

# The 'Christian' human-rights mob in South Korea

For both historical and practical reasons, the current uprisings in Korea, and the opposition in general, is dominated by organizations and individuals controlled by "Christian" church organizations.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, missionaries were very active in Korea, and assumed a very prominent role in the country's educational system. Several of the top universities in Korea, including Yonsei University, Ehwa Women's University and Sogang University are dominated by the Presbyterian and Catholic Churches. Many of Korea's intellectuals are also "Christians," though the overwhelming majority of the country is of non-Christian faith.

Moreover, due to the severe martial law and other legal restrictions regarding political activities in Korea, most student and other dissident political activities have been conducted through the years through Bible study groups and related organizations. This has given "Christian" students top leadership positions, even among non-Christians.

The church activities in Korea are similar to the labor organizing done by Cesar Chavez of the Farm Workers, where technology is frowned on and industrial backwardness is made sacred. It is also similar to the environmentalist and community control organizing done in ghettos of the United States, which are largely responsible for anti-police riots and other "anti-oppression" actions.

The similarities are no accident. The World Council of Churches controls much of this work in both the United States and Korea.

## The 'command structure'

Last December, a conference on "human rights" in Korea was held in New York City, which gave unusual insights into the workings of the Korean opposition.

Sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the East Asia Legal Studies program of Harvard University Law School, the conference was entirely financed by Ford and brought together organizations from both the "command headquarters" and the "rank and file" of the operation. The conference, called "Prospects for Democracy in Korea: The Role of the United States," served to show how close the coordination is between the opposition in Korea and some of the top policy-making circles in the United States.

The following organizational grid will provide information on the Korea-focused activities of the major organizations that attended the Ford conference, as well as other organizations important to the current operation against the Korean government:

## The legal apparatus

**International Law Association.** The oldest and most prestigious of the "human rights" organizations, the ILA was established in London in the 19th century. The current head of the American branch is C. Clyde Ferguson, a professor of law at Harvard. Ferguson is also a leader of the Institute for Policy Studies and the Institute for World Order, both of which are heavily involved against Korea, as they were in Iran.

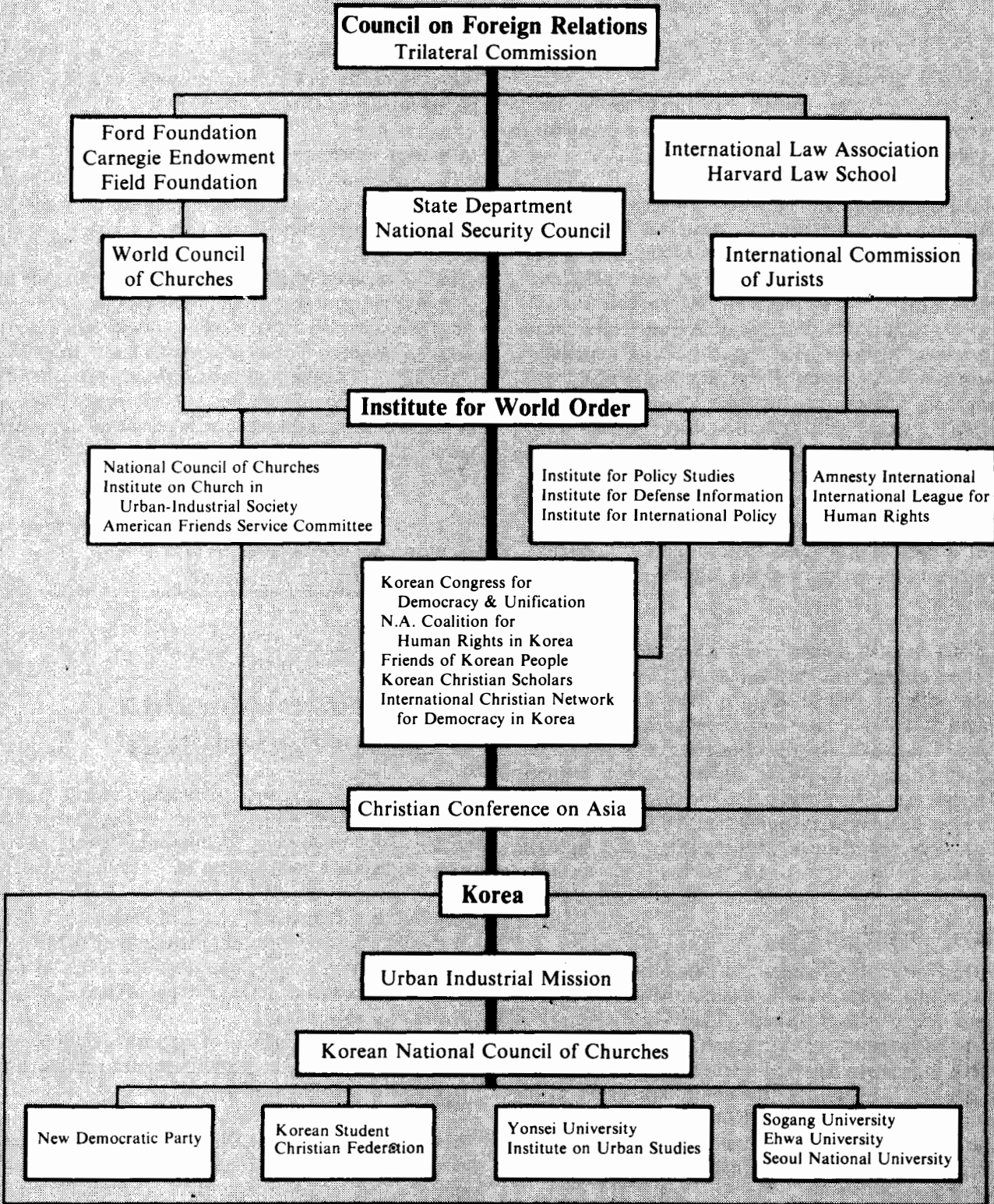
**Harvard Law School.** Basically controlled by the ILA, Harvard has a special role in the Korean operation via the East Asia Legal studies program. The leader of that program, Prof. Jerome Cohen, has used the institute for years as a base of operations against Korea, and has brought in at least three "bright" scholars to assist him in these efforts. Included are Edward Baker, who also serves as Amnesty International's Korea coordinator and who organized the Ford conference, Kim Suk-jo, and William Shaw, both research associates.

