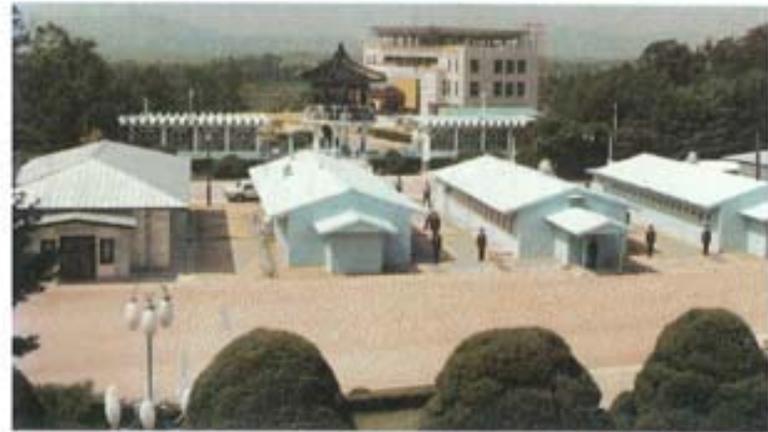
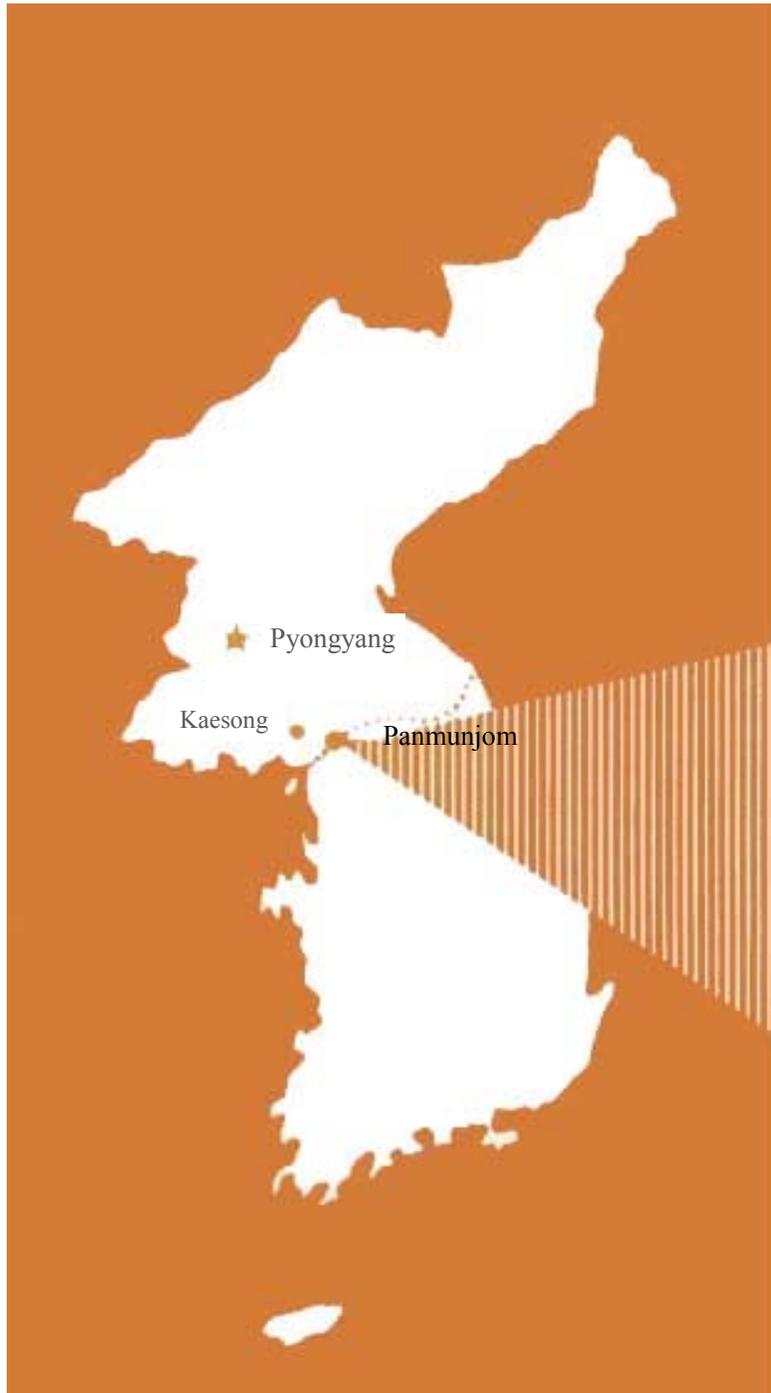


*Wipe out the US imperialist aggressors,  
the sworn enemy of the Korean people!*

# PANMUNJOM



**The Korean People's Army Publishing House**

**P**ANMUNJOM is crossed by the Military Demarcation Line drawn by the US imperialist aggressors to divide Korea artificially. It is a stern court which indicts their aggression and exposes and condemns their crimes to the whole world.

It was here that the US imperialists, who started an aggressive war to swallow Korea whole in June 1950, knelt before the Korean people and signed the Armistice Agreement. It is also here that, after the war, they made many apologies for their criminal military provocations and hostilities committed against the northern half of the country in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Panmunjom still remains a stern court indicting the US imperialist aggressors who perpetrate their manoeuvres for a new war, bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Panmunjom is also the venue of dialogues and contacts between the north and south of Korea, mutual visits, pan-national rallies for the peace and reunification of the country, international peace conferences for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula and other functions.

From time immemorial the Korean people are a homogeneous nation who have lived harmoniously on one and the same territory. More than 40 years have passed since Korea was liberated. But the resourceful Korean people still remain divided into north and south

and are undergoing the suffering of national division owing to the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their "two Koreas" plot.

