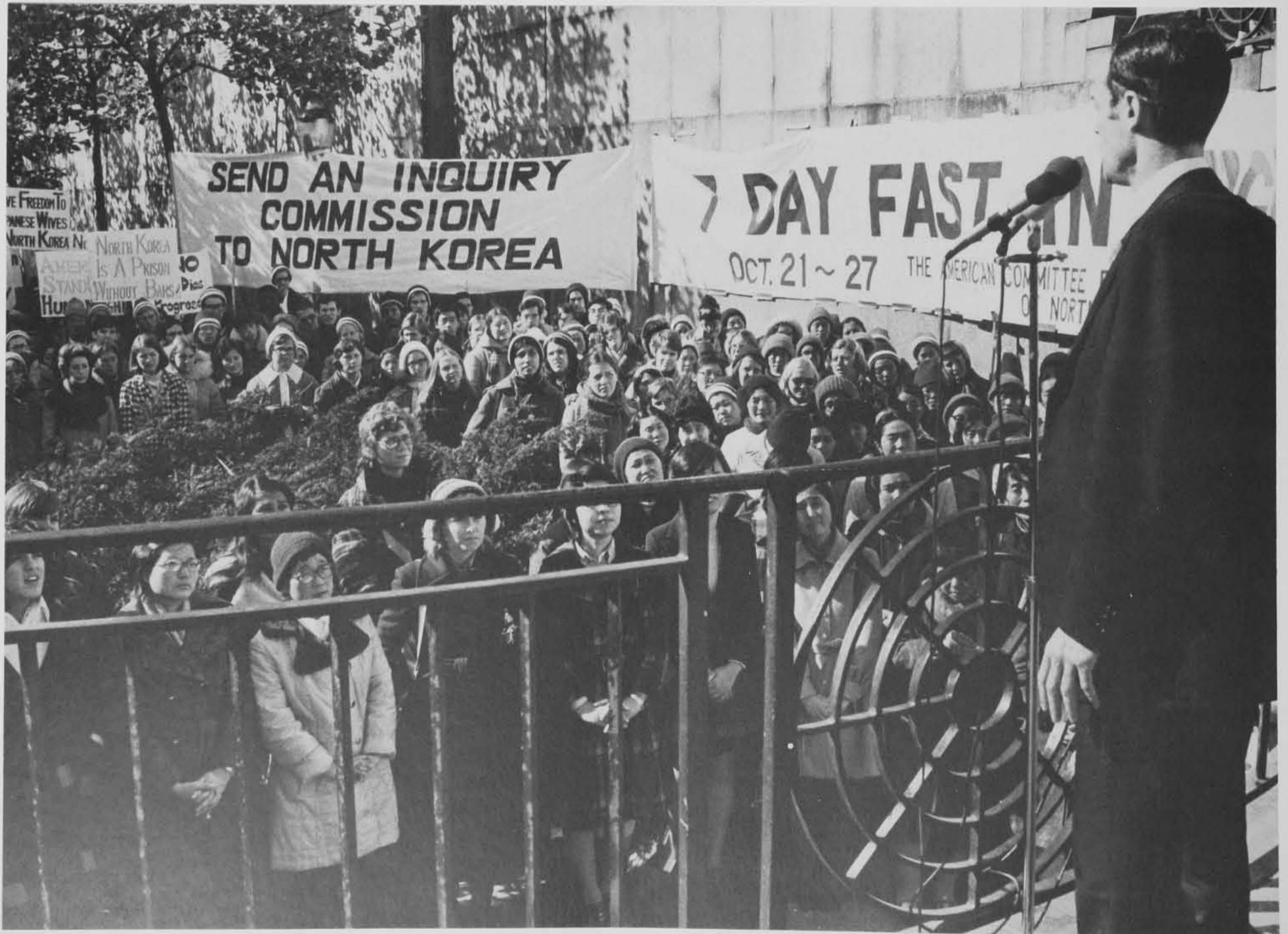




**Seven
Day Fast
at the
United Nations**

700 Members From across the U.S. Gather at UN for 7-Day Fast

Many members spent a chilly, hungry week in front of the UN on behalf of one of the lesser known groups affected by Communist oppression. In doing so they solicited support for the Japanese wives in North Korea from people of all walks of life.





