

December 23, 1954

Letter, Willard B. Cowles to UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold

Citation:

"Letter, Willard B. Cowles to UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold", December 23, 1954, Wilson Center Digital Archive, United Nations Archives and Records Management Section, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold (1953-1961), Political - China - Secretary General's visit to Peking 15455 - basic documents - Korean Prisoners of War, S-0846-0002-04. Obtained by Ole Jakob Skatun
<https://wilson-center-digital-archive.dvincitest.com/document/122622>

Summary:

Willard Cowles forwards documents concerning the mission of a B-29 of the 581st Air Resupply And Communications Wing shot down during the Korean War. The Chinese claimed the plane was over Chinese territory on an espionage mission, which the United Nations denied.

Original Language:

Korean

Contents:

Original Scan

THE LEGAL ADVISER
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 23, 1954

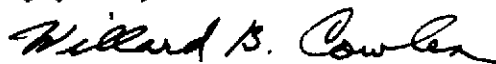
Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

In Mr. Phleger's absence from Washington, I am forwarding to you with this letter copies of certain materials which, it seemed in the course of Mr. Phleger's and Mr. Robertson's discussion with Mr. Stavropoulos and yourself last week, would be relevant and useful in connection with your responsibilities under the General Assembly's resolution of December 10. There are enclosed two affidavits by the Director of Plans of the United States Air Force concerning the status of the Arnold B-29 crew and of the four jet pilots as members of the United Nations Command, and concerning the missions on which they were engaged when captured. Accompanying these affidavits are certified copies of official Air Force messages relevant to the contents of the affidavits.

I am also transmitting with this letter photostatic copies of a leaflet (No. 2119) which Colonel Arnold was ordered to drop on the B-29 mission of January 12, 1953, together with an English translation of this leaflet. Following these are copies of other leaflets which were used on leaflet missions in the Korean conflict between January 7 and 20, 1953 and which may well have been carried on the Arnold plane. No record appears to have been kept as to which leaflet or leaflets were loaded on the plane or actually dropped. Accompanying these copies are English-language summaries.

In addition, I am enclosing copies of United Nations Document A/C.1/L.66, dated October 26, 1953, which contains the texts of sworn statements by ten officers of the United Nations Command captured in the Korean conflict concerning so-called confessions obtained or sought to be extracted from them by the North Korean and Chinese Communists. In a few days I hope to be able to send you also copies of a sworn statement by another officer of the United Nations Command concerning the events following his capture on an air mission during the Korean conflict. I believe these statements are relevant in any consideration of the "confessions" alleged by the Peking radio to have been obtained from crew members of Colonel Arnold's B-29.

Sincerely yours,



Willard B. Cowles
Acting Legal Adviser

Enclosures:
As stated.

His Excellency
Dag Hammarskjold,
Secretary-General of
the United Nations,
New York, N. Y.

State of Virginia)
) SS
County of Arlington)

RICHARD C. LINDSAY, being first duly sworn, on oath, deposes and says that I am the Director of Plans, Headquarters USAF, and that in that capacity there have come to my attention the following facts:

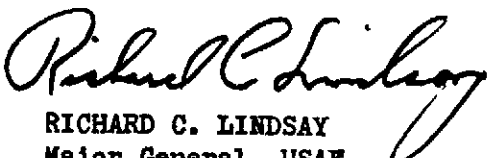
By decision of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff on 10 July 1951, all US Air Force units and all US Air Force personnel who were in the Far East at that time or subsequent thereto were made available to the United Nations Commander for use in the Korean conflict. The order included Headquarters Far East Air Forces (FEAF) and all subordinate units, among which were 13th Air Force, the 581st Air Resupply and Communications Wing, the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, Headquarters Fifth Air Force, and all fighter-interceptor units deployed in the area.

The joint psychological warfare staff of the United Nations Command directed the dissemination of over two billion leaflets by USAF aircraft of Far East Air Forces between June 1950 and the end of the Korean conflict. All of these leaflets were directed to North Korean and Chinese Communist troops in North Korea or to North Korean civilians. Of this vast quantity, a large portion of the leaflets were disseminated as normal operations by aircraft of the 581st Air Resupply and Communications Wing, flying individual sorties, unescorted into North Korea.

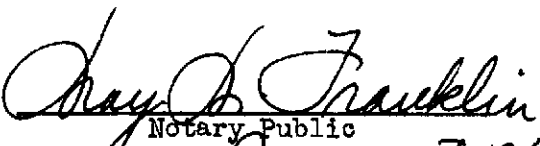
In December 1952, aircraft and crews of the 581st were transferred on orders of the United Nations Commander from their home base at Clark Field in the Philippine Islands to Japan in order to conduct leaflet dissemination operations. On 12 January 1953, the occasion of their first combat loss, 581st crews were flying from Yokota Air Base in Japan where they were being provided logistical support by the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, also of FEAF. The mission being flown by Colonel Arnold and his crew was one of four assigned on that date. The mission was a routine leaflet dropping operation similar in every respect to missions conducted daily from Yokota Air Base.

On the night of 12 January 1953, Colonel Arnold was ordered to drop UN Leaflet No. 2119, Free World Weekly Digest No. 98 on the following cities in North Korea: Pakchon, Kusong, Pukchin, Sonchon, Charyongwan, Cholsan.

The aircraft was attacked before it reached the city of Sonchon, North Korea by 12 Communist fighters. It was badly damaged and put out of control. The crew abandoned the aircraft after giving a distress signal. The last radar sighting placed the B-29 at a point approximately 15 miles south of the Yalu river.


RICHARD C. LINDSAY
Major General, USAF
Director of Plans, DCS/O

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December 1954.


Notary Public
My Commission Expires January 8, 1956

State of Virginia)
) SS
County of Arlington)

RICHARD C. LINDSAY, being first duly sworn, on oath, deposes and says that I am the Director of Plans, Headquarters USAF, and that in that capacity there have come to my attention the following facts:

Pursuant to a decision of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff on 10 July 1951, all Air Force units in the Far East were placed under the United Nations Command. Included in this transfer of authority, were the headquarters of Far East Air Forces and its subordinate units among which were all personnel and units known as the US Fifth Air Force occupying several bases in South Korea.

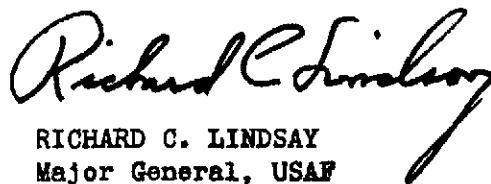
The US Fifth Air Force was one of the major United Nations combat organizations employed in the Korean conflict, flying over 500,000 individual sorties against enemy targets in North Korea. Fifth Air Force sustained many losses in combat. Among their losses were the four Armed Reconnaissance flights described briefly below. The pilots in each of these cases were captured and are being held by the Chinese Communists at this time.

a. 1st Lt Lyle W. Cameron departed Taegu 0540, 26 October 1952, on an armed reconnaissance mission along the main supply routes between Kanggye and Huichon. Hit by anti-aircraft fire, the pilot was seen to parachute, landing safely approximately 13 miles east of Kanggye, at about 0645.


b. Capt Harold E. Fischer departed Suwon 1624, 7 April 1953, on a routine fighter sweep of communications lines. He encountered MIGs and flight separated. Fischer's aircraft last seen and last contacted by radio at 1730 hours. His last instructions to his flight were to head for home.

c. Lt Col Edwin L. Heller departed Suwon, South Korea at 1205, 23 January 1953, on an armed reconnaissance flight into North Korea. He encountered MIGs and, hit in fuselage and wing roots, his plane was destroyed. He was last seen at 1330 hours when he split from his wing men under fire and ordered their return.

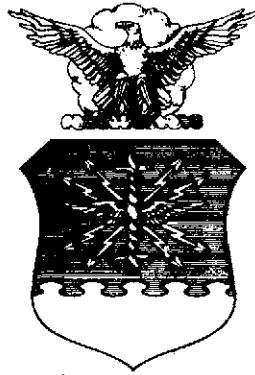
d. 1st Lt Roland W. Parks departed Suwon 1515, 4 September 1952, on a fighter sweep of supply routes. He encountered MIGs at a point approximately 5 miles north of Toksangdong. His instruments became inoperative, and he was separated from his flight. Subsequent radio contact indicated that Lt Parks had become lost and was flying over the Liaotung Peninsula in Manchuria. After engine failure, he appears to have bailed out in the vicinity of Dairen.


RICHARD C. LINDSAY
Major General, USAF
Director of Plans, DCS/O

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December 1954.


Notary Public
My Commission Expires January 8, 1956

United States



of America

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

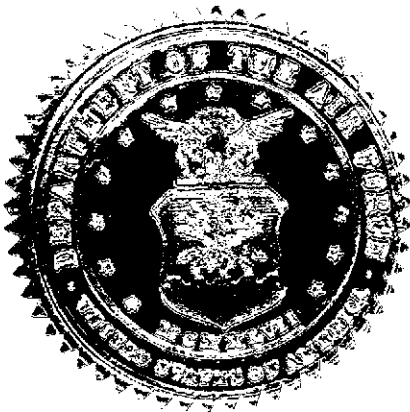
Washington, D.C. December 23, 1954
(Place) (Date)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the following is an excerpt from a message sent by the Commanding General, Far East Air Forces, Tokyo, to the Commanding General, 13th Air Force, to the Commanding General, Japan Air Defense Force, and to the Commanding General, Far East Bomber Command (Provisional) on November 24, 1952: "From CG FEAF Tokyo Japan; To: CG 13th AF Clark AFB, Luzon PI; CG JADF, Nagoya Japan; CG FEAF BOMCOM (Prov) Yokota AB, Japan; Part 1. JADF has advised that facilities are available at Yokota to accommodate two (2) B-29's and necessary support persons from the 581st ARC Wing. Desire that 581st B-29 det assume leaflet msns, w/i their capability at EPD, under opnl con of BOMCOM. Acft, crews, and spt pers w/remain assgd to 581st w/dy sta at Yokota. BOMCOM is dsigd action agcy to coord details and advise this Hq dt 581st B-29's w/arr at Yokota and commence oprs. Part 2. For 13AF. This msg w/b cited as auth for issuance of orders when final plans w/JADF and BOMCOM have been agreed upon. . . ."

James L. Monroe
JAMES L. MONROE, Lt Colonel, USAF

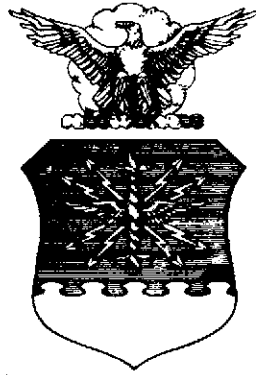
I HEREBY CERTIFY that Lt Colonel James L. Monroe, who signed the foregoing certificate, is the officer within the Air Staff having cognizance of planning and operational matters concerned with the above message, and that to his certification as such full faith and credit are and ought to be given.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I, Harold E. Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force, have hereunto caused the seal of the Department of the Air Force to be affixed and my name to be subscribed by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Department, at the City of Washington, this 23d day of December, 1954.



Harold E. Talbott
Secretary of the Air Force
By *Philip J. Curran*
Deputy Administrative Assistant.

United States



of America

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

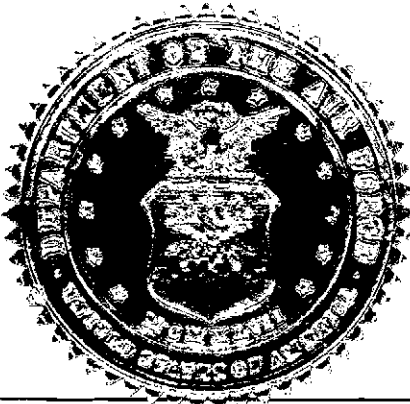
Washington, D.C. December 23, 19454
(Place) (Date)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the following is an excerpt from a message from the Commander of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron to the Commander of the 581st Air Resupply and Communications Wing: "Fr Comdr 91 Strat Recon Sq Yokota Japan to Comdr 581 ARC Wg Clark AFB info CG FEAF BOMCOM prov Yokota AB, CG 13 AF Clark AFB PI, CO 6191 ABW Yokota Japan . . . Subject is Leaflet Detach With 91 Strat Ren Sq this msg from Col Arnold 581 Wing Comdr. By direction Com Gen FEAF BOMCOM and with concurrence base comdr, req move remainder flight A (leaflet detach) to arrive no sooner than 8 Jan 53. Confirm movement date with above add and 91 Strat Ren Sq. Add requirements 1 admin off AFSC 7024 for TDY with 91 Strat Ren Squadron soon as possible. . ."

James L. Monroe
JAMES L. MONROE, Lt Colonel, USAF

I HEREBY CERTIFY that Lt Colonel James L. Monroe, who signed the foregoing certificate, is the officer within the Air Staff having cognizance of planning and operational matters concerned with the above message, and that to his certification as such full faith and credit are and ought to be given.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I, HAROLD E. TALBOTT, Secretary of the Air Force, have hereunto caused the seal of the Department of the Air Force to be affixed and my name to be subscribed by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Department, at the City of Washington, this 23d day of December, 19454



Harold E. Talbott
Secretary of the Air Force
By *Philip J. Curran*
Deputy Administrative Assistant.

세계 자유 길

제 2 권

1953년 1월 10일

조직 희망은 유엔뿐

「내루」씨가 강조!



「내루」씨

지난 12월 20일
인도수상 「내루」씨는
뉴델리 시에서 개최된
아제아 학생대회에서
「유엔만이 오직 세계
인류가 밀리지 않고 살
아나갈 수 있는」 것을 보장
하고 있다. 「고요실하는
공사의 이 대회의 모
임은 학생대표들에게 「유
엔은 국가간의 원성을
도모할뿐 아니라 국제적
평화 단결을 위하여 아
제아에 있다」는 부연하
였다.

한국문제 해결의

「아」원수일치

미국은 「아」원수일치 「아
이원수일치」는 한국문
제를 해결하는 유일한 길
이다. 「아」원수일치는
한국문제를 해결하는
유일한 길이다. 「아」
원수일치는 한국문제
를 해결하는 유일한 길
이다.

유엔군회조사평판 「콜
라아크」장군의 「아」원
수일치에 대한 한국정부
에 보낸 서한에 「아」
원수가 특히 한국군을
견히 시찰하고 크게 감
격하였으며 한편 한국
정부가 제시한 7조항
의 안전을 연구중이라
고 말하였다 한다.

영국 「저칠」수상

「아」원수일치

지난 12월 31일
영국수상 「저칠」씨는
영국수상 「저칠」씨는



영국수상 「저칠」씨는

미국을 방문하기 위하여
선전으로 영국을 출발하
였다. 「저칠」수상의
이런 여행은 「로루만」미
국대통령과 차기 미국
대통령 「아이젠하워」원
수와 한국문제에 대한
세계문제를 상의하기 위
한 것이다.

「저칠」수상은 한달
전의 연평하기를 「아이
젠하워」원수가 오는 1
월 20일과 미국대통령
으로 취임하기 전의 「아」
원수와 더불어 세계문제
를 상의하겠다고 하였
던 것이다.

한국의 의신

三八이북의 불의

지난 12월 24일 유
엔군정부는 한국이三八
이북수역의 불의한
수익을 징수하고 있는
것을 비난하였다.

이 때까지는 공산군의
계속적인 위협이 있
은三八이북수역을
지하여왔던 것이다.
이 문제가 많이
이른 이북수역의 해
방을 위하여 많은
노력이 이루어져야
한다.

「콜라아크」장군의

대담

지난 1월
5일 이승
만 대통령
내외는 유
엔군정부를
관 「콜라아크」장군의
대담으로 인한 동경에
있는 유엔군정부를
방문하였다.

한국정부발표의 의하
면 「아」대통령의 「콜라
아크」장군발표는 아무
런 정치적 의미를 지
니지 않으며
한국이 비공식 여

이것이 무엇인가?

한국이공조림공장은
1952년 9월 한달
동안에 생선조림
68만 4천톤을 생
산하였다.

노년아와 구이성국에서
는 특히 건강에 좋지 못
한 우리들을 위하여
이 부녀자를 강하게
교육시키고 있다.

