

UPF Europe and the Middle East Seeks New Vision for Unified Korea

Alan Sillitoe and Jacques Marion
June 23, 2023



Europe and the Middle East - "Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Peninsula: Quest for a New Vision" was the title of an online discussion organized by the Europe-Middle East branch of UPF.



*Mrs. Gudrun Hassinen,
Vice President, UPF
Germany*

The webinar on June 23, 2023, was moderated by Gudrun Hassinen, the vice president of UPF-Germany, who explained that in July 1953, an armistice was signed that officially put an end to the Korean War. However, 70 years later, the Korean Peninsula is still divided at the 38th Parallel. Although both North and South affirm their determination to reunify the peninsula, all attempts have failed.

Today, in the context of renewed conflict throughout the world, reunification strategies have come to a deadlock. A new plan must come forth, one that goes beyond the ideological confrontation between North and South.

Mrs. Hassinen explained that the webinar would examine whether the Korean people's common cultural heritage could serve as a bridge of trust to connect the two Koreas. The webinar also would address the quest for a new vision for Korean peace and unification.



*Dr. Insoo Kim, Professor,
Sunhak Universal Peace
Graduate University,
Republic of Korea*

Dr. Insoo Kim from South Korea, a professor at Sunhak Universal Peace Graduate University, described the current viewpoints of South Koreans about Korean reunification.

An annual study by the Unification and Peace Institute of Seoul National University found that there is a significant difference between the younger and older generations in this regard, Dr. Kim said. The younger generation no longer views reunification as a legitimate obligation.

As regards the main reasons given for reunification, the older generation expressed that it was because they considered that the two peoples come from the same ethnic group, whereas the younger generation said it was to eliminate the threat of war.

The main reasons given for not reunifying were the political and sociocultural differences between the two countries, as well as the high cost of reunification. Dr. Kim concluded by asking how UPF could help to reverse South Koreans' declining interest in reunification.



*Dr. Vladimir Petrovsky,
Chief researcher, Russia-
China Center, Institute of
Far Eastern Studies,
Russian Academy of
Science, Russia*

Dr. Vladimir Petrovsky from Russia, chief researcher at the Russia-China Center, Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, approached the situation on the Korean Peninsula in a broader regional and international security context by presenting a new approach to the so-called nuclear problem that he had discussed with his Russian and Chinese colleagues.

One of the main reasons for reunification is to eliminate the threat of war, Dr. Petrovsky said, particularly in the context of the buildup of nuclear weapons on the North Korean side and the need to eliminate this threat. Since North Korea withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, from the viewpoint of international law, none of the nuclear powers would be willing to accept the North's nuclear status. However, it is unlikely that North Korea would be willing to give up its nuclear weapons.

Therefore, Dr. Petrovsky suggested a shift of focus, which was proposed by his Chinese colleagues: Both sides would concentrate on how to eliminate so-called strategic risks and how to develop mutual

trust. North Korea needs some guarantees for their security, which is why they developed their nuclear armaments, and South Korea also feels threatened by the current situation in the North. Therefore, security guarantees are needed by both sides.

To develop a new vision, Dr. Petrovsky said, we need to develop a new level of trust, which can be achieved only by addressing these security concerns.

[Click here for a summary of Dr. Vladimir Petrovsky's Intervention](#)

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*Mr. Jacques Marion, Co-
chair, UPF Europe and
Middle East, France*

Mr. Jacques Marion, the co-chairman of UPF for Europe and the Middle East, began by presenting an 1887 caricature by French artist George Bigot, showing how Korea has long been coveted by the great powers because of its strategic location.

The merits of reunification can be clearly envisioned, Mr. Marion said: It would foster political stability and multilateral cooperation in East Asia, reduce military tension in the region, and contribute to the establishment of an East Asian economic community that would have a significant impact on the world level.

However, this cannot be achieved, Mr. Marion said, without the active involvement of the four major powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula: China, Russia, the United States and Japan. A plan for reunification would offer these nations many incentives, such as the opportunity for Russia to develop its gigantic Far Eastern region and sell its gas and oil to this new potential economic powerhouse. At the same time, it would raise obvious concerns regarding the future balance of power in the region.