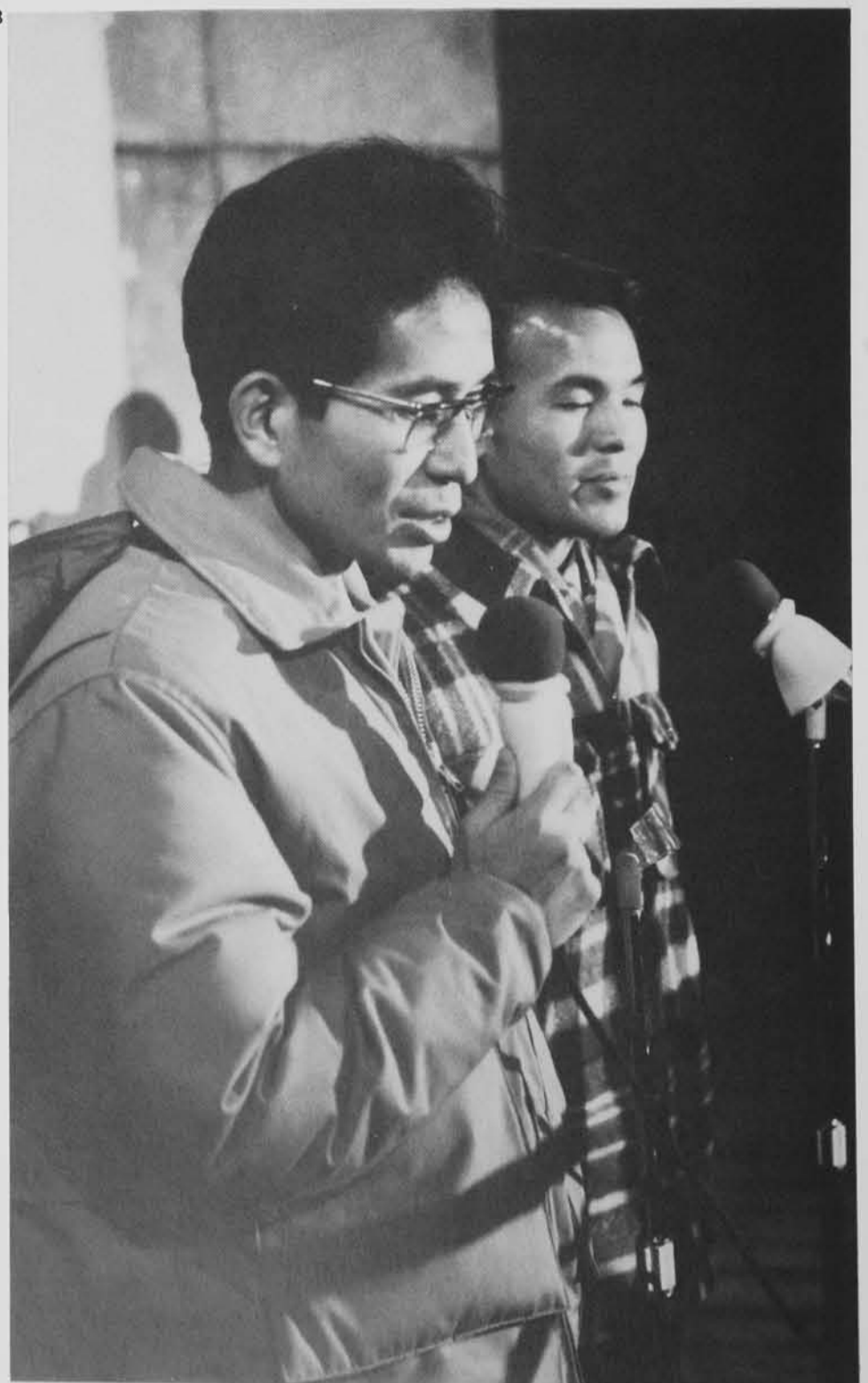
Goals

The purpose of the fast was to publicize the plight of Japanese citizens who are trapped in North Korea, wives of Koreans induced to repatriate to North Korea after the Korean War. (See the *Rising Tide*, October 28, for details concerning the motivations of the North and the conditions under which the women live.) More specifically, participants in the fast called for the UN to send an inquiry commission to North Korea to investigate the situation of the Japanese wives and for the North Korea government to allow the women to visit Japan.

