Annotated Bibliography

Primary

*With Her Brother on Her Back a War Weary Korean Girl Tiredly Trudges by a Stalled M-26 Tank*. 1950. Record Group 80: General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1804 - 1983, Haengju, Korea.

-This image is used in a banner. It shows a girl with her brother at the back during the war time. It shows tank at the back so it shows how it was during Korean War.

Rougie, Michael. *Fighter Jets, F-86 Sabres, from the Fifth Air Force in Korea, 1953. The Korean War Was the First Conflict in Which the Sabre Saw Action.* Digital image. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Mar. 2014.

-This image is used as a banner to show how war planes looked like during Korean War and also shows how it throw bombs below.

David Douglas Duncan. *American Marines Race past a Dead Enemy Soldier in Korea, September 1950.* Digital image. *Life Magazine*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is used in Involvement of Unites States page. This image shows American soldiers passing the dead bodies, so I used it to describe US soldiers during Korean War.

David Douglas Duncan*. Marines retreat from the Chosin Reservoir, Korea, 1950.* Digital image. *Life Magazine*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-

USAF. *"Supply Warehouses and Dock Facilities at This Important East Coast Port Feel the Destructive Weight of Para-demolition Bombs Dropped from Fifth Air Force's B-26 Invader Light Bombers. Wonsan, North Korea. Air Force.: Ca. 1951"* Digital image. *National Archives and Records Administration*. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Mar. 2014.

-This image is used in Air Bombing page to show how air bombing looked like when it dropped the bomb. It shows how it was during the war because it was real picture taken during Korean War.

*WarKorea B-29-korea*. Digital image. *US Air Force*. N.p., n.d. Web. 30 Mar. 2014.

-It is used in the banner to show how US war planes looked like during the war. Also, it shows how it drops bomb and is related to civilian killing.

Major Abbott U.S. Army. *South Korean Soldiers Walk among Dead Political Prisoners, Taejon, South Korea*. Digital image. *National Archives*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is used in home page next to thesis. It shows dead bodies and soldiers who pass them. It is related to civilian killings so I used it there.

Lt. Winslow. *Koreans from Hamhung Identify the Bodies of Some 300 Political Prisoners Who Were Killed by the North Korean Army by Being Forced into Caves Which Were Subsequently Sealed off so That They Died of Suffocation*. Digital image. *US Defense Department*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-it is used in the banner to show the grief of survivors. Civilians were looking around to find their dead family members. It shows civilian killings affect surviving ones badly.

No Gun Ri Peace Foundation. *No Gun Ri Bridge-1960*. Digital image. *Nogunri International Peace Foundation*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is used in Ground Attack page to show where No Gun Ri massacre was happened. The image was taken in 1960s so it is primary source.

US Defense Department. *South Korean Refugees Mid-1950*. Digital image. *United States Defense Department*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is used in Massacres page and other page to show how refugees move from place to place. It is taken during the war so it is primary source.

USAF. *No Gun Ri-Col. Rogers Memo-recropped*. Digital image. *U.S. National Archives and Records Administration*. N.p., 26 Oct. 2013. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is used in Ground Attack page. This image shows how soldiers were commanded against civilians. It is memo that was taken during the war, so it is primary source.

U.S. Ambassador John J. Muccio (deceased). *No Gun Ri - Excerpt of Ambassador Muccio Letter*. Digital image. *U.S. National Archives and Records Administration*. N.p., 27 Mar. 2012. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

- It is used in Muccio Letter page. This image shows the primary letter that Muccio wrote.

National Archives. *38th Parallel Line*. Digital image. *History Channel*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is used in Background page. The content has information about 38th parallel so I put this image which shows the banner that has 38th parallel on it.

National Archives. *Macarthur*. Digital image. *History Channel*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-I used this image in Involvement of United States page. This page his MacArthur’s speech so I put this picture to let readers see his face and listen together. It is picture of real MacArthur during Korean War.

*Reds Declare the War*. Digital image. *Koreanhistory.info*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-I used this image in Background page. This page explains the embark of Korean War, so I put newspaper title that shows how it was written during Korean War about start of the war.

National Archives. *Korean War Pictures - The Lead Bomber Dropping Its Bombs*. Digital image. *National Archives and Records Administration*. N.p., Feb. 1951. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is used in Bridge Explosion page banner that shows how US war planes drop bombs and kill civilians.

No Gun Ri Production. *A Depiction of the Scene under the No Gun Ri Bridge from the 2009 South Korean Feature Film ``A Little Pond.’’*. Digital image. N.p., 21 Sept. 2006. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-I used this as a banner in several different page. It is secondary because it is from movie that was made about No Gun Ri massacre. Their facial expressions show their suffer so I put as banners to let readers understand their sufferings and sadness.

Jung Woo Han. *Larry Kinard*. Digital image. *Korean War Veteran Digital Memorial*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-I used this in Who and Why page to show interviewed Larry Kinard. It is taken during the war when he was a soldier in Korea, so it is primary source.

*Nakdong River*. Digital image. *Yeonhap News*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is used in the Bridge Explosion page to show Nakdong River. It shows how Nakdong River was during the Korean War. It is primary because it was took during 1950s.

