased to have you with us again today. Do you have any questions?

Senator WELKER. No questions.

Senator POTTER. Mr. Carr?

Mr. CARR. No questions.

Senator POTTER. Mr. Herrmann, do you have anything you would like to add on your own?

Mr. HERRMANN. Well, sir, I understand that Mr. Vishinsky is saying that this committee is just a bunch of lies. I feel myself that this man has called us liars, when we have actual proof that these atrocities and murders were actually committed against the United Nations troops. I feel that on behalf of myself and the servicemen and the rest of the civilians that were called in on this, I myself would like to see Mr. Vishinsky, or however you pronounce his name, and I would like to call that man a liar direct to his face. I have partially paralyzed legs from a Russian bullet.

Senator POTTER. What do you think about people in this country that want communism as a way of life?

Mr. HERRMANN. Sir, any person in this country that is stupid enough and low enough to fall for the line of communism that these people hand them, I believe that they should go on a boat and go on back where they belong. This is too great a country to try and overthrow.

Senator POTTER. Mr. Herrmann, let me say on behalf of this committee of the United States Senate, that we are most thankful for your taking the time to relate your experience, your horrible experience to us. I think that the statements that have been made before this committee in the past 2 days are the best answers that we can give, not only to the leaders of the Soviet bloc, but to misguided dupes that follow the Communist line here in the United States.

Mr. HERRMANN. Sir, I have another name for them kind of people, but it is not fit to print.

Senator WELKER. What was that answer?

Mr. HERRMANN. I said I have another word for anybody that believes in communism and believes they can overthrow the United States, but I don't think it is fit to print.

Senator POTTER. I wish to thank you and I hope that your life from here on will be very successful and pleasant and the fruits of this great country will all be yours.

Mr. HERRMANN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Mr. Chairman, may the record show that the War Crimes Division files which are presently in the Judge Advocate General's Office reflect statements from other survivors which completely corroborate Mr. Herrmann's story.

Senator POTTER. Colonel Todd.

TESTIMONY OF LT. COL. JACK R. TODD, JAGC, CHIEF, WAR CRIMES DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE ZONE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE, HEADQUARTERS KOREAN COMMUNICATIONS ZONE, KOREA

Senator POTTER. Colonel, you were sworn yesterday and there will be no necessity for swearing you in again today.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Colonel, I would like to have you look at, if you will, two photographs and see if you can identify them.

Colonel TODD. Yes; this one is No. 2. Both of them were out of Korea war crimes case file No. 67, the, I won't say popular, but the familiar name of which is the Nadae murders, and No. 2 shows the interior of a room in a Korean house, sort of a hallway and the bodies of 1, 2, 3, 4, I believe it is, 4 dead American soldiers, all of whom appear to have been shot in the back, all unarmed, and all obviously victims of murder after capture.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Colonel, is that case 67 the case related to us by Mr. Herrmann?

Colonel TODD. The same one; yes.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Mr. Chairman, may that photograph be marked as an exhibit?

Senator POTTER. Without objection, that photograph will be marked as an exhibit and placed in the record.

(The photograph was marked "Exhibit 15" and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Colonel TODD. The other picture, No. 3, is also from K. W. C. 67 and shows the picture of five dead American GI's, lying in a pool of their own blood and obviously in the same house which is shown here and is shown on that photograph there. The men are all unarmed and obviously were killed postcapture.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Mr. Chairman, may that photograph which has been identified be marked as an exhibit?

Senator POTTER. Without objection, the photograph will be marked as an exhibit and placed in the record.

(The photograph was marked "Exhibit No. 16" and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Senator POTTER. Thank you, Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Gorn.

Colonel, do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Colonel GORN. I do, sir.

TESTIMONY OF LT. COL. JOHN W. GORN, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Senator POTTER. Colonel, will you identify yourself for the record, giving your full name and present military assignment.

Colonel GORN. I am Lt. Col. John W. Gorn, Mr. Chairman. I am presently assigned to the Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison in the Department of the Army.

Senator POTTER. What is your home address?

Colonel GORN. I am a resident of Ann Arbor, Mich., sir.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, will you tell the committee when you went to Korea what your assignment was at the time?

Colonel GORN. I was sent to Korea in November of 1950 and at that time I joined the War Crimes Section which Colonel Hanley has testified about, and from November of 1950 until June of 1951 I was Colonel Hanley's executive officer in the War Crimes Section and I was also head of the Investigation Branch, handling the investigation of individual war crimes.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, there has been a case that has been identified as the Bamboo Spear case. I wonder if you would tell the committee what you know about the Bamboo Spear case?

Colonel GORN. Yes, Mr. Chairman; I will be glad to.

The so-called Bamboo Spear case, what we knew as Korean war crime case No. 164—I might say I am not an eye witness of this particular case but I am aware of the facts through my official capacity in the War Crimes Section.

Senator POTTER. Were there any survivors?

Colonel GORN. There were no survivors to the particular case. As background for the case I might say that the case occurred to the south of Muju in South Korea in December of 1950. Of course, at that time the battle area had moved considerably to the north and was up north of Pyongyang where the Chinese Communists had just launched their first major counterattack. However, when the United Nations troops broke out of the Pusan perimeter in September of 1950, the movement to join up with the Inchon landing was very rapid and as a consequence there were various mountainous areas that were never completely cleared of remnants of the North Korean People's Army.

That was particularly true of the area to the south and southeast of Taejon, a very mountainous area, which throughout the balance of 1950 and through most of 1951 was infested with guerrillas' activities from the remnants of the North Korean Army that were trapped down there as well as South Koreans.

It was off the main supply route, so generally the routes going to the north were not required to go through the area. That then is the background for this particular case.

On the 12th of December a convoy of 12 vehicles left one of our airports in Seoul and headed south, evacuating toward Pusan. They arrived in Taejon that night and three of the vehicles were left in Taejon for maintenance while the rest of the convoy continued on during the night.

Ten miles outside of Taejon the remaining nine vehicles apparently made a wrong turn off the main supply route. Although they realized their error, they weren't able to rectify it because the road was very narrow and the vehicles were all trailer-type vehicles with heavy maintenance vans. The sixth vehicle in line broke down but the first 5 vehicles continued on and during the progress of the night they proceeded on toward what they later found out was Muju, but were held up by a bomb crater in the road so they rested for the evening and on the morning of the 13th, 2 of the members of the 5-vehicle group took one of the vehicles and backtracked up the road to find the rest of the convoy, leaving 4 vehicles and 8 men.

The group which they left were supposed to proceed on slowly until the rest of the convoy caught up with them. The 2 men that took up to rejoin the rest of the convoy rejoined the main part about 9 o'clock but the main part continued to Taegu. When they got to Taegu they waited a while but heard no news at all of the missing vehicles and eventually proceeded on.

Nothing further was heard of the missing 4 vehicles until the 17th of December when a graves registration detachment of ours located in Muju received information of the 4 vehicles, that the missing vehicles had been ambushed on the 13th south of Muju and as a result the detachment gained the support of about 30 Republic of Korea soldiers and went to the scene.

There they found the 4 vehicles and also found 3 bodies which were identified as being 3 of the 8 men who were missing. The men had been shot and at least two of them had been burned as well as the majority of the vehicles in the convoy had been burned.

From prisoners they picked up in the area they learned that the group had been ambushed and that five other American prisoners had been taken by the guerrillas which had ambushed the column. The report also stated that these five prisoners had been stripped of their clothing and had then been taken up in the mountains to the headquarters of the so-called guerrillas.

Senator POTTER. Were these PW's airmen?

Colonel GORN. I believe they were engineer support troops that were with the Air Force.

Senator POTTER. With the Air Force?

Colonel GORN. Yes. I am not too sure of that, Senator; I would have to check for sure on the file.

On the 27th of December the graves registration detachment received word that five other bodies had been found in the vicinity south

of Muju and on the 29th these bodies were recovered with the assistance of the Republic of Korean troops. When the bodies were found, they proved to be the bodies of five American soldiers. All the men were naked. Their hands were tied behind their back and all of the bodies showed multiple-puncture wounds, particularly of the chest and face and neck and upper abdomen. These varied according to bodies from 3 to as many as 15 to 20, and it was the opinion of the examining medical doctor that the wounds had been made by some sharpened instrument and that they had quite probably resulted in immediate death because there was no sign of infection or healing from it.

These men were identified as the 5 remaining men, the 5 other missing men of the convoy.

Later on a Korean was captured who admitted to taking part in the ambush and he also admitted killing three of the prisoners in question, that he shot them at first and then later on bayoneted them with bamboo spears on the orders of a Lieutenant Lihansou who was apparently in charge of the guerrilla group.

He stated that the other prisoners had been killed by another guerrilla, but we were never able to find him. The natives in the guerrilla band who were there stated that the guerrilla group had been composed of North Korean People's Army remnants and that it numbered about 80 in all. That is about the gist of the particular case, Mr. Chairman.

Senator POTTER. Do you have any questions?

Senator WELKER. No questions.

Mr. O'DONNELL. No questions.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, I wish to thank you for taking the time to be here and give us the story on the Bamboo case, which unfortunately is one of the cases where there were no survivors, and in your official capacity at that time you can give us the best description of what happened that we can receive.

The information you have given is well documented by the Army, so that we know the facts as you have related them are the true facts. Thank you kindly.

Colonel GORN. Thank you.

Senator POTTER. Colonel Rogers.

Colonel Rogers, do you swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Colonel ROGERS. I do, sir.

**TESTIMONY OF LT. COL. JAMES T. ROGERS, GREENWOOD, S. C.,
STATIONED AT FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.**

Senator POTTER. Colonel, will you identify yourself for the record please?

Colonel ROGERS. My name is James T. Rogers. I am a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. My home address is 610 Calhoun Avenue, Greenwood, S. C. I am presently assigned to Headquarters, Fourth Army, Medical Section.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, what was your assignment when you were in Korea?

Colonel ROGERS. I was in the medical section of the First United States Army Corps.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, you have just heard the testimony given by Colonel Gorn?

Colonel ROGERS. Yes.

Senator POTTER. Are you familiar with that case?

Colonel ROGERS. Yes. I made a medical examination of those 5 men and they suffered multiple superficial and deep spear wounds over the body, the face, the chest, and the abdomen. By the nature of the wounds I am of the opinion that the instrument of torture had been previously heated prior to making the superficial wounds.

Senator POTTER. Had been heated?

Colonel ROGERS. Yes. That after torturing them with the superficial wounds that then they bayoneted them with the same instruments and these fellows were allowed to bleed to death.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, we have some photographs that we wish you would identify.

First, will you describe the photograph and then identify the photograph as to your knowledge of the incident?

Colonel ROGERS. Well, this is one of the photographs of one of the men that I examined showing the multiple wounds of the face, chest, abdomen, the legs. Photograph No. 1.

Senator POTTER. Will you hold that up, Colonel?

Mr. O'DONNELL. May that be marked as an exhibit, please?

Senator POTTER. That will be marked as an exhibit and placed in the record.

(The photograph was marked as "Exhibit No. 17" and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Senator POTTER. How many wounds are there on this body?

Colonel ROGERS. These are so multiple in nature that this is difficult to count, but these are over the entire body, over the neck, the chest, the lower extremities and the abdomen.

Senator POTTER. And that was one of the bodies that you examined at the time?

Colonel ROGERS. Yes.

Senator POTTER. Would you care to identify the next one?

Colonel ROGERS. This is photograph No. 2 and is another one of the same men that shows the multiple wounds of the back, turned him over to get those shots.

Mr. O'DONNELL. May photograph No. 2 which has been identified be made an exhibit?

Senator POTTER. Without objection, it will be marked as an exhibit and made a part of the official record.

(The photograph was marked as "Exhibit No. 18" and will be found in the appendix on p. 228.)

Colonel ROGERS. This is photograph No. 3, which shows a rather severe injury, a penetrating wound of the lower chest and abdomen.

Senator POTTER. Made by the same type of instrument?

Colonel ROGERS. Yes. In my opinion it is the same type of instrument.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Mr. Chairman, may photograph No. 3 be made an exhibit?

Senator POTTER. It will be marked as an exhibit and placed in the official record.

(The photograph was marked as "Exhibit No. 19" and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Colonel ROGERS. Photograph No. 4 is another one of the pictures of the American soldiers.

Senator POTTER. That will be marked as an exhibit and placed in the record.

(The photograph was marked as "Exhibit No. 20" and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Colonel ROGERS. No. 5 is the fifth case in question.

Senator POTTER. That will be marked as an exhibit and placed in the official record.

(The photograph was marked as "Exhibit No. 21" and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Senator POTTER. Colonel, I wish to thank you for aiding us in this investigation and in your identification of the bodies as you found them. Thank you kindly.

Colonel ROGERS. You are quite welcome.

Senator POTTER. Captain Buttrey.

Captain, you were sworn in in your testimony yesterday and there will be no need for you to be sworn again.

Captain BUTTREY. Yes.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. LINTON J. BUTTREY, HEADQUARTERS, MRTC, CAMP PICKETT, VA.

Senator POTTER. What is your full name again, Captain?

Captain BUTTREY. Linton J. Buttrey.

Senator POTTER. Captain Linton J. Buttrey. When you were before the committee yesterday you told the experience that you had with many litter cases when the Communists moved in on you and shot you and shot the litter patients and you in cold blood?

Captain BUTTREY. Yes, I did.

Senator POTTER. Also was there any other officer there at the time?

Captain BUTTREY. There was one other officer other than myself present at the time of the massacre and there were no other enlisted men except the patients present.

Senator POTTER. Who was the other officer?

Captain BUTTREY. He was a chaplain, sir.

Senator POTTER. He was a chaplain?

Captain BUTTREY. Yes.

Senator POTTER. Was he marked as a chaplain with a white cross?

Captain BUTTREY. Yes, he was.

Senator POTTER. What happened to him?

Captain BUTTREY. He got killed, sir.

Senator POTTER. What was he doing at the time he was killed?

Captain BUTTREY. He was administering the last rites, extreme unction, to the patients.

Senator POTTER. He was administering the last rites to the patient, to a patient on a litter?

Captain BUTTREY. Yes.

Senator POTTER. And the Communists came and killed him?

Captain BUTTREY. Yes.

Senator POTTER. How did they kill him?

Captain BUTTREY. He was shot in the back, sir.

Senator POTTER. Did he have an opportunity to use the fifth amendment as protection from being shot?

Captain BUTTREY. No, sir, he didn't.

Senator POTTER. Thank you, Captain.

Mr. Jaramillo. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn please? Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. JARAMILLO. I do, sir.

TESTIMONY OF ARTURO J. JARAMILLO, PUEBLO, COLO.

Senator POTTER. Would you care to have a seat?

Mr. Jaramillo, will you identify yourself for the record, giving your full name and address?

Mr. JARAMILLO. My name is Arturo J. Jaramillo. My home address is 1027 South Joplin Street, Pueblo, Colo.

Senator POTTER. Pueblo, Colo.?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes.

Senator POTTER. Tell the committee when you went to Korea and the outfit you were with at the time?

Mr. JARAMILLO. We left for Korea from Fort Lewis, Wash., in July 1950. We arrived in Korea the 1st of August 1950.

Senator POTTER. What unit were you with?

Mr. JARAMILLO. I was with Headquarters Battery, 15th Field Artillery Battalion, Second Infantry Division.

Senator POTTER. Will you briefly describe to the committee the circumstances under which you were captured?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Sir, it was on the 9th of February 1951, my outfit was ambushed and our commanding officer said, "Every man get out as best he could." About 12 of us got out together. And we went up through the hills. We traveled that night. I don't know what direction we were going. The next day we met the Chinese Communists and we lost six men there.

We were running, fought them off for a while. We were running out of ammunition. There was too many for us, so we got out of there. Six of us got out. That same night we met up with them again and we lost three more guys. I don't know if they were killed, captured, or what happened.

Senator POTTER. So there are just three of you left?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes. There was three of us left and we couldn't move that night. We could hear them talking somewhere. We didn't know where they were at. The next day we started going south again and we were going up this mountain going south to our lines. We got up to the mountain and we seen about 7 coming toward us, so we started back down the hill trying to go around and when we were down halfway there was about 6 of them hollered at us from behind.

We started firing at them and didn't have a great deal of ammunition left and they were closing in so we surrendered. They took us down by the road and searched us; didn't find anything they wanted.

Senator POTTER. Can you sit a little closer to the microphone or move the mike a little closer to you. It is a little difficult to hear.

There were three of you that surrendered?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes, three. They moved us down the road. They searched us. They didn't find anything they wanted, so they marched us over to Hoengsong. We were captured about 10 miles north of Hoengsong.

Senator POTTER. By Chinese troops, or North Korean troops?

Mr. JARAMILLO. North Korean troops.

They marched us to the town of Hoengsong. They stopped at their headquarters or whatever you call it to give us a drink of water and a cigarette. Then they made us stand at attention for about 15 minutes I would say.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator POTTER. Yes.

Senator WELKER. Had you been shot at the time?

Mr. JARAMILLO. No, sir; I hadn't.

Senator WELKER. I see. Thank you.

Mr. JARAMILLO. They had guards take us out. They started down the road at fast march, running. I was pretty tired at the time, couldn't walk very well.

This sergeant with us, he was running to get me, so I ran up to him and he grabbed me around the waist and pulled me along for a while and then he let go and we come up to this bridge and he made us turn back north again through the hills.

Senator POTTER. Who did that?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Korean soldiers.

Senator POTTER. Korean soldiers?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes. We were going ahead running and pretty soon he fired a shot and we started running faster. Then he kept on firing, so he hit a guy in the back. I turned around at the time I seen him get hit.

Senator POTTER. He was firing shots at the three of you?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes. He got hit and he fell down and I kept on running. He kept firing at me till he shot me and I fell down, too.

Senator POTTER. Where did he hit you?

Mr. JARAMILLO. He hit me through the shoulder. It came out right here [indicating]. He left me there and he went after the sergeant in front. He was running. Then he shot him twice. We stayed there. It was nothing real hard. That sergeant crawled back to where I was, asked me if I was hit bad, and I told him I was shot in the shoulder. He says, "We better stay here until nighttime and then we'll try to get back to our lines."

We was there about 15 minutes, I'd say, when four of them came back.

Senator POTTER. Four of the Korean soldiers?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes. They didn't stop. They kept going. They went right by us, and we played dead at the time.

Senator POTTER. You were lying there in the snow playing dead?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes.

Senator POTTER. Did they come up and kick you or anything?

Mr. JARAMILLO. No, sir; they didn't. They just went back.

So it wasn't quite dark yet and we decided to stay there a while longer before we moved, so about 10 minutes after that about 7 of them came by and they stopped and I don't know what they said.

They said something and laughed and walked away again. We just laid there. I was playing dead yet. Pretty soon it got dark. I tried to get up and walk, but I couldn't walk. I was too weak, lost blood, and hadn't anything for about 2 days now.

We crawled about 2 feet I'd say, and I was about to black out, so I lay down for a minute or so and rest up. So we finally made it up to this hill on top of the rice paddy. We stayed there that night and all the next day we stayed there.

Senator POTTER. The sergeant was still with you?

Mr. JARAMILLO. The sergeant was with me; yes.

Senator POTTER. Where had he been shot?

Mr. JARAMILLO. He was shot through one leg I know for sure. He told me he had been shot through both legs. The next day we managed to crawl back through this rice paddy on top of the hill and we find a foxhole. It was covered up with some straw mats. We crawled in and we stayed there that night. I went back down for some water at 1 o'clock in the morning. I brought it up to him and we slept there that night and we stayed there all the next day and the next night.

And then the next day the snow on top the foxhole melted and the mats fell down on us and we had to get out of there and find a dry place. So I walked down this hill and I found a little shelter the GI's built while they were there.

I went in there and found a Korean blanket. It was made out of cotton. So I went back up the hill and helped the sergeant down and I put him in and I went outside to hunt for something to eat. That time I found a bottle of catsup and two little C ration cans of jam. We ate the jam right away. We saved the catsup for later and kept eating it little by little until it was gone.

Senator POTTER. What else did you find besides the catsup?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Two small cans of C rations. We also found some dry orange peels and we ate them, too. I found toothpaste and I tried to eat that, but it didn't taste so good.