Fasters arriving at the Isaiah Wall across from the UN to begin the demonstration on Monday, October 21, stood on the foundation of many months of preparation. The Association for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates was previously active in Japan—holding conventions and gaining support of prominent citizens, including congressmen. The American Committee for Human Rights of North Korean Repatriates, under the guidance of Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda of the Japanese group had attracted a broad base of support prior to the rally

—hundreds of professors at Columbia University had signed the Association's petition; Mrs. Edwin O. Reischauer, wife of the Harvard professor and far-East specialist, became the Association's Honorary President. Executive Director is New York church member Walter Gottesman. Much work for the rally was done by Mr. Kamiyama and Hiroshi Matsuzaki.

New Hope News
November 11, 1974



1 Mr. Neil A. Salonen explains the purpose of the fast.
 2 Mr. Walter Gottesman, chairman of the Executive Committee, addresses the fasters.
 3 Mr. Takeru Kamiyama, through his interpreter, speaks to fasters.
 4, 6 Relatives of the Japanese women in North Korea who came to America to participate in the UN fast.
 5 Mr. Takeshi Furuta, Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda and Senator Percy.
 7 Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda, founder of The Association for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates.



The daily routine of leafletting, picketing, and soliciting petition signatures was one day broken by the surprise visit of U.S. Senator Charles Percy from Illinois. Long interested in human rights activities, Senator Percy expressed deep gratitude for the work of the fasters. Other speakers included Hamilton Fish, Sr., former Congressman from New York, Bertram Harris of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Vietnamese UN representative Pham Huy Ty, Jhoon Rhee, director of Washington's largest Tae Kwan Do school, Father Raymond DeJaegher and Dr. Daisy Atterbury, friends of the Freedom Leadership Foundation.

Mrs. Ikeda and relatives of Japanese wives in North Korea spoke at Monday's opening ceremony as did President Neil Salonen, Dan Fefferman and Walter Gottesman, representing the Unification Church, the Freedom Leadership Foundation, and the American Committee for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates.

New Hope News

November 11, 1974



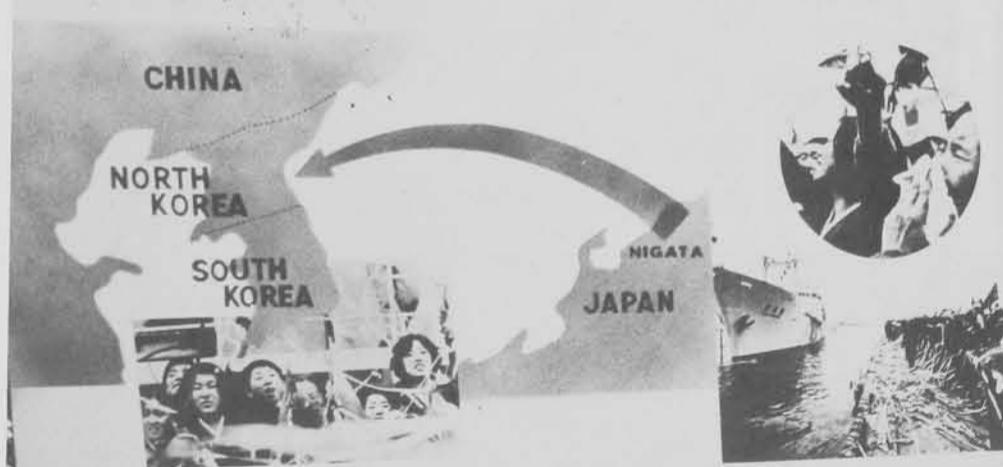


Supporting organizations:

- Agrupacion Abdala
- American Committee to Assist Rumania
- Americans to Free Captive Nations
- Asian Society of Epiphany Church
- Assembly of Captive European Nations
- Byelorussian-American Youth Organization
- Committee of Kuomintang in New York
- Freedom Leadership Foundation

- Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity
- Jhoon Rhee Institute of Tae Kwon Do
- NAACP (Greenwich Village Branch)
- National Headquarters of Key Women in America
- National Y.M.C.A., Human Rights Division
- New York State Chapter of Young Americans for Freedom
- Shanghai-Tiffin Club
- Ukrainian Student Organization of M. Michnowsky
- U.S. Tae Kwon Do Association
- United Faith, Inc.
- World Organization of Estonians