Mr. Marion cited Dr. Ruediger Frank, head of the Department of East Asian Studies at the University of Vienna, who analyzed the question of Korean unification in light of Germany's experience. Although the cost of Korean reunification would be a major challenge, the main problem would be massive structural changes that would lead to an unequal distribution of the costs and benefits of Korean unification among all Koreans.

The unification of North and South would have advantages compared to the German situation, such as the complementarity of their economies, which would provide opportunities for immediate economic growth in the North that were absent in East Germany. But a unified Korea also would be faced with stronger political and ideological obstacles.

In conclusion, Mr. Marion said, reunification attempts by military power failed with the Korean War, and reunification attempts by competition and absorption have come to a deadlock after 70 years. A third path is needed, which is the path of trust-building promoted by the founders of UPF.

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*Dr. Changshik Yang,
Chairman, Universal
Peace Federation
International*

The final speaker, Dr. Changshik Yang, the chairman of Universal Peace Federation International, explained that to talk about Korean unification, we need to understand the historical background of Korea, which has been one nation for 1,300 years, since the unified Shilla dynasty.

Following the Japanese colonial era and the end of World War II, the Korean Peninsula was divided into North and South, under the control of the Soviet Union and the United States, leading to the establishment of communist and democratic regimes, respectively. The Korean War broke out on June 25, 1950, and concluded with an armistice on July 27, 1953.

Dr. Yang announced that UPF would organize a major "Peace Road" event to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the end of the Korean War. He explained that during the war, 63 countries supported South Korea, of which 16 sent troops, whereas Russia and China supported

North Korea.

According to the UPF founders, the complex problem of unifying these two nations, with their diametrically opposed political systems of democracy and communism, cannot be solved by politicians or religions, but only by "true love." UPF co-founder Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon recently said that an international support base is needed for reunification, namely, cooperation among the four powers surrounding Korea: the United States, China, Russia and Japan.

The dream of God, Dr. Yang said in conclusion, is to achieve a heavenly unified Korea and a heavenly unified world - that is, a world of interdependence, mutual prosperity, and universal values. Dr. Yang said he is confident that a free and democratic unified Korea would become a central country in the world in the future.

[Click here for the full intervention of Dr. Changshik Yang](#)

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There ensued an interesting question-and-answer session, which concluded with a proposal by Dr. Petrovsky to fill the gap left by the 2009 collapse of the six-party talks between China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Russia and the United States. Dr. Petrovsky proposed that UPF organize six-party talks among civil society by bringing together Ambassadors for Peace from these six nations, similar to the meeting of civil society representatives that occurs each time the leaders of the Group of Seven countries meet.

UNIVERSAL PEACE FEDERATION
EUROPE AND MIDDLE EAST

**PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA:
QUEST FOR A NEW VISION**

SPEAKERS

	DR. CHANGSHIK YANG Chairman, Universal Peace Federation International		DR. VLADIMIR PETROVSKY Chief Researcher, Russia-China Center, Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
	DR. INSOO KIM Professor, Sunhak Universal Peace Graduate University Republic of Korea		MR. JACQUES MARION Co-chairman, UPF Europe and Middle East

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Intervention of Dr. Vladimir Petrovsky in the webinar on 23 June 2023

Written by: Dr. Vladimir Evgenievich Petrovsky, Doctor of Political Sciences, Academician of the Academy of Military Sciences, Head, sector of the Center "Russia, China and the World" of the Institute of the Far East of the Russian Academy of Sciences

23 June 2023

North Korea's Nuclear Status and New Approaches to Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Summary: The adoption by North Korea of the law on policy towards nuclear forces finally consolidates the status of the DPRK as a nuclear power, which dictates the need to reconsider the approaches of the international community to the North Korean nuclear missile program. In particular, it becomes obvious that the sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council against the DPRK did not produce the desired result, and the continuation of US-North Korean negotiations on denuclearization in the existing modality is meaningless.

In this context, the coordinated policy of Russia and China regarding the situation on the Korean Peninsula, aimed at achieving the possibility of a gradual and commensurate withdrawal of the DPRK from its nuclear missile program by easing UN Security Council sanctions, also requires a certain revision.

Unlike other "unofficial" nuclear states, such as India and Pakistan, which refused to join the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the DPRK acceded to and then withdrew from the NPT, creating a unique and dangerous precedent for the nuclear non-proliferation regime. In particular, this gave rise to discussions about the need for Article 6 of the NPT, which provides for the renunciation of nuclear weapons by non-nuclear states in exchange for the obligation of nuclear countries not to use them and to pursue nuclear disarmament.