유엔군정부는 한국정부를
900만 명의 아시아 아동에
게 결핵병 조사를 하였고
320만 명에게 결
핵예방 주사를 놓아 주
었다.

이러고 말하였다.

그러나 한국군 통참
모장 「택」중장이 수
한 것으로 보아 한국
사문제와 유엔한국
문제 등이 논의되었
다고 전술가들은
하고 있다.

유엔의 「가수」	
100 KO	50 KO
200 KO	100 KO
300 KO	150 KO
400 KO	200 KO
500 KO	250 KO
600 KO	300 KO
700 KO	350 KO
800 KO	400 KO
900 KO	450 KO
1000 KO	500 KO

KC- 10044

FAR EAST COMLAND
First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group
APO 500

3 January 1953

NEWS SHEET: Free World Weekly Digest, Issue No. 98

LANGUAGE: Korean

DESIGNATION: 2119

TARGET: NKA and NK Civilians

REMARKS: Weekly News Sheet

ART WORK: Photographs and Cartoon

SUMMARY: -----

Page 1: Picture: Mig loss scoreboard

Items:

- 1. World Doubtful of Stalin Announcement
- 2. Editorial: Peace Won't Be Brought by Propaganda
- 3. Armistice News Summary
- 4. War News Summary

Page 2: Picture: 1. Nehru
2. Canadian soldiers land in Pusan as replacements for the Princess Pat Regiment.

Items:

- 1. Nehru Says UN Only Way for Survival
- 2. Churchill Visits Eisenhower
- 3. Good News for ROK Fishermen
- 4. Rhee Visits Clark
- 5. VOUNC Radio Schedule
- 6. Cartoon: Did You Know That?

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

TC NO. 13678-A
GK/R-II
KoreanTHE FREE WORLD
(Weekly News Digest)

(Page One)

Stalin Hopes For a Conference With Eisenhower

Propaganda or Truth?

On December 26 last, Soviet Russian dictator Stalin announced that he was prepared to confer with Mr. Eisenhower, the President-Elect of the United States, with a view to mitigating the friction between the Free World and the Communist camp. However, the whole world is somewhat dubious of Stalin's announcement, in view of present world conditions.

There is nothing new about Stalin's statement. He made similar proposals in the past; but what followed next was simply Communist aggression. Stalin assured Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, in 1950 that there was no danger of war. But soon after this assurance the Communists started the invasion of the Republic of Korea.

Despite all these past actions of Soviet Russia, Mr. Dulles, the Secretary of State-Designate of the United States, declared that if Stalin gave concrete proof of sincerity now, the idea of meeting with Mr. Eisenhower would receive earnest consideration.

Great Britain believes that, in the light of the Soviet rejection of India's armistice proposal, no sudden and favorable change can be expected in the fundamental policy of Soviet Russia.

Italy, meanwhile, criticized Stalin's peace announcement as lacking in promise.

Editorial:

-2-

Editorial: Peace Won't Be Brought by Propaganda

All of a sudden, last year, Stalin proposed a conference with Mr. Eisenhower, the President-Elect of the United States, with a view to discussing world problems.

With respect to the proposal, Mr. Dulles, the next Secretary of State of the United States, reported the President to have said that he was always willing to confer with Stalin, provided the Soviet Premier proves through his actions that he is sincere in seeking the conference for the purpose of solving international conflicts.

The attitude of Mr. Eisenhower is well received throughout the Free World as a natural precaution against the Familiar Communist propaganda in the light of past Communist actions that lacked sincerity.

The Communists have always deceived the people of the world through false propaganda.

While they were holding the so-called "Peace Conference" in Vienna, Europe, and in Peiping, Asia, they stirred up international strife in both the East and West. It is they who launched the war of invasion of the Republic of Korea and who rejected peace in Korea.

The free world will take due precautions so that it may not be deceived again by Communist propaganda, which is quite contrary to the Communists' actions.

Whether or not Stalin is intending to meet Mr. Eisenhower for the purpose of propaganda will be known if he proves by his actions that he is genuinely interested in solving world problems.

An earnest effort to bring about the solution of the Korean armistice problem will be the most effective practical course of action that he can pursue. Stalin's cooperation to bring about peace in Korea will be the first step toward the establishment of world peace.

It is expected by the free world that Stalin will show his sincerity not by propaganda but through real action.

Armistice

-3-

Armistice Conference

The Panmunjom Armistice Conference has been suspended since October 8, last. The issue which caused the present deadlock in the conference is the problem of disposition of the prisoners of war. The United Nations is firmly opposed to the forcible retention or forcible repatriation of the prisoners of war. In other words, on the basis of the principle of voluntary choice, the United Nations wishes to send back all those who desire repatriation but will not forcibly send back those who wish to be retained. However, the Armistice Conference will continue to be suspended until such time as either the Communists adopt one of the fair proposals of the United Nations or there is another proposal upon which both sides can agree.

War News

Ground fighting: last week (December 22-29)

Ground fighting was limited to minor actions. On December 22, ROK Forces broke up an enemy attack on "Rocky" point. Besides, the ROK Forces easily crushed an enemy attack on "Chukyukbyung" hill and on "Jane Russell" hill. On Christmas day there was no fighting but only the sound of artillery fire. As a whole, the UN Forces observed a quiet Christmas. As usual, the Communist side spread propaganda to the effect that they would enter Seoul on Christmas day. But it was not effective at all and was proved to be false propaganda. The biggest battle, if it may be called so, during the past week was a violent enemy attack on a UN patrol. The UN forces immediately drove the enemy back by concentrated, heavy fire.

Aerial fighting:

As usual, the UN forces are giving as much warning as possible in order to ensure the safety of the civilian population in the bombing area.

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area. Last December 27, UN bombers, 200 in number, simultaneously attacked the enemy supply depot in Pyongyang. This was the largest attack that was made on a single point since last August. Throughout the past week another unit of UN bombers made extensive attacks on the supply depot in Wonsan and bombed out 105 supply buildings in Pukwon. A unit of UN light bombers and fighters wiped out 130 enemy trains in the vicinities of Kaetong and Tongchun.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

TC NO. 13678-B
CK/R-II
KoreanTHE FREE WORLD
(Weekly News Digest)

(Page Two)

Nehru Says UN Only Way for Survival.

"The United Nations offers the only way to insure the survival of the human being in the world," said Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, on the occasion of the Pan-Asian Student Conference held at New Delhi on the 20th of December. Furthermore, he emphasized to the student representatives at the conference that "the United Nations was making efforts not only to promote understanding among nations but also to bring about international cooperation and solidarity."

Eisenhower Works Hard to Solve Korean Problem

President-Elect Eisenhower expressed his appreciation for the enthusiastic welcome that he received from the Korean people at the time of his visit to the Republic of Korea. According to the letter that was sent to the Korean Government on behalf of General Eisenhower by General Clark, the Commanding General of the United Nations Forces, General Eisenhower was deeply impressed with the ROK Army and was studying the seven proposals submitted by the Government of the Republic of Korea.

British

British Prime Minister Churchill Visits Eisenhower

Britain's Prime Minister Churchill left England by boat on December 31 to visit the United States. It is reported that the purpose of the present visit of Prime Minister Churchill is to discuss the Korean and other world problems with President Truman and President-Elect Eisenhower. Churchill made it known a month ago that he intended to discuss world problems with General Eisenhower before his inauguration on January 20.

ROK Fishermen Can Fish North of 38th Parallel

The United Nations authorities have officially permitted ROK fishermen, as of last December 4, to fish in the coastal waters north of the 38th parallel. Until then, fishing north of the 38th parallel was prohibited for fear of possible Communist attack.

Now that the ban is lifted in the northern waters, a large amount of whiting will be caught and the ROK fishermen are very enthusiastic.

President Rhee Visits General Clark in Japan

On January 5 President and Mrs. Syngman Rhee visited the Headquarters of the United Nations Forces in Japan upon the invitation of the Commanding General, General Clark. According to an announcement by the ROK Government, the President's visit to General Clark has nothing to do with political problems and is simply an unofficial call. However, in view of the fact that ROK Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Paik accompanied the President, informed circles are speculating that ROK military affairs and the problem of United Nations aid to Korea will be discussed during Rhee's visit to Clark.

[Cartoon]

- 3 -

[Cartoon] Did you know that?

A cannery in the Republic of Korea canned 684,000 cans of fish during the one month of September 1952.

Soviet Russia and its satellites are drafting women and children to work in uranium and coal mines, where health conditions are particularly bad.

A British youth by the name of Evans, who is 29 years of age, is the tallest person in the world. His height is nine-and-a-half feet.

With the aid of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, nine million Asian children were examined for tuberculosis, and 3,200,000 children were given tuberculosis vaccinations.

Listen to the United Nations Voice of Freedom21:00 - 22:00

Short Wave

9505 KC

9560 KC

Medium Wave

970 KC

800 KC

710 KC

Medium Wave

23:05 - 23:35

1330 KC

1050 KC

1030 KC

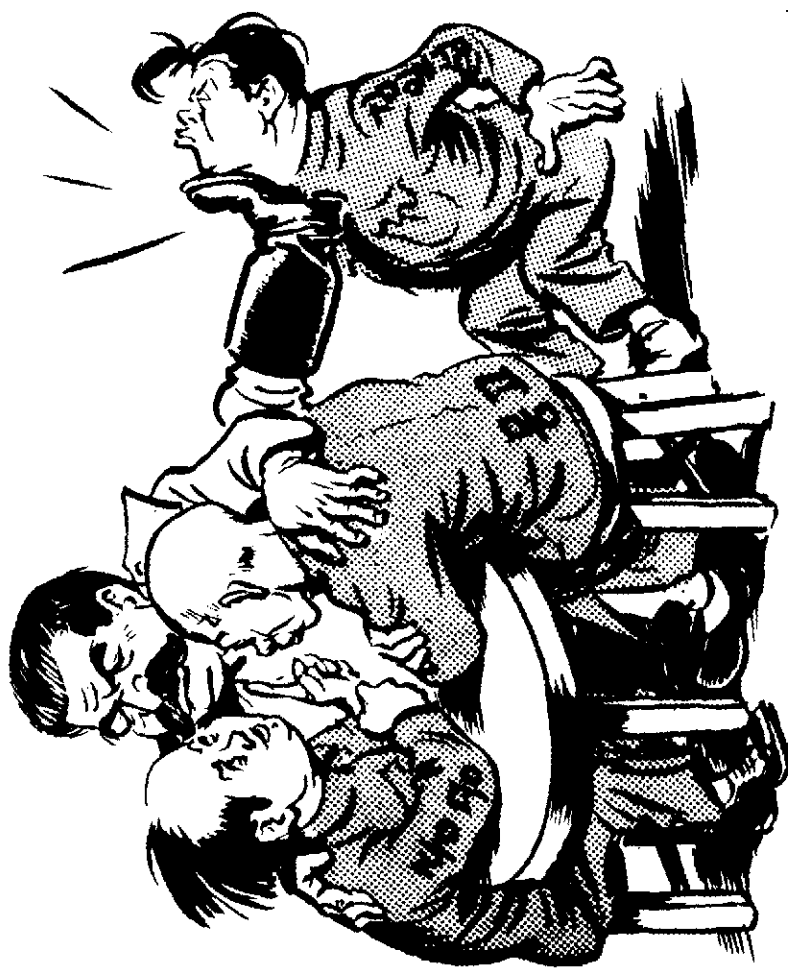
950 KC

870 KC

830 KC

KC = Kilocycles

1256





모스크바 비밀회담

최근 모스크바에서는 소련·중공·몽고
외대표가 한중전쟁에 관한 비밀회담
을 하였다. 그런데 당사자인 김일성
과 리정권은 왜 여기 참석시키지 않았
을까? 그 이유를 여러가지 있다.

1 김일성과 리정권의 정치적 우호관계하
게 되었기 때문이다.

2 김일성이 장기간 김일성의 해외정세
에 대해 관심이

3 한국전쟁의 원조대가로 북방의 화
(소련) 양측의 평화에 대한 이익(중공)의 평화(외)에
대한 이익을

이것이 여러 가지로 남북의 관계를
정확히 파악하여 양측의 이익을

FAR EAST COMMAND
First Radio Broadcasting & Leaflet Group
APO 500

16 December 1952

LEAFLET: Chinese-Russian Division of North Korea
LANGUAGE: Korean
DESIGNATION: 1256
TARGET: NK Civilians and NKA
REMARKS: Text suggested by PsyWar, ROKA. Leaflet exploits the Chinese-Russian plot to divide North Korea, and the exclusion of Kim Il Sung from the recent Sino-Russian conference in Moscow.
ART WORK: Front: Illustration of Mao and Stalin and Mongolian delegate plotting while Kim Il Sung is excluded.
Back: Illustration of Mao and Stalin plotting division of North Korea while Kim Il Sung is excluded.

TEXT:

Page 1: Illustration: Figures labeled: "Communist China," "Mongolia", "Kim Il Sung"

Delegates of Russia, China and Mongolia have discussed the Korean problem in Moscow. Why was Kim Il Sung barred from this meeting?

Page 2: Illustration: Figures labeled: "Communist China", Russia, "Kim Il Sung"

In Moscow delegates of three nations, Russia, China and Mongolia discussed the Korean war. But Kim Il Sung's puppet regime was not invited to this meeting. Do you know why Kim Il Sung's puppet regime was not invited to this conference?

There are many reasons for this.

1. The Kim Il Sung's puppet regime has become a nominal regime.
2. To give no choice to Kim Il Sung who is a worthless puppet.
3. They want to carry out their plan of sharing North Korea. (North and South Ham Kyong provinces to Russia and North and South Pyong Yan provinces to Communist China).

We know by these facts that their real intention of this war is to take over Korea.

Incl 41 **OPD9358Z**

PWS 2341 *1994*

이것이 배부르게
먹을 수 있다

냉이양식



이것이 배부르게
먹을 수 있다

장포대우

이시간에 한동안
그림을 그리고 다들
웃고 있을 것이다

휴게시간



유엔 쪽으로 넘어오라

FAR EAST COMMAND
First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group
APO 500

29 December 1952

LEAFLET: Good Treatment, Geneva Convention

LANGUAGE: Korean

DESIGNATION: 1258

TARGET: NK Civilians and NKA

REMARKS: Leaflet (for Plan Goodfellow) designed to show good treatment of PW's by UN and UN's adherence to Geneva Convention rules regarding treatment.

ART WORK: Photographs of Korean PW's

TEXT: -----

Page 1: Four photographs and Captions

Fellow Koreans! I want you to know of the good life we lead under the UN. Copies of the Geneva Convention rules are posted in our compounds, and we can see that the UN abides by the rules - even goes beyond what the rules require! Here is the proof:

1. WE HAVE WARM CLOTHING! Here, one of my friends is putting on winter underwear, supplied by the UN.

2. WE GET MEDICAL CARE! There are plenty of medical supplies, as you can see. Trained people care for us.

3. OUR CAMP IS CLEAN! There are plenty of facilities available for us. This is one of the washing places.

Page 2: Three photographs and captions

4. GOOD FOOD! We get plenty of warm food prepared by our own cooks.

5. WE LEARN TRADES! These men are learning to be barbers. Pretty good, too!

6. TIME TO RELAX! One of my friends draws while another warms his hands on the stove near his bunk.

ESCAPE TO THE UN!

6

Doc 4/2

OPD9358Z

41994

진실 자유세계

제 97 호

1953년 1월 3일



주간신보
자유세계
유엔군 증서경부

새 해

① 아 새해는 오다
새해는 오다!
평화 달성을 영원하는
민족의 울음소리에 섞여
피비린내나는 옛해는 가다!
주검과 파괴와
굶주림과 공포의
쓰라린 한해였거니
눈물의 목은 해는 가고
희망의 새 해는 오다!

② 새 해에는 평화가
이 땅에도 오라져
공산침략의 독아에서 버서나
기쁨과 자유의 나라 되라져
배달민족 다시 한덩이 되어
우승과 번영이 넘치는
새 해 되지이다!