TABLE OF NORTH KOREAN REPATRIATING SHIPS AND NUMBERS OF JAPANESE WIVES



YEAR	DEPARTURE NUMBER AND NUMBER OF ANNUAL DEPARTURES	NUMBER OF NORTH KOREAN REPATRIATES	NUMBER OF JAPANESE WIVES (SEE NOTE)
1959	1-3 (3)	2,942	57
1960	4-51 (48)	49,036	1,018
1961	52-85 (34)	22,801	489
1962	86-101 (16)	3,497	47
1963	102-113 (12)	2,567	34
1964	114-121 (8)	1,822	26
1965	122-132 (11)	2,255	20
1966	133-144 (12)	1,860	15
1967	145-155 (11)	1,831	22

1968			
1969	cessation of repatriation		
1970			
1971	156-162 (7)	1,318	8
1972	163-166 (4)	1,013	?
1973	167-169 (3)	492	?
1974	170-71	369	?
TOTAL	171	91,793	1,799+?

NOTE: We selected from the list of repatriates Japanese wives who had Japanese citizenship when they went to North Korea. Japanese wives who had North Korean citizenship because of their marriage are not included in this list.

MISERABLE LETTERS FROM NORTH KOREA

Here are excerpts from letters from Japanese wives in North Korea to their relatives in Japan.

- * We are barely able to make our livelihood, and sometimes even feel envious of beggars in Japan. (Apr. 11, 1973)
- * One towel costs 4yen which is equal to 2 1/2 days of my husband's wages... I wonder why they spend so highly of North Korea. If they had informed us of the actual situation, I would not have caused you so much trouble and worry. I regret it very much now, though it is too late. (Sep 1 1966)
- * We have nothing to eat. Grandma, please send me some chewing gum, beans, salty sembei (rice cracker with wheat gluten), and karintow (fried dough cake). Only send these things. (Dec 1960)
- * Here in North Korea we cannot freely come and go. Some travel permit is always needed. (June 16, 1972)
- * Did you ever receive the letters that I had written to you so many times? Here I can't exactly express what I am thinking in my letter (because of inspection). Without your answer, I won't know... (Mar 7 1967)
- * I think we Japanese wives also will be able to visit our home town in Japan. Please begin a movement in Japan so that you can see me. (Oct. 26, 1972)
- * Before I came here (North Korea), I never thought I would be as miserable as I am now. (Dec. 23, 1972)

IF I HAD WINGS LIKE A BIRD I WOULD FLY ACROSS THE SEA



LETTERS FROM NORTH KOREA

These postage stamps reflect the extreme militarism of the North Korean government. One of the stamps depicts the murder of an American soldier by North Koreans, with the slogan, "Kill the hateful Americans!"



Distribution of *If I Had Wings*

3,000	to the United Nations Missions
12,000	to the Secretariat Building
3,000	to University Professors
10,000	to the members of various organizations
28,000	Total

Mrs. Edwin O. Reischauer,
Honorary President, The American Committee
for Human Rights of Japanese Wives
of North Korean Repatriates
(Far right, with Mr. Edwin O. Reischauer)

Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda,
Representative,
The Association for Human Rights of Japanese Wives
of North Korean Repatriates
(Center)

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF JAPANESE WIVES OF NORTH KOREAN REPATRIATES



The Association for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates



*“My daughter, where are you?
Are you alive or dead?”*

Purpose

The Association for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates purposes to develop a movement, based upon the spirit of humanitarianism, that will transcend politics, religion, or any particular sphere of life. This organization firstly seeks to have the Gov-

ernment of Japan send an inquiry commission to investigate the safety of Japanese wives living in North Korea, and secondly, for the Japanese wives to be able to freely visit their homes in Japan. This organization will not cease its efforts until these purposes have been realized.

Preface to the American Edition

For the past 15 years, from December 14, 1959 to June 21, 1974, an estimated 91,793 persons have gone to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) under the repatriation accord reached in August, 1959 between the Japanese Red Cross Society and the North Korean Red Cross Society. Among them are 6,755 persons of Japanese nationality, most of whom are Japanese wives who married Korean men in Japan and accompanied their husbands to North Korea.

