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CABLEGRAM DATED 11 FEBRUARY 1951 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING ALLEGED ATROCITIES

The openly brutal, premeditated and carefully prepared provocative attack by the American aggressors against the People's Democratic Republic of Korea is continuing. The deeds which are being perpetrated by American ruling circles in Korea represent the logical consequence of the whole aggressive policy of American imperialism. The basic purpose of the American conspirators against the peace and freedom of peoples, including the Korean people, is to arrest the advance of history, to destroy by fire and sword whole generations of peoples who have firmly resolved to follow the path of socialist progress and arbitrarily to turn humanity back to the darkness of mediaeval barbarism. Hiding under the flag of the United Nations, the American imperialists have for eight months been waging a cruel, unjust, aggressive war against the Korean people. By day and by night the blood of the Korean people is being shed like a river; peaceful Korean towns and villages are being razed to the ground and the national wealth is being destroyed. The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea has at its disposal much material evidence which proves incontrovertibly that the American troops and the puppet Syngman Rhee authorities have committed numerous crimes which represent a flagrant and cynical violation of the rules of International Law and human morality. In their brutal hatred of the Korean people, who are waging a heroic struggle for their freedom and independence, they have tortured and killed in large numbers the finest patriots and innocent citizens of the town, violated women, looted the property of the population, destroyed industrial equipment and ruined municipal enterprises and the cultural monuments of the Korean people during the temporary occupation of Seoul. From 28 September 1950 to 4 January 1951, approximately (743,000) citizens were brutally tortured and killed in that city and its environs. The premeditated and brutal mass murders were carried out by the police, by the American investigation staff, by the so-called volunteer detachments, composed of

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reactionary traitors and criminal elements, and also by soldiers and Officers of the American army of intervention. The shootings took place without trial or investigation, in prison yards, in police cells, in squares and streets, on hillocks outside the town, publicly and privately, by night and by day, irrespective of sex and age. Before they were shot, the victims of the American interventionists were subjected to terrible physical tortures: their ears and noses were cut off, their eyes were put out, their arms and legs were broken, they were hung head downwards (? on hooks), they were tortured by fire, water was poured on them in freezing weather, they were starved and subjected to other medieval tortures. The Chairman of a Trade Union Committee, Tkha Chyn Zok, who fell into the clutches of the Americans, had all the fingers cut off his hands, his face cut with knives and his chest ripped open. He died in terrible agony and was not buried for some days, in order that other prisoners might be intimidated. According to the testimony of Mr. So San Gi, the wife of a worker in a clothing factory gave birth to a child at the Sonbuk Police station. The Syngman Rhee monsters trampled the newborn child underfoot with their military boots and starved the mother to death. In Seoul the American aggressors inaugurated a regime of frightful terror. During the occupation of Seoul more than 75,000 inhabitants of the city were arrested. All the prisons, factory warehouses and church cellars were crowded out with prisoners. According to incomplete data the interventionists killed more than 28,000 people, and in addition a thousand died of starvation. In the Dodeimun prison up to 220 prisoners died every day of starvation. On evacuating Seoul the Americans took with them to the South 12,000 prisoners from the Sodeimun Prison, 1,000 from the Special Military Prison and more than 17,000 from all the Seoul Prisons. En route the Americans shot 10,000 Prisoners. In Seoul and its environs the American interventionists and their Syngman Rhee Lackeys organized nightly raids on women. In the Sonbukton district, for example, more than 30 girls and women were arrested and violated in the course of these raids. Many of them were afterwards bestially murdered. The American gangsters in Korea are resuscitating the customs of savages and scalping Korean patriots. In Seoul twelve cases of Korean patriots scalped by the American hangmen have been registered. The scalps were kept by the Americans as souvenirs. Before evacuating Seoul the American aggressors looted the People's property, and transported factory equipment and valuables

