



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S NUREMBERG VIOLATIONS and OTHER CRIMES

GET THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OUT OF INTERNATIONAL WARS/AFFAIRS BREACH OF AGREEMENTS/CONTRACTS/TREATIES – Entered into with **CRIMINAL Intent/FRAUDULENT Intent**: Therefore, May Make **ANY/ALL** Agreements The United States of America **May Rely On To Be In International Wars** and Carrying Out Their **CRIMINAL Acts NULL/VOID** - - - **GET THE UNITED STATES OUT OF FOREIGN WARS- - DO FOREIGN NATIONS HAVE A RIGHT TO DETAIN AND PROSECUTE TERRORISTS?**

DID THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA MAKE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC/WORLD That It And Its Allies **Were Engaging In WARS For Purposes Of:**

Creating TERRORIST CELL GROUPS As AL-QAEDA;
TRAINING WHITE SUPREMACISTS
OVERTHROWING Foreign Governments
TRAFFICKING Drugs, Guns, Slaves, etc.
SEXUAL PERVERSIONS, RAPE, TORTURE, etc.

The following information has been cut and pasted from the following:

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimes_against_humanity/
<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/nuremberg-principles-crimes-against-humanity-wikipedia-information>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crimes_against_peace/
<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/nuremberg-principles-crimes-against-peace-wikipedia-information>

However, the pictures were created and inserted for **INFORMATIONAL** and **EDUCATIONAL** purposes *pursuant to the laws of the United States and/or International Laws* governing such matters in efforts to assist viewers with an understanding of the United States of America's **CORRUPT** Government Officials' **CRIMINAL Acts** and **COVER-UPS**. **Hopefully, with INTERNATIONAL Assistance**, the United States of America's **HEADS OF STATE** and **CORRUPT** Government Officials **will be brought to JUSTICE** to **ANSWER** for their **CRIMINAL ACTS**:

Private first class **Lynndie England**. She is found guilty of three charges on September 27, 2005. She is dishonorably discharged and sentenced to **three** years in prison.

Lynndie England drags a detainee known as Gus by a leash around the neck.

Lynndie England posing with **Charles Graner** over a pyramid of naked prisoners

Lynndie England points at the word "Rapeist" written on the leg of another one of the seven detainees. Other detainees are forced to sit naked on each other in the background.

Photos and information pulled from Internet

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Crimes against humanity, as defined by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Explanatory Memorandum, "are particularly **odious offenses** in that they constitute a **serious attack on human dignity** or **grave humiliation** or a **degradation of one or more human beings**. They are not isolated or sporadic events, but are part either of a government policy (although the perpetrators need not identify themselves with this policy) or of a **wide practice of atrocities** tolerated or **condoned by a government** or a de facto authority. **Murder; extermination; torture; rape; political, racial, or religious persecution** and **other inhumane acts** reach the threshold of crimes against humanity only **if they are part of a widespread or systematic practice**. Isolated inhumane acts of this nature may constitute grave infringements of human rights, or depending on the circumstances, war crimes, but may fall short of falling into the category of crimes under discussion."^[1]...



Specialist **Sabrina Harman**. She is found guilty of three charges on May 19, 2005. She is discharged and **sentenced to six months in prison**.

Photo pulled from Internet



HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

In 1860 the American National Republican Convention included in their electoral platform, on which Abraham Lincoln stood for President, the following statement: "...we allow the recent re-opening of the African Slaves burning shame to our country and age". In 1890, George Washington Williams used the phrase to describe the treatment of Africans in the Congo Free State under King Leopold II of Belgium.^[2] Another very significant early use of the phrase "**crimes against humanity**" came during the first world war when, on May 24, 1915, the Allies of World War I, Britain, France, and Russia, jointly issued a statement explicitly announcing, for the first time, **the commission of a "crime against humanity"** in response to the Armenian Genocide and warned of personal responsibility for members of the Ottoman Government and their agents.^[3] At the conclusion of the war, an international war crimes commission recommended the creation of a tribunal to try "violations of the laws of humanity". However, the US representative objected to references to "law of humanity" as being imprecise and insufficiently developed at that time and the concept was not pursued.^[4]

NUREMBERG TRIALS

See also: Nuremberg Trials

Staff Sergeant Ivan Frederick. He pleads guilty to eight counts on October 21, 2004. He is demoted, forfeits pay, and **sentenced to eight years in prison**.



Sgt. [Ivan Frederick](#) sitting on an Iraqi detainee between two stretchers



The detainee nicknamed Gilligan stands on a box, fearing electrocution. Ivan Frederick stands at the side with a camera in his hands.

