

Who's destabilizing South Korea's government?

by Peter Ennis

More than three years ago, in a Spring 1977 commentary on U.S.-Korea relations, the *Executive Intelligence Review* stated that the Carter administration viewed the then-South Korean government of President Park Chung-hee as a major obstacle to the Kissinger-authored plan for a military alliance linking China, Japan and the United States. For this reason, the commentary said, the Carter administration was willing to sacrifice the South Korean government to achieve the broader strategic goal—"even to the point of overthrowing Park and the institutions associated with his rule."

Last week, the results of the policy burst on to the front pages of the international press, as the most serious violence since the end of the Korean War erupted throughout South Korea, directly threatening the central government in Seoul. And, as previously forecast in *EIR*, the instigators of these violent uprisings comprised a close-knit network of "Christian" community organizers, "social justice" activists, and dissident politicians, all under the tight control of the U.S. State Department and the international "human rights" mafia.

Many observers of the recent week's events in Korea have commented on the supposed "parallels" and "analogies" between the uprisings against the Korean government, and the overthrow of the Shah of Iran last year. However, *EIR* investigations have made very clear that there are more than superficial similarities between the two. Incredibly, as will be shown, the same institutions—in many cases the same individuals—that coordinated and controlled the international deployments to topple the Shah are now hard at work in Korea. These include the powerful legal apparatus of the international "human rights" mafia associated with former U.S. Attorney Gen-

eral Ramsey Clark, as well as the "religious" networks of the Jesuit infested World Council of Churches.

However, it is the strategic policy being channeled through the Carter administration which is determining their actions toward Korea.

Offering to Peking

From the beginning of Kissinger's diplomacy with China, the controversy surrounding the Korean peninsula has been a roadblock to the consolidation of a U.S.-Chinese military alliance in the region. The reason is quite simple: China is allied with the bizarre government in North Korea, and the United States is allied with the South. So long as the two Koreas remain enemies, the highly volatile Korean issue remains a constant source of potential tension between Washington and Peking.

Washington's solution to this dilemma? Install a government in Seoul willing to sacrifice the national interest to the broader strategic goal of forming a military alliance in Asia against the Soviet Union.

Such a government would provoke a shift in the entire strategic framework of Asia. Talks with North Korea would likely begin, opening the door to possible recognition of North Korea by the United States and South Korea by China. Meanwhile, in the Kissinger-Brzezinski plan, the Soviet Union would be frozen out, leading of course to increased tensions.

Moreover, such a government would put tremendous pressure on Japan as well. Due to close geographical proximity and important historical interaction, Korean security is viewed in Tokyo as a major factor in Japan's overall security. A government in Seoul pushing the China card would force Japan in that direction, in coor-



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Softening the lamb

Since assuming office in 1977, the Carter administration has pursued a not-so-sophisticated "Mutt and Jeff" routine toward Korea, designed to both create the conditions for an overturn in the government, and also prepare Japan for integration in the military alliance with China.

Throughout 1977 and beyond, Carter has continually bombarded the Korean government, combining threats to withdraw the 40,000 American troops stationed in Korea with heated criticism of "human rights" violations. All of this began in the midst of the much-publicized "Koreagate" scandal in Washington.

Throughout this period, the administration has also insisted that it will abide by treaty and other arrangements with South Korea. The message to military officers and others in Korea was thus quite clear: President Park and his successors' "oppressive system" was the only obstacle disrupting those ties with the United States that are so vital to South Korea's security.

There is no doubt that this "Mutt and Jeff" routine, which to this day includes "quiet diplomacy" by the American embassy in Seoul, created the environment for the assassination last year of President Park at the hands of then-Korean Central Intelligence director Kim Jae-gyu—a man with close ties to the "human rights mafia" organization, Amnesty International.

Since the murder of Park, a fierce battle has been taking place in Korea, between those forces pushing for "liberalization" and other "reforms" under pressure

from Washington, and those nationalist forces trying to preserve the basic tenants of economic progress and national security established during Park's 18-year rule. The central figures in this battle are acting KCIA director Gen. Chon Doo-hwan, who is the key figure in government in Seoul at this time, and "Christian" opposition leader Kim Dae-jung. Kim was arrested last week and charged with sedition in regards to the uprisings throughout Korea. Chon is the immediate target of the State Department controlled opposition forces.

There is little doubt that the Carter administration at least solicited last year's assassination of Park, expected it to begin to solve their problems in Korea. With Park out of the way, it seemed fairly certain that Washington's influence and power in Korea would dramatically rise. But Gen. Chon rudely interrupted this scheme.

Chon, a protégé of Park, has attempted to consolidate his grip on the military in Korea and use this power to preserve Park's basic policies. Park was known to oppose the "China card" policy, and considered future diplomatic contact with the Soviet Union as vital to eventual peace in Korea.

Oppositionist Kim, on the other hand, has been quoted in the *Baltimore Sun* stating a favorable attitude toward the so-called China card policy, and it is known that the State Department has discussed this issue with him.

So, the ongoing uprisings throughout Korea are being instigated and supported by the U.S. State Department and the "human rights" mafia, to "once and for all" destroy the political power of the Korean armed forces, and place "Christian" opposition forces—ultimately, the Chinese—in power.