공산측은 지연술책

유엔은 총서 평화에 노력

고 회담 회고
세계의 관심
을 집중 시킨
관문점휴전회담
도 포로교환문
제를 둘러싼 공
산측의 무성의
와 지연술책으
로 말미암아 해결을 보
지 못한채 一九五二년
을 보내고 지금 새해
를 맞이하게 되었다. 이
에 휴전회담이 시초로
부터 오늘에 이르기까지
어떠한 경로를 밟아왔
고 회담 회고
세계의 관심
을 집중 시킨
관문점휴전회담
도 포로교환문
제를 둘러싼 공
산측의 무성의
와 지연술책으
로 말미암아 해결을 보
지 못한채 一九五二년
을 보내고 지금 새해
를 맞이하게 되었다. 이
에 휴전회담이 시초로
부터 오늘에 이르기까지
어떠한 경로를 밟아왔

유엔회 「자유외소리」 통장소파

21:00—22:00	
단과	종과
9505 KC	970 KC
9500 KC	900 KC
	710 KC
23:05—23:35	
단과	종과
1330 KC	950 KC
1050 KC	870 KC
1050 KC	530 KC

KC—김포역이출

는가를 다시한번 회고
해보는것도 결코 무의
미하지는 않을것이다.
정식으로 휴전회담이
시작된날은 一九五二년
七月九일이다. 그날부터
오늘날까지 공산측의 중
시일관한 지연정책에도
불구하고 유엔의 한국

평화에 대한 꾸준한 노력
으로 포로교환문제를 배
놓고는 다른중요한 몇
가지에 합의를 보게 된
것이다.
이리하여 양측대표는
마지막으로 남은 제 4
항목인 포로교환문제를
토의하게 되었으며 一九
五二년중 양측대표들이
오랜기간을 두고 해결할
려고 노력해온 가장 중
요한문제가 즉 이것이
였다. 공산측은 수많은
포로가 귀환을 거부하
고있는 엄연한 사실을
무시하고 포로전부의 장
제송환을 주장하고있는
데 대하여 유엔측은 포
로들의 자유의사를 존
중하여 오직 귀환을 원
하는자만 귀환시키자는
것이다.
이러한 공산측의 인
간의 기본자유를 부인
하는 고집으로 휴전회
담은 一九五二년十月八
일부터 휴회로 드러간
채로 있다.
그후 유엔총회는 十
二月三日 五十四대 초표

라는 절대다수로 인도
가 제출한 한국휴전안
을 채택하였다. 이 인
도안의 요지는 강제여
류와 강제송환을 반대
하는 것이었다.
그러나 이 타당한 인
도안도 노서아가 거부
함에 따라 중공과 북한
괴뢰정부는 이에 추종
하여 거부하고 말았다.
이상은 휴전회담의 대
체로운 경과이다. 유엔
은 공산측이 유엔제안
중의 어느것이든지 하
나를 채택하거나 또는
쌍방이 합의할수있는 새
로운안을 제출할때에 연
제든지 관문점휴전회담
을 재개할 용의를 가
지고 있다.



성린축하열에 고아들
을위하여 선물은가
적은가룩한 유엔병사

FAR EAST COMMAND
First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group
APO 500

27 December 1952

NEWS SHEET: Free World Weekly Digest, Issue No. 97

LANGUAGE: Korean

DESIGNATION: 2118

TARGET: NKA and NK Civilians

REMARKS: Weekly News Sheet

ART WORK: Photographs and Cartoon

SUMMARY:

Page 1: Picture: A UN soldier helps a Korean child try on a coat at an orphanage Christmas party.

- Item: 1. Poem: The New Year
2. 1952 Armistice News Summary
3. VOUNC Radio Schedule

Page 2:

- Item: 1. War News Summary-1952
2. Ike and MacArthur Discuss Korean Peace
3. Korean Aid Totals \$594.3 Million
4. Cartoon: Did You Know That?

9

Doc 4³ OPD93582

41994



한국재건화보



제 17 호

파괴에서 부흥으로

〈一九五〇년 공산침략의 피해를 입은 이래 한국산업은 나날이 눈부신 회복을 하고있다. 한국정부 유엔 원조하에 다시는 사용할수없다고 할만치 파괴되었던 공장까지도 복구시키고 있는것이다. 영등포에 있는 한국서가장큰 적조공장은 포화로 인하여 완전히 파괴되었으나 한국정부와 유엔 민간협조처의 꾸준한 노력으로 三개월전에 복구공사를 시작한지 六개월만인 금년 三월부터 생산을 개시하게되었다. 즉 동공장은 금년 三월에 一〇, 四六개의 실토리를 돌릴계획이며 一천여명의 직공이 일하게 될 것이라 한다. 이러한 한국정부와 유엔기술진의 긴밀한 협조외결과로 한국산업의 대부분은 복구되었다. 한국의 새로운 산업발전과 옛산업기구의 완전복구로 인하여 한국백성들은 자기나라의 생산이 나날이 증가될 줄 무엇보다도 즐겁게 녀이고 있는 것이다.〉



공산침략전에 파괴된 영등포방직공장



유엔원조하에 한국인의 손으로 복구사업이 착착 진행중에있다



방직기의 실토리를마추며 복구 완성을 목전에둔 한국인직공들

2616

13
41994



한국어업발전에 큰역활을하고있는 어업용 그물공장



완전히 재건된 한국산업발전의 원동력이 되는 발전소

한국의 번영은 산업부흥에서!

현재 한국은 유엔 원조하에 파괴된 공장을 복구시킬뿐만 아니라 새로운 산업을 발전시키고 있다.

한국에 처음으로 자전거제조 공장이 부산에 생겼으며 또 배니아목재제조공장 기타 현대적 산업공장이 새로히 세워지고 있다.

한국의 산업복구상태를 그업적을 통하여 드러다보면 모직물의 一九五二년 전반기 생산량이 전년 전반기의 생산량보다 八十六퍼센트의 증가를 보인다. 이것을 위시로 一九五二년六월중에 생산된 면사는 동년一月월생산고에 비하여 四배이상이나 증가되었다.

이 산업발전은 자연히 한국의 수출무역을 진흥시키고 있다. 이와같이 한국의 대외무역이 활발화함에 따라 한국은 점점 번영해갈것이다.



유리생산에 우수한기술을 발휘하고 있는 한국인 노동자들



주춧돌, 학교, 교량등의 신축에필요한 목재를 제공하는 제재공장

FAR EAST COMBAND
First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group
APO 500

5 January 1953

LEAFLET: Rehabilitation News, Issue No. 17
LANGUAGE: Korean
DESIGNATION: 2616
TARGET: NK Civilians and NKA
REMARKS: Leaflet designed to show North Koreans the progress being made in Rehabilitation in the ROK.
ART WORK: Front and Back: Photographs.

TEXT:

Page 1: From Destruction to Recovery

Month by month ROK industry continues to recover from the ravages of the communist invasion in 1950. With UN aid the ROK has rehabilitated factories that were destroyed so completely it seemed they would never again operate.

The story of the re-building of ROK's largest-producing textile mill at Yongdongpo is miraculous. The factory was destroyed by the artillery and fire of communist aggression. Although the ROK and UNCACK began rehabilitation of the factory only three months ago, it will be producing by March. Basic production will then begin with 10,464 spindles in operation and over 1,000 employees.

Efficient planning and cooperation between the ROK government and UN experts has resulted in the rehabilitation of a large part of ROK industry. Industrial rehabilitation as well as new industrial developments bring joy into the hearts of the ROK people as they see the production of their factories increase!

Picture Caption: Communist aggression caused the destruction of the Yongdongpo textile factory.

Picture Caption: With UN aid, ROK men and women work hard to rebuild their factory.

Picture Caption: ROK workers are joyful as the job of rebuilding the spindle line nears completion.

(over)

incl 45

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Page 2: ROK Industry Recovers and Expands

With UN aid the ROK has not only rehabilitated many of her pre-war factories but has also developed new industries. For the first time in Korea, bicycles are being manufactured by the Kia Industrial Company in Pusan. Other modern industries begun shortly before the war are back in operation, such as the Tong Myon Company which manufactures plywood.

Rehabilitation of ROK industries is evident from the following production facts. During the first six months of 1952, 86 percent more wool yarn was produced than during the previous six months. During June of 1952 more than 4 times as much cotton yarn was manufactured than in January of 1952.

Commercial exports from the ROK to free-world nations are increasing each month because of the ROK's growing industrial capacity. As the ROK trade with other countries grows, so will the prosperity of its people grow!

Picture Caption: Rehabilitated power plants form the heart of ROK's growing industries.

Picture Caption: Long famous for their pottery-ware, ROK people use their talents in modern glassmaking.

Picture Caption: Fishing-net factories make possible the growth of the ROK fishing industry.

Picture Caption: Lumber factories provide materials for new homes, schools and bridges.



自由世界週報

聯合國軍總司令部

新年唱

新年又來了，大地復回春！
 轉戰仍未了，你將白送命。
 爲誰苦戰爭？蘇俄獨享成，
 豈肥大鼻子，盤據中國境。
 家中妻和子，誰是照顧人？
 神聖吾民族，永淪奴隸層！
 偉大聯合國，保衛真和平。
 你快下決心！
 過來享安寧！
 留下青山在，
 打倒共產棍，
 光復我河山，
 發揚民族魂！

一九五二年的韓國戰況

板門店會議的優待局面，一年來的有限度的地面戰事，和具有破壞性的空軍轟炸，成了一九五二年韓戰中最重要的新聞。

地面戰況

地面戰況——一九五二年地面戰事的開始，祇在狹小的戰線上發生有限度的接觸。到了二月，聯軍的強大火力使共軍遭受重大的傷亡，阻止了他們本年第一次的集中力量。

大韓民國的第六師，於本年四月在北漢江以西打了優勢的敵軍，造成以寡勝衆的輝煌戰果，足以證明新的大韓民國軍，是已被大部改造，力量更強大了。

到了夏季，前線經常下雨，因而限制了攻勢的展開。聯軍在七月間佔領和控制了東海岸的高地，並在鐵原附近出擊敵人。聯軍又於八月初旬在板門

店附近阻止了共軍的小規模攻勢。

到八、九兩月戰況轉趨激烈，聯軍突然佔領了「老赤山」和「指狀峰」等據點。十月間，戰事趨趨猛烈，其中共軍再想完全控制「狙擊兵山」。但大韓民國軍在該區積極掃打，使共軍在十月份傷亡達三萬六千餘人，這是本年每月中共軍傷亡最大的時期。



到本年最後兩月，大韓民國士兵打退敵軍對金化以北各山嶺的多次進攻。戰況最激烈的地區在「小拿里山」和「開來山」以至「狙擊兵山」以西等地帶。聯軍打退了共軍並奪回了這一帶據點。

空中戰況

空中戰況——在一九五二年中聯合國空軍繼續襲擊共軍的物

資的供應和軍械補給集中區。其中最猛烈的一次，是六月廿三日聯軍飛機對北韓水力發電廠的大規模轟炸。聯軍出動飛機五百架以上，把水壘發電廠百分之九十都炸毀了。一週以後，九百架飛機又集中轟炸平壤的共軍軍事目標。聯軍事先總是用警告的政電，在轟炸共軍軍事目標前，先勸告當地平民疏散。

一九五二年的停戰談判

在一九五二年內，板門店停戰會議曾舉行多次談判。韓國停戰談判，正式開始於一九五一年七月九日。在戰俘遣返問題造成談判的僵局以前，雙方已有若干重要的項目成立協議。停戰談判的主要障礙是關於戰俘遣返問題。共方不願許多戰俘拒絕回到共區的事實，竟要強迫全部戰俘遣返給他。聯軍支持自由選擇的原則，並祇願將自願回到共方的戰俘，予以遣回。板門店停戰談判自十月八日以來即在休會中。

海上戰況

海上戰況——海面上的聯合國艦隊，繼續控制北韓的海岸，並支持聯軍部隊，由海軍轟擊沿海的重要軍事目標，供應中心和重要的交通設備。聯軍在韓國海上的艦隊，包括各式艦隻在內，計達四百多艘。

十二月三日，聯合國大會以五十四對五票的絕大多數通過了印度所提的和平計劃。這個計劃要求不強迫扣留或強迫遣返戰俘。印度的建議首遭蘇俄的反對，接着中共和北韓共黨也隨聲附和，反對該案。聯軍願隨時重開板門店的談判，祇要共方接受聯軍公正的任何一項建議，或提出另一個爲雙方所能接受的建議。



FAR EAST COMMAND
First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group
APO 500

27 December 1952

NEWS SHEET: Free World Weekly Digest, Issue No. 95

LANGUAGE: Chinese

DESIGNATION: 5118

TARGET: CCF in Korea

REMARKS: Weekly News Sheet

ART WORK: Photographs and Cartoon Strip

SUMMARY:

Page 1:

- Item: 1. Poem: The New Year
2. War News Summary, 1952
3. 1952 Armistice News Summary
4. MIG-15 Scoreboard

Page 2: Picture: Frontline soldier relaxes while celebrating Christmas.

- Item: 1. 1,764,940 Communist casualties.
2. JMF Depreciates
3. Nehru Says UN Only Way for Survival.
4. Free China to Aid Fisheries.
5. Communist Government Tricks Men into Joining Army.
6. Chess Game.
7. VOUNC Radio Schedule.
8. Cartoon: Ah Ming Thinks about New Year.

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韓戰一週

地面戰事：十二月廿二日大韓民國軍打退敵軍對「石灘」的攻擊。大韓民國軍又打退敵軍對「狼擊兵」和「羅素山」的試探性攻擊。

聖誕節的前線，祇有疏落的砲聲，聯軍士兵歡度安靜的節日。共軍宣傳會誇稱要在漢城度聖誕，但他們的話，又照舊一樣地吹破了。

本週最大的戰況之一，係發生於板門店以東地區，聯軍和敵軍在該處發生猛烈的戰鬥，並且把敵人打回原來的陣地。該地係在聯軍的大炮和白砲射程控制之內。

空中戰況：聯軍飛機在襲擊軍事目標前，繼續先發告當地平民早早就散。十二月廿七日，聯合國飛機二百架，炸毀平壤的共軍供應庫。

停戰談判

板門店停戰談判自十月八日以來繼續休會中。停戰協議的唯一阻礙是關於戰俘遣返問題。聯軍堅持他的信念，認為不能對戰俘強迫扣留或遣返。聯軍支持自由選擇的原則，願意遣返那些要回到共區的戰俘，但決不違背戰俘的意志，強迫他們回到共黨的統治下。

停戰談判將繼續休會，直至共方接受聯軍任何一項公正的建議，或提出另一個雙方能接受的建議為止。

史達林老調重彈 全世界都未懷疑

世界人士對於蘇俄獨裁者史達林於十二月廿六日所作的聲明，都表示懷疑。史達林在聲明中表示願與美國的總統當選人艾森豪會晤，以緩和自由世界與共黨國家間的緊張局勢。他的聲明是答覆美國一位新聞記者所提的問題。

史達林的回答，一般人都認為沒有新鮮之處。他在過去也發表過同樣的聲明，但所有這些聲明都引起共黨更多的侵略。在一九五〇年史達林告訴印度的尼赫魯總理，說不會有戰爭的威脅了。但這個聲明發表之後不久，馬上發生了共黨對韓國的侵略。

不管蘇俄在過去怎樣缺乏誠意和信用，美國內定的國務卿杜爾斯已表示：如果史達林真有具體建議提出時，一定得到鄭重而同情的接受和考慮。

歐洲方面的意見，也完全懷疑。英國覺得蘇俄拒絕印度的和平計劃，就表示蘇俄的政策並無重要的改變。意大利也反映了世界人士的大部份意見，認為史達林絕不會有具體的證明以表示真正的和平意圖，來支持他所說過的話。

空談得不到和平

史達林陰謀發動了韓戰，把中共軍推進去打仗，打了三年光景，死傷幾及百萬。史達林一直站在幕後冷笑，因為中國人死得愈多，他愈好統治，所以他愈滿意。到了最近，這位狡猾的魔王，忽然向紐約時報提出書面談話，說他願與美國的下屆總統艾森豪會面而且「有興趣來結束韓戰」。