Photos and information pulled from Internet

In the aftermath of the Second World War, The London Charter of the International Military Tribunal was the decree that set down the laws and procedures by which the post-World War II Nuremberg trials were to be conducted. The drafters of this document were faced with the problem of **how to respond to the Holocaust and grave crimes committed by the Nazi regime**. *A traditional understanding of war crimes gave no provision for crimes committed by a power on its own citizens*. Therefore, **Article 6 of the Charter** was drafted to include not only traditional war crimes and **crimes against peace**, but in paragraph 6.c, **Crimes Against Humanity** defined as "**Murder**, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and **other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated**".^{[5][6]}

In the Judgment of the International Military Tribunal for the Trial of German Major War Criminals it was also stated:

The Tribunal therefore cannot make a general declaration that the acts **before 1939** were crimes against humanity within the meaning of the Charter, but from the beginning of the war in 1939 war crimes were committed on a vast scale, which were also crimes against humanity; and insofar as the inhumane acts charged in the Indictment, and committed after the beginning of the war, did not constitute war crimes, they were all committed in execution of, or in connection with, the aggressive war, and therefore constituted crimes against humanity.^[7]...

UNITED NATIONS

The **United Nations** has been primarily responsible for the **prosecution of crimes against humanity since it was chartered in 1948**.^[12] *The International Criminal Court (ICC) was organized by the Rome Statute and the UN has delegated several crimes against humanity cases to the ICC.*^[13] Because these cases were referred to the ICC by the UN, the ICC has broad authority and jurisdiction for these cases.^[citation needed] The ICC acting without a UN referral lacks the broad jurisdiction to prosecute crimes against humanity, and cannot prosecute many cases, particularly if they occur outside of ICC-member nations. The most recent 2005 UN referral to the ICC of Darfur resulted in an **indictment of Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in 2008**.^[14] The first person to be handed over to the ICC was Thomas Lubanga.^[15] His trial has still not been completed. The ICC is still seeking Joseph Kony.^[15] When the ICC President reported to the UN regarding its progress handling these crimes against humanity case, Judge Philippe Kirsch said "The Court does not have the power to arrest these persons. That is the responsibility of States and other actors. Without arrests, there can be no trials."^[16] The UN has not referred any further crimes against humanity cases to the ICC since March 2005.^[citation needed]

A report on the 2008-9 Gaza War **accused** Palestinian and **Israeli** forces of possibly committing a **crime against humanity**.^[17]

UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITY

UN Security Council **Resolution 1674**, adopted by the United Nations Security Council on **28 April 2006**, "reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document regarding the **responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity**".^[18] The resolution commits the Council to action to protect civilians in armed conflict.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

In 2002, the International Criminal Court (ICC) was established in The Hague (Netherlands) and the Rome Statute provides for the ICC to have **jurisdiction over genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes**. *The definition of what is a "crime against humanity" for ICC proceedings* has significantly broadened from its original legal definition or that used by the UN,^[19] and **Article 7 of the treaty** stated that:



For the purpose of this Statute, "**crime against humanity**" means any of the following **acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:**^[20]

- (a) **Murder;**
- (b) **Extermination;**
- (c) **Enslavement;**
- (d) **Deportation or forcible transfer of population;**
- (e) **Imprisonment** or other **severe** deprivation of physical liberty **in violation** of fundamental rules of **international** law;
- (f) **Torture;**



Specialist **Charles Graner**. He is found guilty to a number of charges on January 15, 2005. He is demoted, dishonorably discharged, and *sentenced to ten years in prison*.

Photos and information pulled from Internet



the seven detainees are forced to form a human pyramid. Charles Graner and Sabrina Harman stand behind them smiling and giving thumbs up signs.



Some of the same detainees are forced to simulate oral sex on each other.



- (g) **Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity;**



- (h) Persecution against any identifiable group or **collectivity** on **political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious,** gender as defined in paragraph 3, or **other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law**, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court;



- (i) **Enforced disappearance of persons;**
 (j) **The crime of apartheid;**
 (k) **Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.**



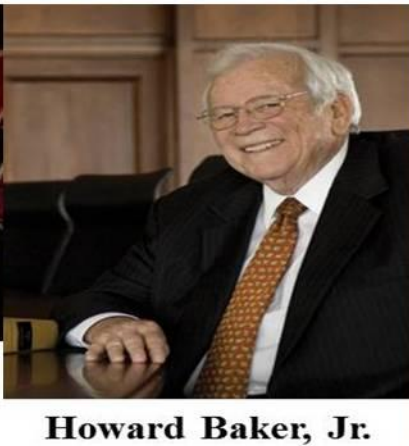
The Rome Statute Explanatory Memorandum states that **crimes against humanity** are particularly **odious** offenses in that they constitute a **serious** attack on **human dignity** or **grave humiliation** or a **degradation** of one **or** more human beings. They are not isolated or sporadic events, but are **part either of a government policy** (although the perpetrators **need not** identify themselves with this policy) or of a **wide practice** of atrocities **tolerated** or **condoned** by a **government** or a de facto authority. **However, murder, extermination, torture, rape, political, racial, or religious persecution and other inhumane acts reach the threshold of crimes against humanity only if they are part of a**

