

Withdrawal of US Forces from S. Korea Demanded

Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA) -- The Jurists Institute of Korea released a white paper Monday exposing the background against which the U.S. forces occupied south Korea, which marked the beginning of the division and misfortune of the Korean nation, and its illegality in connection with the lapse of 65 years since the U.S. enforced its colonial rule over south Korea after occupying it on Sept. 8, 1945.

Noting that the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea was a product of the U.S. policy of dominating the whole of Korea, the white paper explained how it put south Korea under its control.

It went on:

The U.S. stretched tentacles of its aggression to Korea from a century ago. It persistently tried hard to put the whole of Korea under its control under the pretext of "trusteeship" during World War II, pursuant to its strategy of world domination.

As the Korean People's Revolutionary Army launched an all-out offensive operation for crushing the Japanese imperialists together with the former Soviet Army on August 9, 1945, this made Japan's surrender as clear as daylight. Much afraid of losing even an opportunity to set foot on the soil of Korea, the U.S. was busy hatching a plot to occupy even half of Korea at any cost.

At the end of a series of confabs the U.S. came out with a proposal "for fixing the line for sharing the operation" to disarm the Imperial Japanese Army. This proposal was conveyed to MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the allied forces in the Pacific, on August 15 and put into practice. On Sept. 2, 1945 the U.S. let MacArthur to announce that the U.S. forces will occupy the areas south of the 38th parallel in Korea on U.S. imperialist aggression forces' warship "Missouri" that entered Yokohama Port, Japan. On Sept. 4 37-member advance team belonging to the 24th army corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces arrived at Kimpho, south Korea by air. The U.S. mobilized a great number of warships of its navy and even civilian ships to ensure Inchon landing of the Okinawa-based main force of the army corps on Sept. 8. The U.S. hurled more than 45,000 troops belonging to 6th, 7th and 40th divisions under the 24th army corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to south Korea till October 1945, thus putting the whole of south Korea under its control.

The line extending hundreds of kilometers divided Korea into two parts. As a result, 514 villages disappeared, 8 counties and 122 villages, rivers, streams, railways and roads were divided into the north and the south.

The white paper cited concrete facts to prove that the U.S. occupation of south Korea was a wanton violation of the sovereignty of the Korean nation, a blatant breach of international agreements on the Korean issue and a flagrant violation of the universally recognized war laws and regulations of international law.

After faking up the Syngman Rhee regime in the wake of its occupation of south Korea the U.S. ignited the Korean War to seize the whole of Korea and perpetrated the most cruel and barbarous air raids, bombardment and massacres, the white paper noted, and went on:

Though the old century is replaced by a new one, the dark clouds of a war are still hanging over the Korean Peninsula.

Since the division of Korea by the U.S. the people in the north and the south of Korea suffered damages to the tune of 64,959,854 million U.S. dollars as of 2005 and 43,139,020.63 million U.S. dollars as of 2003 respectively.

The white paper strongly demanded the U.S. halt its domination and interference in south Korea and pull its forces out of it without delay as required by the new century in which reconciliation, cooperation and development have become a main trend.

It called upon all the peace-loving people and progressive jurists the world over to extend full support and solidarity to the Korean people in their just struggle.