In addition, Harvard is also the base of former State Department official Gregory Henderson, who attended the Ford meeting, and former Ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer. Reischauer, a scion of missionary parents, is thought to be the controller of the entire Harvard anti-Korea operation.

**International Commission of Jurists.** The ICJ played a key role in the toppling of the Shah, and has done important work in Korea. William Butler, head of the American branch, attended the Ford meeting and is said to be one of the top controllers of the operation in Korea. The ICJ sent an "investigative" team to Korea last year, headed by former New York Bar Association President Adrian DeWind, who attended the Ford meeting.

**Paul, Weiss, Rifkind.** One of Wall Street's most prestigious law firms, Paul, Weiss is the home of Ramsey

# The chain of command in the Korean destabilization



Clark, who was key in operations against the Shah, and Morris Abrams, who doubles as President of the Field Foundation. Field, which sent a top representative to the Ford conference, funds many anti-Korea organizations. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind also has Adrian DeWind as a partner.

### **The U.S. government**

A few of the more blatant examples of the American government involvement in the anti-Korea operation are as follows.

**State Department.** State sent two representatives to the Ford conference in New York. One was David Blake-more, Deputy Director of Korean Affairs. The Korean desk is known to be making contact with anti-Korean organizations in Washington. It is probable that this desk was responsible for leaking to Amnesty International a secret "human rights" report on Korea conducted by the State Department. The other person who attended was John Salzberg of the State Department Human Rights Division. Salzberg used to work for the so-called Fraser Committee in Congress that conducted the "Koreagate" investigation.

State is also the home of one Robert Dorr, formerly Chief of Intelligence and Research for North Korea. Dorr is rabidly pro-North Korean; he has "privately" advocated the overthrow of the Korean government on numerous occasions.

**National Security Council.** The NSC, of course, is the architect of the China card policy, and is known to be in touch with pro-North Korean organizations in the United States as a means of communication to Pyongyang. The NSC recently gained the addition of one Donald Gregg as its Korea director. Gregg, formerly CIA station chief in Seoul, gained notoriety several years ago when he told several audiences "off the record" that he thought the Korean government would be overthrown.

### **Church Organizations**

**World Council of Churches.** As mentioned previously, most of the operations run against the government in Korea use a church "cover." The World Council of Churches functions as the umbrella group for various church activities in Korea and other areas.

The WCC is basically the controlling organ of the Institute on the Church in Urban-Industrial Society, the Church Committee on Human Rights in Korea, the American Friends Service Committee, and others active against Korea.

The WCC's most important organization is the Ur-

ban-Industrial Mission. The UIM is the chief "social action" arm of the WCC in urban areas, spreading the ideology that economic growth and technology are "oppressive." The UIM, and other WCC arms, directly fund and promote terrorist activities to "halt" this "oppression."

Through these and other activities, the WCC is a chief controller of the "human rights" activist organizations concerned directly with Korea.

**Christian Conference on Asia.** This is the WCC arm in Asia, and coordinates church operations in the region. Most of the information flow from Korea to the U.S., for example goes through the CIA.