National reunification is the greatest desire of the Korean people and their most urgent task.

The Korean question must be solved in accordance with the three principles of national reunification-independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity-laid down by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Because of the US imperialists' policy of "strength", however, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become extremely strained and south Korea has turned into a dangerous seat of nuclear war where the world's densest concentration of nuclear weapons can be found. If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula it will instantly develop into a global thermonuclear war.

The progressive people and peace-loving forces of the world are striving to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and to withdraw nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The US imperialists must abandon their anachronistic policies for aggression and war and withdraw from south Korea at once, taking with them their aggressive troops and nuclear weapons.

Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully at an early date.





US imperialist aggressors land in south Korea in the guise of "liberators"



US imperialist troops of aggression training south Korean puppet soldiers into their cannon fodder for their aggressive war against the northern half of Korea

*How did Panmunjom become what it is?*

US imperialist aggressors ship weapons into south Korea to step





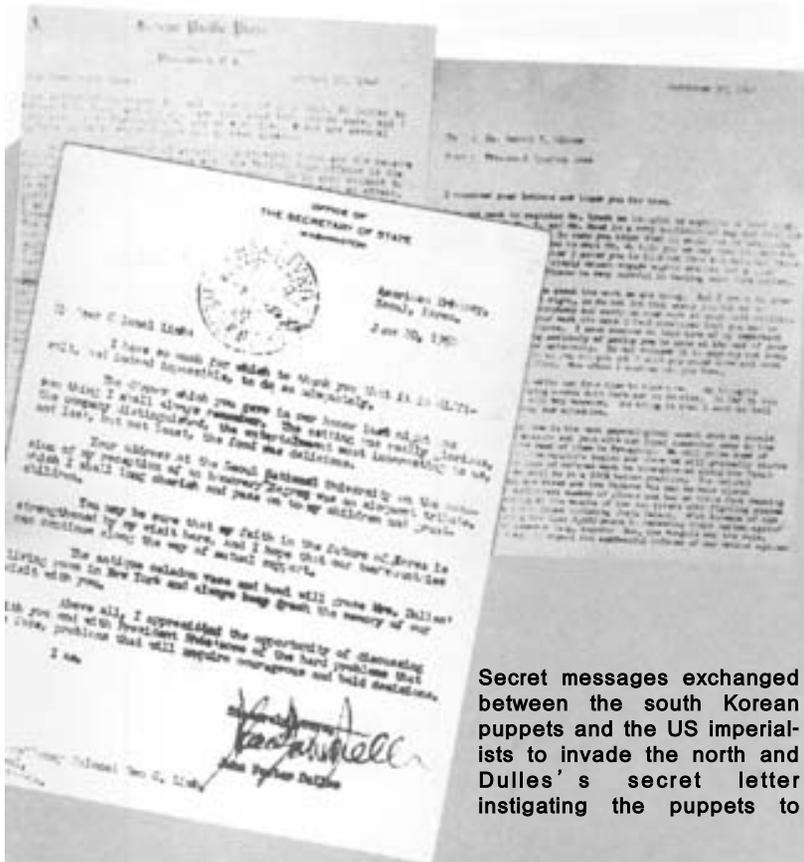
A US military advisor and the south Korean stooges are on the spot to organize the armed inva-



Muccio, US ambassador to south Korea, and the chief of the US military advisory group direct the armed inva-



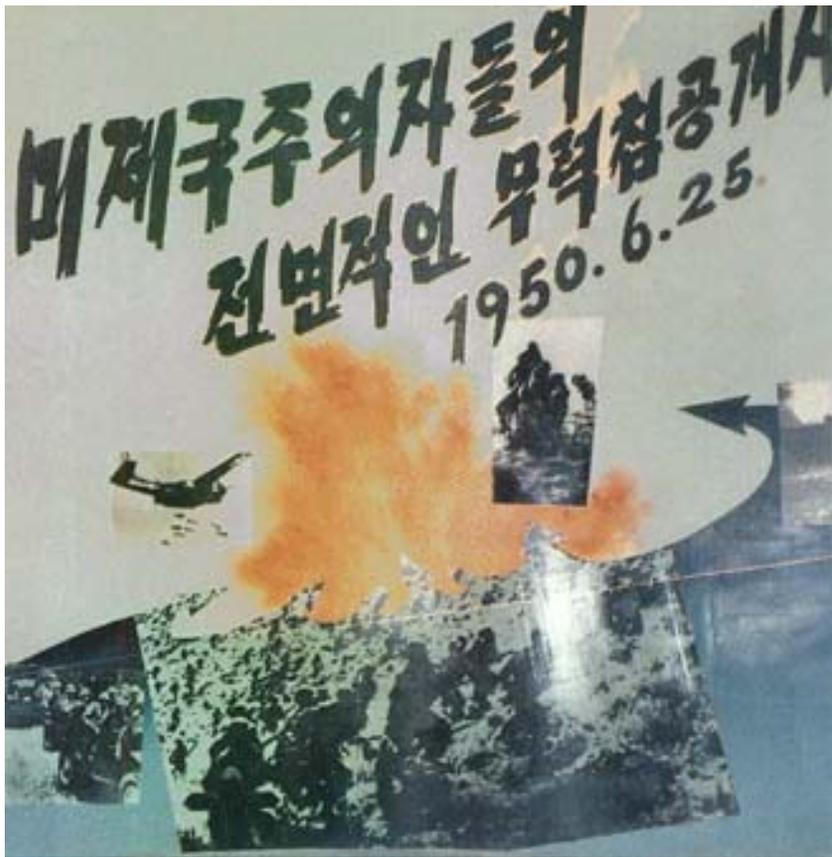
Operational map drawn up by the US imperialist ag-