史達林的話可以相信嗎？聯合國自一九五〇年六月廿五日起，歷次提議和談，為什麼每次都遭受蘇俄的反對？板門店談判了一年半，為什麼共軍總是阻擾一切公正的建議？最近印度提出和平建議，自由世界一致擁護，聯合國大會中六十個會員國，有五十個國家投票贊成，為什麼蘇俄首先提出反對，又指揮北韓和中共跟着反對？

誰都知道：史達林的談話到現在為止都不過是騙人的鬼話罷了。他的「興趣」不是和平，而是戰爭；不是韓國停戰，而是侵略。

說到史達林的會面諾言，也是很滑稽的，一九四九年他聲明願和杜魯門總統會面，一九五一年他又說願和邱吉爾會面，但後來他毫無事實表現。他祇利用這些空洞的話，來欺騙他統治下的人民，要他們相信他是和自由世界的領袖同樣偉大。

不過，自由世界總是抱「君子待人以誠」的態度，希望和熱烈地期待著共產黨能有具體的事實表現，可以令全世界的人相信他的和平誠意，而不是空洞欺騙人的談話！



聯軍國防部隊到連韓國：
(上) 兩列兵士參加說國部隊。
(下) 加拿大兵士到釜山。

大陸反共部隊英勇挺進！

反共軍去年的戰果：
光復廿一個城市
 三百五十個鄉村
消滅共黨四萬多
 俘虜共軍三千人

自由中國當局宣稱：現在中國大陸上約有一百萬至六百萬的反共愛國部隊，在活躍地打擊共黨。過去一年共黨被愛國志士殺死或殺傷的共計四萬一千七百二十七人，俘虜共軍三千多人。

在華北，華中和華南的山區中，愛國反共部隊在一九五二年內解放了二十一個城鎮，三百五十個鄉村。



邱吉爾近影

邱吉爾赴美訪問艾森豪

英國首相邱吉爾十二月廿日由英倫出發，訪問美國。在訪美途中，他將和美國總統杜魯門和副總統艾森豪舉行會談，討論韓戰及其他世界問題。

差不多在一月之前，邱吉爾就說，要在一月廿日艾森豪就任總統以前，和他討論世界局勢。

中共通貨膨脹

人民幣跌價後，廣州市面一片混亂。據大陸傳至香港的消息說，中國國內物價的價格，上漲達百分之十。中共政權對進口物品可能採取統制辦法，但經營劣等蘇俄衣料的商人，却乘機大發「通貨膨脹財」。

中共通貨膨脹

大體消息說：中共當局設法禁止人民收購「美國之音」。中山縣共黨，發現人民紛紛討論美國大選結果，和美國總統當選人艾森豪就職的消息。結果，共黨就組織了「聽聽隊」和「巡夜隊」，來偵察人民是否在收購「美國之音」。

共黨像暴君

香港虎報主筆桂中樞最近引用中國古代的傳說來說明中國人民在中共統治下的危機。桂氏說在二千五百年以前



增產運動

因為共黨時常發動所謂增產運動，結果使工人們常常受到意外傷害。據華北來的消息指出：許多工廠經理，為了應付共黨所強迫規定的產量，完全不顧工人的安全。西北鐵路所發生的意外損害事件，每天有廿六次至六十次之多。北方一家化學工廠的工人，竟在工作時被藥品中毒而死。一家造磚廠的工人，為了趕工，等不到磚窯冷卻，就去搬運磚石，結果工人被烈炎燒傷了。

象棋着法

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

消息真聽請

每日上午十時至十一時
 電話：9000, 900000
 11時30分—0時30分
 電話：900, 970, 930, 700, 1050, 1030, 1110, 1330, 87000
 0時5分—0時30分
 電話：900, 83000
 11時—11時30分
 電話：9000, 900000
 11時30分—12時30分
 電話：9000, 900000

當中國剛明的時候，有一個諸侯用一群牲畜去打仗。他蒙住牲畜的眼睛，然後用火灼燒牠們的尾巴，那群牲畜受灼後，又痛又驚，就拚命的往前亂奔。這樣，那個諸侯居然暫時的打了勝仗。

桂說，今天的共黨中國，有四萬萬人民，每個人都被蒙住了眼睛，而且旁邊站着蘇俄人正預備用火去灼痛這群人的尾巴。

桂說，這般人民應該先被解放出來，免得他們受蘇俄的驅迫，做了侵略者的犧牲品，又斷送了他們自己。



FAR EAST COMMAND
First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group
APO 500

2 January 1953

NEWS SHEET: Free World Weekly Digest, Issue No. 96

LANGUAGE: Chinese

DESIGNATION: 5119

TARGET: CCF in Korea

REMARKS: Weekly News Sheet

ART WORK: Photographs and Cartoon Strip

SUMMARY: -----

Page 1: Photographs: UN replacements arriving in Korea: top: Philippine soldiers join the Philippine 19th Battalion Combat Team. Bottom: Canadian soldiers arrive in Pusan.

Item:

1. War News Summary
2. Armistice News Summary
3. World Doubtful of Stalin Announcement
4. Editorial

Page 2: Photograph: Winston Churchill

Item:

1. Churchill Visits Eisenhower
2. Patriots Inflict 41,727 Casualties on Reds
3. Confusion in Canton as Result of JIP Devaluation
4. Chinese Still Hear Voice of America
5. Chinese Editor Opposes Communists
6. Industrial Accidents Hamper Communist Industry
7. VOUNC Radio Schedule
8. Chess Game
9. Cartoon: Ah Ming says Communists trick men into joining the army.

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你，你們的家人和你們的同胞，過去從共產黨那裡得到的只有：



中國士兵

戰爭和死亡！



中國人民

屠殺和災難！



蘇俄的奴役！

이것은 공공병에게
보내지 유엔의 글이
게니 그들이 볼 수 있
게 부처 주시오



恭賀新禧

謹祝你們在一九五三年中自由和平！
 你們對一九五三年自由和生活改善的
 希望完全在聯合國。
 一有機會必須痛擊共產主義！
 要在一九五三年中，從共黨壓迫下爭
 取你們的自由。
 決逃到後方去，或是
 逃到聯軍這邊來受保護！

保
衛
自
由

擁
護
知
平

이것은 중공당에게 보내는 유엔의
 결이나 그들이 불수있게 복치하시오



FAR EAST COMMAND
First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group
APO 500

22 December 1952

LEAFLET: Past and Future

LANGUAGE: Chinese

DESIGNATION: 7220

TARGET: CCF in Korea

REMARKS: Leaflet is designed to show communists have brought China only suffering and to tell soldiers their hope lies with the UN in opposing communism during 1953.

ART WORK: Front: Illustrations of dying soldiers, purged people,
Mao offering Chinese people to Stalin.
Back: Border, UN emblem

TEXT:

Page 1: Illustrations

Here is what the communists brought you, your family and your countrymen in the past...

WAR AND DEATH!

SLAUGHTER AND SUFFERING!

ENSLAVEMENT TO RUSSIA!

Page 2: UN emblem and border.

Lanterns bear text: "UN - Protector of Peace"
"UN - Champion of Freedom"

Heading: HAPPY NEW YEAR! MAY YOU HAVE PEACE AND
FREEDOM IN 1953!

Your hope for freedom and a better life in 1953 lies with the UN!

Strike a blow against communism every chance you get.

Fight for your own freedom from communist oppression in 1953: Escape to the rear or to UN Protection.

Note: The following message in Korean language appears on both sides:
"This is a UN message to the CCF. Post it for them to see."

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中國士兵們！我們在這裡
 聯軍招待營中，受到優待。
 我們營裡各處都貼着日內瓦
 所規定的國際公法條文，大
 家都知道聯軍不特是導守國
 際公法，甚至於給我們的待
 遇較國際公法規定的還要好
 些！這裡都是鐵證：



大家都穿得暖！
 1 每人入營時，
 就領到質料好，又暖和的冬
 季衣服。

我們有醫藥的照顧！
 營裡有充分的醫藥
 設備，和大批有訓
 練的醫務人員照顧
 我們。



3 營裡乾淨又整齊！
 所需的清潔設備
 應有盡有，你總
 可以看得到的。
 這就是我們洗滌
 的地方。 26 7221

5124 1475 1082 1110 2
1026 2115 1140 1085 2110

4

有機會學手藝!
大家都在學各種手藝。這些人正在木匠鋪做桌子。



5

飯菜好!
我們自己廚子燒的飯菜熱又香，大家都吃得飽飽的。

6

人人有休息和娛樂!
這是我們過節時在營裡的化裝表演。每天大家都有規定運動和娛樂的時間。



我們在聯軍這邊的生活真好!
快逃到聯軍這邊來吧!

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FAR EAST COMMAND
First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group
APO 500

29 December 1952

LEAFLET: Good Treatment, Geneva Convention
LANGUAGE: Chinese
DESIGNATION: 7221
TARGET: CCF in Korea
REMARKS: Leaflet (for Plan Goodfellow) designed to show good treatment of PW's by UN and UN's adherence to Geneva Convention rules regarding treatment.

ART WORK: Photographs of Chinese PW's -----

TEXT:

Page 1: Four Photographs and Captions

Chinese soldiers! Here in the UN PW camp, we are treated well. Copies of the rules of the Geneva Convention are posted in our compounds, and we can see that the UN abides by the rules - even goes beyond what the rules require! Here is the proof:

1. WE HAVE WARM CLOTHING! Each man coming into our camp gets enough good, warm clothing for the winter.
2. WE GET MEDICAL CARE! There are plenty of medical supplies and trained people to care for us.
3. OUR CAMP IS CLEAN! There are many facilities available for us, as you can see. This is where we wash.

Page 2: Three photographs and captions

4. A CHANCE TO LEARN! Many of us are learning trades. These men are making a table in the carpentry shop.
5. GOOD FOOD! We eat plenty of warm food prepared by our own cooks.
6. TIME TO RELAX! Here, we're celebrating a festival. There is a complete program of sports and recreation.

OUR LIFE WITH THE UN IS GOOD! ESCAPE TO THE UN!

Note: The following message in Korean language appears on the back: "This is a UN message to the CCF. Post it for them to see."

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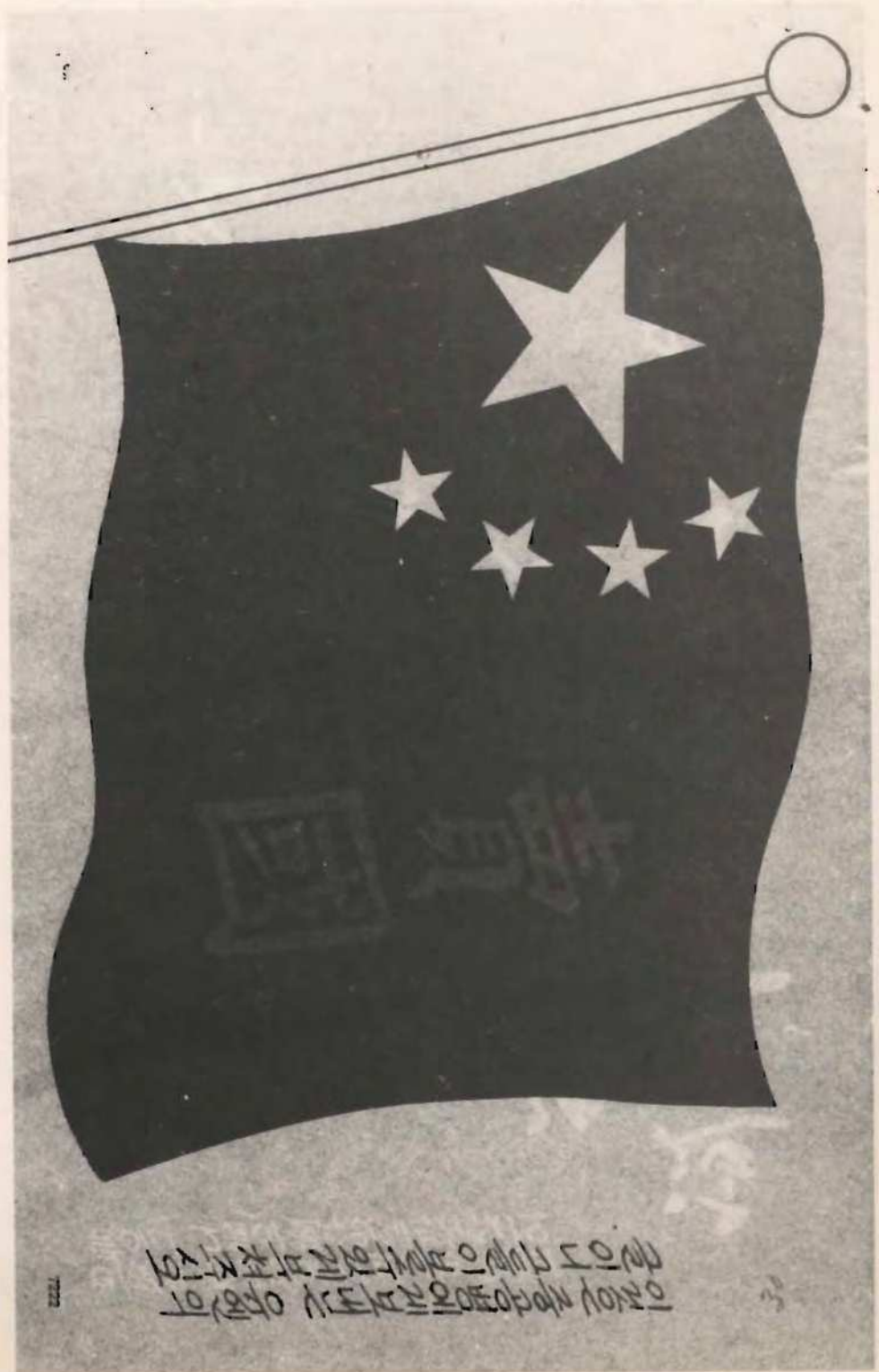
이것은 중공병에게 보내는 유언의
글이니 그들이 볼수있게 부쳐주소

這是共黨賣國賊

強迫中國人民

用的一面旗子！

大家起來撕毀它！



대한민국의 자유와 민주주의를 수호하기 위하여
헌법을 수호하고 국권을 수호한다

7222

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FAR EAST COMMAND
First Radio Broadcasting and Leaflet Group
APO 500

23 December 1952

LEAFLET: Traitor's Flag

LANGUAGE: Chinese

DESIGNATION: 7222

TARGET: CCF in Korea

REMARKS: Leaflet places communists in the embarrassing position of destroying the leaflet, thus complying with the text, or of not destroying it and allowing UN propaganda to circulate. At the same time it allows non-communists to comply with both communist directives and the UN text, thus physically giving vent to emotion. It also offers an excellent alibi to those who do not destroy it in as much as it is the flag of China.

ART WORK: Front: Communist flag of China.
Back: None

TEXT:

Page 1: Illustration with caption: TRAITOR

Page 2: This is the flag forced upon the Chinese people by communist traitors!

Tear it up!

Note: The following message in Korean language appears on both sides: "This is a UN message to the CCF. Post it for them to see."

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UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
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A/C.1/L.66
26 October 1953

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Eighth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 24

QUESTION OF IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES
OF USE BY UNITED NATIONS FORCES OF BACTERIAL WARFARE

Letter dated 26 October 1953 from the United States
Representative addressed to the Secretary-General
transmitting copies of sworn statements of members
of the United States Armed Forces

New York, 16 October 1953

Referring to Agenda Item No. 24 the Eighth Regular Session of the General Assembly entitled "The Question of Impartial Investigation of Charges of Use by United Nations Forces of Bacterial Warfare," I have the honour to enclose copies of ten documents, as follows:

(1) Photostatic copies^{*} of sworn statements of Colonel Frank H. Schwable and Major Roy H. Bley, Officers of the United States Marine Corps, written and signed following their release as prisoners of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communists. In connection with these affidavits, reference is made to Document A/C.1/L.28 containing the purported statements of Colonel Schwable and Major Bley on the alleged waging of bacterial warfare in Korea, submitted to the United Nations by the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on March 5, 1953.