Senator POTTER. A tube of toothpaste?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes. We stayed there in that same place until the second day of March when the Marines came by and picked us up.

Senator POTTER. How long a period elapsed from the time you were captured until you were discovered?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Sir, it was about 19 days.

Senator POTTER. And the only food you had was a bottle of catsup and two little jars of jam?

Mr. JARAMILLO. And some orange peelings.

Senator POTTER. And some dried-out orange peelings for you and the sergeant?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes.

Senator POTTER. How long were you hospitalized after that?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Fifteen months.

My feet were frozen and all my toes had to be removed.

Senator POTTER. You went through the experience of a beating and shot in cold blood in the back after being captured?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes.

Senator WELKER. When you were taken out and before you were shot, did you have any indication that you or your buddies were to be shot or murdered?

Mr. JARAMILLO. No, sir; I didn't. When they give orders for this Korean to take us back, we didn't think that he was going to shoot us.

Senator POTTER. You had no knowledge in the beginning that they were going to shoot you?

Mr. JARAMILLO. No, sir.

Senator POTTER. What do you do now?

Mr. JARAMILLO. I am unemployed at the present, sir.

Senator POTTER. I hope you get a job. You certainly exemplify wonderful courage and the will to live. You have seen communism at first hand.

Mr. JARAMILLO. Sir, to me, I think that the American people, the ones that choose to live under the Communist rule, are crazy.

Senator POTTER. Anybody who would live under Communist rule is crazy?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes. I don't know Mr. McCarthy, but I think that doing what he is doing to fight communism, I'm for it.

Senator POTTER. You think Senator McCarthy is doing a good job in fighting communism?

Mr. JARAMILLO. Yes; I do.

Senator POTTER. Thank you kindly for your coming here and relating an experience that I know you would like to forget and I sincerely hope that all the tragedy in your life is behind you and you will have a long, happy, successful life.

Mr. JARAMILLO. Thank you, sir.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Mr. Chairman, may the record show that Sergeant Knight is still alive and he has furnished a statement to the War Crimes Section and it fully corroborates the story that has been related this morning by Mr. Jaramillo?

Senator POTTER. Captain Makarounis.

I would like to add while we are waiting for Captain Makarounis, if there is anybody here who knows of a position that might be open so we can help this man who was just on the stand to get a job, there is one boy who certainly deserves every aid that a grateful people can give him for good employment.

Captain, do you swear the testimony that you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. I do solemnly swear.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. ALEXANDER G. MAKAROUNIS, LOWELL, MASS.

Senator POTTER. Captain, will you identify yourself for the record, giving your full name and where you are stationed at the present time?

I believe you have a prepared statement; is that true?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. Yes; I do.

Senator POTTER. Feel free to go right ahead and give your statement. I believe it is correct that you have written an article outlining the experience that you have had, so if you care to read from your prepared statement feel free to do so. What is your home address, Captain?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. My name is Alexander George Makarounis, captain, Infantry, O58962, United States Army. My home address is 548 Fletcher Street, Lowell, Mass.

My military address presently is the Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D. C.

My story as told here is what I personally saw, heard, and suffered along with hundreds of other fellow American soldiers who were captured by the Communist North Korean Army. What I personally did not see or hear I was told from the lips of fellow American prisoners with my group. To allow me to relate my complete story would take hours and thousands upon thousands of words, for there is much to tell. This committee in executive hearings agreed to allow two magazine articles into the record, one of which appeared in March 1951, in *Argosy*, and again in April 1953, in *Adventure*. This story is titled "I Survived the Korean Death March." I have a copy here I would like to show. This was the picture when I was first liberated on October 20, 1950, in Pyongyang, North Korea.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Captain, may we have that made a part of the record as an exhibit?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. Yes.

Senator POTTER. It will be made a part of the record.

(The article was marked as "Exhibit No. 22" and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Captain MAKAROUNIS. This picture shows a beard of approximately 3 months. I never knew I had that heavy a beard, but I do now.

The second article is in the Roman Columban Fathers Publication, *The Far East*, published in May of 1951. This story is titled "I Met Them in Jail," namely, three Columban Fathers, missionary priests.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Could we prevail upon you to let us have that as an exhibit?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. Without objection, that will be made part of the record as an exhibit.

(The article was marked as "Exhibit 23" and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Captain MAKAROUNIS. This story is fact, as told in my own words by me in November 1950, following my liberation as a prisoner. This is the truth and it is the actual thing as I saw it and told it back in 1950. My story tells of the suffering, the wounds, and the courage and guts of our soldiers, officers, and Columban Father missionaries. It establishes our treatment as captured and wounded American soldiers and Roman Catholic missionaries in the early days of the Korean war. It shows the filth, the brutality, the forced Communist interrogation and propaganda thrust upon us, and the nonexistence of medical care, the lack of food to survive, the forced continuous marches, and the infamous Korean death march from which 33 out of 376 survived and are alive today.

To corroborate this infamous death march story a Maj. William Locke, Air Force, Lt. James Smith, Lt. Douglas Blaylock, Sergeant First Class Sharpe, Sergeant First Class Kumagai, Corporal Arikawa, Private First Class Martin, Mr. Sylvester Volturo, and a small number of others who make up the 33 sole survivors from the Korean death march and the Suncheon Tunnel massacre, which is the one and same group that I was prisoner of. I shall read excerpts from this story which tells in over 31,000 words the numerous details, names, places, conditions, and other facts of evidence.

The who, when, where, what, how, and many times why is told here. This is actually something instilled in us as basic trainees in the United States Army. I was company commander of I Company, 29th Infantry Regiment, stationed in Okinawa.

In July 1950 we were alerted for duty in Japan following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. This was changed a few days later to movement to Korea, the place of hostilities. While waiting to go to Korea, I remember the photograph carried in the Far East publication of the Stars and Stripes of the first atrocity that was committed in the war by the Communist North Korean Army. It was that of four American soldiers, whom I believe were drivers of jeeps with trailers carrying ammunition to the front, who had their hands tied behind them and were shot through the head and back. This was a violation of the rules of land warfare.

Having been assigned to duty with German prisoners of war during World War II I was extremely familiar with the Geneva Convention rules governing prisoners of war. Being a soldier I am familiar with the rules of land warfare adhered to by all civilized countries of the world. We landed in Pusan, South Korea, on the morning of July 24, 1950. Only 2 battalions of the 29th Infantry Regiment were committed from Okinawa. They were the First and Third Battalions.

From Pusan we moved on to Masan Chinju. We became attached to the 19th Infantry Regiment at Chinju. On July 25, 1950, my battalion, the 3d Battalion of the 29th Infantry Regiment, received a mission of moving to the area of a town called Hadong and engaging around 200 guerrillas. Instead of 200 guerrilla troops, we engaged leading elements of 4 Communist North Korean divisions moving down to form what we commonly know as the Pusan Perimeter.

The Third Battalion was practically decimated at Hadong on July 27, 1950. I was shot through the back and taken prisoner.

The first atrocity I knew and believed beyond any doubt was committed by the Communist North Korean Army was on July 27, 1950. Upon 18 to 24 multiple-wounded American soldiers from our battalion were left behind at a road junction approximately 200 yards from the place of my capture. They were murdered by the Communist Army, for I saw them alive. They were piled up one on top of another in a pile. We never saw them again and their bodies were never found. I believe they are still listed as missing in action by the Defense Department.

Our battalion had a handful of South Korean soldiers and officers attached to it. Among them was the former South Korean Chief of Staff of the Army who had been relieved following the fall of Seoul. My company, I Company, had three such South Korean soldiers attached to it. These South Korean soldiers when captured by the Communist army were murdered by being bayoneted in the rice paddies on the 27th of July 1950. This was following their capture as prisoners. Their number was from 5 to 10. This was reported to me by fellow American soldier-prisoners from my company who had seen this atrocity committed on the battlefield.

I estimated approximately 150 American soldiers from our battalion were captured on July 27, 1950. The majority were wounded. The Communists loaded about 6 of our own captured jeeps and took approximately 30 seriously injured prisoners into the town of Hadong,

a distance of 4 miles. The remainder of the prisoners marched into the city.

During this ride hundreds of Communist army troops marching on either side of the road of these four North Korean divisions would swing their rifles at we prisoners on the jeeps striking many of the prisoners, who were wounded.

The one and only time we received medical care during my captivity was on the evening of July 27, 1950. Four North Korean Communist army medical first-aid men applied some sulfanilamide powder and some iodine with a strip of gauze to approximately 30 of the captured seriously wounded American prisoners. None of us could walk or crawl but a short distance.

For example, one soldier was shot in both legs by small-arms fire, both legs being broken. Another, 17 years of age from California, had a hole in the base of his spine approximately 4 inches long and 3 inches wide.

On July 28, 1950, approximately 100 prisoners of war, American, started a march from Hadong to Seoul, South Korea, under Communist army guards. On the 31st of July 1950, 2 other soldiers and I escaped from Hadong, all 3 of us having been wounded on the 27th of July 1950.

The corporal who escaped with me was shot in the kneecap. The private first class was shot through the thigh, and I was shot through the back.

I would like to add here about the one and only time that we had food during our first 4 days of capture. About food, there wasn't a great deal. On the third evening—at least I think it was the third evening—they, the North Korean Army guards, brought us the water pail filled with rice and there were flies all over it. Some of the men ate it, flies and all, and I tried putting mine on a piece of paper and maybe took 1 or 2 bites. By the time we finished, three-fourths of the pail was still full of the stuff, and that was all the food they ever gave us until I made my first escape.

I was a bit delirious at this time and felt sure I would die in Hadong. Being a soldier I felt sure I would not die in Communist hands. Five days later following my first escape I was recaptured with my two fellow American soldiers in a small Korean village where we were in a so-called doctor's office. We had found some soiled bandages, and sulfanilamide powder and we proceeded to redress our wounds. I believe we were all suffering from shock.

Following our recapture by the North Korean Communist army we were transferred from village to village and finally to the city jail in Kwanju, South Korea. All these jails to which we were committed until we reached Taejon also had civilian prisoners. This was a violation of the Geneva Convention in handling prisoners of war.

In Kwanju we met 3 Roman Catholic Columban missionaries who had also been taken prisoners in the port city, Mokpo. Among the 3 missionaries was an American monsignor and 2 missionary priests from Ireland. I will never forget these 3 Columban missionaries, for we were put in the cell with them in the early morning hours. The first morning that I awoke and turned over, opening my eyes, they were looking at me kind of smiling, 3 Roman Catholic priests.

I have entered their names here, but they are still missing. One was a monsignor from America—Chicago—and the other 2 were from Ireland. Two of the priests, the monsignor and 1 from Ireland, were formerly prisoners of the Japanese during World War II.

The monsignor was a prisoner of the Japanese for 6 months, and was repatriated on the *Gripsholm* back to the United States, where he entered the United States Army as a chaplain.

The other priest from Ireland was a captive of the Japanese for 3½ years in Korea. This is where he learned to speak, read, and write Korean fluently, for in the years 1905 to 1945 the teaching of the national tongue of Korea was prohibited by the Japanese, as he explained to me.

All 3 of them were missionaries, and they had been arrested about a week after the war started. They, all 3, expected to be shot, but it didn't seem to bother them. If it did, they didn't let on. I mean by that the monsignor was always cheering us up. Once we heard a bird chirping outside the window, and he said, "That's a good sign, lad, that's an omen of hope." He said exactly that. I remember the words.

One of the missionaries from Ireland would sing, mostly Irish songs, and once he danced the jig, and one other time I will not likely forget he sang *Far Away Places*, and we cried like babies, all six of us.

Senator POTTER. In other words, they had a greater faith than communism.

Captain MAKAROUNIS. They certainly did, sir.

From Kwanju to Taejon our hands were handcuffed with handirons and the hands of the priests were tied with rope. I might say before we moved out from Kwanju we were told that we would be going to Seoul. Generally at this time we were happy. We really were. We got onto a truck, 32 of us. There were 2 other American soldier prisoners who were in the jail, but in separate cells from us. They joined us. But, like I said, we were quite happy. I mean by that we had been told there were lots of American prisoners in Seoul and also that there was good food and the Red Cross was there, and we figured we could write letters and get letters and that our folks would find out we were all right. So we were generally encouraged.

I hope nobody will take offense if I say here that most of the Koreans I met reminded me of lawyers. You know, you ask a lawyer a question, and he'll give you all the points for and all the points against, but you'll never get anything definite out of him. The North Koreans were just like that, except when you did get a definite answer it was almost always a lie. I don't mean that is necessarily true of lawyers, of course. I mention that because there was no Red Cross. There was nothing of what they had promised us in Seoul when we finally arrived.

Anyway, we started off, and I remember two things especially. First, these handcuffs were the kind that get tighter as you struggle. Well, with the fast driving and going over these bad mountain roads we jerked all the time. You couldn't help it, and the cuffs would tighten. It was very painful. Also, about the guards on the truck: We judged them to be front-line troops who maybe had been given a break, and they hated us. You could tell that right away. As we rode along they would point their guns at the hills and shoot and then laugh and sing, and if we moved an inch they jabbed their guns in our ribs and laughed again. I figure this was just more of the good old Korean sense of humor. We were on the truck for 3 nights straight. We would drive

all night, and every morning we would be thrown into a jail cell and given a rice ball. Then at dusk off we'd go again. It was cold, too. Even though our bodies were huddled close together, we always seemed to be shivering and our teeth chattered.

All of us, including the missionaries, went through constant interrogation through my captivity until I reached Taejon in late August or early September 1950. It was constant interrogation and yelling at us by English-speaking North Korean officers. They kept asking us over and over why we had come to Korea. They told us we were invaders and they continuously blamed Truman, MacArthur, and the Wall Street capitalists as responsible for the war. During all these interrogations and questionings on many occasions the Communist North Korean Army officers would take their pistols and revolvers, cock the pieces, point them at our heads, and demand that we admit that we were there as invaders; that Truman, MacArthur, and the Wall Street capitalists were responsible for the war, and to sign papers to this effect. To my knowledge, none of us signed. I might add that up to this point our food had consisted of 2 rice balls or 2 baili balls per day. There was no medical care of any kind whatsoever. The shoes of all other poor soldiers were taken away from them by the Communist Army guards. All our movement up to Taejon and from there to Seoul was done at night. It was at Taejon that the three Columban missionaries and we split never to see each other again. I shall always remember what the monsignor told me when we first met. He repeated many times, "Everything will come out all right in the end if you trust in God."

It was at Taejon that I met my first large group of American prisoners of war. There were approximately 91 of us. As soon as I arrived at one of the two prisoner rooms I was instructed by an American master sergeant prisoner, to disfigure my fatigue clothing and cut up my shoes. Otherwise they would be taken from me by the Communist guards as they had done to the majority of the 91 other prisoners.

In the room I was in, a big room about 40 by 60 feet, I guess there were maybe 60 GI's. In one just like it next door were 30 or so more Americans, plus a lot of South Korean prisoners. In my room were two young lads who each had a limb amputated by a Korean doctor. One had lost his arm almost up to his shoulder and the other had his foot removed right above the ankle. They were supposed to be recuperating in this room. That is what they had been told. The stench in the room could not be described and the floor was covered with filth because we American GI prisoners could not relieve ourselves by getting out. Only at certain times of the day would the guards let us go out to the latrine downstairs.

The many details of our lack of medical care, striking, and maltreatment of the American prisoners by the Communist guards are given in the two magazine articles which are being admitted into the record.

From Taejon 60 prisoners were forced to march to Seoul, Korea, by rail and by foot. A brief distance of this was by rail at night. I learned two words while a prisoner: They are habehabe, meaning faster and faster, and skocheskoche, meaning a long distance. We continuously all through our captivity kept hearing these words from our Communist guards.

During the march from Taejon to Seoul we were continuously receiving the bayonets of the guards across our backs for we were not moving fast enough. A majority of the 80 prisoners had no shoes, had no outer clothing, and had bleeding diarrhea. The majority of the prisoners were also wounded. We received but two rice balls of food each day. There was no medical attention.

On September 11, 1950, in the morning we entered Seoul, Korea, on our march. Something happened just before that just as we were entering the city. I didn't see it myself, but I was told by a fellow prisoner. A man whose name I cannot remember just fell down on the ground in the vicinity of the airport at Seoul. A couple of GI's carried him a little distance but he was just dead weight. They couldn't take him any farther. So they put him down by the side of the road in a kind of field like.

About then a column of North Korean wounded came along. There was a North Korean officer in charge. One GI was standing right there beside this man who had fallen. He stated this officer kicked the GI who had fallen in the face several times. The man standing tried to revive the man on the ground. This officer who kicked this GI on the ground left for approximately a minute and came back with a submachine gun. He leveled the gun at this GI on the ground and sprayed him, and that was the end of him. He also walked on laughing.

On September 11, 1950, in the morning we entered Seoul, Korea. They made a public spectacle of us by marching us all through the main streets of the city at a very fast rate of speed. This was at a time during a United Nations air raid on the city by B-29 bombers. It was in Seoul that we first met our first large group of American prisoners of war. There were approximately 400, including 10 officers. From about the 15th of September 1950 or so the air raids by the United Nations on Seoul became intense and there were many jets and fighters hitting the city on the outskirts. We were told we would be going to Pyongyang, which was north of the 38th parallel, and we were supposed to be going to the main prison camp in Korea. We were also told that General Dean was in this camp. I do not believe any of us had any idea that we would be making the infamous Korean death march.

While in Seoul we lost approximately 12 to 24 prisoner soldiers who died of malnutrition and pneumonia. I believe on the 20th of September 1950, 376 American soldiers and officers started on the Korean death march to Pyongyang, North Korea, under the Communist North Korean Army guards headed by an officer of the Communist Army. It was during this march, which took about 20 days, that we covered well over 200 miles. This death march between these 2 cities reduced our men from 376 to 296, a loss of 80 men. The majority of the fallen 80 men met their death due to the inhuman treatment by the Communist North Korean army guards. The officers in charge personally murdered those prisoners who had fallen back to the rear of the column and were physically unable to walk. A small handful died in the school building, where we were quartered each day, from pneumonia, starvation, and the lack of medical care.

One day on this march at the first large school building that we were quartered they brought us this fish. It was about a foot long and it had the tail, and the head, and the eyes in it, and it was dry.

We sort of opened the belly. I believe the guards showed us how to open it and when we did you could name practically any color in the rainbow and there were bugs of all those colors inside that fish. I immediately threw it right on the floor and so did Major Locke, but some of the men ate theirs, bugs and all, and it didn't seem to do them any harm.

Later we learned how to peel the skin off and scrape away the bugs and if you were hungry enough, which we were, the bugs didn't actually taste too bad at all.

Another thing was the nurse who accompanied us on this march a partial distance. She and a Korean doctor who had been taking supposedly care of the sick in Seoul joined up with us in this same school house. She was a big heavy woman—big legs, big arms. She was dressed in a regular Korean Army uniform, pants and all, and she carried a carbine. She never did do any nursing that I was aware of, but when we started out again she'd fire the carbine constantly on to the side of the road. This was toward the evening of each day and she'd keep yelling "Habe, habe," She could not understand English well, which was lucky for her, and maybe for us, too, because I don't need to tell you what some of the GI's said in her hearing.

This is as good a place as any to mention the three Japanese-American boys. I am not sure how to spell their names, but Sergeant First Class Kumagai, and Corporal Arikawa, and a sergeant whom I cannot mention, they acted as interpreters for us and they were very popular with all of us, for they were always willing to interpret and sometimes they didn't get any sleep at all in a full day. Besides, if it wasn't for Sergeant Kumagai, I wouldn't be here today and neither would Major Locke.

During this march our food consisted of rice balls, North Korean army crackers, dried fish containing all kinds of maggots and worms, and besides not being sufficient in quantity, they would only often give us one rice ball each day.

Senator POTTER. Captain, I wonder how much longer your statement will be and whether we should recess for lunch now. How much more do you have?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. Just a few more pages, sir. Your pleasure, though.

Senator POTTER. All right. You continue.