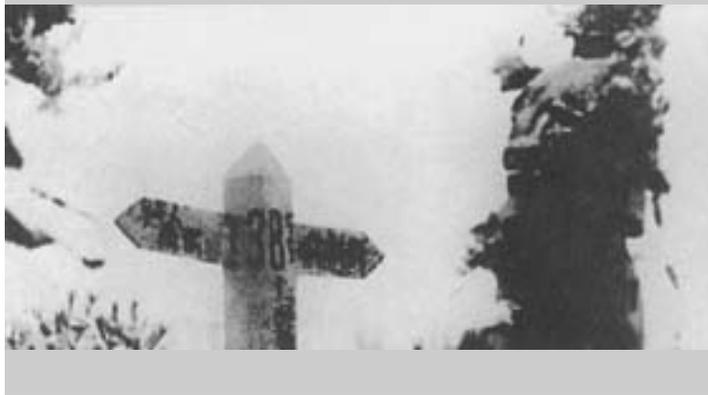
Secret messages exchanged between the south Korean puppets and the US imperialists to invade the north and Dulles's secret letter instigating the puppets to

Dulles in a trench on the 38th parallel finally checks up the "march north" plan and instructs the puppets to launch the





South Korean puppet troops make a surprise



The US imperialist aggressors suffer a disgraceful defeat in the Korean war

June 30, 1951

Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army:

I propose a meeting to discuss an armistice providing for the cessation of hostilities and all acts of armed force in Korea with adequate guarantees for the maintenance of such armistice.

I propose that such a meeting could take place aboard a Swedish hospital ship in Wonsan Harbor.

Matthew S. Ridgway  
Commander-in-Chief  
United Nations Command

A document containing the proposal for armistice talks made by the US imperialist aggressors to the north in June 1951 and US delegates arriving at the truce talks



The jeeps flying white flags which the US imperialist aggressors used when they came at



General view of the venue of the truce talks





The building used for the truce talks (1951-1953)

The US imperialist aggressors suffered an ignominious defeat in





The building where the Armistice Agreement was signed

Interior of the building



Defeated US general Harrison signs the Armistice Agreement in July 1953



***A witness  
indicting  
the enemy  
for its crimes  
of military  
provocations***



A scene from a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, at which the north indicts the US imperialists to the whole world for their violation of the Armistice



ARTICLE IV

RECOMMENDATION TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED  
ON BOTH SIDES

60. In order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military Commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of

**Paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement providing for convening a political conference of both sides and for resolving the Korean**



The chief US delegate walks out of the conference hall after unilaterally breaking off the preliminary talks for a political conference of both sides held at Panmunjom in October 1953

US imperialist troops of aggression try to prevent members of the observer team of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission from entering their inspection area in south Korea



The US imperialists unilaterally break off the discussion of the Korean question at the Geneva Conference, in order to perpetuate Korea's division (1954)

In November 1955 the US imperialist aggressors killed some Polish members of the observer team of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission who were acting in south Korea. Photo shows their coffins being



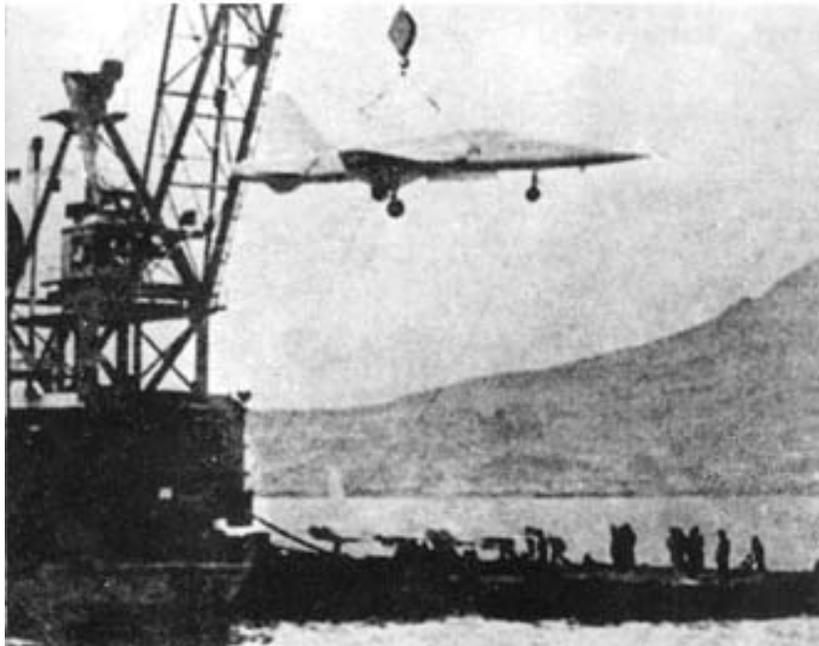
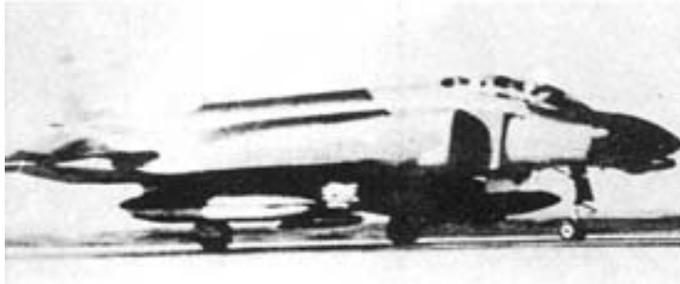
## ARTICLE II