The final consolidation of the nuclear status of the DPRK dictates the need to develop new approaches to maintaining the nuclear non-proliferation regime, taking into account the prevailing realities. In particular, the experience of bilateral agreements between India and Pakistan on transparency and confidence-building measures in the nuclear missile sphere, as well as the experience of the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) in ensuring the regional aspects of nuclear non-proliferation, including the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia, deserve to be studied.

The 1992 Declaration on the Nuclear-Free Status of the Korean Peninsula, as well as the prospects for North Korea to join the Nuclear Test Ban and Fissile Materials Treaties, as well as the missile technology control regime, should also be assessed in the light of these new realities.





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Written by: Mr. Jacques Marion, Co-chair, UPF Europe & Middle East

23 June 2023



Dear panelists, dear participants

Representing UPF Europe, I would like to bring a European viewpoint to this webinar. Let me begin with a caricature entitled "Fishing Play" by the French artist Georges Bigot, in 1887, showing China, Japan and Russia's eagerness to catch Korea. That was nearly 140 years ago, and this shows how long the Korean Peninsula has been coveted by the Great Powers, due to its strategic location.

The merits of Korean reunification

The peaceful unification of Korea would foster political stability and multilateral cooperation in East Asia, leading to a reduction of the military tension in the region. Peace would stimulate the dynamic economic development of Korea and allow the establishment of an East Asian Economic Community, which would have a great impact on the world level. Clearly, if South Korea's technology and natural resources in the North were

combined, a unified Korea would become a very powerful nation in Asia. But this could not be done without the active involvement of the four major powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula: China, Russia, the USA, and Japan, which were in great part the cause of the division of Korea. Their strategic interests are at stake, and we cannot conceive Korean reunification without their participation.

All four nations would greatly benefit from the creation of an East Asian Economic Community and a powerful unified Korea. It would provide a great market for the United States, Japan, China, and would allow Russia to develop its gigantic Far East Region and sell its oil and gas to this new economic powerhouse.

But these nations will have obvious concerns: Which political system would a unified Korea adopt? Would it be pro-USA, pro-China, anti-Japan? What would be the cost – probably substantial – they would have to bear to support the process of reunification? A great concern would be defense and security matters, because of the nuclear issue. Besides, each of these nations has in its background some historical or territorial contention with North or South Korea: an island in dispute with Japan, the question of Manchuria or the Korean Chinese province in the case of China, etc.

North-South Korean unification in the light of German unification

Regarding the challenges of reunification for North and South Korea, I will turn for a summary to Dr. Ruediger Frank, a professor of East Asian Economy and Society and Head of the Department of East Asian Studies at the University of Vienna. Born and raised in East Germany and the Soviet Union, he studied in North Korea, and his views are of great interest. He analyzed the question of Korean unification in reference to the German experience, which I will summarize (largely quoting the two papers referenced below).

One central issue for Korean reunification would be its cost: According to Prof. Frank, "The National Assembly Budget Office (2015) estimates that the total unification cost for the 45 years from 2016 to 2060 will amount to about \$9.2 trillion"¹. He thinks that this cost may be overstated and could be reduced. He adds: "If South Korea has a reason to be afraid of unification, it is not because of its huge costs, but because of the massive structural change that would result in a dramatic loss of jobs and tax income in the South. This points to the fact that the costs and benefits of Korean unification will not be distributed equally among all Koreans."¹

Then, he lists several points on how the situation in Korea would differ from that in Germany², highlighting the fact that Korean reunification is likely to be a more challenging enterprise.

Regarding local people's attitudes towards unification:

"Germany's division was by many seen as a form of punishment for the German aggression in WWII, [but] the Koreans were among the victims of Japanese aggression and thus regard their division as a great injustice

Koreans were among the victims of Japanese aggression and thus regard their division as a great injustice. This history impacts the acceptance of division in both Koreas and adds a nationalist undertone to the unification debate."

Unlike in the case of Germany, "Koreans...killed each other during the Korean War and continued to do so thereafter. This is a heavy legacy that must be overcome to make unification work."