Captain MAKAROUNIS. The Communist guards never shared the same food that they doled out to us. As we would go through villages they would go off into village and get chickens, for example, and corn. They would bring this back and eat it with relish right in front of us, offering us none of it.

On the 10th day of October 1950 we reached Pyongyang. Our men were dying at the rate of 4 to 6 a day after we reached the city. It was during this march from Seoul to Pyongyang that the men suffered from bleeding infected feet, for the majority were barefooted. Every one of our group suffered from bleeding dysentery and still we received no medical care. The men would try to stop every 10 or 20 yards to try to relieve themselves, but the Communist guards would not even permit this. They would strike the soldiers with their bayonets or rifle butts across their backs and bodies.

During that march we would receive a 10-minute break every 2 to 3 hours only. At first this break consisted of standing up on the road. We were not even allowed to sit down.

By this time if you could have seen our column you would have said we weren't American. You would have called us rabble and you would have been right. We all had beards except the men who were too young to have any whiskers at all. Every single man had a touch of the GI's, as I called bleeding diarrhea. As we walked along you would see men relieving themselves every 20 yards or so and you'd see guards forcing them up at the point of a bayonet before they were finished. All of our clothes were caked with filth and some men's fatigues were indescribable.

By this time we weren't going more than 12 miles a day, sometimes less, sometimes only 4 or 5.

One morning right after sunup we started off again. There were six men who couldn't walk at all. The senior officer of our group, a West Point man, asked the guards, "Could we leave them behind and have them picked up by an oxcart?" We were getting close to Pyongyang. At this point the Communist lieutenant broke into a big grin. He said, "Sure. Sure, leave them here." Then he paused a little. "But if you do," he said in that singsong English of his, "I'll have to shoot them," and he started fingering his gun. "I already have," he said, "shot 12 of your men." He seemed to be proud of that. He sort of puffed out his chest when he said it. We made litters out of rice bags, and poles that we cut off trees, and rope. They weren't much as litters go, but they did hold together and with one man at each end of the four corners they worked all right. Of course, the ones that were doing the carrying had to change off every 50 or 100 yards at the most.

Senator POTTER. I think, Captain, we will have to recess for lunch. The committee will be in recess until 2 o'clock.

(Thereupon, the committee recessed at 12:35 p. m. Friday, December 4, 1953, to reconvene at 2 p. m. the same day.)

AFTER RECESS

Senator POTTER. The committee will come to order.

This is the last session of the hearings. I would like to announce that I will hold a press conference immediately after the hearings here in this room.

I want to extend my appreciation to the chairman of the committee, of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Senator McCarthy, for his interest in the hearings that we are now holding. He has turned over a considerable number of his staff to work on the problem that we are now discussing.

As I mentioned this morning, I am particularly pleased with the work of our special counsel, Don O'Donnell, who is here on my left. Don has done most of the work in preparation for the hearings that we are holding. Also, Frank Carr, the executive director of the committee, and my right-hand man from my own office, Bob Jones, who is on my right. I also wish to extend my appreciation to the Army for the splendid cooperation they have given us, and to Colonel Wolfe, who has been with us all during the hearings, Colonel Wolfe of the

Judge Advocate Division in Korea. I want to particularly thank Ed Lyons, who is with the JAG Office at the Pentagon. I am pleased that we have had many Senators come in, sit in the hearings, and participate in the hearings, particularly my colleague here from Idaho, Senator Welker. Senator Welker, as you know, is one of the members of the Jenner committee, and I am sure he has found these hearings enlightening. As a matter of fact, the Senator said to me he would like to have some of the GI's who have testified here follow some of the fifth-amendment witnesses who have appeared before his committee.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Chairman, may I have the opportunity of making a statement to you and to the other GI's here. It was my privilege today to hear the testimony of Arturo J. Jaramillo, who told this committee that presently he is unemployed. It was a shocking thing to know that this boy after all the hardship and trouble that he went through did not have a job. I am thrilled to announce to you, Mr. Chairman, that in the hearing room at that time were 2 men from my State of Idaho, 3,000 miles away, who are happy, ready, and willing to offer that great man a job as soon as possible. I thought you, Captain, would be interested in that, and the other GI's. Certainly he won't be unemployed long.

Senator POTTER. I certainly wish to extend my thanks to you, Senator Welker, for interceding in behalf of this gallant soldier to make sure that the great country that he fought for will provide him with adequate employment, and through your efforts this will be made possible.

Senator WELKER. Thank you.

Senator POTTER. I believe we left off this morning with Captain Makarounis. Captain, if you can pick up from where you left off, you may begin your testimony.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. ALEXANDER G. MAKAROUNIS, LOWELL, MASS.—Resumed

Captain MAKAROUNIS. On the evening of the 14th of October 1950 the Communist army moved our prisoner group, numbering approximately 260 prisoners, out of Pyongyang toward the North Korean-Manchurian border town of Manpojin. This is what they had told us. It was approximately one-half hour before our prisoner group moved out that Major Locke, an Air Force pilot, Sergeant Kumagai, and I made an escape and hid out in a 2-foot-high basement of the building in which we had been quartered. For me this was my second escape. They had loaded our prisoner group onto flat, open, railroad cars to take the group north.

From personal contact with a few prisoners who survived and who are alive today, I learned that the prisoners were taken off the railroad cars in groups of from 15 to 30 prisoners each on the pretense of feeding them. They were massacred in cold blood by North Korean Communist Army guards by means of submachine guns and other small-arms fire. A few who were wounded pretended to be dead, lying motionless in the ditches. These later escaped and were rescued by elements of the 1st Cavalry Division headed by Brigadier General Allen. It is my understanding that this massacre has been

termed "the Sunchon tunnel massacre" by the Department of Defense and that 68 bodies of American soldiers were later found.

Following our escape on October 14, 1950, assisted by 3 Korean underground schoolteachers, we remained in hiding for 6 days and 6 nights, being given water and a little food daily by 1 of the underground teachers. On October 20, 1950, the city of Pyongyang fell to United Nations troops, and we were liberated. All three underground teachers were turned over by us to Task Force Indian Head. I have in my possession at home a letter from 1 of the Korean teachers who helped us escape, stating that the other 2 teachers who had helped us were branded Communists by the Counter Intelligence Corps, who had first handled these 3 teachers when we turned them over on the 20th of October 1950.

It imbedded in my mind that the Communist plan is really detailed in planning for future operations. Here we were, 3 of us, helped by 3 of them, and I am told by this 1 Korean who personally wrote me a letter—I still maintain correspondence with him—that the other 2 teachers were branded Communists by our CIC.

I desire, sir, to add the following factual information: All prisoners in the prison camp at Seoul were forced to attend one-half-day lectures on communism taught by the interpreter at the camp. There were many booklets and Communist material supplied to the prisoners during these lectures. Major Locke can elaborate on these since it was he that first told me about these forced-propaganda lectures by all the prisoners at Seoul. Officer and noncommissioned-officer prisoners were interrogated and interviewed by Russian personnel in civilian clothing while in the prison camp in Seoul. Officers and noncommissioned-officer prisoners were forced to make speeches in Seoul which were transcribed over the Seoul radio to Japan announced by Sioux City Sue. It is my understanding, having heard from the other prisoners in my group in Seoul, that the names of soldiers who had been killed in action were given over the radio to Japan as prisoners in Seoul.

Throughout our march in North Korean territory as we entered every village and city there were always huge portraits of the Russian Communist Premier Stalin and the North Korean Communist Premier Kim Il Sun displayed over archways and in every school building in which we were quartered. It was in Pyongyang, as we entered the city on October 10, 1950, that an American-made jeep driven by a Russian soldier and two Russian officers displayed their feelings toward our prisoner group marching into the city. They did this by shaking their fists and yelling at us in their native tongue as their jeep was slowly driving away from the head of our column.

Senator POTTER. Captain, when did you get back to the States?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. I returned the first part of November 1950, sir.

Senator POTTER. Were you liberated, or did you escape?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. I escaped and was liberated when the city of Pyongyang fell to the United Nations troops.

Senator POTTER. Did you require hospitalization after you came back?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. My back had healed by the course of nature, sir. I did not require hospitalization. I was suffering from malnutrition.

Senator POTTER. Any questions, Mr. O'Donnell?

Mr. O'DONNELL. One, Mr. Chairman.

The ranking officer in your group was a major, as I understand it? Captain MAKAROUNIS. He was, sir.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Not to mention his name, because he did not return, do you have any comments as to his particular operations?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. I do, sir. On October 13, a day that will always be a personal history on my calendar, Major Locke, at that time captain, and I were sitting in the schoolyard of this building in Pyongyang, North Korea. We were soaking up what sun we could get. Actually what we would be doing in all these schoolyards during the daylight would be taking the clothes off our bodies and killing the lice with our fingernails which was the only way we could kill those. For a minute we were more or less to ourselves and the captain said to me in a low whisper, "If you had a chance to bug out, would you?" I think I stopped breathing for a minute. Then I got myself in hand and I said, "Captain, I definitely would."

Major Locke said that Sergeant Kumagai, one of our prisoners, had been contacted by a North Korean. This Korean had told the sergeant two things: That the whole bunch of us were going to be moved out any day to the other side of the Manchurian border. He added that this was a long distance and few, if any, of the men would survive. Too, this Korean said that he would hide three men that would take a chance on escaping.

No guaranties, understand; just three men that would take a gamble, if you can call it that.

Sergeant Kumagai had talked first to the senior officer in the group since this North Korean had specified he wanted the senior officers along with Sergeant Kumagai. He restricted the number to three. The major said that as the ranking officer he felt it his duty to remain with the men, so the sergeant called in Major Locke and Locke suggested that I be the third.

I might say here that the major, a West Point officer, the S-3 of the 34th Regiment, was one of the most courageous men that you will ever find in the United States Army, one of the most courageous men I have ever met. Continuously during the march from Seoul to Pyongyang he would always head the column, trying to keep the pace slow. He would always try to secure, beg, and plead for medical aid and care, more food, oxcarts to carry our prisoners. He was always denied this.

Senator POTTER. This major then turned down an opportunity to escape in order to stay with his men because he was the ranking officer?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. That is correct, sir.

Senator POTTER. Senator Welker, do you have any questions?

Senator WELKER. No; thank you.

Senator POTTER. Captain, I wish to say to you, as I have to the others, you have gone through a great ordeal and you served as a good officer and I know you can hold your head very high. You are a credit to our Army. You are a credit to us as an American. Do you care to comment briefly—you have seen communism at firsthand—on communism as a way of life?

Captain MAKAROUNIS. There is much that can be said, I have restricted myself to saying this: I personally am afraid of communism,

what it stands for, and how it works. I believe it is a sickness that is curable by having a strong, healthy American body and mind. I am proud to say that it is my belief, and my belief only, it has not made a penetration in the ranks of the United States Army, of which I am now a member and proud to be so.

Senator POTTER. Thank you.

Lt. Col. Robert Abbott.

Colonel, would you raise your right hand, please? Do you swear the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Colonel ABBOTT. I do.

**TESTIMONY OF LT. COL. ROBERT ABBOTT, INFANTRY, 1242D ASU,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Senator POTTER. Colonel, will you be seated, and identify yourself for the record, giving your full name and your present military assignment?

Colonel ABBOTT. My name is Robert Abbott, A-b-b-o-t-t, lieutenant colonel, Infantry. I am presently assigned to 1242d ASU. Duty station: Rochester, N. Y. My home address: 6 Alden Place, Rochester, N. Y.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, when did you go to Korea and what unit were you with at the time?

Colonel ABBOTT. I went to Korea in September 1950. I was assigned to the Korean military advisory group with further assignment to the 7th ROK Division, 8th Regiment.

Senator POTTER. Would you tell the committee the circumstances under which you were captured?

Colonel ABBOTT. I was captured on the 26th of November 1950 in the vicinity of Tokshun, North Korea, at which time our division, the 8th Division, was engaged in a major battle with the Chinese Communist forces. They successfully penetrated our position, worked their way to the rear, cut off all avenues of escape, and when the unit was unable to fight its way out, our group of advisers, 12 of us in all, were captured.

Senator POTTER. And what was the date of the capture?

Colonel ABBOTT. 26th of November 1950.

Senator POTTER. 1950?

Colonel ABBOTT. Yes.

Senator POTTER. How long were you a prisoner of war of the Communists?

Colonel ABBOTT. I was a prisoner of war 33 months. I was released on the 5th of September 1953, the last day of the Operation Big Switch.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, you were in the last group to come back?

Colonel ABBOTT. Last day, sir.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, in your own words and in your own way will you tell the committee the series of experiences you went through after you were captured?

Colonel ABBOTT. The story I am about to tell is not only my story but the story of all prisoners whose lot it was to fall into the hands of the Communist forces. It is not a pretty story and I am going to let the facts speak for themselves.

The stories that we have heard previously before this committee have all dealt with individual cases of inhuman treatment. The picture that I am going to portray is the daily life of all prisoners of war.

Shortly after we were captured we were assembled in groups and from the very beginning I would say that the treatment was in direct violation of all the rules of the Geneva Convention as proscribed for the treatment of the prisoners of war. They started out by refusing us food and water and medical attention. From the very first day those prisoners that were wounded initially were denied any form of medical attention. When they asked for water they were denied water. And eventually they assembled us together and put us in a hole in the ground where we remained for a period of 3 days, during which period we were completely without any type of food or water. They immediately started interrogating us and the interrogation was of such a nature that they once again failed to recognize the Geneva Convention.

When they asked us military information we gave the stock answer, name, rank, and serial number, and they did not recognize that as being acceptable and consequently immediately started to apply physical abuse to the various prisoners. They immediately relieved us of all of our personal items, such as our billfolds, rings, watches, other items of value. Some items of clothing and equipment were taken from us. If prisoners were fortunate enough to have eating utensils they were taken away. If they had a pair of boots that attracted the captives they were taken from them, and outer garments of clothing. This entire picture is being laid in the month of November when the weather is down pretty close to zero in Korea.

The clothing that was taken was of a serious nature. They took the outside garments, things that they wanted, and consequently the men started to suffer from exposure from the beginning. We remained in this forward area for a period of about 5 days and then they started moving us toward the rear.

The group that I was with was moved approximately 30 miles in 1 night, crossed a mountain, to the vicinity Kuna-ri, Kuna-ri was the center of the Chinese attack and it was the sector that was held by the 2d United States Infantry Division.

Senator POTTER. Did you make this movement by foot?

Colonel ABBOTT. We marched by foot over terrifically mountainous terrain.

Senator POTTER. Was this after many pieces of clothing were taken away from you?

Colonel ABBOTT. Yes; this was after they had relieved us of our personal items, clothing and so on. This was about 5 days after we were captured.

Senator WELKER. Did some make the march barefooted?

Colonel ABBOTT. No. We all had shoes of some sort. Some picked up Korean shoes during this period, but there was no one that was barefooted.

The area around Kuna-ri was being used as an assembly point for all prisoners that they had picked up in this 2d Division area and I would estimate that there were approximately 1,000 prisoners assembled in this area. They were billeted in Korean houses and jammed

into rooms with 30 or 40 men in a room about 7 by 11. The housing conditions were such that it was impossible for anyone to lay down and get any sleep at all. Men were required to sit with their backs to the walls with their knees up under their chins. They were unable to lie down and consequently could get very little rest.

This condition was true in all the camps. There weren't any of them that were any better off than others. It was impossible to assume the prone position. The food that was given to us at this time was very limited and consisted of steamed corn. This was whole Indian corn that had been removed from the cob and was partially steamed and each man would receive about a handful of corn. That was all that he had early in the morning and then, if he was lucky again late in the afternoon.

Drinking water was practically unheard of. We had no boiled water at this time and sometimes we were fortunate to be allowed to go out to get some from a stream and that was the only water that was available.

Senator POTTER. They didn't furnish you water?

Colonel ABBOTT. They did not bring in any water. At no time did they make things available to us. We had to go and get it if the opportunity arose. There never was any service coming from their direction.

Senator POTTER. Did the guards have water?

Colonel ABBOTT. The guards had water. The guards had food. They were eating their regular ration. We did not share the same ration that they had. At the time that I was captured there were 12 officers that were assigned to the 6th Division of the ROK corps. This group of 12 officers was taken intact and I have here a picture that appeared in a Communist propaganda publication. It is the same publication that has been handed into evidence in the past.

This page was removed from a copy in the prisoner-of-war camp and I brought it out with me. I would like to read the statement underneath this picture. It says: "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 have heard, that prisoners of war in Korea in Chinese hands are treated humanely and well? They don't know. They're not sure."

This picture was taken on approximately the 8th of December 1950 about 2 weeks after we were captured and it shows the group of officers that I was taken with.

Senator POTTER. Are you one of the men in that picture?

Colonel ABBOTT. Yes. You can just see the top of my bald head, about the fourth one back. I am the fourth one back. You can just see the top of my head there.

Senator POTTER. There is some advantage then in being bald. At least you can pick yourself out on the picture.

Colonel ABBOTT. It's easily identifiable because I was the only one that didn't wear a hat. I didn't have one or I would have worn one.

Senator POTTER. Did you know that picture was taken?

Colonel ABBOTT. Yes. They took a considerable number of pictures at that time. We visualized they were using them for propaganda purposes, but they took them and we allowed them to be taken in the hopes that they would get back to our forces to indicate that we had been captured.

Senator POTTER. How many American officers in that group?

Colonel ABBOTT. In the entire group of prisoners there were approximately 1,000 people altogether in this area. In the group that I was captured with there were approximately 12 of us altogether.

In this picture I can identify most of those men that were with me at the time.

Senator POTTER. How many have survived?

Colonel ABBOTT. Of this entire group, the picture that I have here, 8 of the first 11 people that appear in this picture are dead, 8 out of 11.

This is indicative of not just one group. This is not an isolated instance. That is strictly a representative group of prisoners and the same thing happened to all those that were taken during that time. They segregated us, as you can see by this picture, according to rank and this particular group was the officers group.

The same thing is true in the enlisted groups and probably the same percentage of mortality existed. They segregated us so that we would not be able to exercise any control over the enlisted men that were with us and right from the beginning they failed to allow us to exercise any degree of command at all. That was true of the officers. It was true of the noncommissioned officers, and it went right down the line.

They tried to restrict any authority within the camps, and under the Geneva Convention it is provided that the senior officer or the senior noncommissioned officer in any camp assumes command and takes over the internal operation of that camp.

That was denied us at all times.

The men that were in need of medical attention at this time were pretty bad off. This is a period now of from 10 to 15 days after they were captured and up to this point they had received absolutely no medication. In our group we had some medical personnel of our own and they approached the Communists and asked for drugs and equipment to administer first aid to the wounded and this was denied them. I would say that generally very few of the prisoners received any medical attention at all. In some instances some sulfa was brought in by the Chinese, but in a very limited quantity and it had practically no effect. The men either had to get well on their own without benefit of medical attention or they died as a result of their wounds.

I would like to state that in our group we had two Air Force personnel who had very severely frozen feet from the result of trying to evade capture and then the result of the initial march that we went on, and their feet were very severe cases of frostbite.

On about the 10th of December the Chinese approached us and told us that we were all moving farther north and that all sick and wounded with us would have to be left in this area. These two men both were left in a house without medical attention, without heat, without water, without food, while the rest of us moved on to the north. They would not allow us to take them with us. To the best of my knowledge those men did not survive. They were not repatriated and their names have not appeared on any of the lists of people that have been released at one time or another. It is my belief that they died there along with many others in the same category.

Senator POTTER. That seemed to be the pattern of theirs, to leave the wounded behind, and as the march moved on to shoot them in cold blood.

Colonel ABBOTT. That is right.

On approximately the 10th of December this group of 1,000 prisoners started its move north and we marched approximately 100 miles, arriving in a new camp on Christmas Day, the 25th of December 1950. This entire march was similar to the other marches that have been described. Men needing to fall out for any reason were not allowed to do so. They were beaten, hit with butts of rifles, jabbed with bayonets, and so on.

There was no medical attention on the march. Prisoners were not allowed to sleep and once again the food during this period of 10 days was practically nothing. It amounted to a handful of corn here and there and that was about all.