According to the announcement made by the Association for Human Rights for Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates, which was organized by the families and relatives of these Japanese wives, communication with a majority of these Japanese women has been lost since they left Japan, and even their whereabouts and whether or not they are alive, is unknown. In the few letters that have reached their families in Japan, these Japanese wives report that they live under very miserable conditions, without freedom and in want of food and clothing. Their misery is indescribable and beyond our imagination. Their heartfelt cry for unrestricted travel to their homeland in Japan touches us very deeply.

Their families and relatives in Japan cannot feel at ease in their hearts when they think of their daughters and sisters suffering in North Korea. Consequently, these families have initiated a movement to appeal to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the United Nations

to send a fact-finding mission to North Korea, and to enable the Japanese wives living in North Korea to visit their homes in Japan.

We cannot ignore the sincere desire of these families, who have joined together in asking the Japanese government to investigate the true situation of those Japanese wives and their children, in order to bring about their unrestricted travel to Japan.

It is most lamentable that the repatriation agreement, which was originally reached in the spirit of humanitarianism through the Red Cross, has caused such a tragic situation for the Japanese wives.

We, therefore, appeal to the American people to support the American Committee for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates, so that a fact-finding mission may be sent to North Korea to investigate the situation of these Japanese wives, and so that they may quickly return home to Japan to visit their families.

We sincerely hope that you will kindly understand our wish and support this Committee.

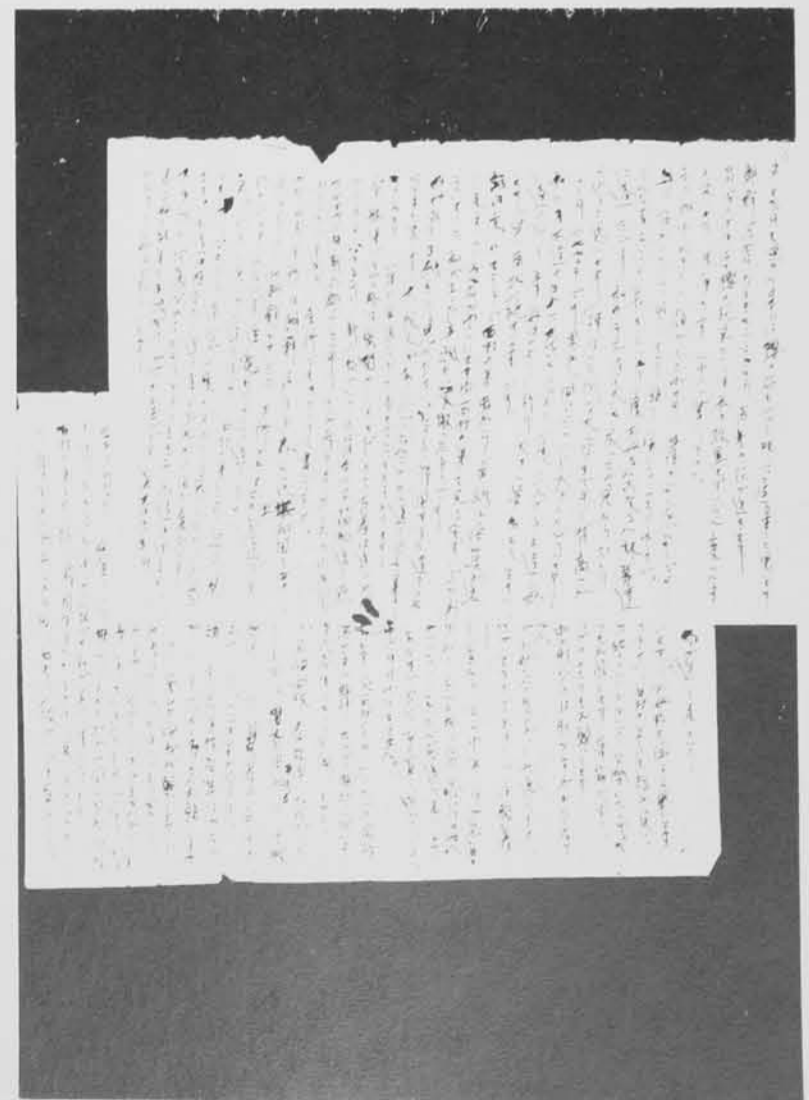
September 18, 1974

Fumiko Ikeda, Representative,
The Association for Human Rights
for Japanese Wives of North
Korean Repatriates



Over 90,000 people, including as many as 6,000 Japanese wives, left from Niigata Harbor to repatriate to North Korea, which, they were told was the "paradise of the people." Now, the Japanese wives find that they are in a literal "prison without bars."