widespread or **systematic** practice. **Isolated inhumane** acts of this nature may constitute grave **infringements** of **human rights**, or depending on the circumstances, war **crimes**, but may fall short of meriting the stigma attaching to the category of crimes under discussion. **On the other hand, an individual may be guilty of crimes against humanity** even if he perpetrates one or two of the offences mentioned above, **or engages in one such offense against only a few civilians, provided those offenses are part of a consistent pattern of misbehavior by a number of persons linked to that offender** (for example, because they engage in armed action on the same side or because they are **parties to a common plan** or for **any similar reason**.) Consequently when one or more individuals are not accused of planning or carrying out a policy of inhumanity, but simply of perpetrating specific atrocities or vicious acts, **in order to determine whether the necessary threshold is met one should use the following test: one ought to look at these atrocities or acts in their context and verify whether they may be regarded as part of an overall policy or a consistent pattern of an inhumanity, or whether they instead constitute isolated or sporadic acts of cruelty and wickedness.**^[1]...

References

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18. Resolution 1674 (2006)
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22. Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe: Recommendation (2002) 5 Paragraph 100
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CRIMES AGAINST PEACE



A **crime against peace**, in international law, refers to "**planning, preparation, initiation, or waging of wars of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing**".^[1] This definition of **crimes against peace** was first incorporated into the Nuremberg Principles and later included in the United Nations Charter. This definition would play a part in **defining aggression as a crime against peace**.

An important exception to the foregoing are defensive military actions taken under Article 51 of the UN Charter. Such defensive actions are subject to **immediate Security Council review, but do not require UN permission to be legal within international law**. "Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the **inherent right of individual or collective self-defence** if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations." (UN Charter, Article 51) The Security Council will determine if the action is legally the "right of individual or collective self-defence", or it may appoint another UN organ to do this.

DEFINITION

No legal authority exists for the definition of the terms "*territorial integrity*", "*political independence*" and "*sovereignty*". However, their face value would seem to disclose the following:

- **The "*territorial integrity*"** rule means that it is a **crime of aggression** to use **armed force** with **intent permanently to deprive a state of any part or parts of its territory**, not excluding territories for the foreign affairs of which it is responsible;
- **The "*political independence*"** rule means that it is a **crime of aggression** to use **armed force with intent to deprive a state of the entirety** of one or more of the **prerequisites** of statehood, namely: defined territory, permanent population, constitutionally independent government and **the means of conducting relations with other States**;
- **The "*sovereignty*"** rule means that it is a **crime of aggression** to use **armed force with intent to overthrow the government of a state** or **to impede its freedom to act unhindered**, as it sees fit, throughout its jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WARS ARE USED TO TRAIN WHITE SUPREMACIST/RACIST ORGANIZATION MEMBERS (i.e. As the Ku Klux Klan, Skinheads, etc.)

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/united-states-of-americas-ku-klux-klan-run-government>



July 27, 2009 United States Department of Justice PRESS RELEASE: "Seven Charged With Terrorism Violations. . ." Seven individuals have been charged with CONSPIRING to provide MATERIAL SUPPORT to TERRORISTS and CONSPIRING to murder, kidnap, maim and injure persons abroad. . . "

The indictment alleges that . . . a VETERAN of TERRORIST training camps in PAKISTAN and AFGHANISTAN who, over the past THREE years, has CONSPIRED with others in THIS COUNTRY to RECRUIT and help young men TRAVEL OVERSEAS in order to KILL. . . "

<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/072709-doj-seven-charged-with-terrorism-violations-11651101>

United States of America's Ku Klux Klan Run Government:
<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/united-states-of-americas-ku-klux-klan-run-government>

United States of America Uses Wars To Train White Supremacist Group Members:
<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/obama-us-wars-used-to-train-white-supremacist-english>

This definition of the crime of aggression belongs to *jus cogens*, which is supreme in the hierarchy of [international law](#) and, therefore, it cannot be modified by, or give way to, any rule of international law but one of the same rank. An arguable example is any rule imposing a conflicting obligation to prevent, interdict or vindicate crimes which also belong to *jus cogens*, namely [aggression](#) itself, [crimes against humanity](#), [genocide](#), [war crimes](#), [slavery](#), [torture](#) and [piracy](#), so that a war waged consistent with the aim of repressing any of these crimes might not be illegal where the crime comes within the limit of [proportionality](#) relative to [war](#) and its characteristic effects. . .