Senator POTTER. We have heard testimony from other witnesses of marching through the towns on public display. Did they do the same on this march?

Colonel ABBOTT. All of our moves were made at night and we were not exposed to the civilians at all. In fact, we just drifted through these towns, very seldom having any contact or seeing any civilians at all.

As I stated, we had approximately 1,000 men arriving in this camp. The conditions in this camp were very, very poor. It was a small mining camp and everyone was jammed into an area that was not much larger than this entire room, the entire area.

Senator POTTER. For a thousand men?

Colonel ABBOTT. 1,000 men, living one on top of the other in these small mining quarters. The area contained actually no sanitary facilities at all. Men in order to relieve themselves went right outside the building that they were living in and that was all there was to it and everyone living in a very confined area, that human waste was tracked in and out and before very long period of time we had extreme cases of dysentery which further aggravated the situation.

There were no provisions at all for washing, either the body or obtaining water for drinking and so on. We had one stream that ran through the center of camp that was frozen over due to the time of year—

Senator POTTER. Colonel, may I interrupt you just one moment?

Mrs. ROGERS, I wish to thank you for being here and we are happy that you could take the time out of a busy schedule to observe the hearings.

Mrs. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, it is a great privilege to be here and I am all the more deeply grateful to the men who suffered so much for us.

Senator POTTER. Mrs. Rogers is a Congresswoman from the State of Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to express my appreciation for the way you have conducted the hearings.

Senator POTTER. Thank you.

I am sorry.

Colonel ABBOTT. The sanitary conditions were very, very poor. The lack of fuel was very, very pronounced. We had nothing to burn and

consequently were without heat. They did allow us to go on foraging parties and we brought back enough fuel to provide for the kitchens and allow us to cook the corn or the millet that was being provided at this time, just a little bit better than we had in the past. All of the men contracted lice and lice multiplied very rapidly and in a very short period of time all of the garments were completely covered with lice and these lice, as you know, live on the lifeblood of a human and each louse has a drop of blood in it after it has bitten the individual that it is on and when you get thousands of those on your body, then there is a definite loss of blood and it has a weakening effect as well as a very demoralizing effect on the individual.

At this time we had just about used up our reserve. We had now been captured for a period of about 1 month and fortunately most of us were in very good physical condition at the time we were captured, but at the end of this month we suddenly found that we were gradually growing much weaker and began to see the handwriting on the wall, that unless something was done we were going to suffer considerably, and people were getting to the point where they laid around. They didn't want to get up and go out and try to get wood and things like that. They didn't have the strength to do it. So we tried to get any available food, and we stole from the kitchens and we stole from the Koreans, and we even went so far as to steal their dogs and kill their dogs and eat the dogs, and when you get that hungry you are pretty hungry.

We were also exposed at this time to our first touch of propaganda and it came from a correspondent by the name of Shapiro, who was a British correspondent, and he hit us with our first bit of Communist indoctrination.

Briefly he stated that the Communists were going to be victorious, that in a very short time they would completely push the United Nations forces off the peninsula, that we were the aggressors and that we were going to suffer the consequences, that there was no assurance that we were going to be released, that we were in their hands and we were at their mercy.

Well, he didn't get far with most of us and finally gave up and that was the last we saw of him. However, we did read some of his articles in Communist publications where he described the attitude that we had at the time, how we were whimpering and crying Americans that were longing for home, which was a strictly false picture of the feeling that existed in all camps, I'm sure.

Senator POTTER. Did he write for a London Communist publication?

Colonel ABBOTT. I don't know exactly which ones he did write for. We read it in some of the Chinese publications.

Senator POTTER. However, he was a British correspondent?

Colonel ABBOTT. He was a British correspondent; yes.

This entire treatment that I have described is something that did not just happen under communism. Their starving of prisoners is actually a part of their plan.

I would refer the committee to a book titled "China Stands Up" in which the author states that it is the policy of the Chinese Communist forces to intentionally starve prisoners of war: First, so that they cannot escape, makes it impossible for them to escape, and makes their guarding problems much easier.

Second, so that they can be easily influenced politically. When your stomach is empty you are very easily swayed. Therefore, this policy of starvation and lack of food is something that they have given a great deal of thought to and they have applied it effectively in their own countries against their own type, and they use it continuously against their political prisoners and have found it very effective and they thought that they could do the same with us.

However, they went a little too far and of this group of 1,000 men that arrived on Christmas Day, 3 months later 300 of them had died in this camp. We had lost 300 out of 1,000 in a period of 3 months.

Senator POTTER. You were losing a hundred a month?

Colonel ABBOTT. About a hundred a month; yes. The first death, I would say, from starvation or a lack of medical attention in this camp appeared about New Year's Day of 1951, and then the rate was greatly accelerated from then on.

Senator POTTER. Do you recall the author of the book that you mentioned, Colonel?

Colonel ABBOTT. I am not sure. I think it is Rhu Ali, A-l-i, but I am not sure on that, but I can check it and get you that information. These men died from first malnutrition; they died from exposure, pneumonia, lack of medical attention; they died from dysentery, and they died from pellagra. The bodies of all these men were completely stripped of all clothing and identification. They were piled up each day outside of the quarters just like cordwood and the bodies were completely wasted, broken, nude bodies. It reminded us of pictures we had seen in Buchenwald and the other concentration camps in the last war. There was no identification on anybody. The Chinese had previously taken all dog tags, and consequently when these people were removed from the camp, the bodies were removed, they were completely without clothing and identification. They were taken out by a group of Koreans on a cart, taken down the road about a mile, and placed in a gulch or creek bed coming down the side of a mountain where they were covered with rice sacks, and they remained there without the benefit of a grave to be allowed to decompose.

There were no burial ceremonies, no Christian burial of any kind, no effort made to even put them below the surface of the ground.

Senator POTTER. Did the Communists make any effort to keep a record of the ones that died?

Colonel ABBOTT. There were no records kept as far as I know.

Among ourselves we attempted to establish a list of those who had died, but, once again, it was very difficult due to the crowded conditions and things happened so fast that I am sure that the lists were not complete and there may be differences in the opinions of some as to who died, and when they died, and so on.

However, I feel that we did come out with a fairly complete list that had been turned over to the proper authorities.

We remained in this camp until approximately the 25th of March, which is a period of 3 months we were there. At the end of that time we again were told that we were moving and we headed for the Yalu River. At this time we arrived at camp No. 5, which is Pyoktong, which is located right on the Manchurian border.

Looking directly across the river you could see China.

This camp contained, I would estimate, around 2,500 prisoners at the time. They were assembled in that area from the Chosen Reser-

voir, a group that had been captured from elements of the 1st Division, the 1st Cavalry Division, that had been captured along the west coast, and the 24th Division, and they were all being assembled in the vicinity of Pyongyang.

This camp was very similar to the other camp, although they had told us that conditions would be improved.

When we got there we found that the same conditions existed. The food was short, sanitary conditions were bad, housing conditions were crowded, we still had lice, and all the other things that existed there still existed in this camp.

Now, at this time there appeared to be a slight change in policy on the part of the Chinese and for the first time they announced to us that they had what was referred to as a lenient policy, a policy which went far beyond the dictates of the Geneva Conference as pertaining to the treatment of prisoners of war.

Senator POTTER. Did they recognize the Geneva Conference at all?

Colonel ABBOTT. They did not. That's why they drew up this lenient policy. They were going to go a little further.

As they always do in communism, things have to be a little bit better than accepted. That lenient policy was designed to show to the world that they were doing just a little bit more for prisoners than they were required to do, and in their lenient policy they stated that they would provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, recognize the right to practice your religion, and so on, the other things that are provided for within the Geneva Conference.

This was a statement that they made to us. The only thing that they did do was provide temporarily a little more food, which was done partly to keep us alive, because I think at this time that someone suddenly recognized the fact that unless they treated us a little bit better in a very short time they weren't going to have any prisoners to deal with.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, did they use the words "Geneva Conference," or the "Provisions of the Geneva Conference," the Communists?

Colonel ABBOTT. They continuously referred to the Geneva Conference; yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. Did they admit that they weren't living up to the provisions of the Conference prior to this time?

Colonel ABBOTT. No; I never heard them admit that they would not live up to it or were not living up to it. They stated that this policy that they were introducing was beyond and better than that provided by the Geneva Conference.

Senator POTTER. Better than that required by the Geneva Conference?

Colonel ABBOTT. Yes, sir. They did not recognize the Geneva Conference. They always stated when we threw it up at them that we wanted to see the Red Cross come in, that they had not signed the Geneva Conference and they were not a party to it and, therefore, did not have to abide by the rules of the Geneva Conference.

At camp No. 5, it is estimated that in a period of 7 or 8 months approximately 1,500 prisoners died in that camp.

Senator POTTER. How many?

Colonel ABBOTT. About 1,500.

Senator POTTER. Out of a total of how many?

Colonel ABBOTT. It is hard to tell because men were coming in and going. They were being added to from time to time and taken out. It is hard to tell how many men actually went through camp No. 5 and I would hesitate to venture a guess, but the PW's that were in this camp during the entire period, they have estimated that approximately 1,500 people died while there.

It was in this camp that we first found out that we were not allowed to practice our religion as we desired to do. We had two chaplains with us who made an attempt to conduct religious services and initially they were completely stopped.

We had a Catholic chaplain and a Protestant chaplain and both of those men attempted every day to give comfort to the prisoners that they were living with. They were denied the right to go down and visit the enlisted compounds. Both of these men being officers they were not allowed to go down into the compounds and consequently the enlisted men were denied any chance to practice their religion.

These two men both gave their lives in attempting to make life more agreeable to their fellow prisoners. They both died in about May of 1951, approximately 5 months after they had been captured.

Senator PORTER. Did they die of malnutrition?

Colonel ABBOTT. They died of malnutrition and lack of medical attention; yes, sir.

It was in this camp that we also experienced our first real sadistic treatment of individuals, and I cite one case, the story of a prisoner who when exposed to one of these political indoctrination speeches came back to his quarters and sat down and talking to another prisoner made the statement that the speech that he had just listened to wasn't worth the paper that it was written on.

It so happened that there was a Chinese interpreter standing outside who came in, had heard the statement, took the prisoner out of the room, took him to headquarters where he was taken out and tied up in front of the headquarters where we could all see him. He was required to stand there for a prolonged period of time running into many hours—I'd hesitate to say exactly how long, but a good period of time—until such time as he completely collapsed from exhaustion, couldn't stand any longer.

At this time the Chinese guard came and dragged him away and kicked him as they took him away, hitting him with the butts of their rifles and so on, and actually visibly mistreated him before the bulk of the prisoners in the compound.

He was taken to an air-raid shelter where he was confined for a period of probably 3 or 4 days.

During this time he received very little food or water and was kept tied up during the entire period.

He returned to the compound sometime later and in a very weak and sick condition and he never fully recovered from that and I would say he died within a period of 3 weeks after he was brought back to us.

We had another case of another prisoner who was suspected of an attempt to escape. Actually, the man had not made an attempt, but they thought that he was going to. They took him out, tied him up in an air-raid shelter again. He remained tied for approximately a week, with his hands tied so that it would cut off the circulation.

This man lost the use of his hands and when he was released still had difficulty in moving them, a very severe case of mistreatment.

The hospital at that camp that they established, or so-called hospital, actually amounted to nothing more than a bug house, where when a man became so ill that it appeared that he could not survive, they then took him to the hospital and in this hospital men were thrown in on the floor and allowed to stay there with very little attention being given to them.

The conditions were filthy. Men were suffering from dysentery, pellagra, beri-beri, and in many instances the bodies were in such a state that they were completely covered with maggots, maggots crawling in and out of the body, and nothing being done on the part of the Chinese to clean those men up and prevent this.

I stayed in this camp up until the, about the first of May 1951, and from the time of my capture until the first of May 1951 I had been in the hands of the Chinese.

On the first of May I was turned over to the North Koreans, which was a new experience, and I was taken from the Pyoktong camp down to Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, and I moved by truck, was taken to an interrogation center which was a few miles northeast of Pyongyang—

Senator POTTER. Before you go into that, were you interrogated at camp No. 5?

Colonel ABBOTT. We were interrogated continuously, I would say, off and on in all the camps.

Senator POTTER. Was it on the political questions, mostly?

Colonel ABBOTT. Generally more so on political questions than on military questions. They apparently were not too interested in military interrogation. They were interested in working on us from a political point of view for propaganda purposes.

Senator POTTER. If you failed to cooperate with them, did they administer any punishment?

Colonel ABBOTT. They would withhold food and sometimes a physical abuse. Generally the policy was to keep you there until such time as they got so tired that they were glad to get rid of you. They would keep you in a room for a period of 8 and 10 hours at night when you knew that your fellow prisoners were sleeping and eventually they would get so tired that we would outwait them and they would become discouraged and take you back and forget about you or maybe get you the next day and start over again.

In some instances they would withhold food in an attempt to get statements from you. They would also apply physical abuse.

Senator POTTER. Did they try to get you to sign confessions or to make radio broadcasts and things of that kind?

Colonel ABBOTT. They approached various prisoners to give the items that you have mentioned; yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. I am sorry. Go ahead.

Colonel ABBOTT. This Korean interrogation center was given the name Poks Palace. It derived its name from the commanding officer, who was a Colonel Pok, and he turned out to be of very sadistic nature. He enjoyed mistreating prisoners both mentally and physically. He seemed to take great delight in watching people die from starvation or lack of medical attention, and we had one sergeant who was taken to this camp and contracted an extreme case of dysentery. We asked for medical attention for him and it was not forthcoming. They would not bring in any medication whatsoever.

They continuously harassed him when he attempted to go out to the latrine and the guards would kick him and beat him and so on.

Finally this man became so desperate and so weakened that he no longer had any desire to live. He reached the point where he was willing to do anything to be put out of his misery, but at that time he was going to harass his captors until the very end and as the guards would come to him and kick him he would continuously spit at them and kick back at them and call them names.

He eventually became so weak and he could no longer move about and finally he expired.

He was buried in this general area and the day that he was buried somehow or other this Colonel Pok was of the opinion that he had a watch. One of the guards apparently had seen this man with a watch on and after the burial party had returned they were ordered to go back and dig up the body again, and this Colonel Pok and some of the other Korean interrogators went along and searched the grave looking for this watch.

Somehow or other they didn't find it, and they came back and they were still dissatisfied. And they took the burial party back and they dug up the grave again and eventually found the watch, which when I left, Pok was wearing the watch they had taken from this grave.

In this same camp we had a young lieutenant who had recently graduated from ROTC, had very little Army training, and when interrogated he gave the answers "I don't know and I won't answer" to certain military questions. He did not know the answers. I know that.

I talked to him. The Koreans would not believe him, put him in a hole, withheld his food, mistreated him, and in a very short time he died.

Senator POTTER. What was the hole like, Colonel?

Colonel ABBOTT. Holes were generally all the same. They were air raid shelters that the Koreans had dug and in the event of an air raid they went in there.

In other times they were used for prisoners. They were without windows of any kind. Naturally, being below the surface of the ground they were very small and confined.

And generally they were filled with some water. They were very unhealthy, nasty places.

We also had two British officers who were apprehended from an attempt to escape and were tied up with wire, suffered the loss of the use of their arms. There were only a few isolated incidents of the things that happened in this camp.

There are many, many more stories that I could tell, but they are all similar, and show the abuse that they applied.

I think it is only well this time that I describe my own physical condition at this time. I had now been captured for a period of approximately 7 months and my normal weight at the time of capture was approximately 200 pounds. At this time I would estimate that I weighed less than 100 pounds. I am not pointing at myself, but this is true of all prisoners, that they had gone down just about that far.

This date that I am now referring to, is approximately the first part of July and all of the prisoners that had been taken up to that time were in such a weakened condition that they were no longer able

to go out and perform menial chores around the compound. They were having trouble getting around.

Senator POTTER. July of 1951?

Colonel ABBOTT. This is in July of 1951. I pinpoint this date because this is the time that the peace talks started and on the date that the peace talks started the Koreans came to us and they said, "Well, it looks as if the war may be over. They are going to start talking at Kaesong and maybe you'll be going home very shortly."

And at this time they brought us a little more food. Then introduced seaweed into our diet and a little millet instead of the corn, the cracked corn that we had been having, and I think that it was only due to this increased food that the bulk of the prisoners survived at that time.

In a very short time the mortality rate would have been much higher had the peace talks not started. I think that was our salvation.

Well, on about the 1st of September I was released from the Korean camp and returned to the Chinese Communist forces at Camp No. 3, which was at the time Changsong, and it is down in the area right underneath the camp 1 sign at the present time.

The conditions in this camp were still very serious. Men were dying daily. This camp, as all prison-of-war camps, was unmarked. There were no signs indicating that this was a prisoner-of-war camp as prescribed by the Geneva Conference. On about the 20th of September this camp was bombed by United Nations aircraft. There was one American officer killed, many prisoners wounded, and the officer that was killed was displayed in a public square. He was stripped of all his clothing, and his body was displayed in the public square where all the civilians in the area were required to come and view it.

They also took many of the enlisted men out of the compound and required them to file past the body and view it. They took many pictures of it and these pictures appeared in the Shanghai News and other Communist publications.

I stayed in this camp approximately 1 month at the end of which time I was moved again, this time back to Pyoktong, again Camp No. 5.

I was placed in a hospital there and for the first time received some medical attention. It was very inadequate and lacking in every respect. I was suffering from extreme beri-beri. My legs were swollen, my body was swollen, I had a case of pellagra, which is the paralysis of the limbs, and I was unable to walk, having been in that condition for approximately 3 months.

Consequently I was a burden to my fellow prisoners and everyone felt that it was best that I go into the hospital in an attempt to get some treatment.

In this hospital men were dying again daily. It was the same hospital that I portrayed earlier, with some improvements. Men were sleeping on the floor, and they were covered with maggots, they were suffering from dysentery, pellagra, beri-beri, and so on, and in this hospital the Chinese had introduced an operation that they claimed was a cure-all for all diseases and they referred to it as a tissue operation in which they made an incision underneath the arm and injected into this incision a chicken liver. It was then reseeded and allowed to heal.

Under these conditions any open cut does not heal readily. They fester and become infected, and the majority of the men that underwent those operations had some pretty nasty looking cuts under their arms and they were suffering a great deal from the incisions that had been made.

Senator POTTER. Were men forced to submit to that type of an operation?

Colonel ABBOTT. They attempted to force everyone to undergo that operation in the hospital. They seemed to feel that it was something new. They said this was something that Russian medical science had just recently developed and that it was a cure-all and would enable men to rebuild their bodies and regain their health, and the average person was at the point at that time where he was willing to accept anything if there was a chance of improving his lot and he would regain his health and be able to get out of there, and they were desperate and many men accepted that.

Along with the operation they promised them better food, put them on a better diet, and they were given special consideration in that respect.

They attempted to force me and another officer and various enlisted men that had just been brought in to undergo this operation. We took a very firm stand on it after talking it over and refused the operation.

I was then taken out after having made the refusal. I was taken out and taken before a political commissar where I was accused of inciting men in this hospital, trying to develop a hostile attitude toward the Chinese Communist forces.

Within a period of about 1 hour I was loaded on an oxcart along with the other officer, Lieutenant Dickson, who survived and who also refused the operation, and we were taken to camp No. 2, the officers' camp, which was also in the vicinity of Pyoktong.

In this camp they had assembled the bulk of officer personnel and they had instituted a very active program of indoctrination, a brainwashing program that had been referred to in this country.

These periods of indoctrination lasted from early morning until late at night and all were exposed to it and during these periods they threw all their Communist propaganda at the prisoners of war.

Senator POTTER. Would you elaborate on that as much as you can, Colonel, that technique.

Colonel ABBOTT. Yes, sir. They went into the theory of communism, Marxism, Leninism, Engels, all the other teachings of the Communist theorists, and then they also applied that to current events, taking as topics of discussion the Vietnam situation, Formosa, whether or not China should be admitted to the United Nations, and they would attempt to get us to discuss these subjects openly.

In most instances they were met with a complete silence. We refused to participate. They then broke the groups down into just squads, and each squad was required to go back and discuss the subject matter that had been presented and come up with their cognition, as they referred to it, as to what was meant by the statement and what our opinions were on the matter.