Letters from the Japanese Wives



The progress of the movement in Japan

お知らせ
一九五九年「日本赤十字社と朝鮮民主主義人民共和国」の協定により、北朝鮮に渡られた日本人妻の里帰りを促進してまいります。与心ありの方は、左記に連絡下さい。

日本人妻自由往來実現運動本部
池田文子

毎日新聞

On March 27, 1974, and again on April 1, 1974, advertisements appeared in two leading Japanese newspapers, *Mainichi Shimbun* and *Asahi Shimbun*, to appeal for public support for the homecoming of the Japanese wives (translation appears in Appendix).

朝鮮民主主義人民共和国(北朝鮮)在住日本人妻の里帰りを促進させよう

一九五九年から今日まで十五年間、人道主義に基づいた日朝両国赤十字社間の協定による帰還船で新海津から九万余の朝鮮の方々が北朝鮮へ帰国されてきました。夫の帰国に行き共にした日本人妻がなかり含まれていますが、渡航後の居住地もはつきりせず、音信不通で行方不明の方が多いと推察されています。

愛する夫に同行しての渡航とはいえず、残された肉親は、異国のわかぬ地を、妹を思つて一日も心の安まる日がありません。私たちが一日も早くこれら日本人妻の里帰りを促進させるため、ご家族・ご親類の方々に広く呼びかけて、日本人妻自由往來実現運動を強く推進してまいりたいと考えています。

北朝鮮へ渡った日本人妻の安否を、づかぬ肉親の皆さまへ、ご本人の日本名、生年月日、本籍及び渡航前の住所、ご主人の氏名、渡航された時期などを左記へご連絡ください。力を合わせて、日本人妻の里帰りを促進させましょう。

昭和四十九年四月一日

東京都世田谷区上北沢三丁目
電話 東京 〇三(三〇)三〇三三
日本人妻自由往來実現運動本部
代表者 池田文子

朝日新聞

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郵便振替口座 名古屋1449
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On August 27, 1974, relatives of Japanese wives of North Korean repatriates gathered to pray at Panmunjom, at the 38th parallel. As they gazed into the distant hills of North Korea, they could not help but wonder if their daughter or sister is still alive.

In early June, 1974, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs began to deal with this problem, as *Sankei Shimbun* reports (translation appears in Appendix).

616
(木曜日)
昭和49年
(1974)
日刊
11449号

夕刊

日赤通じ安否調査

北朝鮮に居住の日本人妻
希望者には里帰りも

外務省

北朝鮮に居住の日本人妻
日赤通じて調査

外務省

On April 7, 1974, *Asahi Shimbun* reported on the opening ceremonies of the Association for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates (translation appears in Appendix).

朝日新聞

昭和49年(1974年)4月8日 月曜日

北朝鮮に在住の日本人妻を母国へ実現めざし運動本部

朝鮮民主主義人民共和国(北朝鮮)へ渡った日本人妻の里帰りを促進させよう、七月「日本人妻自由往來実現運動本部」(代表者 池田文子)を東京世田谷区北沢三丁目三三三(三三三)の発会式が東京・新宿で行われた。同本部の話によると、日朝両国の赤十字社間の協定で、昭和三十四年から現在まで、新海津から九万余人が帰国したが、その中には夫を子とも行動を共にした約六千人の日本人妻がいるという。しかし、渡航後の居住地もはつきりせず、音信不通で行方不明の方が多いのが半数以上という。





A tearful gathering.

July 15, 1974 Hokkaido Convention (held at the Women's Hall of Sapporo City)



On April 30, 1974, a demonstration was held in Tokyo to appeal to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japanese Red Cross to send an inquiry commission to North Korea to investigate the situation of the Japanese wives.

June 12, 1974 Kansai Convention (held at the Youth Hall of Osaka City)



Japanese wives who live in the Republic of Korea were welcomed at the convention. They proclaimed how precious freedom is.