(2) Photostatic copies^{*} of sworn statements of First Lieutenant John S. Quinn, First Lieutenant Paul R. Kniss, First Lieutenant Floyd B. O'Neal and First Lieutenant Kenneth Enoch, Officers of the United States Air Force, written and signed following their release as

53-29582

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prisoners of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communists. In connection with these affidavits, reference is made to Document S/2802 dated October 8, 1952, described as a "Report of the International Scientific Commission for the Investigation of the Facts concerning Bacterial Warfare in Korea and China," submitted to the United Nations by the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on October 1, 1952. One of the annexes to this report contains purported statements by Lieutenants Quinn, Kniss, O'Neal and Enoch relating to the alleged waging of bacterial warfare in Korea.

(3) Photostatic copies* of sworn statements of Colonel Andrew J. Evans, Jr. and Colonel Walker M. Mahurin, and type-written copies of sworn statements of First Lieutenant Francis A. Strieby and First Lieutenant James L. Stanley, Officers of the United States Air Force, written and signed following their release as prisoners of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communists, concerning the efforts of the North Korean and Chinese Communists to secure confessions from them that they had waged bacterial warfare.

It is requested that copies of this note and the enclosed sworn statements be issued as a document of the General Assembly in connection with the above-mentioned Agenda Item No. 24 and that it be circulated to the delegations of all States Members of the United Nations.

These documents depict, in my view, a record of unparalleled and diabolical mendacity by the Chinese Communists against the United States.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

* The original photostatic copies of the sworn statements are available for consultation in the Archives of the United Nations Secretariat.

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1. SWORN STATEMENT OF COLONEL FRANK H. SCHWABLE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Headquarters Department of the Pacific
100 Harrison Street
San Francisco 6, California

25 September 1953

Statement of Colonel Frank H. SCHWABLE,
04429, U. S. Marine Corps

I have read and understand Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice. I make the following statement of my own free will, voluntarily, and without coercion, unlawful influence or unlawful inducement on the part of any person, and with full knowledge that this statement or any portion thereof may be used as evidence against me in a trial by court-martial.

On July 8, 1952 I was shot down by the Chinese Communists about 15 miles northeast of the Hwachon reservoir while on a flight along the entire length of the United Nations front line positions in Korea. From that date until 6 September 1953, when I was repatriated, I was held a prisoner of war by the Chinese Communists, being kept in solitary confinement the entire time except for very short periods when moving from camp to camp. About two months after my capture, it became evident that I was to be used for propaganda purposes and that the Chinese Communists were determined to extract a bogus "confession" from me claiming that United Nations forces in Korea were using bacteriological agents. As time went on it became evident also that the Chinese Communists were almost frantic to obtain this "confession" and that they would stop at nothing to secure it; it was equally apparent that they had already established a general line of propaganda and a schedule of bogus operations to which my "confession" must conform in order that it could be used to corroborate false testimony previously extracted from other POWs. This applied particularly to timing, location of targets, and the sequence in which major operating units were supposed to have entered the program. Since I was one of the most senior officers captured to date I was expected to be cognizant of the broader aspects of this false program, to know how the directives were issued and passed down to operating units and to be well acquainted with not only supposed participation of my own unit, the First Marine Aircraft Wing, but also as to what extent Navy and Air Force units were also committed. In spite of my very short tour of duty with the United Nations Forces in Korea before being shot down, I was supposed to be well informed about operations not only in Korea, but those claimed by the Chinese Communists as being conducted in China also.

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English

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I realized that because of my rank, the Chinese Communists were prepared to make an issue of this matter since lies that they could extract from me would be quoted as coming from "high authority", and that they would continue indefinitely to be absolutely adamant in their demands upon me. I was convinced that they had already forced false statements from several other POWs. I did not doubt for one moment that had they been totally unsuccessful in extracting fraudulent "confessions" from any and all prisoners, they would have produced at least written statements of their own affixing forged signatures of POWs whom they had destroyed---they took several samples of my signature shortly before the Bacteriological Warfare interrogation began. The germ warfare problem with its appeal to the masses of people, was a prize propaganda issue too valuable to the Communists to give up under any circumstances. After applying all manner of means to break me down mentally, morally and physically, to confuse me, and to convince me that there was no alternative in the matter, I succumbed to their demands verbally the end of November, 1952, and from then until near the end of February, 1953, I was involved in many, many rewrites of the fraudulent information submitted, making wire recordings and being photographed both in motion pictures and stills while reading this false "confession", all under protest. In making my most difficult decision to seek the "only way out", my primary consideration was that I would be of greater value to my country in exposing this hideous means of slanderous propoganda than I would be by sacrificing my life through non-submission or remaining a prisoner of the Chinese Communists for life, a matter over which they left me no doubt.

The so-called "confession" extracted from me was in fact a combination of many, many papers submitted. Hardly had my first brief report been submitted than I was directed to re-do it on a broader basis yet with more specific details in certain areas and to make certain modifications to conform with their own imaginary schedules. I was roused up from my sleep one night, marched half a mile or so through the snow and stood half dazed at attention for what seemed like forever in front of a tribunal headed by the Executive Officer of the Pick Up camp where I was hidden at the time. After yelling at me that I was a war criminal, that I had participated in the most inhuman kind of warfare and so forth, the Executive Officer told me my report was no good, that I must go back to my hovel, think clearly and then come up with the right time and place of alleged operations. With this, he grabbed his hat and went childishly

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screaming out of the room while the interpreter tried to translate his last fanatical ravings. Strangely enough when I dreamed up a new date and location of operations, conveniently arranged so that I could easily remember my own lies, I found that I had stumbled upon a satisfactory date and place. With each rewrite of my statement, I was required to include more specific information with respect particularly to the names of higher echelon officers involved in my story and to make direct quotes at all levels. It was here that I was reminded of previous generalized interrogation matter, such as the chain of command from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the 5th Air Force via the Commander-in-Chief Far East and the Commanding General Far Eastern Air Forces, with the names of those officers--all of which was public knowledge. I was then told that since reputed germ warfare was of such extreme strategic and tactical importance that the directive for its use must have followed this chain of command and that the officers named must have handled the directive and hence it was mandatory for me to state this as a so-called fact in my bogus "confession". There were many such incidences where I was told, in general terms, that I must include certain material in my statement if I were to finally clear the problem.

Towards the end of December, my last several papers appeared to satisfy my interrogating officer and his immediate superiors and a lull ensued until the latter part of January, 1953 while my statements were being cleared by what they called "higher authority". When the papers had been cleared, I was given a typewritten statement which was essentially extracts from my own work but rearranged, modified in some instances and omitting some important elements. My efforts to include especially the type of bomb I claimed that was used were of no avail and it was eliminated, over my very strong protest. I was now required to transcribe their typewritten statement into a so-called "confession" in my own handwriting on smooth, heavy, legal type paper and to initial each page and all corrections. It was only after I had completed this phase that I was told that I must make a wire recording and later yet that I must be photographed while reading the statement. At each step in the entire process, the Chinese lied to me, always saying that "this is the last step", upon completion of which they invariably found just one more step to take in order to clear the problem--it was explained to me with a perfectly straight face each time that I had misunderstood them. My case was closed, as they expressed it, about the third week in February and I was then permitted to write my first letter home.

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In obtaining this false "confession" from me, I believe the Chinese Communists followed a definite pre-planned pattern to break me down and to condition me for this farce. Until early September, two months after capture, the subject had hardly been mentioned. I was asked once near the front lines what I thought of germ warfare and I laughed at them saying the whole idea was ridiculous. Several times in late August, one of the two Chinese Air Force officers working on me simultaneously asked me about Bacteriological warfare but he did not press the point. Early in September I was moved from the tent in which I had lived for some three weeks, into a little stick and mud lean-to on the outside of a Korean house that was located at the head of a very remote little valley in the north Korean wilderness--a place where one could readily be dispensed with and the world would be none the wiser. Here, as I squatted cross-legged on the floor of my 3 by 7-foot hovel for weeks and weeks as fall passed into early but cold winter, I was told that I had only one more problem to clear before I was turned over to a main camp where suitable facilities were available to provide against the rigors of a north Korean winter, where I would be with other POWs, and where my living conditions would be greatly improved. I was told that the last remaining subject was the most important of all, that it had not been mentioned previously because they wanted me to know the Chinese Communists better before broaching the subject, and then they let me guess for a week or so as to what the subject was. Having come to understand the tremendous value the Chinese Communists place upon propaganda and having recently been queried by the Chinese Air Force officers on germ warfare, I was finally able to discover what the important question was. From then until this matter was completed, no other subject was mentioned. While I did not realize it at the time, I have since come to realize that the Chinese Communist pattern of perversion applied to me fell into four distinct steps, some of which were over-lapping or continuous in nature. The steps consisted of degrading and humiliating me; exhausting me physically and mentally and conditioning me to creative or false writing; intimidating and

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threatening me, and finally trying to contaminate my mind with vile slanders against my country, giving me false hopes or promises and trying to instill in me a sense of war guilt that could be eradicated only by "confessing". The accumulative effect of this pattern of perversion and of the many, many incidental phases or incidents making up each step, was to confuse me, to dull and stupify my mind, to give me a false sense of values and to make me feel the desperation of utter futility. This, together with unbroken solitary confinement, I consider mental cruelty! It is a cruelty that is hard for anyone to understand that has not undergone the misfortune of being subjected to it. I realize that the standards of living of both the Chinese and Koreans are far inferior to ours and that war time conditions impose even greater limitations in areas behind front line positions, and that therefore some elements of my treatment might be considered normal by the Chinese but not by me; but had they not intended to make me as miserable as possible they could easily have moved me to the rear areas along the Yalu, as they did after I broke down, where facilities were a little improved.

During this preparatory period, I wallowed in dirt and filth; I was purposely kept unshaven and denied haircuts to the point that I was as filthy as a tramp; I had been kept in little hovels on the ground, in tiny Korean rooms, dark, mildewy leaky tents and now in this cold, open lean-to. I was under the constant surveillance of a guard who was never more than perhaps ten yards away and who, at night, would awaken me at least hourly by shining his flashlight in my eyes until I woke up. What food there was was slopped at me with a growl, the guards barked at me whenever I made more than an insignificant movement with few exceptions, I was humiliated by conforming to the custom of attending the calls of nature in the open in front of women and young girls. I could lie down only when told and was kept just sitting and sitting for weeks on end, the result of which was that my back became strained to the point where it was impossible for me to sit still more than fifteen minutes at a time. This

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became physical torture to me, and it was continuous. During the "exhaustion phase", I was made to write continuously over a period of about three weeks from early morning until dark, always against a deadline, under the pressure of two interrogators working simultaneously on me, writing largely on matters of militarily insignificant nature, such as our system of decorations and medals, or on out-of-date material that they knew I could not remember with any accuracy, had I tried, such as describing in detail my flight instruction which I had taken twenty-one years before. I believe they were merely trying to wear me out completely--which they did--and to break down my natural repugnance to lie since the only way I could satisfy most of their demands was to create, in my mind, answers to their questions. Under the strain of this constant pressure and close confinement where even my attempts to take calisthenics in the morning were repulsed by most guards, I deteriorated physically and became dull of mind. When the concentrated writing ceased, I was then given the political treatment wherein I read much slanderous material and every attempt was made to make me disloyal to my country. I was continuously given false hopes about being removed from solitary confinement, warmer living conditions, release to exchange letters with my family and so forth, all of which proved to be false or which were fulfilled only partially at most--my family never received a single letter from me and I received mail only for a short period of time. Continuous efforts were made to make me believe that the south Koreans, backed by the United States, had started the war, that the United States was solely responsible for delaying the peace talks and that the type warfare conducted by United States forces was inhumane. All of the foregoing was tied in periodically with the fact that my only salvation was to confess to germ warfare and hence to hasten peace.

While I was never directly threatened with bodily violence, there were three unmistakable threats constantly applied to me. Often I was reminded that there had been serious riots at Koje Island and according to the Chinese Communists, excessive terror and brutality had been applied. I was then also

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reminded that my own captors followed a lenient policy towards POWs, AS LONG AS THE LATTER COOPERATED. That threat needed no elaboration! There was the second threat, that of a Korean winter in that little stick and mud lean-to. Some knuckles on my right hand had already become frostbitten, the ink on my pen would freeze after every several words written and I was unable to take exercise to try to stimulate my circulation for warmth, yet I had been told that I would not be shifted to a more protected main camp area unless I cleared this problem. I was convinced that at my age and condition, I would freeze to death in that exposed little hovel during the winter at that camp. The final threat was direct, forceful, and unmistakable. The Colonel commanding the Pick Up camp informed me at a formal hearing before his tribunal that, "Unless you clear this problem, you will never leave this valley--not even after the peace is signed." That statement in modified form was repeated over and over to me, and was further elaborated upon to the extent that I was considered a war criminal for my alleged connection with germ warfare and that I would not therefore be treated as an ordinary POW under the Geneva Conventions and would not be repatriated unless I confessed. I had absolutely no doubt whatsoever that the Chinese Communists had every intention of carrying this threat to its natural conclusion and I am still convinced of this fact. I am positive in my own mind that had I not capitulated to them, I would today still be either a prisoner of war or else in my grave!

As to humane treatment in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, I was given shelter, inadequate as it was, at all times; I was never starved although the food was miserably skimpy at times and many times I went without water; I was given heavy winter clothing, quilts and a blanket but exposed as I was and restricted from exercising during the critical period of my interrogation period, I was bitterly cold and partially frostbitten; I was unable to obtain dental treatment for a broken tooth or medical treatment for my back of which I complained long after my problem had been cleared. I don't know what the Geneva Conventions say about mental cruelty nor whether having to sit as I did for so long in confined spaces in continuous solitary confinement is physical cruelty but I, having undergone both, consider that I was subjected to extreme torment in order to force a false confession from me.

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Since I had only been on duty in Korea a comparatively short time before being shot down but more important, since I was assigned duty as the Chief of Staff of the First Marine Aircraft Wing, I flew no missions that could in any conceivable way be construed as being germ bomb raids. As a matter of interest, the Chinese Communists did accept this one fact and charged me not with participating directly in the delivery of bombs on the target but rather with planning such operations and conducting normal staff functions in connection with bacteriological warfare.

When the Chinese Communists first broached me on the subject of germ warfare in Korea and China, I could not believe they were serious since I was certain that I would have had some inkling of it had any United States forces actually employed this means of warfare. I had never heard of its use in Korea or China or elsewhere other than through Chinese propaganda, nor had I ever heard of a proposal for its use; it was utterly incredible to me that the Chinese Communists could be truly serious about this fantastic propaganda program that they were evidently preparing and when they insisted beyond all reason, logic and just plain common sense that germ warfare was being used by my own unit, then I was convinced that everything they said on the subject was an utter lie, that they didn't believe it themselves, but that they were going to carry out orders from higher authority to extract a false statement from me one way or another. And upon this false, fraudulent, and in places absurd confession, I stand formally convicted by the Korean Democratic Peoples Republic as a war criminal, being notified of this fact at a solemn ceremony conducted before four Chinese and one Korean officer on 3 September 1953, just prior to my departure from the Yalu river area for Panmunjom and freedom.

(Signed) Frank H. Schwable
FRANK H. SCHWABLE
Colonel (04429), U. S. Marine Corps

The foregoing statement, consisting of 10 typewritten pages, including this page, was subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1953.

(Signed) A. T. Mason
A. T. MASON
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Chief of Staff

2. SWORN STATEMENT OF MAJOR ROY H. BLEY

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Headquarters, Department of the Pacific
100 Harrison Street
San Francisco 6, California

25 September 1953

Statement of Major Roy H. BLEY, 010450,
U. S. Marine Corps

I have read and understand Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice. I make the following statement of my own free will, voluntarily, and without coercion, unlawful influence or unlawful inducement on the part of any person, and with full knowledge that this statement or any portion thereof may be used as evidence against me in a trial by court-martial.

STATEMENT REGARDING BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

During the month of May 1952, I was transferred to the First Marine Aircraft Wing operating in Korea. Upon arrival at the First Marine Aircraft Wing Headquarters, I was assigned to the Wing Staff as the Wing Ordnance Officer. It was my job to requisition, distribute and coordinate all deliveries of aviation ammunition, aviation ordnance materials and spare parts required by units operating within the First Marine Aircraft Wing and to advise and aid the Commanding General and his staff on any matter pertaining to Aviation Ordnance.