They received some very interesting answers, as you can imagine. I am sure that they were unsuccessful in gaining anything from any of the statements that they received for propaganda purposes.

They met a dead end in that case.

If anyone voiced any disagreement with the statements made by the political commissars they were immediately taken out of the compound and given further education, which consisted of being put in a room, solitary confinement, and remaining there for as long a period of time as they thought it would take for you to suddenly see the light and amend your ways and buy their program as they were presenting it.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, the political commissar, was he a civilian?

Colonel ABBOTT. They wore a uniform, but they are in my opinion divorced from the military. They would work with the military, but it seems that there is a line of demarcation between their duties. They are in the same uniform, but apparently divorced from the military.

Senator POTTER. He was Chinese?

Colonel ABBOTT. Three were Chinese. In all instances the Chinese were English-speaking Chinese, men who, I would say, had been trained, educated, in missionary schools. Many of them had been exposed to the American way of life in the various cities of China. They had worked in a military attaché's office. They had worked with the Armed Forces over there. They knew our way of life. They knew a great deal about us, and consequently were able to apply themselves in obtaining various things that they wanted.

Senator POTTER. Did they interrogate you individually at this camp?

Colonel ABBOTT. They continuously pulled out individuals for interrogation, questioning, that was a continuous process in all camps at all times.

There never seemed to be any pattern established by them. They would take people out sometimes for a day and talk to them, sometimes a week, and sometimes they would be gone for months on interrogation and sometimes they would attempt to interrogate on military subjects and on the other times political subjects.

Sometimes all they wanted to do apparently was talk and it was very difficult to see where they had any pattern established.

Senator POTTER. Were they abusive during the interrogation?

Colonel ABBOTT. At times they were. If a man indicated that he was not willing to cooperate with them, as the majority of them did, they were placed in solitary and allowed to sit there and think it over and eventually they would apparently become tired of playing cat and mouse and they would give up and bring them back to the compound again.

Senator POTTER. What was the cellar or solitary confinement? What did that consist of?

Colonel ABBOTT. When we refer to solitary in all instances, they did not very often use jails, as we know them. In each village there is a Korean jail, but generally solitary would consist of being placed in one room in a Korean house, completely away from all other prisoners, living only with the Chinese.

Senator POTTER. Was your food the same while you were in solitary confinement?

Colonel ABBOTT. No; they had a special kitchen that they used to prepare the food for people in solitary, and it was a much poorer diet than we would experience in the compound. I would say it was com-

parable to a bread-and-water diet, and that went on for prolonged periods in some instances.

In this camp the senior officers were continuously being tried for a breach of relations, for violating regulations. They would take the senior officer, pull him up before one of their court-martials, and on some trumped up charge convict him and put him in jail.

Therefore, they continuously used that as a threat to maintain order and discipline within the compound and that was true within the sergeants' compound and within all the other compounds.

They did the same thing within each group. I'm not trying to indicate that it happened only in the officers' compound. The pattern was the same in each and every POW camp, that whenever a man was a leader, he was pulled out and done away with and intimidated and eventually allowed to come back, and each time he would come back his spirit would be just a little weaker than he was before and they would continuously pound on those people and attempt to break them completely.

In this camp we were exposed to various lectures and were provided with Communist propaganda material to read and much of this material came from the United States.

One of the publications that we had most to do with was the morning Daily Worker, which attempted in every way to demoralize prisoners of war. They attempted to show that the war was unpopular in the United States, that we were the forgotten man, that things back here were pretty bad, and they gloried in being able to point to the articles in the Daily Worker and say—

Senator WELKER. May I interrupt, Mr. Chairman.

Senator POTTER. Yes.

Senator WELKER. Colonel, at the time you were given the Daily Worker, did you and the men know that the Daily Worker was the official Communist newspaper in the United States?

Colonel ABBOTT. I would say that the majority of us knew that; yes, sir. We completely evaluated the news that was in there and in reading it we read it as it was printed and then generally speaking interpreted the basis for their statements as we knew that it probably existed.

In other words, you could probably take about a 180 degree turn on the true statement.

Senator POTTER. And get the true facts?

Colonel ABBOTT. Yes.

Senator WELKER. Were these current, up-to-date issues of the Daily Worker?

Colonel ABBOTT. When we received them they were at best, I would say, 2 months in arrear, 2 months behind time.

Senator WELKER. But that was relatively up-to-date?

Colonel ABBOTT. For us that was up-to-date. That was news.

Senator WELKER. Showing there was thinking over here in New York just about like it was over there in Korea?

Colonel ABBOTT. Yes.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, did you have any books by Howard Fast?

Colonel ABBOTT. We had all of Howard Fast's publications.

Senator POTTER. He was a popular author as far as the Chinese Communists were concerned?

Colonel ABBOTT. They think he is a very fine man. He gives just the picture of what they like to see of life in America.

Senator POTTER. Not too long ago he was up before a committee—I believe this committee—and he refused to answer questions as to his Communist affiliations, hiding behind the fifth amendment.

Colonel ABBOTT. He is a very vicious writer and in my opinion should be stopped from publishing those. It is books such as Mr. Fast puts out that portray to the people in other parts of the world life in America and they look toward him as a leading authority in this country.

Some of the other books that we were exposed to were *Masses* and *Mainstream*, also a Communist publication in this country.

The *Hidden History of the Korean War*, by I. W. Stone, was one of the ones that they continuously pointed out, which portrayed the Korean war in a little different light, and was publicly accepted.

Books by M. Monica Felton, of Great Britain, who did a great deal of traveling through Korea and wrote her story of the war. She talked to prisoners of war over there and went back and published statements from that as to the fine treatment they were receiving and trying to indicate that the war was being conducted in violation of the rules of land warfare, that we were applying bacteriological warfare, that we were using weapons which were unauthorized, and so on, and she was taken on a Cook's tour of Korea and did a great deal of writing, which we all disagreed with completely.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, do you realize that while the Chinese Communists were forcing you to read books by Howard Fast our Government was purchasing books by Howard Fast, or, at least, they had books written by Howard Fast in our service libraries throughout the various parts of the world as part of the formal service?

Colonel ABBOTT. We learned that since we have come home.

Senator POTTER. It is incredible.

Colonel ABBOTT. It is. I think probably all of our libraries could stand examination, that many of these books would appear there.

During this time that we were in camp we received very little mail, mail came in periodically as they thought it desirable to release it.

A very small percentage of the mail that was turned over at Kaesong ended up in our hands and the same thing is true of mail that we wrote. Very little of our mail actually got back to our loved ones in this country.

Senator POTTER. Very little of your mail got back?

Colonel ABBOTT. That is right. We wrote quite frequently, whenever we were given the opportunity, whenever we could get paper, and I would say that approximately 1 percent of the letters got out. About 1 out of every 10 would be successful in getting back home. They attempted to use the mail for propaganda purposes and on each piece of stationery that was provided they had a picture of the peace god, or some slogan, and in the end we reached the point where in about June of 1953 they came in with a new form of stationery which had a peace slogan on it, and we took a very decided stand and refused to use this stationery at all.

That was the end of our letter writing. No letters were written by prisoners after June or July of 1953 in our camp.

We did not have any contact with the American Red Cross or the International Red Cross. We continuously asked that they be allowed

to come in and provide medical care for us, bring in food packages, clothing, and so on, that we needed so badly.

We had many men that were in extreme need of vitamins. Vitamin deficiencies had developed due to the inadequate diet that we were on and people needed vitamins very badly. Men were going blind and we had a great many of them who have come back that have lost their sight due to vitamin deficiency.

We had men suffering from pellagra that had partial paralysis of the legs and other conditions that could have been corrected had vitamins been available.

These were not forthcoming and they ridiculed the Red Cross, stating that it was an organization that was being used for intelligence purposes and they could not afford to allow it to come into their camps.

The first contact that we had with the American Red Cross came in the form of packages received after the signing of the armistice, when we received some cigarettes and—

Senator POTTER. After the armistice was signed?

Colonel ABBOTT. After the armistice was signed, and it came as a result, I understand, of one of the provisions of the armistice agreement.

We did not see any Red Cross personnel until the day we were released. The 5th of September 1953 was the first time that we saw any Red Cross personnel, and that was about a half hour before we loaded on trucks to cross into our own territory.

The interrogation in this camp went on up until the signing of the armistice and even after the armistice. They continuously pulled out personnel and interrogated them even after the war was over and the armistice had been signed.

Senator POTTER. Did they try to get any of the men to stay behind and adopt their philosophy?

Colonel ABBOTT. To the best of my knowledge that was not presented to anyone in our camp. I could also tell stories about Col. Tom Harrison, who lost his leg and in all rights should have been released as a sick and wounded prisoner. Tom had one leg, a very high amputee, and he was taken from our camp at about the time that Little Switch was being arranged and told that he was going to be released.

Senator POTTER. He was an Air Force colonel?

Colonel ABBOTT. Air Force and a colonel. He was taken from our camp, but they didn't take him to Kaesong and release him. They took him up to Pyoktong and put him in solitary confinement, where he remained until the first or second day or early in operations Big Switch, but they did not release him as a sick and wounded prisoner.

We had many other prisoners that in my opinion and in the opinion of others in our camp, should have been released as sick and wounded, but were not.

Senator POTTER. The agreement made for Little Switch was that the Communists were supposed to turn over all wounded and sick prisoners. We did turn over to them all sick and wounded prisoners that we had. In other words, they didn't live up to their agreement.

Colonel ABBOTT. That is correct. They did not. We continuously asked them why they had not released Colonel Harrison, and the stock answer that we got was that he was being released. We knew differ-

ently. We heard the Peking broadcasts that gave the names and his name did not appear. Eventually they stated to us that he had a hostile attitude and was being held.

In conclusion, I would like to say that in my opinion communism seeks to destroy our way of life, that as long as there is one Communist in America he constitutes a threat to our way of life, for they have all dedicated themselves to destroy capitalism and the democratic way of life. To him, the end justifies the means for anything that he may do, either in this country or with the prisoners of war.

Facts speak for themselves. I believe that the Chinese Communist forces and the Korean Communist forces have violated practically all of the principles of the Geneva Convention as it applies to prisoners of war. The blood is on their hands.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, do you believe there is much difference or any difference between the Communists in North Korea, China, the Communists of Europe or the Communists in the United States?

Colonel ABBOTT. Well, sir; I believe they all have the same philosophy and are all working for the same aim.

Senator POTTER. They are all part and parcel of the same international conspiracy?

Colonel ABBOTT. Yes.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Chairman, may I question the colonel?

Senator POTTER. Yes; Senator Welker.

Senator WELKER. As a guest of your committee I would like to ask the colonel for his comments upon the statements being made in the press daily by one Mr. Vishinsky, who apparently is the mouthpiece of the Communist Party in the United Nations and in America, when he says that all of the testimony we have heard here, all of the testimony that is being presented to the United Nations, is nothing but a vicious pack of lies, as a group gotten together by the imperialists of America to sway public opinion and thinking.

I would like your observation as a great fighting man, colonel. What do you think about that accusation? Is it a vicious pack of lies?

Colonel ABBOTT. I think the facts speak for themselves. We know there were certain prisoners captured, that only a few returned. Just as I pointed out in this picture, the group that I was taken with, there are two of us alive today.

Senator POTTER. And they were murdered one way or the other, either by a bullet in their body or murdered by a calculated, preconceived policy of starvation and lack of treatment, is that correct?

Colonel ABBOTT. That is correct. It was all a part of their plan for the treatment of prisoners of war.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, do you have any information as to whether, even up to the closing hours, prior to the armistice, any of our prisoners of war were tried in their so-called court and sentenced?

Colonel ABBOTT. In our camp, the morning of the signing of the armistice, we were all called out for a formation. We had reasons to believe that something was happening at Kaesong, that possibly things were ending up down there. The guards had indicated that maybe we would be going home shortly. We were rather anxious when we fell out for this formation. But instead of being told that the war was over, they read a sentence on three American officers, three senior officers in our compound. They were sentenced for violation of the rules and regulations inasmuch as they had pub-

lished an order which stated that when the war ended, there would be no demonstrations within the camp, that all prisoners would conduct themselves in an orderly manner, that there would be no fraternization to any degree at all with our captors, that there would be no statements for the press or any other representatives that came in, that the only statements that would be given would be given by the senior officer. This statement was published by the senior officer, and it was done so in an attempt to maintain order and insure that everyone would get out of there that was being held at that time without any further difficulties. They sentenced these men to 1 year, 6 months, and 9 months, respectively.

Senator POTTER. Do you know whether these men were returned?

Colonel ABBOTT. They were returned on the last, or the second to the last day of operation Big Switch. Their sentence was remitted in a big propaganda splurge by the Communists. They finally let them go on about the second to the last day.

Senator WELKER. When was the last day of Big Switch?

Colonel ABBOTT. The fifth of September, sir.

Senator WELKER. That was the anniversary of your release?

Colonel ABBOTT. That was the day I came out.

Senator WELKER. In other words, you have only had freedom for 2 months, is that correct?

Colonel ABBOTT. Yes, sir. These men were released but—

Senator POTTER. But they were sentenced after the armistice?

Colonel ABBOTT. They were sentenced on the day the armistice was signed.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Colonel, I know that you are familiar with this publication.

Senator POTTER. That is the United Nations POW's in Korea.

Mr. O'DONNELL. That was identified yesterday and placed in the record as exhibit No. 9. I would like to ask you specifically concerning page 17, in which the photograph appears of Monica Felton with some of the PW's. Would you please describe that photograph and then state whether or not that is a true indication of the circumstances existing on a day-to-day basis at that camp?

Would you describe the photograph?

Colonel ABBOTT. The photograph shows a group of prisoners around the table with Monica Felton at the head of the table with a public address system set up, a great many bottles in evidence, apples, cigarettes and other food, and flowers, on the table.

The picture is taken, apparently, in Chinese headquarters or day-room that is covered with propaganda pictures around the walls. This picture apparently is a party that was thrown for Monica Felton. It does not in any way depict the daily life in a prisoner of war camp.

Senator POTTER. In other words, a propaganda picture?

Colonel ABBOTT. It is strictly a propaganda picture as is every picture in this magazine.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Colonel, under that picture, would you read the last sentence under the picture and indicate whether there is any truth in that? Will you read it out loud?

Colonel ABBOTT. "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 POW's of all nationalities when she visited the camps in the autumn of 1952."

Mr. O'DONNELL. Is that true or false, Colonel?

Colonel ABBOTT. I would say that the reception that she was given in most camps would have been completely the opposite of that statement; that she would have been booed out of any auditorium; that she would have been insulted in the best of form, without her sex entering into or anything else.

The people felt just that strongly about her. I am sure that a great many people felt that she constituted such a danger with her pen and spreading the vicious lies that she was, that anything that happened to her would have been completely justified.

As another example of the same thing, we had Allen Winington, who is a Communist correspondent with a very vicious pen, and who also attempted from time to time to sway groups of prisoners by presenting the Communist picture to them.

Senator POTTER. He is English, isn't he?

Colonel ABBOTT. He is English.

Mr. JONES. Was Wilfred Burchett there, too?

Colonel ABBOTT. Burchett showed up in the camps from time to time. These men were the same as Monica Felton. They came into the camps to sway the prisoners and get statements from them and create unrest. Each time they made an attempt to speak before a group they were waved out, booed out of the buildings where they were attempting to speak. They were very, very unpopular in all camps.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Colonel, could you make a statement as to the truth or veracity of the various photographs depicted in that magazine as to whether or not they actually did exist?

Colonel ABBOTT. Well, the photographs, most of them are posed pictures. The thought behind the majority of prisoners in allowing their picture to be taken was to get word out that they were alive. They felt by doing that, by allowing themselves to be photographed, that they were getting word back to this country so that the proper authorities here knew that they were alive.

We knew that our mail wasn't getting out and the majority of the people that agreed to have their pictures taken were doing that strictly for that reason. These pictures were all taken individually from time to time, many of them unknown to the men that appear in the picture. These candid cameramen were continuously running around the compound and attempting to snap pictures of individuals. They did that for propaganda purposes, and then when it was all assembled they compiled it in a book like this.

Mr. O'DONNELL. That magazine purports to show that our PW's received excellent treatment in these various camps. Could you make a general statement as to whether the actual treatment received is correctly portrayed?

Colonel ABBOTT. I would say that the treatment is distorted to a great extent, that some of these things did happen, but that the way of life as built up in this picture was not the daily life that prisoners of war experienced.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Thank you, Colonel.

Senator POTTER. Any questions, Mr. Carr?

Mr. CARR. No questions.

Senator POTTER. Senator Welker?

Senator WELKER. I want to make this observation to the colonel and to the other veterans who have been so gracious as to come here and tell this committee, your committee, their experiences. I only hope and pray that this story could come into the living room of every American family. It would certainly cause, in my opinion, an uprising of Americanism throughout this land and cause committees like Senator Potter's committee a great deal less effort in trying to help save this Nation.

Senator POTTER. Colonel, I would like to thank you for giving the committee a thorough and factual account of your 33 months as a prisoner of war. I think that you have presented a very graphic picture, and I would like to concur in what Senator Welker has said. It is a story that should go into every American home.

I would like for every American to hear you today. I am proud as an American, and as an ex-GI, of you and the other men that have appeared before the committee. As I have said before, many men have shown great valor on the battlefield, but many of us are prone to forget the valor that is shown as a prisoner of war. I think that the men that have been before the committee, including yourself; exemplify the very best of our American soldiers and certainly the very best as an American citizen. To you and the others, we are proud of you, as I know a grateful Nation is proud of your conduct as a real American soldier and citizen.

Thank you.

Colonel ABBOTT. Thank you.

Senator POTTER. Sergeant Mullins.

Sergeant, do you swear the testimony you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Sergeant MULLINS. I do, sir.

TESTIMONY OF SGT. ORVILLE R. MULLINS

Senator POTTER. Sergeant, would you identify yourself for the record and give your full name and your present military assignment?

Sergeant MULLINS. My name is Sgt. Orville R. Mullins, United States Army, RA-45013189.

My present duty assignment is the 2021st ASU, Army and Air Force recruiting and induction station, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Senator POTTER. What is your home address, Sergeant?

Sergeant MULLINS. My home address is 4419 DeCorcey Avenue, Covington, Ky.

Senator POTTER. Across the river?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes.

Senator POTTER. Sergeant, will you tell the committee when you went to Korea and the unit you were assigned to?

Sergeant MULLINS. I left the States in Seattle, Wash., the 5th of January 1951, and reported to the Second Infantry Division, 38th Regiment, of H Company, in the latter part of January of 1951.

Senator POTTER. Will you briefly tell the committee the circumstances under which you were captured?

Sergeant MULLINS. We were operating behind the lines on August 27, 1951, when we were overrun, surrounded, and run out of ammunition. I was wounded and we were ordered back to the lines and I didn't make it. I couldn't make it.

Senator POTTER. You were captured?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. Was that by the North Koreans or the Chinese?

Sergeant MULLINS. That was, to the best of my knowledge, the 6th North Korean Division.

Senator POTTER. What happened to you after you were captured, Sergeant?

Sergeant MULLINS. Well, we started our march north. We were moved. We stayed approximately 2 to 3 days right behind the frontlines, right almost on the frontlines. Then we were moved to a headquarters where we stayed approximately 3 or 4 more days, and where we received our first meal.

There were 26 of us and we got almost a helmet full, a helmet liner up to the rim that goes around your head, of rice for the 26 of us.

That was our first meal. All noncommissioned officers, and there was six of us in the group, we were put in under a cliff. It was raining at the time and had been raining.

We were taken to this house, to this headquarters, where we were questioned. That was our first heavy interrogation. It was strictly on military matters, such as what our strength was in our division; how many tanks, how many everything we had.

We gave them our rank, name, and serial number.

Senator POTTER. Had they relieved you of your personal belongings by that time?

Sergeant MULLINS. They were doing that. Every day they was taking something from us. Some of the men they had done took their shoes, their clothes, their watches, their rings, everything; but I was lucky. I was hit in the legs very badly and my clothes was muddy and my shoes were muddy so they did not bother mine.