"German nationalism was completely banned from official discourse, preventing its use as a much-needed unification ideology... In Korea, nationalism grew especially strong in resistance to Japanese attempts at assimilation... and is still widely accepted today in both parts of the peninsula. It can serve as a joint ideological foundation for a unified Korea."

Regarding the costs of unification:

More than East and West Germany, "North and South Korea have economic structures that are complementary in many ways; among the best-known examples are the South Korean capabilities to extract and process mineral resources of the North. This would provide opportunities for immediate economic growth in the North that were absent in East Germany, ultimately reducing unification costs."

"The economic gap between West and East Germany was undeniable, though mainly in the form of luxury goods...North Koreans are still primarily interested in a stable supply of food and other basic needs... which will in time result in lower unification costs."

Regarding the relative power of both sides:

In Germany, only the West officially supported unification. In Korea...unification is officially the top political objective of both sides according to the respective constitutions. Therefore, if Korean unification proceeds... South Korea will find it harder to impose its position on the North."

In Korea also, "both sides have for decades been promoting their competing unification blueprints...Any attempt by South Korea to impose its own system on North Korea will be faced with Kim Il Sung's alternate proposal for the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo."

"East Germany relied on the Soviet Union, which was about to collapse economically and politically by the time of German unification. North Korea is much more independent, and its ally China will soon challenge the global leadership of the United States."

Besides, in North Korea, socialism is of the nationalist *Juche* type,..."is much more 'Koreanized' and will thus be more resilient after unification."

Regarding the process of unification:

The potential for violence is greater in the case of Korea. "It was a big surprise to many that no major acts of revenge surfaced during German unification, but the situation is unlikely to remain as calm in the Korean case."

"Nuclear arms in the hands of the East Germans were not conceivable for the Soviets. But

North Korea already claims to be a nuclear power. There is a risk of a major military conflict in the event of political destabilization."

"Germany had been divided into two separate states for 41 years, or less than two generations...But the division of Korea continues after [73 years], or almost three generations. In South Korea, the young generation's interest in unification is decreasing, so harmonization will take much longer and will be harder to achieve."

The population ratio regarding West and East Germans was 1 to 4. For South and North Koreans, the ratio is roughly 1 to 2. Therefore, "economically, fewer South Koreans would have to finance more North Korean recipients. Politically, an opposition party based in the North would have much greater weight in a joint parliament than any East German equivalent."

The quest for a new vision: A third path toward reunification

This brings me to conclude with the title of this webinar: the quest for a new vision.

There was a first attempt at Korean unification, by force, through the Korean War. It brought, however, tremendous damage to the Korean land and people. Nobody wants a second Korean War on the peninsula.

The second attempt was unification by competition. This means that whoever wins in terms of national development and international recognition will absorb the loser. This competition has lasted for 70 years, with great economic development in the South – and military development in the North. But today, we are at a deadlock.

So, we need a third path toward unification. That is the one promoted by our Founders.

In their view, the fundamental issue is the South Korean people's desire for unification. According to a survey conducted in 2017 by the *Korea Institute for National Unification*, 57.8 percent of South Koreans responded that unification was needed; however, 60 percent of young people in their 20s said that they didn't want unification. Political or economic measures are certainly needed, but more urgently, the enthusiasm for unification needs to be revived in the South, and trust-building to be developed with the North.

Dr. and Mrs. Moon visited North Korea in December 1991 for the sake of building peace on the peninsula, at the risk of their lives. They eventually held peace talks with the North Korean supreme leader, Kim Il Sung. Surprisingly, an important peace agreement was signed, which became a fundamental framework of North Korea's diplomatic policy in the 1990s and the early 21st century. The agreement covered these five points:

- The implementation of separated-family visits

- The implementation of separated family visits
- The peaceful use of nuclear energy
- The welcoming of investments by overseas Koreans
- The realization of Summit Talks between North and South
- The development of the Mount Kumgang Tourist Region

The agreement was implemented in the following years, with investment projects in North Korea, and in 1998 with a cultural exchange visit by the Little Angels to North Korea. This laid the foundation for the first meeting in 2000 of the two heads of state, Kim Jong Il and Kim Dae Jung, who signed an agreement reflecting the main points of the 1991 agreement.

There is one story worth telling, in conclusion, that testifies to the spirit of the UPF Founders in regards with reunification.