### CONCRETE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CEASE-FIRE AND ARMISTICE

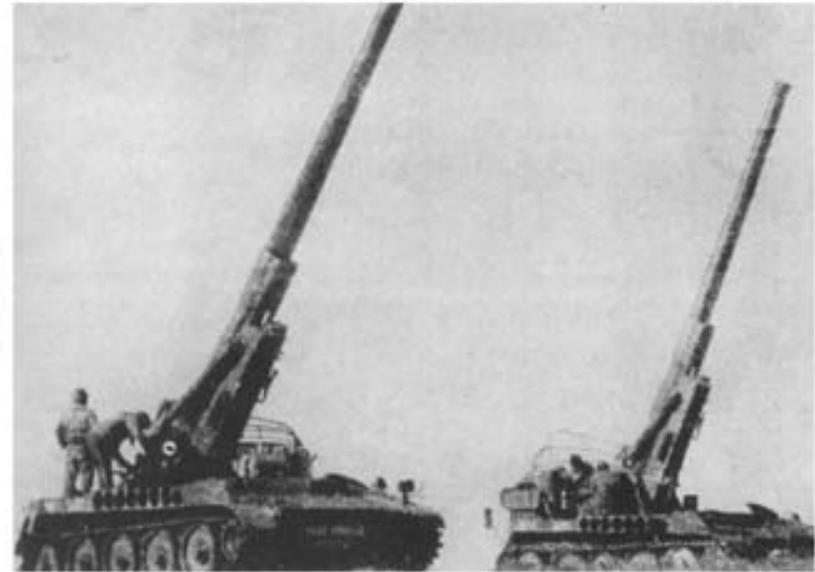
#### A. GENERAL

d. Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition; provided, however, that combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out, or used up during the period of the armistice

Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement

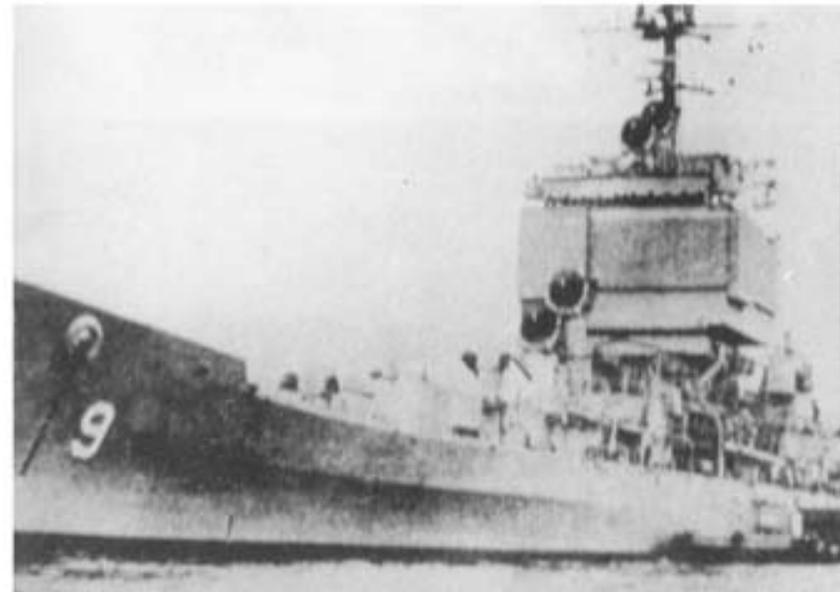


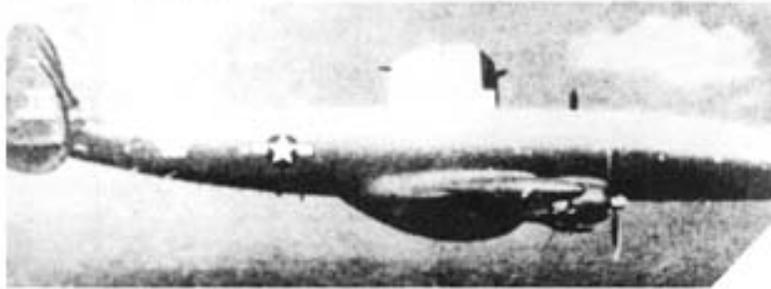
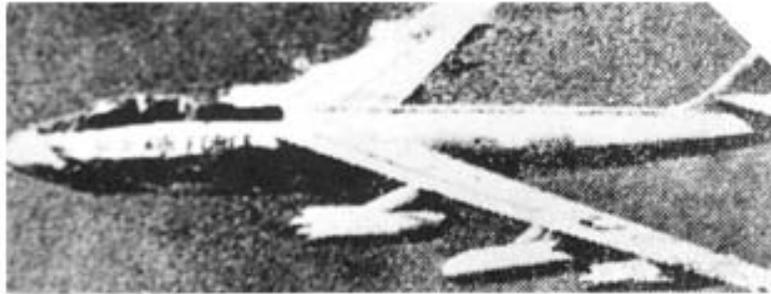
The US imperialists unilaterally abrogated Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement and introduce into south Korea various up-to-date weapons and military equip-



The US imperialists publish openly that they have no intention to reduce their armed force in south Korea and that they have introduced nuclear

Modern guns, warplanes and warships which the US imperialist aggressors introduced into south Korea after the publication of the north-south joint statement