NUREMBERG PRINCIPLES

In 1945, the [London Charter of the International Military Tribunal](#) defined three categories of crimes, including *crimes against peace*. This definition was first used in [Finland](#) to prosecute the political leadership in the [War-responsibility trials in Finland](#). The principles were later known as the [Nuremberg Principles](#).

In 1950, the [Nuremberg Tribunal](#) defined Crimes against Peace (in Principle VI.a, submitted to the [United Nations General Assembly](#)) as

(i) **Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression** or a **war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances**; (ii) **Participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the acts mentioned under (i).**



United States of America CREATED Terrorist Cell Groups as AL QAEDA:
<http://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/082112-hillary-clinton-dealing-with-the-united-states-of-americas-stingers>

Wikipedia (Nuremberg Trials) "The legal basis for the jurisdiction of the court was that defined by the Instrument of Surrender of Germany, political authority for Germany had been transferred to the Allied Control Council, which having sovereign power over Germany could choose to punish violations of international law and the laws of war. Because the court was limited to violations of the laws of war, it did not have jurisdiction over crimes that took place before the outbreak of war on September 1, 1939"

For committing this crime, the Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced a number of persons responsible for starting World War II. One consequence of this is that nations who are starting an armed conflict must now argue that they are either exercising the right of self-defense, the right of collective defense, or - it seems - the enforcement of the criminal law of *jus cogens*. It has made formal declaration of war uncommon after 1945.

During the trial, the chief American prosecutor, Robert H. Jackson, stated:

To initiate a war of aggression, therefore, is not only an international crime; it is the supreme international crime differing only from other war crimes in that it contains within itself the accumulated evil of the whole.

Associate Supreme Court Justice William Douglas charged that the Allies were guilty of "substituting power for principle" at Nuremberg. "I thought at the time and still think that the Nuremberg trials were unprincipled.", he wrote. "Law was created ex post facto to suit the passion and clamor of the time." ['Dönitz at Nuremberg: A Reappraisal', H. K. Thompson, Jr. and Henry Strutz, (Torrance, Calif.: 1983)]

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

The first article of the [United Nations Charter](#) says:

The Purposes of the [United Nations](#) are:

1. To **maintain international peace and security**, and to that end: to take **effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace**, and for the **suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace**, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of [justice](#) and [international law](#), adjustment or settlement of international disputes or **situations which might lead to a breach of the peace**;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of [equal rights](#) and [self-determination](#) of [peoples](#), and to take other **appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace**;

The interdiction of [aggressive war](#) was confirmed and broadened by the United Nations' Charter, which states in article 2, paragraph 4 that

All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the **threat or use of force** against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

Article 33

The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

The [Security Council](#) shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 39

The [Security Council](#) shall determine the **existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression** and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the [United Nations](#), until the [Security Council](#) has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security. . . .

U.S. LAWS OF WAR

**The United States of America's
HIJACKED GOVERNMENT By THREE PEOPLE**



The collage consists of three images. The left image shows a news broadcast with the text 'MEET THE PRESS #MTP FISCAL CLIFF DEAL FALLOUT AN POLITICAL POSTURING OVER THE DEBT OUR NATIONAL DEBT'. The middle image shows a group of people in white robes and hoods, with a yellow arrow pointing to one of them. The right image shows a portrait of Newt Gingrich with the text 'MEET THE PRESS NEWT GINGRICH FMR. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE'. Below the images is the text 'BAKER DONELSON BEARMAN, CALDWELL & BERKOWITZ, PC'.

<http://youtu.be/oxQ63rD7ir8> and/or <https://www.filesanywhere.com/fs/v.aspx?v=8a726a8f59676db2a0a9>

The [U.S. Army's Law of Land Warfare](#) (Field Manual 27-10) states:

498. Crimes Under International Law Any person, whether a member of the armed forces or a civilian, who commits an act which constitutes a crime under international law is responsible therefore and liable to punishment. Such offenses in connection with war comprise:

- a. **Crimes against peace.**
- b. **Crimes against humanity.**
- c. **War crimes.**

Although **this manual recognizes the criminal responsibility of individuals** for those offenses which may comprise any of the foregoing types of crimes, members of the armed forces will normally be concerned, only with those offenses constituting "war crimes."^[2] (emphasis added)

See also

- [Command responsibility](#)
- [International Criminal Court](#)
- [Second World War](#)
- [War of aggression](#)

REFERENCES

1. ^ [a b c d](#) Nicolas Werth, Karel Bartošek, Jean-Louis Panné, Jean-Louis Margolin, Andrzej Paczkowski, Stéphane Courtois, *The Black Book of Communism: Crimes, Terror, Repression*, [Harvard University Press](#), 1999, hardcover, 858 pages, [ISBN 0-674-07608-7](#), page 5.
2. ^ [FM 27-10 Chptr 8 Remedies for Violation of International Law; War Crimes](#)