A strategy of trust-building

After he met with President Gorbachev in Moscow in April 1990, Dr. Moon asked his staff to reach out to Kim Il Sung and assert that he was a friend of North Korea, and that he could help in the mediation with the United States. This resulted in the invitation to North Korea early December 1991, as mentioned above. The UPF Founders were warmly welcomed by Kim Il Sung.

On the foundation of that meeting, in May-June 1992, the American Freedom Coalition (an organization founded by Dr. Moon) organized a visit to Pyongyang of a group of 40 former US congressmen and governors, led by Congressman Ichord. They discussed with North Koreans about easing the US – DPRK relations. Then, Kim Il Sung gave in the Washington Times his first interview to the West, which allowed him for the first time to directly express his views to western people.

In June 1992, the North Korean Representative at the United Nations contacted Congressman Ichord and explained that in recognition for these gestures of friendliness, Chairman Kim Il Sung had decided to suspend the annual “Hate America Month”³ that year. Kim Il Sung had asked his ambassador at the UN to convey this news to US National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft through Congressman Ichord, so that President Bush understood the central role the UPF Founder, Dr. Moon, had played in this diplomatic breakthrough.

In the following years, several representatives of the UPF Founders played a role as informal emissaries between the US administration and the top North Korean leadership. This testifies to the power of heart and trust-building that were at the core of Dr. Moon’s strategy to reach out to North Korea, and which his spouse Dr. Hak Jan Han Moon is pursuing today.

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- “The Unification Cases of Germany and Korea: A Dangerous Comparison (Part 2 of 2)”, by Ruediger Frank, 38 North, Stimson, December 8, 2016
3. The “Hate America Month” is an annual demonstration against US imperialism organized on the national level in North Korea, between June 25 and July 27, respective dates of the Korean War (1950) and the Armistice (1953).

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Written by: Dr. Changshik Yang, Chairman, Universal Peace Federation International

23 June 2023

Your Excellencies, Ambassadors for Peace, and ladies and gentlemen,

Despite your busy schedules, I would like to express my gratitude to all of you who joined this meaningful webinar to explore the "vision of peaceful Reunification of the Korean Peninsula."

The 19th to 20th centuries were the most harrowing periods of human history. Humanity, which developed weapons of mass destruction, experienced a very dark era through the colonial rule of world hegemony, World War I, World War II, and numerous wars, such as the Korean War and the Vietnam War. The most difficult problem for mankind in this era was the emergence of communism. In 1922, the Soviet Union emerged as the first communist country, and communism, which denied God, treated humans as mere higher animals and justified a violent revolution for its own ends, expanded relentlessly around the world until the 1980s, forcing hundreds of millions of people to die. In this Cold War era of democracy and communism, no leader, no religion, no ideology has offered an alternative to overcoming the proliferation of communism.

Before we talk about the unification of Korea at this time, we first need to understand the historical background of Korea.

Korea has been a nation for 1,300 years, since the establishment of the Unified Silla Kingdom in 676, but after Japanese colonial era, World War II ended in 1945, and the Korean Peninsula was divided into two parts under the control of the United States and the Soviet Union, respectively. In August 1948, a democratic government was established in South Korea, and a month later, a communist regime was established in North Korea.

After that, the Korean War broke out on June 25, 1950, and for three years and a month until the armistice was declared on July 27, 1953, the brutal war continued around the Korean Peninsula and this small land. During this period, 63 countries around the world provided military, material and medical support to both the South and the North. At that time, considering that there were 93 UN members, the Korean War was in a sense like another World War.

Under the U.N. Security Council resolution, 16 countries, led by the U.S., sent troops to support South Korea. The Soviet Union and China supported North Korea. After all, the Korean War was an ideological war between the democratic and communist camps. During the three years of the war, 1.8 million U.S. troops participated. Of those, 37,000 were killed and 92,000 were injured.

It was never a "forgotten war." The war completely devastated the two Koreas. However, since the war turned into a truce, Korea has continued to develop its economy under the Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty signed in 1953 and has become one of the world's top 10 economies today.

However, North Korea experienced severe economic difficulties, focusing on military buildup under communism, and from 1995 to 1998, more than 1 million people starved to death, with the highest percentage of the world's GDP spent on military spending, and the country still suffering from internal economic difficulties and external economic regulations.