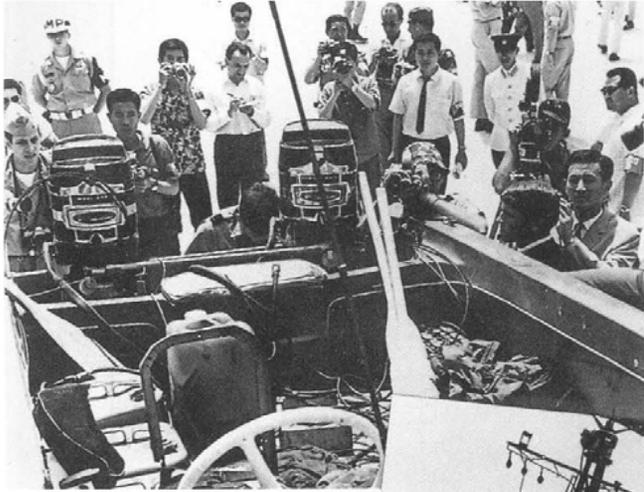
The US spy planes "RB-47" and "EC-121" shot down while carrying out espionage and hostile acts after illegally intruding into the territo-

The wreck of a US plane displayed outside the Panmunjom conference

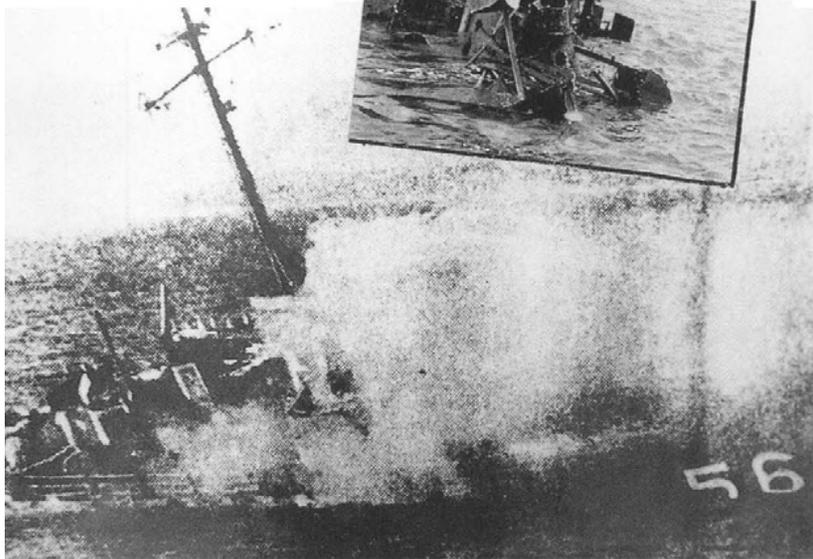
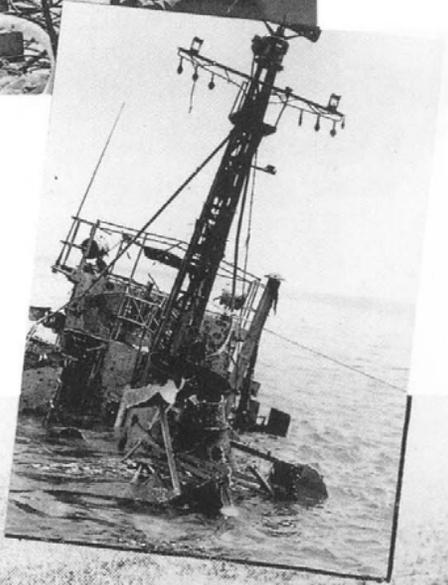


US helicopters and pilots captured while making reconnaissance flights in the territorial air space of the north





Enemy armed spy ships, including the "PCE-56", are dealt with severely by



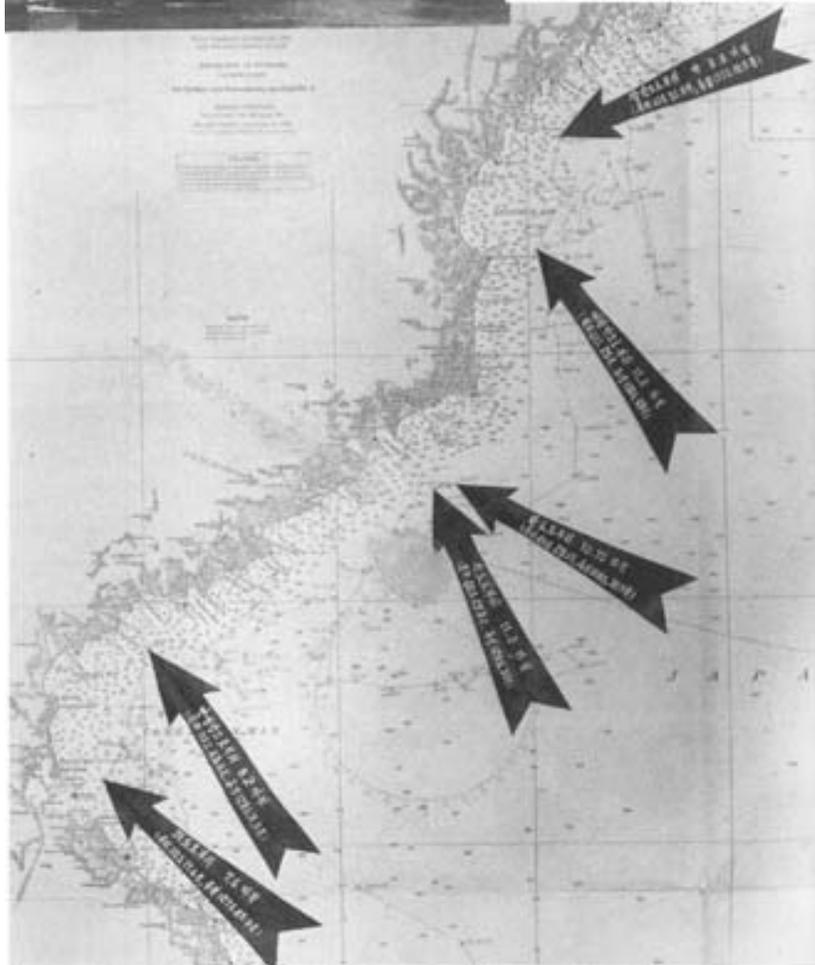
US-hired spies caught while carrying out espionage and subversive acts against the north after the armistice