On July 8, 1952, while on a routine non-combat mission with Colonel Frank H. Schwable, we inadvertently flew behind the enemy lines and were shot down and captured by the Chinese.

During a convalescence period in a Chinese hospital in North Korea, due to several wounds I received when I was shot down, a Chinese officer began what appeared to be routine interrogation that covered several military subjects but chiefly about aviation armament.

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Around the 1st of September, 1952, my interrogator informed me that I was about through with all interrogation and that I would soon be taken to a main prisoner of war camp. But, the next day, a Chinese officer whom I had not seen before approached me and started a "softening-up" procedure with an attempt to establish friendly relations by discussing general subjects of interest to any American such as politics, economics, sports and living conditions in the United States.

I was kept in solitary confinement in a small cell in a Korean mud hovel but during the periods of the friendly approach, my interrogator would take me for a walk and endeavored to impress me with their so-called "lenient treatment policy" towards POWs. After three or four days of this routine, he gave me the same story about my interrogation period being almost completed and that I would soon be at a main POW camp, where I could be together with other American prisoners, have books to read, write and receive letters from home, etc. My interrogator asked me if I had any worries of any kind and further stated that I should clear my conscience completely before leaving the interrogation center. When I told him that my conscience was already clear, he said "Bley, you have only one more question to answer, one that you know all about and when you tell us we will be friends and you will be cleared from any further interrogation - now, tell me what you know about germ warfare, tell me about the part you played in it and how you were forced to participate in its use."

At first, I was shocked. I knew Biological Warfare had not been used by our forces in South Korea. As Wing Ordnance Officer, I knew every weapon used by the Marine Air Wing and mostly all used by the Air Force and not once did I hear of any Biological Weapon while I was in South Korea. In fact, the only time I had ever heard of such type of warfare was when the Chinese had first made the accusation that we were using it. That was in the winter of 1951-52 when I read an account of the charge in a West Coast Newspaper (Los Angeles Times, I believe).

I told my interrogator that the charge was false and absolutely ridiculous. He told me about their "concrete" proof that Biological Warfare was employed by the U. S. Forces - many pilots had already confessed and he, the interrogator,

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had actually seen one of the First Marine Air Wing's aircraft spraying insects over an inhabited area in North Korea - insects infested with deadly diseases such as Plague, Malaria and Yellow Fever, etc.

For about a week, the same interrogator came to my cell daily with the same line of propaganda and would ask me "suggestive" questions about germ warfare. He would phrase the questions in a manner that would be at the same time giving me information that I could use in making up a false statement.

When after about a week of this procedure, I refused to cooperate with him, he bluntly stated that it would be useless for me to continue denying germ warfare and sooner or later I would have to make a confession. When he left the cell one day, he ordered me to sit at attention with my legs crossed and told me I was to sit that way everyday until he came back and then gave instructions to the armed guard to stand at the door at all times to see that I obeyed his orders.

After several days, he returned and when I still refused to admit to germ warfare, I was taken to a cave that was filthy. Water seeped up through the dirt floor on which I was required to sit again at attention and at night was "permitted" to sleep - if I wanted to lie in the mud. The cave was infested with rats and several species of vermin. I was not allowed to leave the cave except to urinate and then only during daylight hours.

Around the 10th of October, I was taken out of the cave and returned to a mud hut cell where the interrogator renewed his attempts to make me confess to germ warfare. When I again refused he ordered me to stand at attention for periods of six to seven hours a day. This continued for about two weeks, and when I still refused to "cooperate", I was taken to a cell some four feet wide, six feet in length and with a ceiling about four feet high. This cell had been specially constructed for POWs who would not cooperate with the Chinese interrogators. For several hours each day, I was required to stand in a hunched-down position in this low ceiling cell with the Chinese guard standing at the door with a rifle and bayonet in the small of my back.

Every few days the interrogator came around and asked me if I had any problems I would like to discuss with him or if I would like to clear my conscience of the crime I had participated in - germ warfare. When I replied in

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the negative, he would tell me in great detail how nice it was in the main POW camps and how soon I would be there after I made my confession.

On 15 November 1952, I was moved from the interrogation center in the central part of N. Korea to Pyoktong. There I was put in a cell infested with rats, fed less than I had been before (my diet was reduced to one cup of rice, one cup of cabbage or turnips, and one cup of water twice daily). When I was thrown in this cell, the Chinese POW official told me I was to be given a lengthy "thinking period". It was for five weeks and I saw no one except my guard who was stationed continually at my door, and the Chinese soldier who served my food and water.

Sometime in the latter part of December, the same interrogator approached me again with the same question and I gave him the same answer. The next day, they assigned a new interrogator who came in my cell, walked up to me and without warning struck me in the face with his closed fist, knocking me across the room. When I got up, I started toward him but the guard shoved me back with the butt of his rifle, took some rope and tied my hands behind me and ordered me to kneel in the corner.

For about ten days, the interrogator assisted by the guard worked me over daily, sometimes hitting me in the face when I was unable to defend myself. At the end of each "treatment" period, he would ask me if I was ready to cooperate with them.

Early in January, 1953, I was moved again, this time to the outskirts of Pyoktong where I was placed in another mud hut which had no heat at all either night or day. With the light POW uniform I had on, I was unable to keep warm at any time. I was required to stand at attention almost everyday and was not permitted to lie down at night. Anyway, it was necessary for me to keep moving around in the cell or I would have frozen as the temperature was then several degrees below zero.

I believe this treatment lasted for six or seven days, I'm not sure. Half frozen and without sleep for many nights, I was worn out both physically and mentally.

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One night around midnight, my interrogator and guard escorted me to the POW camp commander's office where, through an interpreter I was told they had concrete evidence that I had participated in germ warfare, showed me the second time a part of another POWs confession on germ warfare (which I believed was a fake) and then given a written forty-eight hour ultimatum. It was written in English, signed by some Chinese General. It stated in effect that after the forty-eight hour period if I had not told them what I knew about germ warfare and the part I played in it, I would be made a war criminal. I would be shipped to China, given a trial, the charge "participating in germ warfare against the Chinese Volunteers and Peoples of Democratic Republic of North Korea".

However, it further stated that if I made a full confession I would be treated as a regular POW and be repatriated after the end of the war.

I was taken back to my cell, not fed at all for the forty-eight hour period and again required to remain awake at night.

The interrogator came again at the end of the ultimatum period and I told him I would go along with the lie. He had all the information he wanted me to write about and within a few hours I had it all re-written and signed. I believe the date of my deposition was 25 January 1953. However, it was re-written several times to get it exactly as they wanted it, sometimes removing sentences, and paragraphs and sometimes adding some. They had great difficulty in deciding just what they wanted me to say and how I was to write it. I was in no condition either physically or mentally to resist or even argue with them.

After the Chinese had edited my false statement, I was required to write it out once again on smooth paper and record it on a tape recording machine. This was sometime around the last of February 1953. The next day, I was given a new winter uniform and was marched by my guard to a movie studio in Pyoktong. There I was required to read before the movie and still cameras an abridgement that the Chinese had made up from my false statement.

Then, a few days later, I was ordered to read to a tape recorder an open letter to my wife telling her about the "lenient treatment policy" of my captors, my participation in germ warfare and about all the good food I was eating! The letter was written by one of the Chinese interrogators and I believed the record was made for transmission by Radio Peking.

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From the date of my capture, July 8, 1952, until sometime in May 1953, I was kept in solitary confinement. At no time was I permitted to talk or even see any other prisoners of war. Up until March 1953, I was permitted to take only one bath.

In March 1953, I was afflicted with an extremely painful nervous condition originating at the base of my spine and extending down to my feet. My captors took me daily to the Pyoktong POW hospital for diagnosis and treatment. If they diagnosed the cause, they gave me nothing to cure it. For a period of about one week, I was unable to walk as my feet and legs were swollen and partially paralyzed. At this date, September 1953, similar attacks reoccur although with less severity and of short duration.

On September 3, 1953, just before leaving the POW camp area for return to South Korea, I was called before a military tribunal headed by a North Korean General. Through an interpreter, he pronounced that due to North Korean and Chinese "lenient treatment policy" toward POW's, I was given a pardon even though I was a war criminal having participated in the atrocity of germ warfare against the people of North Korea and the Chinese Volunteers.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that at no time during my tour with the First Marine Aircraft Wing in South Korea did I see or hear of any munition that was or could be used in Biological Warfare. I flew no combat missions while with the First Marine Aircraft Wing, but I frequently inspected, inventoried and supervised handling all the types of aviation ammunition stored and used by all operating units within the Wing. From that experience, I know Biological Warfare was not used by our forces in Korea.

(Signed) Roy H. Bley

ROY H. BLEY
Major (010450), U. S. Marine Corps

The foregoing statement, consisting of seven typewritten pages, including this page, was subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1953.

(Signed) A. T. Mason

A. T. MASON
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Chief of Staff

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3. SWORN STATEMENT OF LT. JOHN S. QUINN

I am aware of my rights under Article 31, United States Unified Code of Military Justice, and wish to make the following voluntary statement concerning my experiences as a prisoner of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communist governments in North Korea.

I did not, in the true sense of the word, ever "confess" to anything related to germ warfare. How could I, when I don't know, or never did know, anything about how such a thing can be done? It would be true to say, and thank God I'm back again where I can speak truly, that I was coerced by diabolical mental torture, which it would take a poet like Poe to justly describe, into writing Communist propaganda. My wife was pregnant and I had real cause to fear for her life if she didn't hear I was alive. The threat of death was really the least fearful thing that hung over me. I was physically weak from malnutrition and loss of sleep. Three interrogators were assigned to me, as they said themselves, for the sole purpose of "getting my confession". The safety of my wife and children, one yet unborn, were threatened, and that, in my mental condition, assumed gigantic proportions.

Much of what the Communists call my "confession" was dictated to me. Much I added myself, much which seemed to me fantastic beyond belief, in the hope that it would get out and make this "germ warfare" - "Hate America" campaign of theirs obviously ridiculous to any thinking person. For instance dropping bombs from a loaded B-26 at 110 miles per hour - a loaded B-26 cannot fly at that speed. I could give many more such examples. I do not know how much of this confession was put out for public consumption.

In my twenty months with the Chinese soldiers and political fanatics, I can remember no period during which I was treated in accordance with the Geneva protocol for treatment of POW's. For an extended period, shortly after capture, I was thrown with a Lieutenant Maulsby into an icy cave in inadequate clothing. After two days there, I was sure their idea was to kill us by degrees. Our feet began to freeze. I couldn't grab my own zipper tight enough, because of the

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cold, to work it. The water was so filthy we feared to drink it and did not during the entire period of almost two weeks. Our food was a little rice and seaweed twice a day, served in a filthy, rusty tin can. We could not stand up in the cave as the ceiling was too low. We couldn't sleep for the cold and made up little forms of exercise which we could take continuously to keep warm. I did not see then how a person could go through this treatment alone, and what Chuck Maultsby and I have shared together had made us lifelong friends.

Later I was put alone and kept that way for over eight months, living with an interrogator, the only man I have ever learned to hate, and I hate him with a passion that borders on insanity. He constantly harangued me with stock questions on what I was thinking, what were my feelings, what was Communism, etc., etc. I can't write sensibly about what they does to a person when he can't fight back, because my emotions are too wrapped up in it. I can't forget it. I don't wish to forget it. I want always to remember it, and remember it, and remember it. I hope others who might have been confused by the things I was forced to write, say, and do may get some vague feeling for what I - and other - have been through.

All news of the outside world was kept from me for the entire twenty months. Never did I get to read, nor did I ever form an accurate picture of what the Germ Warfare propaganda campaign consisted of, other than my part in it, nor of its effects. We were given only the periodicals from the Communist Countries and sometimes the "Daily Worker" or "People's World", several months old.

It appears now that I have been a pretty big part of a scheme to put blinders on all men, to channel their thinking, and bring the best in human emotions and hopes into support these channelled thoughts. The result is living dead men, controlled human robots, which willingly, as long as they are under the spell, do their master's bidding. Now, because I am able again to speak freely, because I feel I owe it to those whom my statements may have confused, and because I feel my experiences have made me particularly qualified, I would

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like to help take off these blinders, to shatter the walls of these channels, to let in some fresh air and sunshine, and help them re-learn the exhaltation of personal freedoms once again.

(Signed) John S. Quinn

JOHN S. QUINN, 17993A
1st Lt, USAF

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of September 1953 at
Parks Air Force Base, California.

(Signed) Clifford A. Sheldon

CLIFFORD A. SHELDON
Colonel, USAF
Staff Judge Advocate

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4. SWORN STATEMENT OF LT. PAUL R. KNISS

I am aware of my rights under Article 31, United States Unified Code of Military Justice, and wish to make the following voluntary statement concerning my experience as a prisoner of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communist governments in North Korea.

As a result of threats, torture, starvation, brutality and barbaric treatment given me by my Communist captors, I was coerced into taking part in the Hate America campaign. As part of this campaign, the Communist tried to bring discredit upon the United States Fighting Forces in Korea by alleging they were waging bacteriological warfare. Part of this so-called evidence used in this charge was a forced "confession" which I submitted after severed mental and physical torture including repeated threats of death. I now deny the forced confession I made. At no time prior to my being captured was I lectured on bacteriological warfare or led to believe that the United States Forces were using bacteriological warfare. I have never flown any bacteriological warfare missions, nor have I flown any missions that could conceivably be classed as bacteriological warfare missions.

Everything I was forced to "confess" to in the Communist hands was an out and out lie. These statements would have never been signed by me if I had not been subjected to severe mental and physical torture.

I made interviews, movies and recordings of my "confession", doing so only under threat of death. The humane treatment I was supposed to receive was entirely absent. The treatment I received was of the Fascist order with no attention paid to my request for treatment as specified under the Geneva Convention of 1925.

My so-called "confession" was partially dictated to me by my captors, and the rest I fabricated by myself. The contents of this "confession" are ridiculous and the dates of missions flown, of lectures received, are all fictitious.

I was interrogated by the Communists for periods lasting up to twenty hours, during which time I was made to sit at attention flat on the floor with no back rest. I was denied medical attention for 48 hours at one time

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while I was suffering from diarrhea, and only received it from them as they thought I was dying.

I was threatened with death many times and I was to be shot as an enemy agent due to lack of identification, which the Communists had previously taken from me. The Communists violated every one of the Geneva regulations.

I have never heard from any source, other than the ~~Communists~~, that the United States Forces or the United Nations Command was waging bacteriological warfare in Korea.

Everything I was forced to say was done in the effort to smear the reputation of the United Nations in the eyes of the world. The charges of the Communist contained in the so-called "confessions" are fantastic and any thinking person would recognize this immediately.

(Signed) Paul R. Kniss

PAUL R. KNISS, AO1909070
1st Lt. USAF

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of September 1953 at Parks Air Force Base, California.

(Signed) Clifford A. Sheldon

CLIFFORD A. SHELDON
Colonel, USAF
Staff Judge Advocate

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5. SWORN STATEMENT OF LT. FLOYD B. O'NEAL

I am aware of my rights under Article 31, United States Unified Code of Military Justice, and wish to make the following voluntary statement concerning my experiences as a prisoner of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communist governments in North Korea.

Due to coercion, taking the form of physical torture, very poor food, continuous threats of death, and other dastardly methods of breaking my will power, the Chinese Communists did force me to sign a "confession" to bacteriological germ warfare. This so-called "confession" was signed only after the Chinese Communists had given me an ultimatum of 48 hours in which to "confess" to germ warfare or be tried and executed as a war criminal. This "confession" was utterly false and I wish now to deny the statements contained in the forced "confession".

At no time prior to being sent to Korea to fight was I lectured on bacteriological warfare or was I led to believe from any training or briefing I received that the United States of America forces were waging bacteriological warfare in North Korea, China, or any other area. I have never flown any bacteriological warfare missions nor have I flown any missions that could conceivably be classed as bacteriological warfare missions. Everything I "confessed" to in prisoner of war camps was an out and out lie. I signed their statements only under extreme duress including both physical and mental pressure. I signed my "confession" after the above-mentioned ultimatum when I had had time to consider all factors. I was convinced that the Communists would eventually obtain a confession of sorts from me by either driving me out of my mind, by continuous mental pressure, or else by forcing me to physical exhaustion.