Senator POTTER. They didn't want your clothes?

Sergeant MULLINS. No, sir. When we left there, we marched all night. We marched from then almost all the time.

The next place we got to was an artillery battalion. We were marching right along the front of the line. I was introduced there to horsemeat that first time. We ate again there.

It was nighttime when we got there. They had some horsemeat cooked with rice and we ate that.

Then they let us sleep there that night. We stayed there approximately 2 days and then we started north. We marched for, I guess, a week. We were just going through towns in the daytime. We would march through towns and they would look at us. We would go way up north and we stopped at some—I guess it was some corps headquarters or something.

We stayed there and they marched us back down to the line again.

Senator POTTER. Clear back to the frontline again?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir.

I was captured on one coast, almost opposite from Wonsan.

They marched us again back to Wonsan. We went through Wonsan and we cut across again to Pyongyang.

On this trip we mostly marched all day and sometimes at night. We were all pretty weak by this time. We didn't get very much to eat. We stopped mostly in towns, in the center of towns.

We stayed on porches or open houses. That is where we slept. We was constantly surrounded by civilians. They were doing everything.

When they would feed us, they would get 10 or 12 of us in a group, set us out in the middle of a courtyard, get us surrounded, and no spoons, no nothing. We had to eat with our hands. We would eat maize or millet or cracked corn.

The civilian population was all around us.

Senator POTTER. They were there watching as a spectacle, as a show?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. They were watching you eat with your fingers, your hands?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir. Some of them would spit at you; some would hit at you; some of them would give you a cigarette, and some would smile at you; some would—just every kind of way you were treated.

Just before we got into Pyongyang, a couple or 3 days of a march, we were told we were going to ride a truck. We waited and waited and waited for the truck, and finally the truck come. It was dark and I was very badly wounded at the time. My legs was swelled up and it was running from pus and blood and every other thing.

I couldn't straighten it out. They put us in the truck and I got in the back end of it, and I couldn't straighten it out. It was about, all told, guards, prisoners, and all, it was about 40 in this little truck.

The Korean guard, he got in the truck at the back. I couldn't straighten my leg out. He got mad because he wanted to sit down. He made the rest of them get out, and he got out and stretched my leg out, and he got up on it and jumped up and down.

Senator POTTER. On your wounded leg?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir. I laughed at him. I didn't want to let him know it hurt. He made me get up front of the truck and he was sitting down.

He wanted to sit where he could look out front. He sat on my shoulders. He put my head down and he sat on my shoulders.

For 2 or 3 hours he sat there, and every time it would get to hurting in my shoulders, I would move a little to take away the pain. He had his burp gun and he would hit me down like that with his burp gun in the head [indicating].

Well, that went on. He was only a young guard, about 14 years old. We went on to Pyongyang and we were turned over to—it was east—northeast of Pyongyang, about 14 miles, in the vicinity where the colonel said he was. It was to an interrogation center, which was called Kondom.

There we was put with approximately 200 other American and U. N. prisoners, mostly Americans, and there were approximately about the same number of South Korean prisoners there.

We were kept there all that day. We got there in the morning. We were kept there all that day and up to noon the next day.

They told us we were going to move out again. All the Americans moved out and the South Koreans were told they would follow the next day.

The wounded and the sick that could not move were kept there, all but myself. I started to walking. I could hardly walk. I walked about a thousand yards and my leg had just—I had no use for it, I couldn't even move it.

I fell and I tried to get up, but I couldn't. I tried and I couldn't stand up. They put me on an oxcart and we moved on north, then, for the next couple or 3 days, constantly.

Then we stopped one night. During this night, a Frenchman and Australian tried to escape. They put us in this little town and kept us there and told us we would stay there until the other two prisoners were caught. We stayed there all the rest of that day and the next evening they come around and said the prisoners had been caught and did away with.

And immediately we started moving north. We went from there up to—I don't know, maybe 15 days. We stopped once in a while. Just before we got to this one prison camp, we had a big, tall colored boy who had been in the artillery. They had taken his shoes down the line. His feet had swelled up and he was very sick.

But I had gone on on an oxcart and had got even to this little village and in this house, before they got him.

They had a couple of more of the prisoners with him. When they brought the colored boy in, they drug him about a mile; he couldn't walk.

Senator PORTER. They just dragged him?

Sergeant MULLINS. Drug him; yes, sir. They put him in the same room with me. They just put him in there, threw him in there. We straightened him out.

When they brought him in it was dark, but you could tell he was still alive a little bit. We ate and we couldn't get him awake to feed him and then we found out he died.

We told the guards he was dead and they said, "No; he isn't."

We told him "Yes," and could we put him on the outside and they said "No."

So we fixed a place up on the wall and laid him up there. There was about 40 of us in this about 8 by 12 room; there was 2 rooms there and about 40 of us in all of them. We couldn't lay down. You had to sit up to sleep. We didn't sleep.

The next morning we left him there. I don't know what happened to him. We moved on out and we moved into this one little village where the 26 original ones that were captured with me were taken out of the group. We were taken to this schoolhouse.

There we met a North Korean general. I have forgotten what his name was. He took us in and gave us a good meal. We got rice and roots of some sort that they fix, and some kind of a soup.

Then he told us that we were going to be interrogated, indoctrinated, and they was going to try and take us back to the American lines.

Well, they gave us cigarettes and the next morning they let us go to bed. They fixed a place for us. It was pretty good. But that night they had a play and they made us go see that. It was a Communist play. You couldn't tell much about it. It portrayed some American officer, how he would mistreat the people, some commanding officer, how he would kill and mistreat the people, when he would take over a town, when his unit would take over the town.

We had to watch that and then we was taken back to our billets and put to bed.

The next morning we got up and it was the first time we ever got to wash and shave or anything. It was then they come around and

give us one little piece of soap and marched us down the river and let us wash.

When we got back, they had a barber from town who had a razor and a pair of clippers and they cut our hair and shaved us. Then they started indoctrinating us, tried to make us write articles to our Senators, to the President, to newspapers, and to just anybody that had any power at all, our former commanders, such as MacArthur, Ridgway, all of them.

Well, we refused. They kept trying for 3 or 4 days, and a couple of the boys wrote a couple of articles. I don't know what they wrote or nothing. They were taken out, some of them were, these 2 that wrote the articles were not, but 2 of them were taken out by the general on the third day that we were there and were taken south to a camp which I later learned where they went because I run into them, called the Peace Camp, somewhere close to Pyongyang.

We rejoined the rest of our group in this prison camp which was not far from there. The camp had big tall board fences around it. It was very little and it had 4 or 5 houses. It looked like a Japanese camp before the war. It was way up in a big hollow with no roads to it, just a path.

We had gotten kind of a little of our strength back. We rejoined the rest of our group. They were in very bad shape. They had fever, had nothing done to them. They told us then that we were staying there just for a rest until we moved on farther north.

By that time everybody's weight was down. They had lice, dysentery, and were very sick. The seriously wounded had already died.

We would average losing from 3 to 4 men a day. We stayed there, after I got there, 4 days. The day we left there, there was 8 men who had been in this 1 room all the time, and never was anybody allowed to go in there. They were sick and they had dysentery, and flies and everything, but nobody was allowed to go in there and help them. They died the morning that we left out. We left out in the evening. They brought them all out.

I don't know when they died, but they was all dead that morning, because they made some of the prisoners go in and clean up the room and take them out.

We left that evening.

Incidentally, there was 162 of us that left Pyongyang. All the other fellows were very sick and couldn't keep up. They couldn't walk. They would drop out and that would be the last you would hear of them, the last you would see of them.

They marched us, I would say, from 25 to 30 miles each day, until we got up to a dam, very close to the Yalu River, and I was in the sick group at the time. Part of the time I was riding an oxcart. My leg was very bad.

Just before we got to this dam, I was on an oxcart, and we had these two boys on this oxcart. They fed us that day at noon and I had received a cigarette from a Korean down the road and I gave these two boys part of it. They had them on the oxcart and didn't have no clothes on or nothing. They were very skinny.

I gave them part of the cigarette. I moved out first, but we had had trouble with the oxcart that evening and they passed us up.

Just before we got to this village, I passed this oxcart—we pulled up behind this oxcart and stopped and the officer in charge of the

march was standing there. He came back. There was 4 or 5 on this oxcart that I was on, and he looked back at us and he said, "Sinadu"—that means dead, that the 2 boys on the oxcart were dead. He loaded 2, 3, or 4, I don't remember exactly, Korean civilians there with shovels and picks and they went up on the hill and was digging a hole to bury them.

He made the Korean civilian that was with our oxcart go on. As I went by, one of these guys looked at me on the oxcart.

Senator POTTER. He was not dead?

Sergeant MULLINS. No. But just as we got up there, they started taking these fellows off the oxcart; they took them up and buried them, and within 10 to 15 minutes the officer with the civilian and the oxcart came up and rejoined the group.

Approximately 500 yards from there, we stayed there in a little village that night.

Senator POTTER. In other words, one of them, at least, was buried alive?

Sergeant MULLINS. I don't know about the other and I could not see. But he was not dead when I passed him just a few minutes, not over 5 minutes, before.

So we stopped there in this village and we stayed all that night, and the next morning they were going to get trucks for the sick and wounded and they couldn't. So they made us start walking.

We stayed there 2 days. Then the next day they couldn't get no trucks so they made us start walking. Finally, some of them stiffened up and couldn't walk and they got some more oxcarts. We went up to this dam where we were going to catch a boat to the camp. We stayed at this dam. We pulled up there at noon, I guess, and we was going to catch it at about 3 or 3:30, but we could not catch the boat.

There was approximately 30 of us who were going to catch this boat. Everybody was sick and everything. We had a bag of rice. So they told us we had to wait until the next day, that we were going back around the bend to sleep in some houses.

This one fellow, from one of the English countries that was with us, that was sick, they tried to make him lift up this bag of rice and he couldn't carry it. He didn't have the strength to move it.

They started making us go on and they started beating him, kicking him, beating him with rifles and sticks, trying to make him carry that bag.

He couldn't. We went around the bend. We could see a long way around the bend to the houses.

When we got around the bend, we sat down beside the road while they found rooms for us to sleep in. We were sitting there and one of the Korean guards came around the bend with the bag of rice. He carried it up and set it down. In a few minutes, the rest of the guards, with one of the junior officers in charge of our group, came around and they were still beating this guy. They would knock him down and every time he would get up they would shove him and they would knock him down again.

Finally he couldn't get up and they drug him and kicked him and brought him up on the side of the road with us, and me and a couple of more boys went over to check, and he was dead. They made us go over the hill and we slept in a room.

Senator POTTER. They beat him to death?

Sergeant MULLINS. He was dead. I don't know what caused it but he was dead. They beat him enough to die, but I don't know if that was the cause or not. We stayed in that room there for 2 days and the Koreans there they took the rest of the clothes from most of the boys, and shoes and everything. The next day we went on and caught the boat to camp No. 3. We got there and by this time everybody was in bad shape. I couldn't walk and I couldn't see. My face had swelled up, my eyes had swelled closed, and my leg was so bad. They took us up and put us in this room and turned us over to the Chinese people's volunteers. We got there about 12 o'clock at night. The Chinese came in and they gave us some rice and some potatoes the first night. It was good. They told us that we were going to remain there and we thought it was just another stopover. We didn't know whether we would remain or not. But the Chinese told us the next day that we was going to stay there.

We stayed there for 2 or 3 days. I never would know very much, I was asleep all the time, but sometimes they would wake me up to eat. I don't remember too much. But the Chinese come around and they gave us about 3 or 4 cigarettes, enough tobacco for 4 cigarettes, gave us a blanket and a little while later came and give us an overcoat. They were feeding us white rice at the time.

One day they come and said they was going to have sick call and they started having the sick call. Most of us were wounded, who were sick and they started taking care of our wounds a little. I was in pretty bad shape. They would come every other day. I was there maybe a little over a week.

They had taken me to the hospital and put me in a room by myself. There I stayed for a week without anybody coming around. I don't know how long. Finally one Chinese doctor, we called him Dr. Mal, he came into the room to see me. Somehow he started to work on me and got me in pretty good shape, but I couldn't walk none of this time. I stayed in this room by myself.

Over in the next room a lot of guys were in there and they were dying. I know they was taking them out every day. They was telling me through the wall what was happening. I stayed there for a while and he would look at my leg where it was all infected and everything and he said he was going to operate one morning on me. So they took me down to this one room and put me on a table, and they helped me—I got a scar about 10 inches on my leg. After about 3 hours, I passed out. I don't know how long they worked on me. They cut into my leg, they cut around the bone and took all the meat and stuff out from around the bone. They bandaged it up and they took me back to the room. I come to sometime that night. I don't remember.

Senator POTTER. Did you have any anesthesia at all?

Sergeant MULLINS. Nothing. They just held me. They took me back up to that room and I stayed there about another week or two and he come around and he said he was going to have to send me to Pyoktong, to the general hospital, for more treatment. They sent me to Pyoktong and there I received another operation on the same leg, the same place. This time they did give me a spinal but it was no good. I weighed about 65 pounds at the time.

I didn't eat at all. I couldn't eat. This one sergeant who the Chinese had let cook—

Senator POTTER. What do you normally weigh, Sergeant?

Sergeant MULLINS. When I went to Korea at that time I weighed about 173 pounds.

I couldn't move my head nor nothing. I stayed awake all night one night. I thought if I go to sleep I wouldn't wake up. He brought some hot soup up he had made out of a couple of potatoes he got hold of, and got hold of me.

I couldn't eat. I ate the same bite about 20 times. He finally got me so I could get some food down. I started eating after that. I got to where I could move and crawl around. Still my leg was drawn up behind me on my hip. I got to where I could get up and sit up, and then they come and got me on the 15th of January 1952. I got a letter that day from home. That was the first letter that come through.

I got one from my mother. They put me in a truck and took me back to camp No. 3. I stayed up until March in this same room that I was in before. One morning the Chinese doctor come around and he said "Would you like to go to camp?"

I said "If I could walk, I want to go to camp." I said "I would like to go anyway."

He said that about three or four times. And he come in maybe three or four times that morning to say that. He said, "Maybe you are fixed." I said, "If I am fixed, I will go."

He comes up and gets two sticks and splits them and put a piece over the top of them and makes them for crutches. I crawled out the door and I could use one leg, I could straighten it out. So I could walk a few feet with it. So they put me on a mule cart that they had and hauled me up to the company. I got so I could move my legs a little and I got the other started straightening out and was doing good. I guess I got back up to about 110 or 115 pounds and was doing good, but my leg had busted open again all the way down. It was rotten.

That was after about 9 days. It busted about 1 o'clock one evening. They told the Chinese, asked them, if they could get something to bandage it up and clean it out. They said they would see, they would study it. The next day about 5 o'clock they come in, the Chinese platoon leader, and he says, "I will take you to the hospital."

They took me back to the hospital, put me in a room, and the next day they took me over to this room and had a pair of scissors, crooked scissors that come down like that [indicating] and hot water with a big syringe. I sat down and put my leg out as much as I could, and they cut all of that open, again, and cut all that meat and stuff out of there, and washed it out, and bandaged it up real tight. They took me back over and I stayed in this room—

Senator POTTER. Did you have anesthesia that time?

Sergeant MULLINS. No, sir; nothing.

I stayed in this room for I guess another week. But they moved some more boys in with me at this time, and they was given tobacco at that time and we were eating pretty good. We were getting a mixture of Chinese cabbage and some other greens with rice, two times a day.

Senator POTTER. When was this, Sergeant?

Sergeant MULLINS. This was in 1952, around February.

Well, I stayed there and my leg got better and I got so I could straighten it out enough to get the toe on the ground and I still had

these big crutches. They would bandage my leg once a week and they got down to where they would bandage it up every other day and wash it out. The peace talks were going good then. We could tell every time the peace talks would go bad they wouldn't do anything, wouldn't do nothing.

But if the peace talks went good one day, they would come around and change your bandage and asked you what you wanted.

It started getting warm, so I would get out in the sun and sit by this building and get a little exercise. My leg was still running, still bad. But they let me go back to the company. I kept these crutches for a long time there, and finally got so I could get my leg straightened out. It was up in June 1952 that I got my leg so I could straighten it out, and I could put weight on the toes on the ground, and I only used one crutch.

One of the Chinese commanding officers hurt his ankle and he took them away from me, he needed them, so I got a stick and got along with that.

They moved us from this one company over to another company in June. We stayed there until July 24. They came around and mixed all the companies up. They called out all the noncommissioned officers. We were all mixed up before. They said "You are going to a new camp for better schooling."

All the time we were getting, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 hours of indoctrination every day, all except Sunday. Sunday they would let you wash your clothes. They loaded us on a truck and drove us down to headquarters. It was about a mile. We got down there and they put us on a boat and took us about 20 miles. We stayed in this one place for 19 days.

This one group of noncoms that was with us were one of the first American prisoners-of-war to be captured. They were from Able-Baker Company of the 24th Regiment, 1st Division. They got us up one morning and took them boys and took them over to a schoolhouse. They come and got us and told us we were going. From there we went to camp No. 4. We opened camp No. 4, and I stayed there up until March 24 of this year. My leg was still bad, still running and everything. They got scared or something, I don't know, and they come and got me. The platoon leader got me and said, "You go to hospital this morning, back to Pyoktong." So they threw me in a weapons carrier, an American Army weapons carrier that they captured.

Senator POTTER. Did they have a lot of American vehicles?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes. The Koreans, almost all of their trucks was captured American equipment. A lot of the Chinese was, too. They took me back to Pyoktong the 28th of March, and I was feeling pretty good at that time, we started eating good. We had been eating pretty good since November, I guess.

The 28th of this year, of March, I got a pretty good operation. They give me a spinal and it was really good, and cleaned out my leg again, and bandaged it up. They would come up every day then and change bandages, and it was pretty good. Then they quit changing to every 3 days. Just before I left they would change it once a week.

In April I was still in the hospital, of this year. They come up on the 13th of April and they read where our delegation had put in—General Clark had sent something to Kim Il Soong for repatriation

of sick and wounded. They said nothing had happened yet, it was just proposed. But the next day they came up and said they signed it and called out four names. They said "You are going home."

I wasn't on that list but there was one real sick boy and the rest of them that went weren't sick. They were some of the boys.

Senator WELKER. One what?

Sergeant MULLINS. They were some of the favorite boys of the company.

Senator WELKER. Do you mean progressives?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir.

Well, this one kid wanted to go home. So they went down and the next day they come up and got some more. I was on that bunch, they called my name on that bunch. But we left four guys there that I know should have come home, because they had TB. They couldn't even move. They had them off to a room by theirself. They wouldn't allow us over there, but I did go over there one time.

The 18th or 19th they started us south in trucks, coming to Panmunjom for repatriation.

Senator POTTER. That was in Little Switch. Did they leave any sick and wounded behind that you know of?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir; at camp No. 5 in the hospital, these four guys. I know they were pretty bad. One of them couldn't even move.

Senator POTTER. In other words, despite the agreement to exchange all sick and wounded they still left some behind?

Sergeant MULLINS. Some were a lot worse than I was, sir.

Senator POTTER. Any questions, Mr. O'Donnell?

Mr. O'DONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question.

Approximately how many prisoners died while you were at camp 5?

Sergeant MULLINS. Camp No. 5, sir, while I was there, I don't remember too well. In 1951 I was there Christmas. They were dying pretty often. But they had a sick company and they had a general hospital, what they called it. They were dying pretty fast down in the sick company, but I don't know about it. Up in the hospital, and I was there about 3 months, 25 or 30, I would say.

Mr. O'DONNELL. That actually died?

Sergeant MULLINS. There were only about 60 in that hospital.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Sergeant, I know you have had a chance to look over this magazine which has been identified and introduced as exhibit No. 9, which is the United Nations POW's in Korea. Could you make a general statement as to whether the conditions as portrayed here as existing in the various camps for POW's are true or false?

Sergeant MULLINS. Sir, I have received one of those books at home myself.