The US imperialist troops of aggression hastily leave after their crimes have been exposed at a meeting of the joint observer teams of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission, held at the scene of the crime





The US armed spy ship "Pueblo" captured in January 1968 while carrying out espionage and hostile acts in the territorial waters of the north, and a



The crew of the "Pueblo" captured by heroic sailors of the

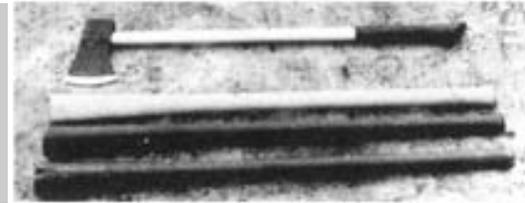


The apology of the US imperialists begging the north to return the crew of the

The captain of the "Pueblo"



On August 18, 1976, the US imperialist troops of aggression deliberately provoked the Panmunjom incident



The axe and clubs which the US imperialist troops of aggression used in their violent actions during the Pan-



The US imperialist troops of aggression committed a grave provocation, cutting down a tree in the joint security area and destroying one of our guard post and





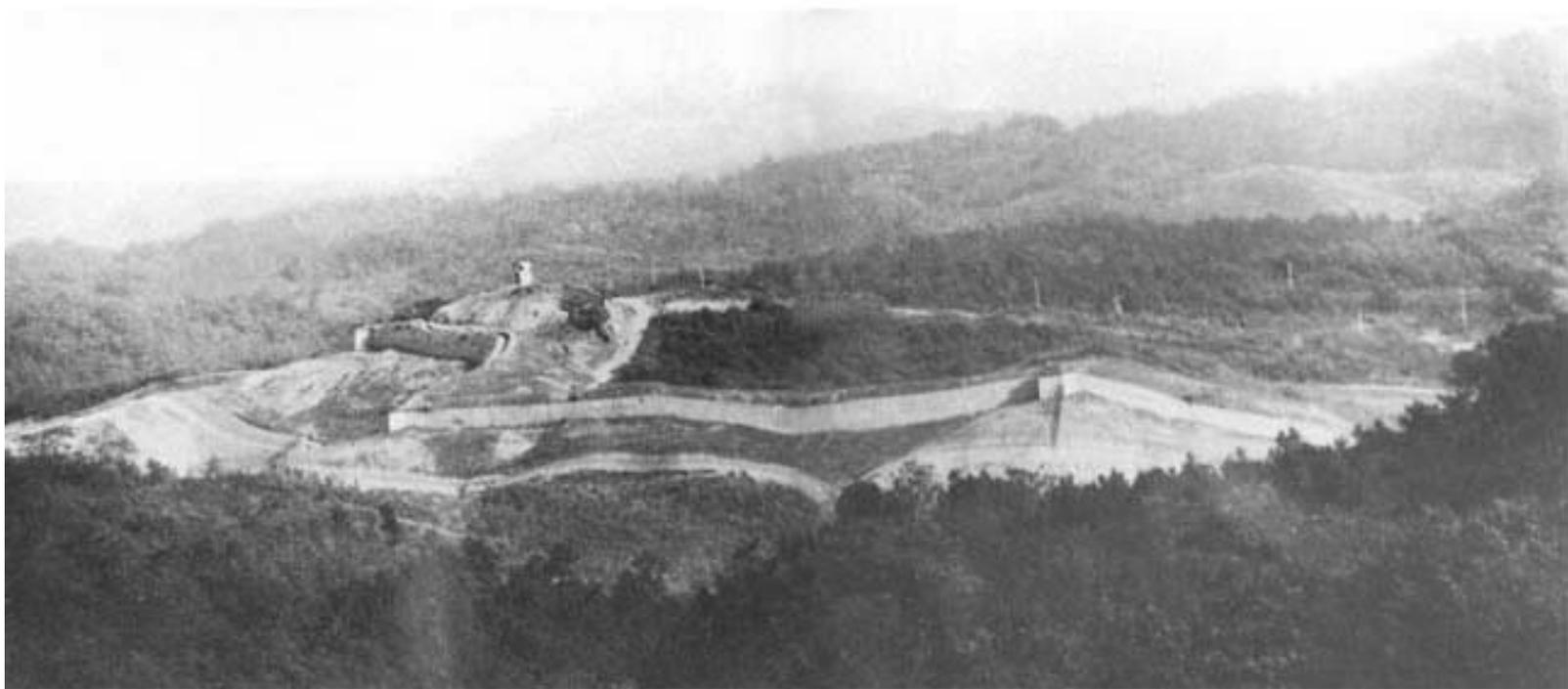
**The south Korean puppet clique have hindered the north-south dialogue, contrary to the burning desire of the Korean people for national reunification and their great expectations of the talks. They have committed yet another unpardonable crime**

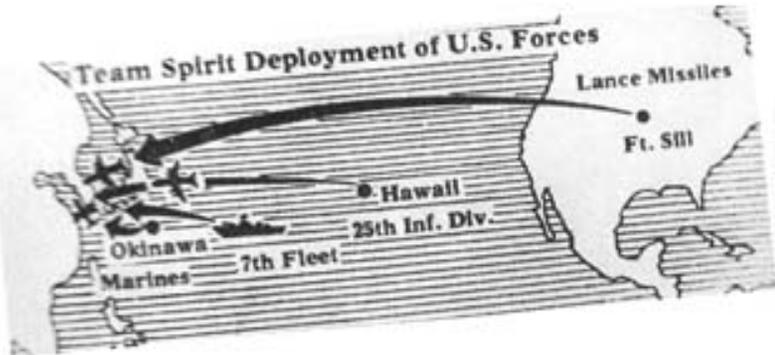
**against the nation. At the instigation of the US imperialists they built a concrete wall along the Military Demarcation Line to divide the country and cut the national**