Nevertheless, North Korea continues to conduct provocative missile tests. By carrying out 17 missile tests this year, it has strained relations with neighboring countries around the Korean Peninsula. Five years have passed since Chairman Kim Jong-un met with U.S. President Trump in 2018 and promised to work toward the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, but North Korea's nuclear weapons and ICBM provocations are intensifying.



What can be done to resolve the conflict on the Korean Peninsula between democracy and communism that arises as the last divided country on Earth? History tells us that we can't solve it with the power of a particular politician, businessman, or a particular religion. Here, we need to pay attention to the UPF co-founders, Dr. and Mrs. Moon.

In 1987, the founders, Dr. and Mrs. Moon, said that the Citizens' Federation for the Unification of North and South Korea should be founded and ideologically armed by the people, emphasizing that the reunification of the two Koreas can be achieved only with true love, and he continued by practicing his own practical steps.

In 1991, the founders, Dr. and Mrs. Moon finally entered North Korea. The founders, who almost died several times at the hands of the communist regime in North Korea, visited and met with Kim Il-sung, who was like an enemy. During the meeting, Rev. Moon and Kim reached an important 10-point agreement. Rev. Moon suggested that the two Koreas reunite in a peaceful way, that they actively resume the series of 10 million family reunions, that they stop developing nuclear weapons, that the leaders of the two Koreas meet to solve the national issues, and that they continue to exchange and cooperate for unification. Since then, the founders put all these contents into practice right away. With performances in Pyongyang and Seoul through the Little Angels Art Troupe and the Pyongyang Student Boys Art Troupe, we were able to move as if we were unified for a while. They also established economic production bases in North Korea, such as the Pyeonghwa Motor Company and Botonggang Hotel. Rev. and Mrs. Moon's efforts were not for economic profit, but for the sake of their hard-working North Korean compatriots, for the day of reunification on which North Koreans and South Koreans will live together as brothers and sisters: Rev. and Mrs. Moon put true love into practice.

When Rev. Sun Myung Moon, who had walked the path of true love for the reunification of the two Koreas, passed away, Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon, who had always walked the same path together with him, could not stop. Rather, she has been educating leaders and young college students around the world for the sake of peace and unification on the Korean Peninsula, emphasizing continuous progress without stopping to her disciples. Based on the ideas of Rev. Moon, Mrs. Moon especially said that the unification of the two Koreas is impossible with human power alone and must be achieved in unity with God.

She emphasized the Heavenly Unified Korea. In the process of unification, God must be with us and, after unification, we will become a fully unified country only if we are a united nation that can serve God.

Dr. Hak-ja Han Moon always emphasized God's dream while talking about the heavenly unified Korea, and she said that Korea is the country where God's dream can come true. Rev. Sun Myung Moon also said the following:

"I know that the unification of the two Koreas is the origin of global unification. The liberation of the two Koreas is the origin of the world's liberation. The root is in Korea. That's why I devoted my life to fighting for the liberation of the two Koreas."

In addition, she said that in order for the unification of the Korean Peninsula to be achieved, not only our strength, but also international support base is needed. Therefore, cooperation between the four powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula, namely the United States, Russia, China, and Japan, is essential.

She also said that no matter how the external conditions for unification are established, there must be a foundation for the people's harmony for unification. On this basis, the Heavenly Unified Korea can be the starting point for the new unified world. The [UPF's associations] ISCP, IAPP, IAPD, IAAP, IMAP, IAED, and IAACP are representative organizations established by Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon for international support and education.

Dear and respected peace ambassadors,

As the dream of God that Dr. Han wants to achieve, the heavenly unified Korea and the heavenly unified world are the ideal world that all mankind has dreamed of throughout history, that is, the world of Interdependence, Mutual Prosperity and Universal Values.

The Heavenly United World is a world of Interdependence to achieve an economy enjoyed together through private ownership based on conscience, Mutual Prosperity that pursues politics that participates together through recommendation, and Universal Values that practices together and realizes the best ethics and morality.

In this way, a Heavenly Unified Korea will be a free, democratic, and welfare state.

I am also confident that it will become a central country in the world that can correct the world order beyond Northeast Asia and achieve a Heavenly Unified World.

I would like to end my words with the sincere hope that all of you will actively participate in the movement for the realization of a Heavenly Unified Korea and become the main characters.

Thank you.

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