**Urban-Industrial Mission.** The UIM is perhaps the most important organization responsible for the current uprisings in Korea. The UIM, working closely with the Urban Studies center at Yonsei University, has done extensive "training" of students and others in semi-terrorist tactics of "community organizing," "labor organizing," etc. The UIM theme is that economic growth is "oppressive," which they spout to lower income brackets throughout Korea.

The many people trained by UIM and Yonsei are known to be playing key roles in the uprisings of both students and labor in recent weeks.

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## *'The same way that it happened in Iran'*

*The following are excerpts from remarks made last week by leaders of the Center for Defense Information, a Washington, D.C. think-tank. The individuals were asked to comment on the situation in Korea:*

**Admiral Gene Laroque, Director:** We are stuck in Korea. We've got 40,000 troops over there, and we're in whether we like it or not. I would hope that out of this we would have sense enough to get the hell out of there. Let's leave Korea to the Koreans.

Now we are in a position of supporting the incumbent power—supporting the people who are really going to be oppressing the Korean people.

**Gen. B. Gorwitz, Deputy Director:** You have two major forces in Korea, the people and the military. In the long run, the people are stronger than the force the military can exert against the people. This is because most of the

military—these are young draftees, not regulars—most of them are just kids from the farms. It's their people.

Many of these kids served under me. Young, bright kids, most of whom spoke English and have had two or more years of college. They have already had inculcated in them the basic tenants of democracy.

I think the more the rioting goes on, the more the Korean people are killed, the more the possibility turns to probability that the military will be overturned. Each time they kill some civilian it angers the people more, and others join the cause for human rights and liberties. This means the military has got to be harsh, and brutal in the beginning to stamp it out. If they are unsuccessful, then they lose control. And this could happen in a relatively short time. I would say the next few weeks will determine whether or not the Korean military will enforce their dictatorship on the people. And if they don't do it, they are out, because this thing just snowballs. It's the same way it happened in Iran.

There is plenty of leadership for the people of Korea, it's all over, much of it hidden. It will come to the surface as soon as the civilians become dominant in the politics of the country. I was stationed there three times, and I visited there a fourth. The last time was in 1975, invited by the Minister of Defense, visited with President Park in the Blue House. I talk regularly with the opposition people in the United States, those who visit here—and there is a large contingent here. I talk with members of the National War Colleges since they visit here every year. I go to dinner with them, they come over to the Center.

So, I think the longing for democracy, for the removal of harsh dictatorship is a real one, and the forces to throw over the present government exist. I think it has already started. And the best place for it to have begun was down there in Kwangju, away from Seoul where there is a heavy concentration of forces. The concentration of the military forces is north of the Han River, to meet the North Koreans. Further south they have only the provincial forces, which are like National Guard. These forces are not structured for mob control, for suppressing the South Koreans themselves who are in revolt or rebellion against the central authorities. It would take paratroopers, marines, and others, who come from the northern areas, to suppress this thing. The minute they do that, however, they weaken their defense capability against an attack from the North. So the military is torn as to how to deploy forces to contain the rebellion.

Everything depends on the kind of action the military takes, the risks they are willing to take. If I were to put money on this thing, I would say there is going to be an overturn in the government. I think the pattern will be established within the next three weeks and I think the civilians will gain the upper hand.

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## 'I was on my way when Park got killed'

*The following are excerpts from remarks by Pharis Harvey, Executive Director of the North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea.*

My reading is that a full-scale revolution in the sense of a Marxist operation is not likely. People want a return to formal democracy.

Whatever revolution comes will be marked by lots of ideological plurality, a Greek variety of ideas and confusion. It may coalesce around certain leaders like Kim Dae-jung. But what they really want is civil law and a return to the constitution.

All through the spring, there has been vast labor unrest. The church has had a program of working with the laborers, but have had access to just a few unions. Those which the church is in contact with are among those out on strike, but represent not more than 2-3 percent of those out on strike. However, the church has had a signal role in keeping labor issues alive, and those who have been through that experience are key in coordination of labor around the country. Basically, this is just springing out of a massive upswelling of feelings among the people. The Urban-Industrial Mission (UIM) is important to this.

The Church has also been very important to students, and not simply on Christian campuses.

In Tokyo, I was with the UIM as a research consultant on economic justice issues. I was working under the Christian Conference on Asia. The Korean authorities never knew I was with the UIM. We worked very carefully. I was not listed on any letterhead, I never signed anything and I always gave the New York address.

The KCIA had known me earlier, but we were fortunate that there is so much competition between the divisions of the agency that they don't share information very well. Actually, I was on my way to Korea the day Park got killed. This was a coincidence.

Our communication lines to Korea are quite informal but very well developed. They stood the pressures of the recent weeks quite well. We have more information than we can handle.

We get all sorts of reports that KCIA director Chon Doo Hwan lives in fear. His family cannot go outside at all, and he sleeps in a different house every night. He has many enemies within the country, especially within the military. Even at this moment, it is not certain they have been demobilized.