

## **Verdict of Pyongyang International Tribunal on US Crimes in Korea**

The democratic international organizations, progressive anti-war peace organizations and activists, and individual lawyers from different countries of the world have examined in Pyongyang the indictment brought in by the International Joint Prosecution Team against all criminal acts committed in Korea since 1945 to 2003 by the United States, which flagrantly violated the international law and the UN Charter, its embodiment, contrary to the aspiration of mankind for justice and truth, peace and security.

On the basis of the thorough-going and detailed investigation in the criminal acts committed by the United States, the International Joint Prosecution Team classified the US crimes into 13 categories and accused all presidents of the United States from Truman Administration to present Bush Administration; all secretaries of State Department; all secretaries of Defense Department; all chairpersons of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; all secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force, all directors of the Central Intelligence Agency; all staff members of National Security Council; all national security advisers to US presidents; all commanders of US forces in south Korea; and all others under their command for the fact that they have interfered in the internal affairs of Korea, obstructed the unified democratic development of the Korean people and inflicted misfortune and suffering upon the Korean people, in violation of the UN Charter, international codes on war and other international instruments on humanitarianism, human rights and disarmament, as well as of the national laws of the US, the DPRK and other countries concerned.

On the basis of the field visits and hearing of testimonies from victims witness on the atrocities committed by the United States;

Having reviewed the early reports made by the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Commission of the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Scientific Commission on Biological Warfare in Korea;

Having perused the report of the Korean Truth Commission on US War Crimes; the informations of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Front for Reunification; the complaints, white papers and findings of different democratic organization in both the north and the south of Korea;

Having analyzed the minutes, verbatim records and other documents, photos and films about the war declassified in different countries of the world; and

Taking into consideration the objective facts confirmed by the Korea International War Crimes Tribunal held in New York in 2001;

The Pyongyang International Tribunal on US Crimes in Korea holds that the following crimes have been committed by the United States in Korea:

The United States which had begun to plan the aggression against Korea already in the 30s of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, made several attempts of direct armed invasion, including the incident of US pirate ship "General Sherman" in 1866. Afterwards, the United States actively backed implementation of Japan's aggressive policy of occupying Korea.

After the World War II, the United States occupied the southern part of Korea against the will of the Korean people, and cracked down on the south Korean patriotic democratic forces, killing more than 1 million innocent people.

The United States provoked the Korean War, in which it leveled the towns and villages in Korea by dropping down over 600,000 tons of bombs, including napalms, and murdered more than 3 million people in the north and about 1.2 million civilians in the south by using biochemical and other weapons of mass destruction.

Even after the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the United States was defeated in the Korean War, they continued to deploy nuclear weapons and huge armed forces in south Korea

in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and international law. It persistently committed crimes against the peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula and ruthlessly encroached upon the democratic freedom and human rights of the south Korean people.

The United States, denying the ideology and system of the DPRK, persistently imposed political and military pressure, economic sanctions and blockade upon the DPRK, and tried ideological and cultural infiltration into it. By doing so, it wantonly violated the internationally recognized basic rights of the Korean people, including their rights to self-determination, survival and development.

All these crimes were committed not accidentally by an individual citizen, or a civilian organization of the United States, but were planned and organized premeditatedly according to the official will of the US administrations.

Recognizing that the above-mentioned acts of the United States are the grave violations of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter and the principles of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg, and the codes on crimes against human peace and security; and

Holding that the United States must take a full responsibility for them;

The Pyongyang International Tribunal on US Crimes in Korea has reached the following verdict:

1. The US Government and the other accused mentioned in the indictment are guilty of the charges leveled by the prosecution and detailed in the indictment submission to the Tribunal.
2. The US Government must make an official apology for all its criminal acts in Korea, and make due compensation for both mental and material loss inflicted upon the Korean people.
3. The US must find out all those involved in planning, preparation, organization, instruction, execution and backing of the crimes against the Korean people, and sentence them to criminal punishment.
4. The US must enact a relevant law for it to assume full responsibility for its crimes on the Korean peninsula, and establish a special institution in Congress and administration with the mandate to investigate and address this issue.
5. The US Government must immediately abandon its hostile policy towards the DPRK, put an end to its military threat against it, sign a non-aggression treaty with it, and settle the issue of peace on the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way through negotiations.
6. The US must immediately pull its troops and all nuclear weapons from the south of Korea, and end its political pressure, economic sanctions and blockade, and psychological warfare against the DPRK.
7. The US Government must refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, contrary to the will of the Korea people to reunify the country by the Korean nation itself in a peaceful way, true to the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration.

This verdict has been reached on the basis of objective and fair principles and procedures, and the US Government has a legal and moral obligation to take practical measures in this regard.

#### Pyongyang International Tribunal on US Crimes in Korea

Chairman of the tribunal: Mr. Jitendra Sharma

Mr. Athanassios Pafilis, Mr. Noury Abdel Razek, Mr. Hussein Elkarm, Mr. Miguel Madeira, Ms. Marcia Pereira, Mr. Valentin Pacho, Ms. Paulette Pierson-Mathy

Pyongyang, DPR of Korea, July 25, 2003