

September 30, 2022

Ideas for Cooperative Efforts

Background:

Upon the Japanese emperor's surrender to the USA on August 15, 1945, the Korean peninsula was liberated from Japanese occupation. Soon the peninsula was divided at the 38th parallel and administered separately by the Communist advancement represented by Russia and China in the North and the Liberal democratic power represented by the USA in the South. The General Assembly of the UN passed Resolution 112 (II) on November 14, 1947 calling for the Korean people to hold a general election no later than March 31 1948 under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in order to achieve a unified, independent nation.

However, Russia did not want to release their hold on the northern half of the peninsula and allow the citizens to join the national election. Thus, the area which later became the Republic of Korea (South Korea) experienced severe turmoil due to the political confusion and chaotic disruptions caused by continuous North Korean terrorism. Eventually, two Korean nations started separately, the Republic of Korea (ROK) in the South on August 15, 1948 and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in the North on September 9, 1948.

On June 25, 1950, the DPRK, backed by Russia and China, launched a surprise attack on the South without any hint or declaration of war. The South (ROK) was not prepared to deal with such an attack, having been born as a nation just two years prior. Members of the UN forces, headed by the USA and its military, successfully fought alongside the ROK's military to push the Communist armies back to the North. The ROK was saved by the UN and the USA, and an armistice was agreed to by both sides on July 27, 1953.

Subsequent to the signing of the armistice, the DPRK has had the goal to absorb the ROK into its political system by uniting it under its communist ideology. It has conducted numerous terrorist attacks on land, in the sea, and in the air continually in an attempt to thwart the ROK's political system and its people's peaceful existence in violation of the ceasefire agreement. In recent years, the DPRK has manifested its success in manufacturing nuclear warheads and in delivering them on missiles by launching various missiles frequently to the East Sea. The DPRK has also nurtured its activists to

conduct espionage in the ROK for the last seven decades, since the inception of the two Koreas.

As a result of the North Korean (DPRK) efforts, a considerable portion of the political spectrum in South Korea (ROK) is composed of North Korea sympathizers and outright North Korea followers. All sectors of South Korean society – political parties, schools, the military, labor unions, the media, etc. – have been occupied and led by such people. This is a culmination of the left-wing advancement for many decades. The crucial problem is that the left-wing movement in South Korea is not just another political opinion in a country with multiple views of democracy. Rather, it is directly oriented toward the DPRK and/or instigated and directed by the North Korean regime. Since South Korea (ROK) is a democratic nation in a true sense, it cannot oppress the harmful activities and propaganda of the left-wing political agenda, unlike the North Korean dictatorship which handles opposition with extreme brutality.

Where is the ROK headed from here in terms of national security, which is threatened by the presence of the DPRK's nuclear weapons, and political stability, which is hampered by North Korean activists living and working in the South, and the ultimate national goal of reunification of the two Koreas on a united peninsula? In the current situation, people are pessimistic about the attainment of security, stability, and reunification because they are not achievable by South Korean efforts alone.

In South Korean history, from the liberation from the Japanese occupation in 1945, to the defense of the country from the North Korean-Chinese-Russian military attack in 1950, to the establishment of a democratic nation and defense against DPRK's aggression, and the subsequent economic development to its current position, the ROK has been helped, defended, backed, and aided by the USA. Likewise, in the future development of the country, especially in the area of national defense and the reunification of the peninsula under a liberal democratic ideology and its political system, the USA will play a vital and crucial role. The peninsula shares coterminous boundaries with China and Russia, and within this territory, the DPRK is sitting with nuclear weapons and an alliance with China and Russia. Facing this continuous threat, the ROK cannot achieve what it aspires to on a national or international level without the positive involvement of the USA on its behalf.

At this point, the confusing mixture of democracy and communism in the ROK cannot be solved because communist activists work under the pretext of having the freedom to express diversity of opinions and because they are instructed by the North Korean regime in every aspect of their major actions

in the South. The only way to stop communist incursions into the South is to make the North a separate democratic nation or to incorporate it into the South under a true system of democracy.

Call for Action:

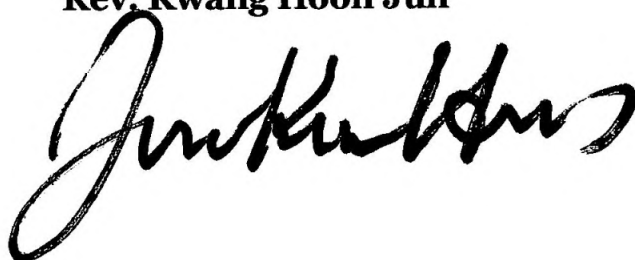
There are several necessary areas of cooperation between South Korean and the USA:

1. In recent years, the coalition of the Republic of Korea and the USA has been significantly weakened due to the policies of both administrations as well as a variety of geo-political and global economic challenges. (This *Washington Post* article outlines just a few of these issues. https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/the-66-year-alliance-between-the-us-and-south-korea-is-in-deep-trouble/2019/11/22/63f593fc-0d63-11ea-bd9d-c628fd48b3a0_story.html) If true democracy is going to survive on the Korean peninsula, and if there is any hope for peaceful reunification with a truly free and democratic government, both members of the coalition must communicate with each another regarding efforts to establish and maintain peace and democracy in Northeastern Asia. By doing so, it should be made apparent that the ROK-USA coalition is not just a military agreement, but rather a means to promote and maintain peace and democracy in Asia.
2. Christians in both countries should be alerted to the necessity of blocking the advancement of communism from the North to South. Already the map of the Asian continent is mostly red showing how much the communists have achieved in territorial occupation, except for South Korea (ROK), Japan, Taiwan, etc. where the American connection is active. The Christians in South Korea and the USA must be aware that the people under the communist regimes live in sub-human conditions, which is against the will of the Creator, the God of the universe. Churches are obligated to proclaim the good news to these oppressed people and bring out practical ways to help them.
3. North Korea ranks as one of the most abusive countries in the world in terms of human rights and freedoms. We must discuss how to relieve this area from the tyrant dictatorship. We should also explore how both governments can work together to overcome the North Korean threat to the South.

4. To facilitate the above items, we need to create a framework to develop friendship and promote dialogue between both sides, the ROK and the USA. This could be accomplished by holding a forum in South Korea and/or in the USA periodically, bringing US leaders and Korean leaders together to exchange ideas and work toward the realization of those ideas.
5. It seems that the best way to proceed with the above items is for members of the United States Senate to become involved in this effort. On the Korean side, Rev. Jun will work with his colleagues to actuate the forum and establish relationships with US senators and friends.

Sincerely,

Rev. Kwang Hoon Jun

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jun Kwang Hoon", written in a cursive style.