Mr. O'DONNELL. You received it through the mail?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. Since you have been back?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir. It was addressed to my mother. One picture in there showing medical conditions, I was laying about 10 feet from them when they was taking it. They come up this morning and brought a bunch of white cloth and everything. They got clean white comforters and they turned them over. On one side they were white and on the other side they were brown. But they turned them over on the white side. They fixed it up. About 10 nurses worked

up there all morning. And directly a bunch of photographers came up. This one boy in there, they was fixing his hands but there wasn't nothing wrong with his hand. He had been hit in the toes and they rotted. Well, they were fixing up his hands. There wasn't nothing wrong with his hands but they took pictures of that.

Mr. O'DONNELL. In other words, it was a falsely posed picture for propaganda purposes?

Senator MULLINS. The next day they come up and took all these white things away.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Did the magazine come through the mails to your mother?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir; from England.

Mr. O'DONNELL. From England?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Was there any letter that came to your mother accompanying the magazine or separately?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir; I still have it.

Senator POTTER. Do you have it with you, Sergeant?

Sergeant MULLINS. No, sir; it is at home.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Could we request that you furnish that letter to us so we can make a photostatic copy and we will then return the original to you?

Sergeant MULLINS. I have promised to give a copy of that to the Army and I will send you one. I will send you one through proper channels.

Mr. O'DONNELL. All right. Thank you very much, Sergeant.

Senator POTTER. Sergeant, do you recall who sent the letter?

Sergeant MULLINS. It is all in there. It is right in the book. It is a little slip of paper typewritten out but it is not hand signed.

Senator POTTER. When did you receive the magazine?

Sergeant MULLINS. After I come home my mother got it, or about the time. I don't remember the exact date. But the date is stamped on the envelope in which it was mailed in England.

Mr. JONES. Sergeant, other than this magazine, did you receive any other propaganda material, any other letters?

Sergeant MULLINS. No, not that I know of, sir.

Mr. JONES. Just that magazine?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Sergeant, could you thumb through the magazine and pick out the photograph to which you refer?

Sergeant MULLINS. I saw the one on page 31 taken.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Is there more than one on page 31?

Sergeant MULLINS. Just one, sir. And the pictures on page 37, I saw them taken.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Did you see all of those on page 37?

Sergeant MULLINS. Yes.

Mr. O'DONNELL. All right. Thank you, Sergeant.

Senator POTTER. Are there any other questions?

Mr. CARR. No questions.

Senator POTTER. Senator Welker?

Senator WELKER. No questions. Thank you very much, Sergeant.

Senator POTTER. Sergeant, you have seen communism as few people have, witnessed it firsthand. I will ask you the same question I have

asked the others that have been here. Do you have any comments you would like to make on communism as a way of life?

Sergeant MULLINS. The only way I want to see communism or Communist persons is down the sights of an M-1 rifle, sir.

Senator POTTER. Thank you. I want to say to you, Sergeant, that it makes me prouder every minute to sit here and see young men such as yourself come up and relate an experience that we who haven't gone through that experience wonder how you kept your courage. You are a gallant man and a great credit to the uniform that you are wearing. I salute you.

In your mind, Sergeant, is there any difference between a Communist in North Korea and a Communist in China and a Communist in the United States?

Sergeant MULLINS. To my way of thinking, and what I know about communism, it all comes from the one source and that is Russia.

Senator POTTER. Right from the Kremlin. Thank you.

Sergeant MULLINS. Thank you.

Senator POTTER. Sgt. John Watters? Will you raise your hand? Do you swear, that in the testimony you are about to give this committee you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Sergeant WATTERS. I do, sir.

**TESTIMONY OF SGT. JOHN L. WATTERS, JR., 701ST DETACHMENT
NO. 1, SOUTH POST, FORT MYER, VA.**

Senator POTTER. Sergeant, would you identify yourself for the record.

Sergeant WATTERS. Sgt. John Watters, Jr., RA6894755, 701st Detachment No. 1, South Post, Fort Myer, Va., sir.

Senator POTTER. Sergeant, I understand you are one of the great minority of native-born Washingtonians; is that correct?

Sergeant WATTERS. No, sir; I wasn't born here. I was born in West Virginia, sir.

Senator POTTER. What is your present home address?

Sergeant WATTERS. 33 Galveston Street SW., Washington, D. C.

Senator POTTER. Will you tell the committee when you went to Korea and your unit at that time?

Sergeant WATTERS. I landed in Korea with the Second Division, 38th Infantry Regiment, Headquarters, First Battalion on the 16th of August, 1950.

Senator POTTER. Sergeant, will you tell us the circumstances under which you were captured?

Sergeant WATTERS. Well, we had been fighting all day the day before on the 25th of November. We fought all that night and the next morning, on November 26 at 4 o'clock, I was ambushed along with several other men.

Senator POTTER. What was your duty at the time, Sergeant?

Sergeant WATTERS. Radio operator, sir. And rifleman.

Senator POTTER. What happened after you were captured.

Sergeant WATTERS. This particular morning I was wounded, I was shot three times, one through the leg, one through the hip, and one through the stomach. I laid there on the ground for about an hour

or so and in the meantime there were several troops that came by and kicked me and shook me to see if I was dead. I let on like I was dead. About an hour later another Chinese came by and shot me again.

Senator WELKER. Where, Sergeant, did he shoot you?

Sergeant WATTERS. The other one through the hip, sir.

That was about an hour and a half after I was shot the first time, sir.

Senator POTTER. What happened then, Sergeant?

Sergeant WATTERS. Well, I laid there for a period of 4 or 5 hours, waiting for a chance to try to crawl off. At the same time the troops were still pretty heavy around that area, so it wouldn't pay to try to move at that time. So I waited until everything was quieted down and I pulled off into a corn-fodder shock where I stayed for 3 days and nights. I had been in the area a couple of days before on patrol, so I knew the area and know where the battalion aid station was. I was going to try to get back to the battalion aid station.

After 2 or 3 attempts I was unable to do so. I would get out a little ways and black out. I would turn and go back to the corn-fodder shock. So on the third day, along about noon, I decided to crawl out of the hay shock and let them finish me up or do whatever they wanted to do with me, I was in such misery. At this point I crawled out, and a couple of hours later here come a couple of Chinese troops by and they said a couple of things and struck a bayonet against me as though they were going to kill me. I couldn't do nothing, so I laid there and then pulled my clothes open to show where I was shot. They searched me. When I was first shot they took everything off of me, went through my pockets and took everything off of me. They went away and came back about an hour or 2 hours later. They came back and had an old straw sack with two sticks in it, made into a litter like, and they picked me up and carried me for about seven or eight hundred yards down to a little mud shack, where I joined several fellows of my same company and everything.

There I stayed for a few hours and they gave me a handful of cracked corn to eat which was half cooked, and I went from there up to a village and we stayed there for a couple of nights. Then they said they was going to take the wounded, the ones that wasn't able to walk or anything, and turn them back over to the Americans, that they didn't have medical supplies to take care of us.

There was four of us at the time and none of us could walk. We were wounded in the legs, the hips and shoulders, and so on. They taken us back to this shack and kept us there. Then this old Korean fellow tied us on bobsleds, two of us on the bobsleds, and had the ox pull us over the rocky roads and through a creek and everything else, and we got wet, and they kept us there for a period of about 18 hours, I would say, and then they came back and this one Chinese guy that was supposed to be an interpreter said, "The Americans are not sincere, they don't want you." At this time they turned around and taken us north.

Senator POTTER. Taken what?

Sergeant WATTERS. Taken us north again. We traveled for approximately 2 days and nights over about, I would say, roughly 50 miles. There they throwed us in a shack where there was a couple of hundred, I suppose. We stayed in there for 2 or 3 days and then they

segregated the American soldiers from the Korean soldiers and the Korean civilians that they had in this one big house. They was packed in there like sardines. They took us off down the road a couple of miles from there and throwed us in an old bombed-out shack that had part of the end knocked out of it, and it was very cold. There was no window at all in the place. There was places for doors but the doors had been taken off, so we had rice bags to put over the door to keep the wind off of us a little bit.

In a period of a week or 10 days there was about a total of approximately 25 or 27 in this shack, which was all wounded, and none of us could even walk around or anything, even get up on our feet.

Well, from time to time the boys was dying off from malnutrition and lack of food, starving to death, and also exposure to cold, and also from wounds.

A couple of weeks later they brought another fellow in there that would walk a little bit. He had part of his leg blown off and part of his heel from hand grenades. They brought him in there as a caretaker directly over us. He would manage to go out and get water maybe once a day or 2 or 3 times a week. He would get us water to drink. The food wasn't any too good there. Along about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning they would bring a basket that we would use for garbage or something like that, to bring us cracked corn or barley in it. Sometimes we would get barley twice a day and sometimes cracked corn twice a day.

We would get maybe a handful each time. We couldn't hardly eat it. We managed to gather up a little firewood, and the Korean kids would gather up a little wood and bring it in to us. We would build a fire and we would put this corn into cans and sort of cook it up a little bit more, put water into it and get a little salt.

The kids would steal salt from somewhere and bring it to us for seasoning. We managed to eat it, but the other boys, they couldn't go it and I suppose that is the reason a lot of them are not here today.

Of course, we had a hard time. We encouraged them along and tried to get them to eat and everything. I know I had a hard time of it myself.

Senator POTTER. When were you released?

Sergeant WATTERS. I was released May 26, sir, on Little Switch.

Senator POTTER. On Little Switch?

Sergeant WATTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. Was your treatment in the prison camps much the same as these others who have made statements before the committee?

Sergeant WATTERS. Yes, sir. It was very much the same as the colonel had made, sir.

Senator POTTER. Do you have any questions, Mr. O'Donnell?

Mr. O'DONNELL. Sergeant, did you see any Russians, either in civilian or military dress, while you were a prisoner?

Sergeant WATTERS. Well, I couldn't say they were Russians or what not. But, anyhow, they had a different complexion, and they weren't Chinese or anything like that. We would ask the Chinese who they were, or something like that, and all they would say is they were from Honan Province or Manchuria or something like that. Whether they were Russians or not, I wouldn't know.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Sergeant, you have seen the magazine pamphlet that we have been using here, which is captioned "United Nations POW's in Korea." Do you have any comment you would like to make relative to the truth of the pictures which purportedly depicted good treatment of our prisoners over there?

Sergeant WATTERS. I have already glanced through the magazine, and just judging from the first picture, which is on page 7, the picture of the first POW camp that I was in, which is camp No. 5, at Pyoktong, from the looks of the picture it looks like it might be a beautiful place, but back in my mind, and the way it really was, it is nothing compared to the picture that is here, which is more or less, as we can all see, propaganda. This is the picture here that was taken up on the north side of the hill, looking down toward backwater of the Yalu, which is a very good-looking picture, and it is a very familiar picture. Beyond the village itself, on the other hill, there lies, I would say, approximately fifteen or eighteen hundred that had died right in that vicinity there in the winter of 1950, in the spring of 1951, and the summer of 1951.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Sergeant, could you give us a general statement as to whether the incidents as portrayed in there as a way for the treatment of prisoners is accurate or not?

Sergeant WATTERS. I didn't understand you, sir.

Mr. O'DONNELL. The pictures of that magazine purport to show that our POW's receive excellent treatment. I would like to ascertain for the committee if those pictures actually portray the treatment received on a daily basis by our POW's.

Sergeant WATTERS. No; they do not, sir.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Then those photographs which depict good treatment are actually propaganda and are a complete falsehood as to fact?

Sergeant WATTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. Any questions, Mr. Carr?

Mr. CARR. No, sir.

Senator POTTER. Senator Welker?

Senator WELKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Sergeant, a moment ago I interrogated a witness with respect to Mr. Vishinsky's tirade over at the United Nations about the testimony being a pack of lies. I am certainly convinced that it is a pack of truth, and I admire all of you. May I ask this question of you, Sergeant: Has anyone, either from this committee, or in the Army, or from any other place, ever told you what to say under oath here?

Sergeant WATTERS. No, sir.

Senator WELKER. They have asked you to tell the truth?

Sergeant WATTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. And the truth only?

Sergeant WATTERS. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. Thank you so much, Sergeant.

Senator POTTER. Sergeant, I will ask you the same question I have asked the other men. You, too, have experienced communism at first-hand, and the words that you say is the greatest lesson that can be taught to people who advocate communism in this country. I would like to ask you if you have any comment to make on communism as a way of life or people in the United States who advocate communism as a form of government.

Sergeant WATTERS. Yes, sir; I do, sir. Communism stands against everything I believe in as an American: Freedom of speech, religion, and the press.

For example, Mr. Vishinsky, the Soviet delegate at the United Nations, a few days ago said our stories before this committee were false and slanderous. I, as an American soldier, have suffered and am still suffering, and will be for some time to come, from the brutal treatment inflicted on me by the Communist armies. Communism destroys where Americanism builds up.

Senator POTTER. Sergeant, I want to say to you that you, sitting before this committee, a handsome young American, a man that, like my neighbor's son next door, has gone through an experience that very few people have, I marvel that you have been able to overcome the hardships that you have.

Sergeant WATTERS. Thank you, sir.

Senator POTTER. You are a credit to the uniform you are wearing. You are certainly a credit to the community in which you live. You are a credit to all of us Americans who believe in freedom, and who believe in justice. To you I tip my hat, and I salute you.

Sergeant WATTERS. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator POTTER. Major Finn?

Major, you have been handling the pointer all during the hearings, and I want to first say that I am most appreciative of your aid in helping us with the hearing. Will you be sworn?

Do you swear the testimony you are about to give this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Major FINN. I do.

**TESTIMONY OF MAJ. FRANK M. FINN, WAR CRIMES DIVISION,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, THE PENTAGON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Senator POTTER. Will you identify yourself for the record, Major?

Major FINN. I am Maj. Frank M. Finn, Judge Advocate General's Corps, Serial No. O1308127, presently assigned to the War Crimes Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General in the Pentagon.

Senator POTTER. Your home address, Major?

Major FINN. My home address is San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Major, you have before you a publication which contains quite a bit of information concerning war atrocities. Would you please identify that for us, if you will, as to description, number of pages, and what type of publication it is?

Major FINN. This document is an 87-page extract of an interim historical report from the War Crimes Division, the Korean Communications Zone. Since the Judge Advocate General of the Army is charged generally with supervision over war-crimes activities wherever they may occur, the original report, from which this document was formed, was forwarded to the Judge Advocate General from the Far East through Army channels. This report was then published by command of General Ridgway, through the Office of the Chief of Information, Department of the Army. I believe it was released on the 28th day of October of this year, and it purports to

cover a summary of the activities of the War Crimes Division in Korea, up to June 30 of this year, giving summaries of the important cases in their files, a brief description of the activities of the organization, and statistics as to victims and some photographs of cases.

Mr. O'DONNELL. That is an official publication of the Army?

Major FINN. It is, sir.

Mr. O'DONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have that marked as an exhibit.

Senator POTTER. It will be marked as an exhibit and placed in the committee's records.

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 24" and may be found in the files of the subcommittee.)

Senator POTTER. Thank you, Major.

Major Locke, will you raise your right hand? Do you swear that the testimony you are about to give this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Major LOCKE. I do.

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. WILLIAM DAVIS LOCKE, 124558, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, HEADQUARTERS TACTICAL AIR COMMAND, LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA.

Senator POTTER. Before you begin, Major, I would like to state that Major Locke is the last witness which will appear before the committee at this time. I think it would be fair to state also that the witnesses that you have heard were not selected because the atrocities they experienced were any more vicious or inhuman than hundreds and thousands of atrocities in the files. They were picked more or less at random, trying to get as good a geographical picture as possible.

Major, would you identify yourself for the record?

Major LOCKE. I am Maj. William D. Locke, United States Air Force, 124558, presently assigned to Headquarters Tactical Air Command as a staff operations officer, Langley Air Force Base, Va.

Senator POTTER. What is your home address, Major?

Major LOCKE. I was born and raised in Enfield, N. C., sir.

Senator POTTER. Will you explain the conditions under which you were captured?

Major LOCKE. Mr. Chairman, I was leading a flight of fighter aircraft on the 17th of August 1950, and was operating in the vicinity of Yongdung, South Korea, and was attacking tanks and enemy vehicles when my aircraft was shot up pretty badly and I headed back toward the air base at Taeju, caught on fire and bellied into a rice field and was immediately surrounded by enemy troops and taken prisoner.

I was taken into the——

Senator POTTER. What date was that?

Major LOCKE. This was the 17th of August 1950.

I was taken up into the hills to a command post, about 3 or 4 miles from this place. The place that I bellied in was just a few miles across the Noktong River from Weegwan. This area was full of enemy troops and I spent 2 days and nights at this place. I was bound hand and foot and tied to a tree both nights, and practically

eaten up by mosquitoes. I was not mistreated at this time, except for being slapped in the face and kicked around. My shoes were taken away from me by force at gunpoint. I was interrogated quite a bit at this point regarding the position of our troops and artillery along the old Pusan perimeter there and was threatened with death on numerous occasions because I did not give them the information. In the first place, I didn't have it. I had quite a time convincing these people that I didn't have the information they wanted.

After 2 nights in the hills I started marching toward Seoul, and the second or third day out I met a group of 35 other American prisoners, all from the Army, and about half a dozen South Korean prisoners. Together we walked to Seoul.

Senator POTTER. Did you experience the same type of treatment as has been recorded here by these other men?

Major LOCKE. Yes, sir. I stayed in Seoul for 3 weeks and my story is practically the same as Captain Makarounis. As a matter of fact, I assisted Mr. Merrill Miller in writing that story for Captain Makarounis.

Senator POTTER. You were 1 of the 3 officers that escaped?

Major LOCKE. Yes, sir.

Senator POTTER. Thank you.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Chairman?

Senator POTTER. Senator Welker.

Senator WELKER. I am a guest of your committee, but I would like to ask this major a question.

You were shot down, as I understand, in an aircraft. I was in a telephone booth and I missed your preliminary remarks. After they made you a prisoner, was any attempt made to get you to sign statements and make speeches, television, newsreels, and the like, with respect to germ warfare?

Major LOCKE. No, sir.

Senator WELKER. You never got in on that?

Major LOCKE. No, sir. That did not take place until quite some time later.

Senator WELKER. Thank you very much, Major.

Major LOCKE. I had escaped before that program started, thank God.

My story is practically the same as that written in Argosy magazine. The story is not exaggerated in any way. It is the true facts. Out of a group of 376 prisoners there are now 33 alive, approximately 30 of which survived the massacre in the railroad tunnel just north of Pyongyang. I had made my escape approximately a week before that happened, and anything that I could tell you about the massacre in the railroad tunnel is strictly hearsay, and what I have read and heard in this hearing.

Senator POTTER. How long were you in the hands of the enemy?

Major LOCKE. Sixty-five days, sir. I would like to say that I know personally of at least a dozen to 15 prisoners that were shot by our Korean guards on this march from Seoul to Pyongyang, because they became so weak from malnutrition and pneumonia, dysentery and diarrhea, that they could not continue. When they fell by the road, the guards shot them and we marched off and left them. We were not even allowed to bury them. We tried to keep records of every

death, and the place of death. However, these records were lost when the ranking officer in the group was presumably massacred in the railroad tunnel. I believe his body has not been recovered and neither have the records.

Mr. O'DONNELL. That is the major that was mentioned by Captain Makarounis?

Major LOCKE. Yes, sir. These records were kept unbeknown to our Communist guards. On the road from Seoul to Pyongyang, sometimes we would go as much as 2 days with no food at all. We were only allowed to have water approximately once every 6 hours, although there were numerous wells along the road. We were not allowed to stop long enough to get a drink of water. There was plenty of food along the road. They could have fed us very well if they so desired.

Senator POTTER. What did you weigh when you were captured, Major?

Major LOCKE. I weighed approximately 165 pounds.

Senator POTTER. What did you weigh when you got back to our lines?

Major LOCKE. Approximately 130, sir. I was fairly lucky. I tried to watch my diet. I was not wounded except slightly cut on the head when I crash-landed. I did not require medical attention. I did not contact diarrhea. The weight that I lost was strictly from lack of food. We passed by numerous cornfields that had fresh corn that we would have been glad to eat. Potatoes were being harvested. Apple orchards were loaded with apples and we begged for this food and they would not give it to us because they said the farmers under the communistic way of life were responsible for their harvests, and so much was expected to be turned into the Government and it was not for us to have.