from the State Museums to Japan. Everything they were unable to carry off they tried to destroy. They blew up and burnt down dwellings, factories and plants, municipal enterprises, schools and hospitals and historical monuments. In Seoul up to 80 percent of the dwelling houses were destroyed and burned. Many districts have been completely obliterated. The Americans removed from Seoul equipment belonging to hundreds of enterprises and blew up or burnt down 785. They also destroyed the buildings, equipment and libraries of all the colleges, 70 secondary schools and 160 elementary schools. The Americans looted and removed from the State Museum and the National Museum more than 500 articles of great historical value. They perpetrated fearful destruction in other museums also, and destroyed and burnt to the ground the Museum of Science. The Americans and followers of Syngman Rhee drove to the South from Seoul and its environs hundreds of thousands of civilians, threatening that the city would be bombed with Atomic Bombs and that they would all perish if they stayed behind. Multitudes of people were machine-gunned by American aircraft on the roads to the south. At Han River, for example, American Aircraft machine-gunned more than 300 people, including many women and children. The roads from Seoul to the South are strewn with the bodies of innocent people, all of them victims of the American murders and violators, who stop at nothing in their hatred for the Korean people. Not only in Seoul, but wherever the American aggressors have trod they have left indelible traces of their unbounded violence and bloody misdeeds. Knowing that the Korean people will not tolerate an occupation power in their country the Americans are vainly attempting to intimidate the peaceful population by means of unheard-of terror. In Seoul and its neighbourhood they crucified Korean patriots. They buried live women with infants at the breast in common graves, extirpated the active workers and supporters of the National Democratic Republic, looted their property, and violated women, and girls. On 29 September 1950 six Syngman Rhee followers broke into the house of Mr. Kim, No.369 on Sinsert Street and shot five members of his family because he was a leader of a Communist Group. On 1 October 1950 terrorists attacked workmen of the Seoul Electric Power Station and beat to death forty-eight. On 2 October 1950 Members of the Public Security Detachments arrested the woman Han En Po, of 52 Ylitsro Street because she worked in the District Women's Association, killed her by digging needles repeatedly into the generative organs and body and beat and drove her four children out of her home. On 3 October 1950,

in Sengukion, three American soldiers seized a girl of 17 years, the daughter of the Merchant Pak of Sengukion, dragged her into an empty house and violated her. The girl died of hemorrhage. On 27 October 1950 two Syngman Rhee followers violated the 53 year old woman Tsai, of Sakikion. On 6 October 1950 terrorists of the Youth Defence Battalion beat citizen Li Sen Gyun to death on Dzono Street in broad daylight. On 7 October 1950 terrorists of the Hwaryanion Organization beat to death in Hechan Park Sin Men Gyun Secretary of the People's Committee of the Kondek District and his brother Sin Sen Gyuna. On 8 October 1950 Members of the Fascist Public Security Detachment of the Seoul Eastern Gate area arrested a young man because he was a member of the Democratic Youth League and drove a metal spike through his chest and abdomen and then beheaded him. On 9 October 1950 the same fascist assassins arrested and then killed 61 men and women patriots, some of whom had their hands, feet, tongues, ears and noses cut off. Two women had their breasts cut off and their eyes put out. On 10 October 1950 on a hillock behind the Donam-Donsk Elementary School, Syngman Rhee followers shot 24 men and women inhabitants of the city, among them a pregnant woman, a fifteen year old secondary school girl and an infant. On 20 November 1950 the Seoul women's Police force arrested a woman called Pak who was eight months' pregnant and beat her until she died on the spot of hemorrhage. On 24 November 1950 in Seoul two American soldiers dragged Pek Su, a twelve year old girl, into an empty house where they violated her. On (?) December 1950, three American soldiers attacked the house of Mr. Kwon in Tonidon and violated his wife who had given birth to a child two weeks previously. On the same day two Americans attacked the house of Mr. Li in the same street and violated his twenty year old daughter. On 23 December 1950, two American soldiers from Tek Hudon carried away two women refugees and violated them. On 25 December 1950, two American soldiers forcibly carried away in a Jeep into the woods, Kim He Suk, a twenty year old girl from Semchenion near Seoul, violated her and then shot her. According to the evidence of several eyewitnesses the Seoul Police Department between 27 September and 15 October daily placed prisoners in sacks, then drove them in Motor-vehicles to the Riverhan and there threw them into the water. The Dzono Police Department in several occasions tied prisoners together in groups of ten, drove them into the Koyentsi Forest near Seoul where they buried them alive. In areas occupied by the Americans a Police order requiring the arrest and shooting without trial or

investigation of all persons who had on more than three occasions done work for the People's Army was carried in a relentlessly cruel and inhuman way. In all temporarily occupied districts the Americans forcibly mobilized into the Army men between the ages of seventeen and forty. The above examples are but a few of many such acts known to the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. The Korean People are indignant at these bestial misdeeds of the American Aggressors who are blatantly violating the rules of International Law and human morality. The Korean People know that all the other peace-loving peoples of the world join them in protesting against these crimes of the American Aggressors in Korea. The Korean People in their fight for the independence and freedom of their Fatherland against the aggressors of American imperialism (7 words missing) practical support and help of the peace-loving peoples of the world, are determined to develop still further their mighty struggle to secure final victory. The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic demands that a stop be put to the misdeeds of the American Aggressors in Korea, committed under the flag of the United Nations, and calls for the punishment of the war criminals who are the organizers of and leaders in these misdeeds.

PAK HEN PN
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Korean People's Democratic Republic

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