Secondary

No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation. *No Gun Ri Survivors Read Petition-1999*. Digital image. *No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation*. N.p., 21 Apr. 2012. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is used in Survival page to show how survivors showed their opinions through petitions.

No Gun Ri International Peace Foundation. *A Ceremony in Korea Commemorating Victims of the Korean War*. Digital image. *BBC*. N.p., 17 Feb. 2011. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is used in Survivor page to show how people commemorate Korean War victims through Korean tradition.

*Whos Who in the Court*. Digital image. *Trial Lawyer Confidential*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-This image is used in Who and Why page to express the curiosity about who did these massacres.

*General Gay*. Digital image. *U.S Army Ford Hood, Texas*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014

-It is used in Bridge Explosion to show the face of Gay because I used his quote there. It is secondary because it is not taken during Korean War.

"Korean War - Battle of Inchon | 1950 | Fight for Seoul | US Invasion of the Korean Peninsula." *YouTube*. YouTube, 17 Nov. 2013. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-I used a short clip from this video in Involvement of United States to show what divisions were involved in the war. It explains thoroughly where those divisions come from. It’s primary source because it shows film that was taken during Korean War.

"작은연못 (A Little Pond, 2010) 예고 (Trailer)." *YouTube*. YouTube, 27 Dec. 2013. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-This video clip is used in Ground Attack page. It is trailer for movie that was made about No Gun Ri massacre, so I wanted to show live reactions and suffers of people.

"General MacArthur on Communist Advances in Korea (1/21/1951)." *General MacArthur on Communist Advances in Korea (1/21/1951)*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

* It is used in the Involvement of United States to show how US was involved in the war This recording shows how MacArthur thinks about this war. It is primary because it is what directly recorded his voice during his speech.

Hobart R. Gay, Narrative manuscript sent to Army historian. August 24, 1953.

-It is primary because it has Gay’s narrative about what happened during the war. I used this to quote in Bridge Explosion Page.

Kim Dong Choon, “Forgotten war, forgotten massacres- the Korean War(1950-1953) as licensed mass killings” *Journal of Genocide Research*, 6, no.4 (2004): 523-544

-It is primary source because I used quotes in it. It is about the massacres.

Gok-Gye Cave Massacre, Nu-Ti Village, Dan Yang County, Choong Chung Province.” *Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Republic of Korea*. New York (2011)

-It is primary source because I used a quote and put in Ground Attack Page. It is about Gok-Gye Cave Massacre.

Sang-Hun Choe, Charles J. Hanley and Martha Mendoza, “Bridge at No Gun Ri” *Associated Press, Plitzer.org* (2000)

-It is primary source because I used a quote and put in Ground Attack page. It is about No Gun Ri massacre.

Suh Hee-Kyung “Atrocities before and during the Korean War: Mass Civilian Killings by South Korean and U.S. Forces, “*Critical Asian Studies* 42, no. 4 (2010): 553-588

-It is primary source because I used quotes from it and put in in Massacre page.

“1,222 Incidents Classified as Genocides.” .” *Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Republic of Korea.* Newsletter Issue 1,December 27, 2007.

-It is secondary source because I used some information about massacres from it.

Charles J. Hanely “No Gun Ri: Official Narratives and Inconvenient Truths*” Critical Asian Studies* 42, no. 4 (2010):589-622

-It is primary source because I used quotes from it and put it in Massacres and Ground Attack pages.

Charles J. Hanley, Martha Mendoza. “1950 ‘shoot refugees’ letter went undisclosed”. *The Times West Virginian* April 14, 2007

It is primary source because I used a content in ‘shoot refugees’ letter.

Sang Hun Choe, Charles J. Hanley and Martha Mendoza “Bridge Bombing Killed Civilians” Laredo Morning Times October 14, 1999, Accessed March 30 2014

It is secondary source because I used it to know and understand about bridge bombing.

Secondary

“No Gun Ri Massacre." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, 30 Mar. 2014. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is secondary source because I read it through and learned about No Gun Ri massacre. I use information that I got in Ground Attack Page.

"Korean War." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, 30 Mar. 2014. Web. 30 Mar. 2014.

Primary

-It is secondary source because I read it and used information from it in Background page.

Jeremy Williams. "Kill 'em All': The American Military in Korea." *BBC News*. BBC, 17 Feb. 2011. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-It is primary source because I used many quotes from it and put in Conclusion page and other massacre pages. I also used information from it so it is secondary source, too.

Esther Galen. "World Socialist Web Site." *Survivors of Korean War Massacre by US Soldiers Seek Investigation -*. N.p., 17 Nov. 1999. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

-I used information and quotes from it, so it is primary and secondary sources together.

"Korean War." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 28 Mar. 2014.

It is secondary source

"July 11, 1950." *Report from the Korean Truth Commission (South) on U.S. War Crimes*. International Action Center, 23 June 2001. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

Kurtz, Alexander. *Accountability and Prevention* (2013): 1-19. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

"Korean War." E-mail interview. 28 Mar. 2014.

Secondary

"Survivors' Attempts." E-mail interview. 28 Mar. 2014.