Overseas Koreans observing the wall of division



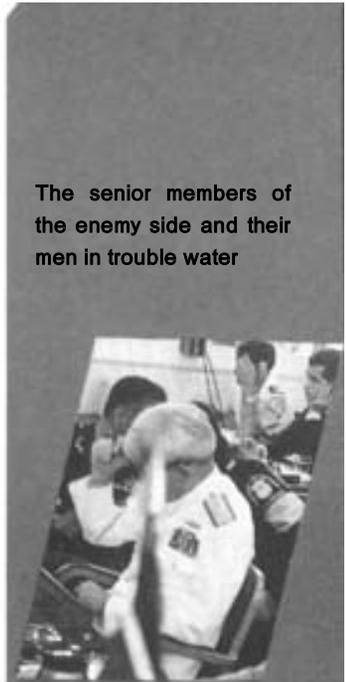


The US imperialists and the south Korean puppets stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise every year, mobilizing vast armed forces and huge amounts of war equipment, seriously menacing peace in Korea and the rest of the world





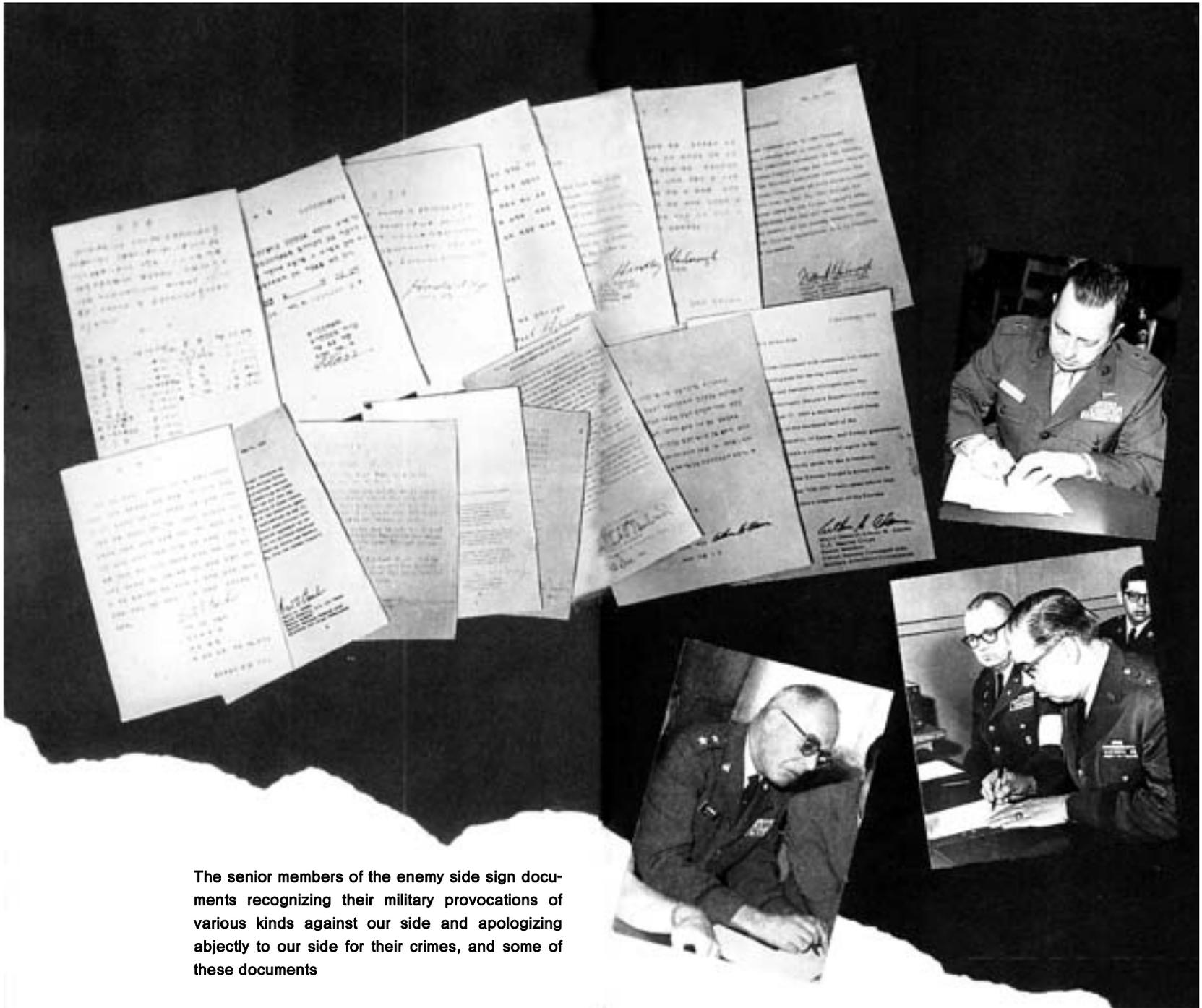
The senior member of the north strongly condemns the US imperialist aggressors for their moves towards a new war, at a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission



The senior members of the enemy side and their men in trouble water

American MPs prevent journalists and visitors from looking through the windows into the conference





The senior members of the enemy side sign documents recognizing their military provocations of various kinds against our side and apologizing abjectly to our side for their crimes, and some of these documents