Senator POTTER. In other words, it belonged to the state rather than the people.

Major LOCKE. It belonged to the state.

Senator WELKER. So much for the Government and so much in the form of taxes, is that correct?

Major LOCKE. Yes, sir; as I understood it.

Anyway, they would not give it to us. We received a little soup and a few dried fish and millet balls, and once in a while a handful of rice.

Senator POTTER. Major, I know that Captain Makarounis has explained how the escape took place, but I wonder if you would review that briefly, how you escaped.

Major LOCKE. The first I heard of a plan to escape was the ranking officer, the major that we have talked about, came to me and asked me if I would care to attempt an escape. I said I certainly would, if there was any hope of surviving. I knew that we were going to be marched from Pyongyang on up to North Korean border of Manchuria, and we didn't know at that time but what we would not be taken into Manchuria. It was beginning to get cold at night, actually pretty close to freezing temperatures in October, and I said that I knew none of us could survive to march another 150 miles. He told me that he had been contacted by North Korean civilian sympathizers that would arrange an escape for three of us, and they wanted him to go. And Sergeant Kumagai had all the details.

Actually, the contact had been made with Sergeant Kumagai because he spoke fluently the Japanese language. The major told me that as much as he would like to escape, he felt that as the ranking officer it was his duty to remain with the troops. We knew that the American forces, the U. N. forces, had already crossed the parallel and were in hot pursuit of the retreating North Korean Army. He felt like sooner or later we would all be rescued.

The major absolutely refused to escape, but gave his blessings to any attempt that we might make at escaping. We shook hands and wished each other the best of luck.

A couple of nights later Sergeant Kumagai received word that we were going to move out that night. Just before dark Captain Makarounis, Sergeant Kumagai, and myself went downstairs into one of the downstairs classrooms, led by Sergeant Kumagai, and went through a trapdoor over in the far corner of the room and got underneath the building. The trapdoor was concealed by all the desks in the room being torn up and shoved over into that corner of the room. Evidently the Communist guards did not know about it because they were new to the place the same as we were. They had brought us all the way from Seoul and probably had never been in the building before.

They walked all over our heads. They searched for us for about 3 days and never did find us. It is my understanding that there was 1 group of soldiers, 4 soldiers—I was told this by the 3 schoolteachers that helped us escape—1 group of 4 soldiers were caught that night trying to escape and were taken out into the schoolyard and shot.

Senator POTTER. How long did you stay underneath the building?

Major LOCKE. We were underneath the building for 6 nights and 6 days.

Senator POTTER. And then did you receive any food while you were there?

Major LOCKE. Yes, sir. We had been planning this attempted escape for about 3 days. We had known about it. We had eaten only half the bread ration that had been given to us and had put the rest of it in our pockets. A couple of nights after we got underneath the building the three schoolteachers who had arranged the escape brought us some fried potato cakes and some water and a couple of days later they brought some rice and some more water.

We were actually getting more food during the 6 days that we were underneath the building than we had been getting during the previous 2 months.

Senator POTTER. Since you were captured by the Communists.

Major LOCKE. Yes.

Senator POTTER. When did you leave the underground dungeon?

Major LOCKE. On the morning of October 20 we heard machinegun fire up and down the streets. We had heard a liaison-type airplane flying overhead and we also heard artillery fire falling, I would estimate a half mile from our position. We felt pretty sure that the American troops were closing in on the city. As a matter of fact, just the day before we had been told by the last schoolteacher that brought us food that the American troops were within 12 miles of the city and that the North Korean Army was in retreat, evacuating the city. After about 9 o'clock in the morning everything became pretty quiet except for bells ringing all over town and people running all over the

courtyard just outside the room we were hidden under. We didn't know what was going on, but a few days later someone opened the trapdoor and came under the building with us. We were told by this schoolteacher that the South Korean Army was occupying the city. But he did not think it was safe for us to come out because there were still people and possibly some soldiers disguised in civilian clothes that might still be around and it might not be safe for us to come out just yet. I asked for a piece of paper and a pencil and I wrote a note to any American forces that he could find, and I gave our names, ranks, and serial numbers and told him to take this note to American troops.

I explained that we were three escaped prisoners of war and that if the troops would follow the bearer of the note he would lead them to our hiding place. He was gone for approximately 4 hours. He finally returned and he said he could not find any American troops, that the South Korean forces were occupying the city.

We decided to come out from hiding anyway, and as we walked down the street, possibly 2 blocks, we bumped into an American task force and about 6 or 8 American war correspondents.

Senator PORTER. Then you were liberated and came back to the States?

Major LOCKE. Yes, sir. We were taken out to the North Korean capitol building where they had set up a command post, and gave us food, and then we were taken out to the airstrip that night and given a powdering to get rid of the lice that were about to eat us up, and we threw all our old clothes away and we were given clean uniforms and they bedded us down for the night there.

The next day they had an airplane come in from Kimpo and pick us up and flew us back.

Senator POTTER. Senator Welker, do you have any questions?

Senator WELKER. Yes.

Major Locke, were you born in Guilford County, N. C.?

Major LOCKE. No, sir; I was born in Halifax County.

Senator WELKER. Where is High Point?

Major LOCKE. That is Guilford County, the home town of my wife.

Senator WELKER. You were a graduate of High Point College?

Major LOCKE. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. With a degree in business administration?

Major LOCKE. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. And prior to your going into the service, you owned a half interest or partnership in a business concern, electrical appliances?

Major LOCKE. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. I know the chairman will bring this out, but since your experience with communism, would it surprise you to know that in a committee that I head, at Chapel Hill, N. C., the residence and domicile of the great University of North Carolina, our committee discovered in the back end of the Intimate Bookstore, right across the street from the entrance to the University of North Carolina, we discovered and brought forth to the American people the fact that there was an underground printing press operating in the back end of the Intimate Bookstore, which spewed out its propaganda, Communist propaganda, to all of the southern people and to all of the world? They printed the Southern Worker

and other Communist publications there. I would like your observations with respect to that sort of activity going on right in the area where you were born and raised. And I might say further to you, that my people came from Guilford County. My mother, father, and five brothers were born there. It shocked me, as I am sure it will shock you, to know that here near one of our greatest educational institutions, that Communist propaganda originated and came from that business, the Intimate Bookstore, located, as I say, so close to the University of North Carolina.

Do you feel that sort of propaganda, coming from your own home county, is any different propaganda than you received, and other of your veteran colleagues received, in Korea?

Major LOCKE. Sir, I believe it is even worse. I am surprised that things of that nature are going on near our institutions of higher learning and among the young people of this country. But to me that is no more shocking than what we read about in the papers about Communists actually managing to get jobs in our Federal Government. I think it is even worse, this is strictly a personal opinion, I think it is even worse, such things as that going on in this great country of ours, than it is in foreign countries, because to me communism is a way of life that has been sold by a bunch of power-hungry individuals to a group of young people, mostly, in these countries that have been poor and downtrodden.

Actually, in a lot of cases I don't believe these people know any better. They are actually groping for a better way of life than they have been used to, and sad to say, communism is not the answer. But in a lot of cases they don't know any better. Whereas in our own country it is hard for me to visualize any American citizen taking part or even joining any organization that advocates the overthrow of the democratic way of life that we have in this country.

Senator WELKER. And from Chapel Hill, I went over to North Carolina State, from North Carolina State I went down to Duke University and at Duke University the chairman of the board of Duke University was our very great Senator that the Lord took away from us a few months ago, Senator Willis Smith. We found that Communists tried to work on students of these institutions. I only have this observation, Mr. Chairman, and you, Major, that if you people could go out and talk to these young people who are being misled or attempted to be misled by the Communist propaganda, we would do more to save this country than all the congressional hearings, all the hearings we can possibly present from this table or other tables.

Major LOCKE. Yes, sir; I thoroughly agree.

Senator WELKER. Thank you very much.

Senator POTTER. Major, I just want to endorse what Senator Welker has said. I want to say to you you are the only airman, I believe, that we have had before this committee. You know as well as I do that there are many others that we could have called. When I speak to you I am speaking to all of our airmen. It wasn't limited just to our infantrymen who were captured who received the mistreatment, the inhuman torture that has been received. It was universal to all that were captured.

I am proud of our military establishments. I am proud of the men that make it up, that our Military Establishment is made up of men. The uniform of our country has never shown any brighter, it has never looked any neater, than in the past 3 days.

When I think of men who have never even served their country, men who could no more go through the tortures that you men have, trying to destroy and overthrow the Government and the country that you fought for, I know my blood increases in temperature by 10 degrees.

I wish that the statements that you and the others have made will be drummed into the ears of the American people day after day after day. If that were done, communism would not be an issue in 1954 or an issue tomorrow.

Americanism is the issue, Americanism that you boys exemplify. Thank you.

Major LOCKE. Thank you, sir.

Senator POTTER. I would like to indulge in one piece of vanity. We have had before us, I think, some of the bravest men that this country has ever sent to war. All the men who testified before this committee who experienced these atrocities, if you would come up here, I would like to have my picture taken with you men. It will be my honor.

The committee is now adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 5:20 p. m., the committee was recessed subject to call.)

APPENDIX (EXHIBITS)

No. 14 (B)

[Translation of a propoganda poster, "Exhibit 14b," in KWC 67. Parenthetical matter constitutes comments of War Crimes Investigator.]

PICTORIAL PROPAGANDA

Exhibit No. 1:

Savagery of the members of Syngman Rhee's league.

The above described pictures were found in a house of the South Korean Military Advisory Group of Syngman Rhee's puppet government.

Syngman Rhee's puppet government was largely responsible for the execution of South Korean patriots. This was under the direction of American Imperialists.

Syngman Rhee's puppet government was isolated from the people. It extremely abhorred the people; therefore, the members of Syngman Rhee's league unlawfully arrested and executed the South Korean patriotic people. After the people received trials, their hands and feet were tied to posts and they were executed.

The Korean people will never forgive the members of Syngman Rhee's puppet government for the savagery of the members of his league.

Exhibit No. 2:

a. Evidence that an American airplane was destroyed by a brave North Korean pilot. (Obviously, an unarmed C-47).

b. Evidence that American vehicles and US soldiers were destroyed by a bitter attack of the NKPA artillery.

Exhibit No. 3:

A picture of US PWs marching to Pyong Yang City.

The US PW Jamison, Skippy broadcast to US soldiers. His subject was "Stop the Aggressive War in Korea Immediately!"

Cho Soon, Chung Ang, Tong Sin stated in the newspaper on the 10th (September 1950) at Seoul:

2d Lt, Jamison, Skippy, Plt leader of 1st Plt, 2d Company, 6th Battalion, 21st Regiment, 24th Division, USA, who engaged in the sudden invasion of Korea under the direction of American imperialists and was captured by heroic NKPA soldiers, broadcast through a microphone at the Seoul Radio Broadcasting Station as follows:

I am 2d Lt Jamison, Skippy, Plt leader of 1st Plt, 2d Company, 6th Battalion, 21st Regiment, 24th Division, USA. I, who engaged in the unlawful Korean War as an American citizen and an American soldier, am one of the many prisoners who were captured by the NKPA soldiers.

After we were captured by the NKPA soldiers, we know as a fact that leaders of America interfered in the internal affairs of Korea.

We, American youths, do not know why we engaged in unlawful war, or in the internal affairs of another country or how we came to be captured by the NKPA soldiers.

It is easy to see why Syngman Rhee's puppet government was rejected by the North Koreans, after seeing South Korea and observing that Syngman Rhee's puppet government was completely isolated from the South Korean people. Americans have never received reliance or support from the Koreans in the American policy for Korea. Therefore, the United States Army was completely isolated from the Korean people. Syngman Rhee's Army is being detested and rejected. So, the ROKA and the US Army could not stop the NKPA and so after a short time retreated under the bitter attack of the NKPA.

"Excellent American Citizens, Brothers, Sisters, Friends and American Mothers." Why do the leaders of America let us, American youths, sacrifice in the invasion against other countries? We came to this place and observed well the policy of the invasion which is controlled by the leaders of America and especially the action of the invasion of Korea.

The American leaders interfered in the internal affairs of Korea, blocking a movement for unification and now the leaders of America send airplanes and ships to destroy the Korean cities and countries. The cities and countries, in which the Koreans could have lived in peace and in nature's beauty, are now being haphazardly attacked by airplanes and thus killing the people. The Koreans as well as all the people of this world are rejecting the action of the American invasion.

Today, America is getting into a state of isolation from the rest of the world. America has a name of "the race of invasion" and is getting into a state whereby America cannot stand on an equal level with the people of this world.

Recently, the Koreans described America as an atrocious aggressor and thus gave rise to opposition against America.

Men who are leading America in a way of ruin are a few merchants of war. Merchants of war from America kill and wound the races of many other countries; they are terrible criminals and they are atrocious aggressors who seek individual profit as we, the youth of America, are killed and wounded on the battle field.

ALL INTELLIGENT PEOPLE OF AMERICA! EXCELLENT PEOPLE OF AMERICA! DEAREST MOTHERS OF AMERICA! ALL PEOPLE OF AMERICA ARE REQUIRING PEACE!

That is a way to prevent and to preserve America from the miserable circumstances. The merchants of war let us, the youths of America, sacrifice to gain individual profit. We put the responsibility on America as we denounce the action of unlawful invasion by America, which is possible to spread to all parts of the world unless we withdraw our troops from Korea. I don't know why we, the youth of America, are fighting against the people of Korea.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

It is obvious that American soldiers were sent to Korea by the merchants of war and conducted an action by force and interfered in the righteous fight of the Korean people for independence.

We, who received a false information and wrong values from the merchants of war, now clearly recognize that the righteous fight is just and the ability of the people is very strong.

We became close to the truth for the first time when we experienced a new thought with advanced people in an advanced place. We firmly believe that it is necessary for the welfare of America that we, the people of America, fight against war and against the aggression of American leaders. The fate of America should not be left to the few merchants of war.

Excellent citizens of America, ladies and soldiers, we must evolve a cease fire in the war of Korea, and to withdraw completely, all American troops from Korea. We, who were sent to Korea as soldiers, must oppose landing, shooting, and fighting to make a cease fire.

I firmly believe the above mentioned facts and that it is the only way to redeem American from its miserable circumstances. We must hereby swear that we will work against the merchants of war from America who are leading the youth of America in the way of ruin.

Exhibit No. 4:

The brave North Korean Peoples Republic Army rushing into the front against the enemy. (With the photographer who took the picture standing in front of the soldiers.)

Exhibit No. 5:

- a. Peaceful and advanced democratic USSR leading new democratic countries, developing them day by day; and prospering day by day with Star of the Kremlin.
- b. Prosperous Construction: All the people of USSR are dedicating themselves in peaceful construction.
- c. USA five (5) million people are unemployed, looking for jobs, and wanting bread and butter.
 - 1. "Give Me Food" (sign)
 - 2. "Let Me Have A Job" (sign)
- d. The Statue of Liberty was equipped with arms by War Mongers of Wall Street; but the American people are objecting to war. (Note bomb in hand.)

Exhibit No. 6:

Message To: Kim Il Sung—War Lord

From: Liberated people of South Korea

"On 4th (September 1950), Korean Communication Center in Pyong Yang."

The people who have been liberated from the control of Syngman Rhee, traitor, autocrat, and police politician can hardly express their delight in being released and are humbled in firmest appreciation and are sending constant messages to General Kim Il Sung in an expression of gratitude. South Koreans appreciate it not merely because of their liberation from the savage reign of Syngman Rhee but also because of long cherished aspiration that the election of the people's committee, land reformation, and every condition that is needed in the development of a democratic country as guaranteed by the People's Army and Republic Government. All the people appreciate the merit of Kim Il Sung, Chief of Republic Government and brilliant leader. It is expressed in this message that the liberated people, who found a hopeful and happy way in darkness and starvation, are in infinite gladness and in stirring high spirits in this beginning of a new life.

A new determination and a fighting spirit in ousting of the Korean people's enemy, the American imperialist and her subordinate Syngman Rhee faction from Korea, was also disclosed in this message.

The following is a message sent from a people's convention opened at Inchon on 18th July "To Honorable General Kim Il Sung," that our city, Inchon, was completely liberated on the 4th of July from the savage reign of the American imperialists and Syngman Rhee's faction, by the advance of the brave people's Army commanded by you. We shall not forget today's emotion and gladness. We, in answer to being given the guaranteed happy, new life by yourself, the People's Army and Republic Government, made up our minds to fight bravely without any sacrifice against our enemy.

Especially, in support of your speech in which you stressed to all people of Korea to spring up and annihilate the American military invader and her subordinate Syngman Rhee faction in our mother land, we swear strongly to do our best to attain a victory in the righteous battle in protection of independence, unification and freedom of our country.

The following message was sent from farmers of Paltan-Myon, Suwon-Gun, Kyongki-Do, to the South Korean People, who were liberated by the advance of the brave and heroic People's Army. The land reformation was their biggest long cherished desire. We are now eternal masters of the land. Our gladness and emotion are beyond expression.

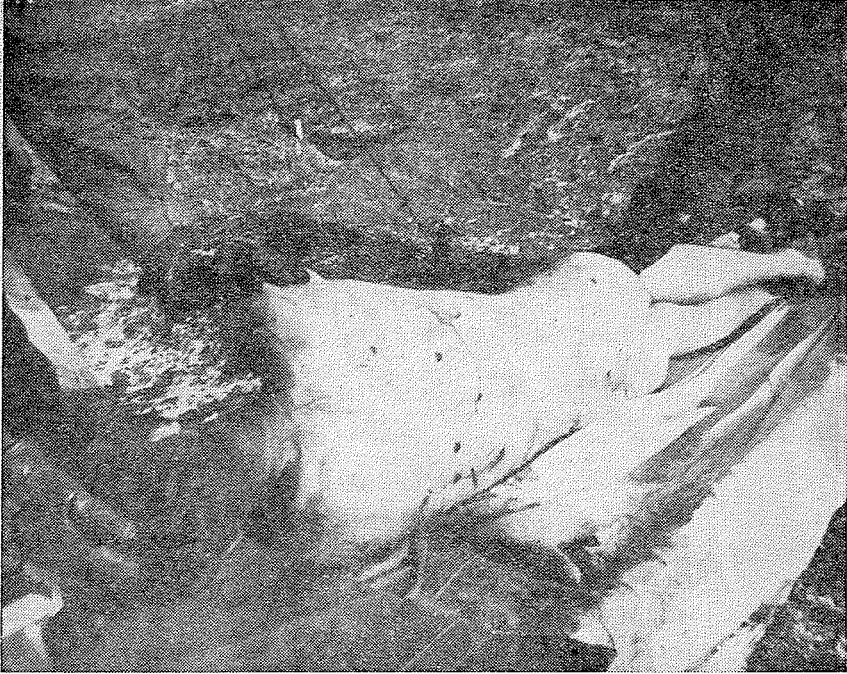
American imperialists instigated traitor Syngman Rhee's faction to set out on an internal war between the race in order to accomplish their aggressive ambition. Now, the imperialistic Americans, with an illegal military invasion, are committing still more crafty and savage acts on our Korean people. We, all farmers of Paltan-Myon, holding the flag of the Republic high, together with all the people, will fight to our last drop of blood to annihilate the enemy.

To further strengthen the war power of our People's Army who are fighting bravely and heroically on the front line, we will exert ourselves by all means to be of assistance to the People's Army and we will also do our best in the reconstruction of the destroyed country and especially to supply more food to the front line. We will work to increase our farm production.

No. 14 (c)



A propaganda poster described by Cpl. Frederick C. Herrman in his October 14, 1950, statement to Maj. Robert E. Brown, Assistant Judge Advocate, 1st Cavalry Division, is examined by Major Brown in a room where he found five American soldiers killed by Communist-led North Korean forces while they were captives. October 15, 1950.



[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible due to the low quality of the scan. It appears to be a block of text, possibly a caption or a paragraph of a report, but the words cannot be discerned.]

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