The Chinese Communists accused me of being a war criminal in that they accused me of flying germ warfare missions over North Korea. They accused me of dropping bacteriological warfare bombs and spraying bacteria-infected insects. These charges were made against me with absolutely no basis of fact. These charges were continually hurled in my face with threats that if I did not "confess" to these charges or admit having participated in germ warfare I would suffer the penalty of death for my "war crimes".

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The Chinese Communists made motion pictures and radio broadcasts which have included the so-called "confession" signed by myself. These recordings and broadcasts were made under duress similar to that used to force me to sign the false "confession" on germ warfare. The statements made in these movies and recordings were false and have no basis of fact. The statements made in these movies and recordings were statements which the Communists themselves made up for me to repeat.

The Chinese Communists also used the false "confession" obtained from me on germ warfare in an attempt to convince other UN Command prisoners of war of the big lie which they were trying to foist upon the world. The Chinese Communists used my "confession" as part of their "Hate America" campaign.

The methods used by the Communist interrogators to secure my so-called "confession" were of two kinds; one, physical torture of sorts, such as long hours of standing at attention; poor food, contaminated water to drink, then denial of medical attention after I became ill from polluted water; and two, mental pressure, long hours of interrogation and wrangling and haranging, attempting to break down my will power, attempting in some manner to dull my mental facilities in order that they might more easily extract from me their desired statements. Threats were used in attempting to obtain my so-called "confession". These threats consisted of telling me that I would never return home if I did not sign the "confession" they wished me to sign. They continually stated that they would in the end get a confession from me in some manner. Then there was a constant and continuous threat of death as a result of war crime trials. I was kept in solitary confinement with absolutely no contacts. I was closely guarded and in all periods of time when I was being interrogated, I was under an armed guard which was very strict and allowed no deviation in the orders given by the Chinese interrogators. I was not treated humanely and in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention on treatment of prisoners of war. There were many direct violations of the Geneva Convention. When I at first brought up my rights under the Geneva Convention, the Chinese Communists threw these rights back into my teeth and told me they had their own policy of dealing with prisoners of war. They explained that they had a different policy for each prisoner. They called this their "lenient" policy. I was denied healthful food, I was

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deprived of medical attention, the Communists used extreme forms of intimidations; my physical comfort and mental well-being were far from adequately cared for. The mental well-being especially seemed to be a point of attack for them in that they seemed to be trying to constantly create in my mind a doubt as to the reliability of the true statements which I had made. When I saw that somehow they would obtain a confession by driving me out of my mind or to physical collapse, I signed the statements the Chinese Communists wanted. Again, these statements were utterly and completely false and have no basis of fact whatsoever.

I was forced to appear before the so-called "International Scientific Commission" and make statements to them on germ warfare. I was threatened beforehand with physical violence and other threats used in attaining my so-called "confession" if I did not appear before this "International Scientific Commission", give them the statements there that the Chinese Communists wanted me to give them. The statements which I made before this "International Scientific Commission" were hardboiled lies. I had attempted to insert as many ridiculous and false facts as possible in the statements which I signed for my "confession". I repeated these ridiculous and false statements before the "International Scientific Commission" and again because of duress. I have never participated in any type of bombing raids which could conceivably be classed as "germ raids" or "bacteriological raids".

I have never heard from any source other than my Communist interrogators that the UN Command had participated in bacteriological warfare raids over North Korea, China, or any other area for that matter. The broaching of the subject of bacteriological warfare to me by the Communists was a complete surprise. I denied any knowledge of germ warfare and denied any participation in germ warfare by the UN Command. However, under physical and mental duress I finally signed false "confessions" to germ warfare which were made up for me by the Chinese Communists.

(Signed) Floyd B. O'Neal
FLOYD B. O'NEAL, A01848575
1st Lt. USAF

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of September 1953 at Parks Air Force Base, California.

(Signed) Clifford A. Sheldon
CLIFFORD A. SHELDON
Colonel USAF
Staff Judge Advocate

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6. SWORN STATEMENT OF LT. KENNETH ENCCH

I am aware of my rights under Article 31, United States Unified Code of Military Justice, and wish to make the following voluntary statement concerning my experiences as a prisoner of war of the North Korean and Chinese Communist governments in North Korea.

I wish to state firmly that these charges are wholly without grounds and the so-called confessions were obtained under extreme duress. I did not personally engage in bacteriological warfare, nor do I know of anyone else who has engaged in bacteriological warfare.

Before each movie, each wire recording, each interview with so-called investigators of this alleged crime, my so-called testimony was used as a pressure in order to force me to comply with their demands.

Everything I stated relative to offensive bacteriological warfare while in prisoner of war camp was an out and out lie. I would certainly never have signed their statements had I not been forced to do so under threat of prolonged torture, which so far as I knew meant only to death.

My statement was used in order to compel me to write "acceptable" articles, articles which they could use in their Smear America campaign. I wrote one little note to the Vienna Peoples' Conference for Peace in October 1952. Also, I was told to write articles for the prison camp newspaper, and I wrote two of these.

At the time I was captured I believed that I would be treated humanely under the stipulations of the Geneva Conference but I soon found out that the Chinese Communists had an utter disregard for human values and human rights. As I knew, many POW's had died due to Communist maltreatment, and I realized that they would stop at nothing to achieve their goals. However, I resisted their attempts for some time but I was finally brought around to the realization that my only alternative was to submit to their pressure, but in as limited a manner as possible.

We were treated good under some of the provisions of the Geneva Conference, but they had an out and out disregard of others, and of course many of these were flagrant violations. I was kept in solitary confinement for thirteen months.

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I was kept in two camps where they had no POW sign to protect us from air attacks. The diet during the winter was of very low nutritional value and caused much sickness. I had almost constant diarrhea during my period of captivity. I had it about twenty times, for five or six days at a time. This made me very weak and nervous.

I did not participate in any type of bombing raids which could even remotely be classed as germ raids or bacteriological warfare raids.

I have not heard from any other source, other than the Chinese Communists, that the United Nations Command had employed weapons of bacteriological warfare.

(Signed) Kenneth Enoch
KENNETH ENOCH, A02069988
1st Lt, USAF

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of September 1953 at Parks Air Force Base, California.

(Signed) Clifford A. Sheldon
CLIFFORD A. SHELDON
Colonel, USAF
Staff Judge Advocate

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7. SWORN STATEMENT OF COL. ANDREW J. EVANS, JR.

I, ANDREW J. EVANS, Jr., Colonel, United States Air Force, 4072A, having been advised of my rights under Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, by ANDREW A. ANDERER, Special Agent, Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force, make the following statement voluntarily without threats, promise of reward or immunity, or unlawful influence or inducement. I know that I do not have to make any statement regarding the matter covered in this statement, and that any statement made by me may be used as evidence against me in a trial by court-martial. I know, also, that I need not make any statement which would tend to incriminate me or degrade me.

I was captured on 26 March 1953 following a bailout over the front lines in Korea. My Chinese captors, after disarming me, indicated that I was among friends, that I would be well treated and that I would be taken to the rear immediately to join my fellow prisoners. I received this friendly, psychological buildup from the common Chinese soldiers and from a series of four English-speaking interrogators. However, instead of this treatment, within three days, I was confined in a small mud room under heavy guard and remained confined under similar circumstances throughout my captivity until I was released on 3 September 1953.

My enslavement and treatment can best be described as that accorded a low type animal. The cubicles in which I was held had no windows and the door was always shut. Sunlight, fresh air and exercise were completely denied to me. I never saw another person except my guards and interrogators, nor was any news of the outside world given to me.

I was not permitted to recline, shut my eyes, or stand up, except when I was permitted to sleep for periods ranging from zero to never more than six hours per day. On two different occasions, one of two weeks and the other of one week, I was denied sleep altogether, except for a few brief moments when I would lapse into unconsciousness and then forcibly awakened.

I was alternately starved and fed, on one occasion going for a period of twelve days without food. The diet consisted almost entirely of bread, potatoes and rice, except for the last two weeks of my captivity, when they worked hard at trying to fatten me up before my release.

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During the entire period of my captivity, I was bullied and interrogated every single day from four to twenty-four hours. I was slapped, kicked, and forced to do such things as sit erect on a hard stool for sixteen to eighteen hours, and to stand at rigid attention in a hot room full of flies for periods of twelve hours, or until I passed out. This form of torture was particularly aggravated because of the denial of food and sleep.

I had previously been subtly told of the Chinese mania on germ warfare, my alleged "obvious" participation in this type of warfare, and the requirement that I cleanse my conscience and ask forgiveness from the Chinese by confessing all. Near the end of May, after a particularly agonizing period of starving and bullying, I was stood at attention before a board with a gun in my back and was accused of being a war criminal. I was given the choice of signing a so-called confession or being executed within twenty-four hours. At this point, I refused to sign a confession, accepted the death sentence, and even begged for death so that my mental and physical pain and suffering would be ended. However, instead of killing me they continued the same treatment, but they said that if I gave them a complete and truthful biography they would release me to become an "ordinary prisoner of war." I gave them a biography, except that I omitted my period of duty in the War Plans Division of the Air Force, my attendance at an atomic energy school, and my attendance at an air-ground operations school. Complying with their request for a biography did nothing to improve my treatment. The same mental and physical torture and oppression continued.

I was threatened often. I was told that my country had been defeated and could never win in Korea; that if I did not confess to participation in germ warfare I would give up everything, my family, my country, and my life; that I was responsible for the alleged germ warfare activities of my wing; that I was to be an example to the world that the Communists meant business; that I would never be reported as a prisoner of war, and that when the war was over, I would be officially listed as "shot while trying to escape. These and many other forms of mental torture were used every day of my captivity. This, together with the physical torture reduced my mental activity to that of a child.

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On 17 August 1953, after seven days of starving and bullying, I was taken before a tribunal and was read and shown a formal letter addressed to me and signed by Kim Il Sung, declaring that if I did not confess within twenty-four hours I would never see the United States again. This was to be my last chance. I was then told that the war was over and that all other prisoners had confessed and had been repatriated. At the end of the twenty-four hour period, I still refused to make a confession, but they then showed me my name in a so-called confession of another pilot and played for me a recording of a so-called confession from an Air Force officer whom I knew to be courageous and fine in every respect. This, added to all else, was all I could take in my condition at that time. I broke down completely, feeling that any people who would go that far in destroying a human being would not let up on me, and feeling that my country had given up the fight and would not rescue me.

My captors then gave me several days in which to recover from my run down condition. After several balking efforts, and with prodding and suggestions from them, I wrote a long "confession" declaring that two-thirds of all Korean operations were concerned with germ warfare (which if true, would have wiped out the whole world), that I was a secret agent, and several other absurdities. They became angry with my obvious exaggerations and would not accept the statement I had written. They then gave me a typewritten statement, which I was required to copy in my own handwriting. This statement seemed to be a catch-all or consolidation of all other so-called confessions signed by other pilots. They wanted me to back date it to 26 May 1953, but I balked again, and they finally permitted me to date it 18 August, the day I broke down and agreed to write a "confession". I was also forced to read this "confession" into a tape recorder on 1 and 2 September 1953. It required eighteen hours over a period of these two days to make this twenty-minute recording, because if I made any mistake in pronunciation, or if I stammered or stumbled over the words, they would back up the tape and make me do it over again.

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In the "confession", information from my personal background and activities of the Fifth Air Force and the two wings I was connected with were skillfully woven around the eight germ warfare missions I allegedly participated in. The facts are, that none of the dates, times, and places for the missions are part of my actual operations schedule. I was not even in Korea on several of the dates when I was supposed to be flying on a germ warfare mission.

It is utterly ridiculous to think that I or anyone else in the Fifth Air Force had engaged in germ warfare. Through their methods of extreme mental cruelty, great physical deprivation, physical torture and threats of death or disappearance, the Chinese Communists have attempted to perpetrate one of the greatest hoaxes played on mankind in the history of the world.

I further state that the foregoing statement was made by me freely and voluntarily, and without promise of benefit, or threat or use of force or duress. I have read the foregoing statement consisting of four pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) Andrew J. Evans, Jr.
ANDREW J. EVANS, JR.
Colonel, USAF, 4072A

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 13th day of September 1953 at the Tokyo Army Hospital Annex, Tokyo, Japan.

(Signed) Andrew A. Anderer
ANDREW A. ANDERER
Special Agent
6th District OSI, FEAF

We hereby certify that we were present at the Tokyo Army Hospital Annex, Tokyo, Japan, when Colonel Andrew J. Evans, Jr., made the above statement and that he was fully advised of his rights as set forth above, that no promise of immunity or reward was made to him, that no force or duress was used or threatened, and that the above statement was freely and voluntarily made. We further certify that the said Andrew J. Evans, Jr., signed the above statement in our presence.

WITNESSED: (Signed) James L. Trueheart
James L. Trueheart
1st Lt. USAF 24509A
HQ FEAF O/I - Res.

(Signed) Denzil F. Wildman
Denzil F. Wildman
S/A OSI

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8. SWORN STATEMENT OF COLONEL WALKER M. MAHURIN, USAF

Under existing circumstances the story of my interrogation and subsequent confession will not be complete as to detail. In the future I can make a more detailed report when the proper facilities are at hand. I will endeavor to put down enough information on this report so that a general picture of what happened can be obtained.

Prior to the first time I was interrogated about waging BW by the Chinese I received what I considered to be good treatment. However, when I was finally accused of BW my treatment took a substantial change for the worse. From the first part of Oct. on until the middle of December I was maltreated and under constant interrogation by groups ranging from four to fifteen interrogators. During this period I spent at one time 38 hours sitting at rigid attention on the edge of my bed. At another time I spent approximately 33 days sitting at rigid attention on the edge of a stool for 15 hours a day. All of this was an effort on the part of the Chinese to force me to cooperate in writing a statement that I had waged BW against them.

The procedure they used was simple. First they asked leading questions which were obviously aimed at letting me know what others had said. This was done so that I would be able to write a story that corresponded in some way with other confessions that had been written. Next, they accused me of having been the one person who started the BW program for both the 4th and 51st Wings. This accusation was based on my biography after they had decided just how much of a confession they wanted me to write. That is to say how much of a story they could get based on my experience in the Air Force.

In trying to obtain the confession they emphasized the fact that I was and would be listed as missing in action and unless I confessed or went along with them they intended to kill me. They continually repeated the allegation that other pilots had confessed and that they knew all about what I had done and what, as they put it, my government had done. In fact their opening gambit was that they considered me to be a war criminal, and they knew that my government had waged an unlawful war against them. The only way I could absolve myself

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of my guilt was to confess. They stated that they intended to treat me outside the rules of the Geneva convention and they then proceeded to do so. At this time I feel that there is no need to go into the details of my treatment.

In the latter part of the month of October they told me that they were going to get a confession out of me no matter what. I deduced from this that they intended to either destroy my mind or to kill me. I made an attempt to commit suicide by cutting the blood vessels in my wrists. Here again the details are unimportant other than to demonstrate the state of mind that they had been able to force me in to. Just at the time I was about to faint due to the lack of blood the light went off in my room and I was discovered by the guards. A doctor was hurriedly summoned and I was given medical treatment. This, however, did not deter them in pursuit of a confession.

During the heated period of my confession process when they had begun to effect my thought processes by the simple procedure of keeping me awake for long periods of time I blurted out that I had visited the Army Camp of Detrick at Frederick, Md. This of course was a thing that they wanted and they pressed me to write the details of my visit. It had been some time since I had made the visit and I had forgotten what I saw, but I did write a vague story about the Camp consisting of a description of a sphere where the personnel were experimenting with agents to determine various effects. I also mentioned green houses and gave a vague story about fungus used to carry agents destructive to crops. After getting me to break on this information they began to press me quite heavily to make a total confession. I began to grow angry with them and refused to write further. It was during this period that they tried by means of subtle torture to extract more from me. I found that the more they tried to force me the more angry I got.