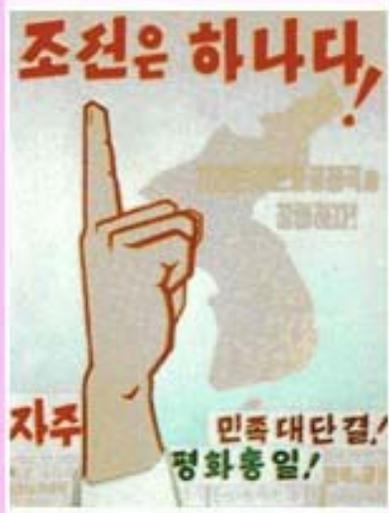
Interior of the conference hall of the Military Armistice Commission

The senior member and men from the north entering the conference hall of the Military Armistice Commission



Arrogant American MPs standing at Panmunjom, dividing Korea into north and south



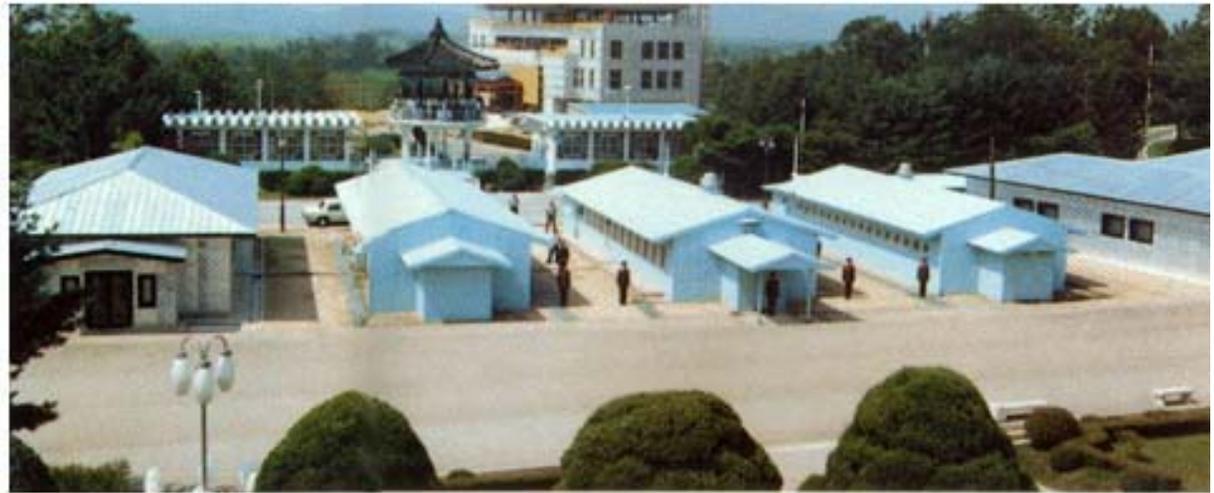


*The venue of  
reunification  
dialogue*



Panmun House

A general view of the conference hall of the Military Armistice Commission





Kaesong citizens give a warm send-off to a delegation from



The historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement

## THE RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF KOREA ADOPTED AT THE THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(Resolution 3390 B (XXX), November 18, 1975)

The thirtieth session of the United Nations discussed the question of favourable conditions for a durable peace in Korea and accelerated peaceful reunification of Korea and reached as follows:

"The General Assembly,  
 "Noting that the reunification of Korea has been delayed although thirty years have passed since the division of the peninsula into the North and the South and the establishment of the armistice in 1953,  
 "Recalling the obligations assumed by the Charter of the United Nations, the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples, and the prohibition of intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,  
 "Considering that it conforms

The 30th session of the UN General Assembly held in 1975 adopted a "resolution on the Korean question" calling for the dissolution of the UN Command, the withdrawal of all foreign forces from south Korea and the replacement of the Armi-





Part of the relief goods-rice, cloth, cement and medicines-sent to south Korean flood victims



Trucks loaded with relief goods go to south Korea via Panmunjom





Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups from the north and the south pass through Panmunjom, for the first time in the



A delegation from the north to north-south students talks waiting for its



A cross-country march conducted by a delegation from the north to the north-south students talks ar-

Rim Su Gyong, delegate from the National Council of Student Representatives (Jondaehyop) in south Korea to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, crosses the Military Demarcation Line via Panmunjom, in defiance of the unreasonable behaviour of the United States and the south Korean authorities in trying to block her way





The Third Pan-National Rally for Peace and Reunification of the Country held at Panmunjom



Thongil House



All the delegates to the Pan-National Rally for Peace and Reunification of the Country participate in a cultural festival for reunification, a soil-mixing service and a commemorative tree-





Participants in the Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march for the promotion of national reunification denounce the US imperialists and the south Korean





The second grand reunification festival of youth and students in the north, in the south and overseas for the independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity of Korea and the inaugural ceremony of the Pan-National Federa-

Denouncing the US imperialists and the south Korean authorities for blocking the reunification movement of the Korean people, in front of the Panmun





The preliminary dialogue for north-south high-level political and military talks held at Panmunjom



Working contact between delegates from the north and south Red Cross organizations held at Panmunjom

A women's delegation from the south to the Third Pyongyang Seminar on "Peace in Asia and the Role of Women" arrives in the north side's portion of Panmunjom



The Seoul traditional musical instrumentalist group coming to attend the Pan-National Concert for Reunification passes through Panmunjom



Ri In Mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army and an unconverted long-term prisoner, who suffered every manner of hardship in prison in south Korea for 34 years, returns through Panmun-jom to the embrace of his socialist motherland after 43 years' absence



Koreans from the north the south and overseas and foreigners demonstrate at Panmunjom for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula

