

The Verdict of the International Tribunal on the U.S. Crimes During the Korean War

The international tribunal conducted hearing on 25th June 1950 of the indictment by the international joint investigating team on the provocation of the Korean War and the crimes committed by the US against the Korean people.

The international joint court came to an agreement upon decision with the judges, counselors of defense and jury attending.

The Korean War is the product of the US aggressive policies for the world hegemony and the Korean people were compelled to suffer the unfathomable misfortunes and miseries due to the aggressive war brought on by the US.

The World War II by the fascist Germany in 1939 shocked with fear the world for its evil aftermath upon the mankind and their history of development.

Before the cruel aftermath of the war by inhumane massacre and mass-destruction is eased, the US and their followers recommitted in Korea in the Far East another war crime against the DPRK.

The historical lesson and the reality of today clearly showed the miserable fate of the war fanatic. Still today -50 years after the war- the US, instead of learning a lesson from the Korean War, retains the aggressive ambition for a new nuclear war in Korea, openly violating the "Korea Armistice Agreement" for prevention of a new war and the peaceful solution of the Korean issue.

The international law defines the crime of war against the mankind as a grave offence.

The resolution 3(1) of the UN General Assembly of 13th Feb 1946, the resolution 170(11) of 31st Oct. 1947, and its resolution 95(1) of 11th Dec. 1946 that assured the principles of the international law authenticated by the provisions of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal and its verdict, resolution 10,740(39) of the UN Economic Council of 28th July. 1965 and the resolution 1158(XLI) of 16th Dec. 1966 defines the strict punishment of the criminals who committed the crimes of the war against the humanity.

From the view that to fit the punishment to the crimes of the war against humanity becomes the important factor for the peace and the security of the world in preventing such crimes and in defending human right and freedom, the "Joint Agreement on the non-application of prescription on the crimes of war against humanity was concluded on 26th Nov 1968.

It is the lawful right for the Korean people to prosecute and punish those who perpetrated the crimes of war and those held responsible for that, subject to the rules of the international law.

The joint court of the tribunal;

- based on the examination of the indictment lodged by the joint procurators office on the war crimes perpetrated by US during the Korean war,
- based on investigation and acknowledgement of the detailed facts and figures about the crimes of war obtained from the testimony of the victims, photos, video material and the reports of the investigation teams of both the Women's International Democratic Federation (1951) and the International Association of the Democratic Lawyers (1952),

- subject to the rules of international law that prescription is not applied to the crimes of war and the crime against the humanity,
- according to the convention of tribunals on war crimes and rules of the international law that regulate that the crimes of war should be severely punished,
- admitting that the US is charged with the provocation and crimes of war in Korea of June 25th, 1950,
- and in recognition of the fact that the US's refusal to implement the international legal obligations of offender in defiance of two convictions against them by international tribunals constitutes a double crime against the victim

decides as follows.

1. The US government is accused in the present tribunal of the acts of the offender and the attempt to evade from the responsibility from the crimes above becomes the double crimes.
2. The US Government must officially apologize for all the crimes committed in Korea and compensate for all damages done to the Korean people.
3. The US must investigate and make clear to the public to punish all the criminals who planned, prepared, ordered or initiated the war and those conspired with them.
4. The US must change into the peaceful agreement the "Korea Armistice Agreement" that was concluded in 1953 between the US and the DPRK and countries concerned.
5. The US must give up the isolation and suppression policy against the people of Korea for the reunification of Korea and for the peace and security in the Korean peninsular.
6. The US must withdraw from south Korea the US Army stationed in south Korea and the nuclear weapons and all other military equipments.
7. The US must not interfere with the internal affairs of Korea and respect the will of the Korean nation to achieve the national reunification in a peaceful way by their own efforts according to the "June 15th North-South Joint Declaration" concluded between the North and the South in 2000.

The United States should admit the international, legal and moral duty and respect the decision made in the present tribunal.

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The International Joint Court
October 16, 2004, Lima, Peru