They continued to press me and in the latter part of the month of November while I was required to sit at attention on my stool my feet became frost bitten. During this period they did not give me a fire nor did they allow me to close the door to my room. I was always guarded by two guards who watched my every move. When I suffered frost bite I refused to place my feet under my stool so that they would rest on my toes. The guards called an officer who came to me and told me that I could write out a biography again. When I had completed the biography he then said that I should write a complete confession.

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I wrote that I had not waged BW nor had my Government. Further I did not know of any plan nor of any other persons or groups that had done any such thing. When I had written this information the officer left with the documents. At about midnight in the first few days of December I was aroused by the guards and taken to a place where I had never been. Four interrogators were seated on a platform behind a table covered by a cloth. They handed me a type written document which they explained I had written. They said that they wanted me to check the grammar and details by reading the document aloud. I started to comply with the instructions. When I had read about two paragraphs it was apparent to me that they had written a confession for me, one that they had made up. Fortunately the lights in the room went out just after I started reading. The interrogators immediately lit candles and instructed me to proceed. When they did so the guard who was standing in back of me with a pistol directed at my back exclaimed "It won't work with out electricity." The chief interrogator told him to be silent and to let me proceed. (Prior to this time I had learned to understand a limited amount of Chinese.) I immediately knew that they had a microphone concealed and that they were trying to record my voice. I continued to read but turned away from the table. All this time the lights were out. When I had finished reading the lights came on again. After the interrogators had a slight discussion they turned to me and again instructed me to read the type written pages because, as they said, they weren't sure that I completely understood what was written.

I again started to read making sure that my head was turned away from the table. The lights again went out and remained out until I had finished. When the lights went on again they handed me the document I had written in long hand in which I had denied waging BW against them. I read this document completely, and the lights stayed on the entire time. When I had finished this reading they asked me to state clearly which of the documents were correct. At the same time the guard stepped up to me and pressed the pistol close to my back. I hesitated a few seconds and said that the one which denied BW was the correct one. This threw the interrogators into a rage. Just for that, they said, I would have to give them the entire strategic plan of BW before they would let me rest. They then sent me back to my room.

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They continued to press me for several days more even going so far as to have a British Newspaper man, Allen Winnington, interrogate me for a whole day. Along about the last week of December I lost my temper and told them that I was tired of ballet dancing with them and that I would not confess under any circumstances. They sent me before the Camp commander who screamed at me for a short time and then told me that I would have until noon the next day to confess. At noon I told them I would not do so. That night I was sent before the chief interrogator who gave me one more chance. When I said "no" he told me that he hoped that I realized what I had done and that I would not see him again. He said that I could expect to be put to death suddenly and swiftly.

Until the 10 of April I remained in solitary confinement under all the conditions that the word implies. I was guarded at all times by two guards who watched my every move. A record was kept of each move I made. During this period they pulled the standard night raids on me which I believed each time to be the time they had come to execute me.

On the tenth of April a new interrogator came to me to get me to confess. This time a new approach was used. I was given books to read (Not necessarily political) and I was allowed to open the door of my room. The interrogator took me for walks and had several pleasant conversations with me. He repeated time and again that I would never go home unless I confessed and he emphasized that I was still listed as missing in action.

About the last of May 1953 I decided to write what I could in the way of a confession, for reasons which are too lengthy to discuss in this report. I have forgotten to mention that in the month of December they had played wire recordings to me of four F-86 pilots who had confessed to waging BW. Each of these pilots had mentioned my name so it was fairly easy for me to conclude what kind of a confession I would have to write to satisfy my problem.

I continued to write many pages of sheer rot which I made up concerning missions I had been on, interviews I had had and instructions I had been given regarding waging BW. The interrogator by this time had dropped all pretenses and admitted that the confessions were political in nature, and that they did not have to have any basis in fact. However, the confessions that I wrote did

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not suit him. He would make suggestions such as making me write about a conference I had with the secretary of the Air Force about BW. He told me that I had to write in my confession that I had made a suggestion to the Secretary that fighter aircraft could be used for waging BW. I had to write a mythical conference with a General Officer in Hq. USAF in which I was given instructions to start the BW program for the F-86s in the Korean theatre. I had to write a mythical meeting with Gen. Weyland, and a mythical conference with Gen. Everest. I had to write about briefing the pilots at the 51st Wing. I had to give details of germ tanks which carried infected fleas, flies, and mosquitoes. These insects, I said, were infected with such things as typhoid, malaria, and plague. I had to describe a compartmented germ bomb which contained such things. I had to figure out a way how these things would be heated for high altitude. I told of two missions that I had flown on which I had carried germ tanks. I was required to state that these missions had been directed against China on a small scale. In other words I had to devise a complete story which was acceptable to the Chinese yet at the same time assinine to any one who read it and used a little thought. I used the names of people who had retired, and people who were dead. I used dates that had no basis in fact. All of the story was completely ridiculous. However, it was acceptable.

I finished writing my confession on about the 8th of August 1953. I was required to copy it onto a type of paper which could be used for lithographing. I was required to wire record the confession. They took a picture of me while I was pretending to read the confession.

At the conclusion of this foolishness I was called before the camp commander. He told me that the war had ended on the 27th of July and that my case was now settled. However, he stated that I would have to answer military questions until I would be repatriated along about the first part of Oct. By the way I was required to back date my confession to 10 May 1953 before they would accept it.

About the 26th of August they came to me again and said that the Supreme Command had reviewed my confession and found that it was not acceptable. My case was again reopened and unless I cooperated I would not be sent home. I began to write it over again. This time they made no bones about what they were doing. They even went so far as to write pages of my confession themselves, and tell me

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to copy what was written and sign it. I did this within limits. When they tried to get me to include all other types of aircraft and give details of each type I refused to do so telling them that I would write about the F-86 and nothing else. It was obvious that they were making my confession jibe to a limited degree with other confessions that had been written. I finished the confession again on the 2nd of Sept. Again they insisted that I date it 10 May. I refused to do so and dated it 10 August. However, I did also sign one statement with no date indicated. The night of Sept. 2nd I made a wire recording of the confession and finished about two in the morning of Sept. 3rd.

I started south for freedom at noon on Sept. 3rd. During this period I was kept in solitary confinement. I was neither allowed to write to my family nor did I receive any letters from my family. I was met at Freedom Village by the Director of Intelligence of 5AF who told me that the first indication he had that I was alive was when he saw me drive up in a jeep. I feel that I am indeed fortunate to be back with Americans again.

In closing I add that from my knowledge my treatment was in many respects similar to that received by Mr. Robert Voegler and by the person whose story was printed in Look magazine dated June 2, 1953. At no time did I ever believe what I was writing. I wrote only what was necessary to solve my problem. The entire confession was without basis in fact and if examined by persons of intelligence will appear ridiculous. I feel that my responsibility lay in bringing myself back to friendly hands intact so that I may be able to fight again. I feel that refusing to cooperate by not writing a confession would have only led to death and would have in no way benefited either myself nor my country.

This story is brief and unfortunately cannot be backed up with documentation. I can at any time write in much more detail. Such detail will require a long period of time. The grammar in this document will not be satisfactory because I have not reviewed this document nor made any corrections or additions. The statements included in this document are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and memory.

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The confession written for the Chinese was made almost exactly as this one. I was required to initial each page and each mistake exactly as I have done in this document.

I further state that I have read this entire statement, initialed all pages and corrections, and signed this statement, and that it is correct and true as written.

(Signed) Walker M. Mahurin, Col. USAF
(Signature)
George A.F.B. California
(Address)

Witnesses:
(Signed) Edwin R. Outlaw
1426 Alma Street
Shreveport, La.
(Address)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
19 day of September 1953 at
aboard MSTS HOWZE a person authorized
by law to administer oaths.

(Signed) Henry R. Petersen
Signature of person administering oath.
Henry R. Petersen
Typed signature of person administering oath
Sum. Court Off. Major Inf
Official character, grade, etc.

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9. SWORN STATEMENT OF LT. JAMES L. STANLEY

I, . . . James L. Stanley AO 59426 1/Lt. , having
(Name) (Service Number) (Grade)

been advised of my right under Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice, by
. . . Edwin R. Outlaw make the following statement voluntarily without
threats, promise of reward or immunity, or unlawful influence or inducement. I
know that I do not have to make any statement regarding any offense of which I am
accused or suspected, and that any statement made by me may be used as evidence
against me in a trial by court-martial. I know, also, that I need not make any
statement which would incriminate me, or tend to incriminate me, or tend to degrade
me.

16 September 1953

I, 1/Lt. James L. Stanley, AO 591426, make the following statement concerning
my interrogation and subsequent treatment by the Chinese during the period of my
captivity.

After several preliminary talks of approximately one hour each, the Chinese
began a full time interrogation with me 18 April 1952 at POW camp Number 2. The
preliminary talks were on the subject of Germ Warfare and I was told I was being
charged with participating in it. I was read a statement from the Chinese Foreign
Minister stating that all captured American fliers that participated in Germ Warfare
were considered war criminals and would be punished accordingly. This was to give
me something to think about before interrogation.

My interrogation began immediately on Germ Warfare and as I denied any
knowledge of it, the Chinese began standing me at attention for periods of one to
four or five hours. After about four or five days they told me that two of my
squadron mates had confessed to participating in large scale Germ Warfare.
[1/Lt. John Quinmand, 1/Lt. Kenneth Enoch] and since I was from the same unit I
too was guilty and must confess to my crimes. I refused and my periods of standing
at attention became more frequent and longer. After ten days of this I was taken
to jail and put in a small cell [approximately 3' x 5-1/2'] with the door completely
boarded over. There I remained for eight days with the Chinese coming back daily
to remind me that worse things were in store for me if I didn't confess. On

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8 May 1952 they took me out of jail and told me to write a confession or else. I refused and two Chinese held me on the ground while a third one an interrogator⁷ kicked and slapped me. After this they got me up, stripped me down to my waist and stood me at attention with an armed guard from then approximately 2000⁷ until approximately 1800 the following day. At that time I began to fall because of severe swelling and cramps in my arms, legs and feet. After I fell a couple of times the interrogator came out, struck me a hard blow on the head with his fist and took the broad side of a hatchet and began beating my legs while I was laying on the ground. They then stood me up for a couple more hours and as I became completely unable to stand up any longer they took me into a room and left me alone, except for some questioning, for about two days. They then moved me to another house and that night they woke me up shortly after I went to sleep and gave me two minutes to confess. As I refused I was stripped down to my shorts and was stood outside barefooted at the same rigid attention all that night and the next morning I was moved into my room, with an armed guard at the door and I continued to stand at attention until late that afternoon when an interrogator came down and let me sit while he tried to persuade me to confess. That night I was given food. During periods of standing at attention neither food nor water is given⁷ And about 2000 I was taken to Camp Headquarters where I met a supposedly Military Tribunal and was told I was about to die unless I confessed to my crime of participating in Germ Warfare. I refused to confess and was immediately stripped down to my shorts, arms was tied behind me at the wrist and upper arms, and a noose put around my neck in such a fashion so if I moved my arms at all it would only tighten the noose about my neck. I was then placed in front of a large home-made spotlight with my face about six to eight inches from the light. Then and there they began questioning me about germs and this continued for about three to four hours. I was then taken outside where it was raining quite hard and a pistol was placed behind my head and I was given my "last" chance to confess. After I refused they held a short conference and I was then placed under a roof drain with the guard near by and left there until early the next A.M. I was untied and taken to my room and left alone for about two days. Then my food was suddenly taken away for about three days and water for about eight to ten days. Intense interrogation began again with my being

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questioned morning, afternoon, and night. But the treatment was good and I was given a package of tobacco, sugar, soap, clothes, and several other items.

On 4 June 1952 I was taken to see the Camp Commander who talked to me through an interpreter for four or five hours. There he urged me to confess, telling me that many Americans had already done so, and made me many promises of what would happen if I did so also. These promises included (1) my being returned home when war was over (2) could hear from my wife and family, (3) be placed in Compound and receive treatment accorded ordinary prisoners of war. I was classified as a war criminal. I refused to confess and was given two days to think it over and confess or I would have to pay the supreme penalty. During these two days I was continually reminded of my fate if I continued to hold out. On night of 6 June I was again taken to see the Camp Commander and after briefly reviewing what he told me the night before he gave me two minutes to confess. Again I refused and he hurled a pot of hot tea in my face, put on his pistol, and I was then kicked or shoved out doors where a squad of guards was waiting. They including the Camp Commander and interrogators took me about a half mile out of Camp down into a creek bed and stood me against a bank facing the firing squad. After writing down personal data such as name, next of kin, religion, etc., I was given a last chance to confess. I didn't confess so after shoving me around some, they took me to a house where I was tied up with my feet being swung from one end of a rafter and my hands from the other leaving my buttocks on the floor. There I was left until about 1000 the next day.

My room was then boarded up as tight as possible and I stayed there until 19 August 1952 being questioned very little and being mostly left alone. On 19 August I moved to POW Camp No. 2 Annex where my treatment rapidly improved although I was never put in a large group of prisoners.

James L. Stanley
1/Lt. USAF
AO 591426

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I further state that the foregoing statement was made by me freely and voluntarily, and without promise of benefit, or threat or use of force or duress. I have read the foregoing statement consisting of . . . 5 . . . pages, [^{*}] and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) . . . Francis A. Strieby . . .

Sworn and subscribed to before me this . 20 . . day of . September 1953 . . .
at (a) , or
(b) sea aboard the MSTIS HOWZE

(Signed) . . . Henry R. Petersen

. . . Major . . . INF
SUMMARY COURT

We hereby certify that we were present at

(a) , or

(b) sea aboard the MSTIS HOWZE

when . Francis A. Strieby made the above statement and that he was fully advised of his rights as set forth above, that no promise of immunity or reward was made to him, that no force or duress was used or threatened, and that the above statement was freely and voluntarily made. We further certify that the said . Francis A. Strieby signed the above statement in our presence.

WITNESSED: . William W. Dennis, Jr: (Signed)
. 323 Mallory Avenue
. Hampton, Virginia

[^{*}] Original handwritten sworn statement, from which this copy is made, consists of 5 pages. This footnote is not a part of the text of the statement.]

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During April 1953 on three occasions the guards entered my cell, dragged me about the floor, kicked my legs and back severely and practically lifted me off the floor by my hair and ears. I asked the interrogator why such acts were committed but was given no explanation.

In August 1953 the guards accused me of hiding something in my closed hand. I had nothing in my hand but refused to open it. Five guards pinned me against the cell wall, struck me several times in the body and began forcing my hand open, one finger at a time. One guard bent my thumb back with both hands until I thought he had broken it. At this point I struck back. I had no further mistreatment from the guards.

The officials of the prisons at Mukden denied all charges of mistreatment I brought before them.

Mistreatment of Other Prisoners:

From 6 April 1953 until 25 April 1953 while held in a prison in Mukden, I know that 1/Lt. Kenneth S. Brazil (USAF) was leg-chained during intensive interrogation.

Refusal to Sign Documents:

While in Korean interrogation camp I was told by the Chinese that I would have to sign a final draft concerning bacteriological warfare after making a statement of confession. I was told I would be killed and that they (Chinese) would claim I had died of sickness if I did not cooperate. I refused to sign any documents of such nature.

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I further state that the foregoing statement was made by me freely and voluntarily, and without promise of benefit, or threat or use of force or duress. I have read the foregoing statement consisting of ... 9 ... pages; [*] and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) James L. Stanley

.....

Sworn and subscribed to before me this . . 16 . . day of September 1953
at (a) , or
(b) sea aboard the HCWZE

(Signed) Henry R. Petersen

. . . Major INF . . .
SUMMARY COURT

.....

We hereby certify that we were present at

(a) , or

(b) HCWZE

when James L. Stanley made the above statement and that he was fully advised of his rights as set forth above, that no promise of immunity or reward was made to him, that no force or duress was used or threatened, and that the above statement was freely and voluntarily made. We further certify that the said . . . James L. Stanley signed the above statement in our presence.

(Signed) Edwin B. Outlaw

WITNESSED:

[*] Original handwritten sworn statement, from which this copy is made, consists of 9 pages. This footnote is not a part of the text of the statement.