北朝鮮の日本人妻
自由往来を陳情

Yomiuri Shimbun June 13, 1974



The Hokkai Times July 16, 1974



Hokkaido Shimbun July 16, 1974



Letters from the Japanese wives of the North Korean Repatriates

Miserable Daily Life

We are barely able to make our livelihood, and I sometimes even feel envious of beggars in Japan. (Apr. 11, 1973; from a Japanese widow of a lost North Korean, to her elder sister in Japan)

I want to have noodles or fish even just once. . . (Feb. 22, 1967; a letter from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her elder sister in Japan.)



I have been bedridden because I became overworked trying to earn enough money to store our needed radishes for this winter. . . Please send me an old-fashioned scarf made of nylon, saccharin or anything else, anything you would sell to a junk-man. (Nov. 30, 1972; a letter from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her elder brother in Japan)



Because of overwork he sometimes has cramps in his stomach. . . I heard that "chromicillin" is good for stomach disease. Please send this medicine to me. (Sept. 4, 1974; from a Japanese widow in North Korea, to her younger brother in Japan)

I again had a heart attack, so I now inject myself three times a day. Mother, please, please, send me medicine for my heart disease as soon as possible. (From a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her mother in Japan)

Please send medicine. I must survive till my son finishes school. If you cannot do that, at least write me and encourage me. (July 11, 1972; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her younger brother in Japan)

We can't spare even a penny now (this is our usual situation), so we can't buy any food for side dishes. Even our pot has broken since we have used it for eleven years. Because we could not buy another pot, we always had to use just one pot, so it is no wonder it broke. (Aug. 10, 1971; from a Japanese wife of a lost North Korean to her elder sister)



Winter is coming soon. Then we will urgently need some socks and something to wear. Even old, second-hand clothes will do. We cannot stand this cold with so few clothes since it is getting to be 38 degrees below zero [centigrade]. (Sept. 29, 1962 at a coal mine in Ham-kyung-book from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her daughter-in-law in Japan)

Please send us some overcoat material, old blankets and woolen yarn. I don't mind if they are defective or used ones. (Apr. 26, 19 ; a letter from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her sister)

“The Propaganda by the North Korean Government was False”

Editor's Note: This postcard was written at the Red Cross Center just before the writer left for North Korea. It shows very well what kind of propaganda was made by the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan (G.F.K.R.J.). The person who wrote this is the same person who wrote the following letter (letter 2-2), in which she wrote that she must save money from her daily food budget to send the letter by air mail. Compare this letter with the one following and you will clearly understand how different the propaganda is from the reality.

(Written on Oct. 6, 1960)

Dear father, _____, _____, _____, and _____,

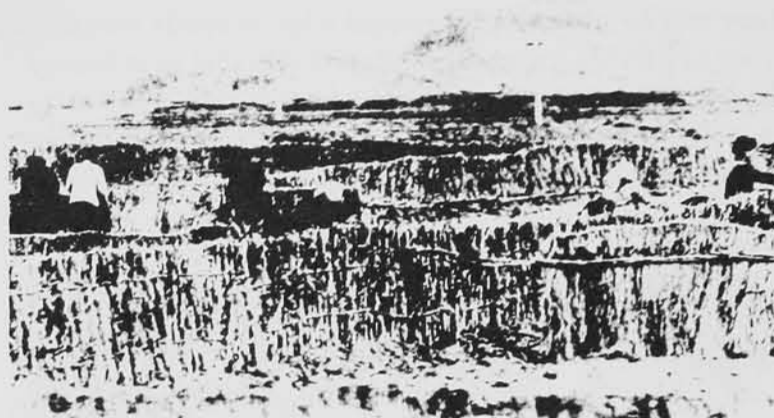
Thank you very much for your kindness. I sent a long letter to mother, too.

Tomorrow on the 6th, the “Kriwon” and “Toborsku” (ships which take people to North Korea) are arriving. Today, the Japanese wives (there are many here who are Japanese wives) gathered together and asked questions of the persons from Korea. You don't have to worry, because the rumors about North Korea which you have heard are not true. I now have confidence that I shall become happy, and so I would like to go to live in North Korea as soon as possible. The Japanese wives will be able to live together.

On the ship, each family is given one room with beds. It's like a dream! They say that the Japanese wives will be especially well taken care of. I feel very happy.

When I arrive there, I will protect my children and make our living strongly together with these Japanese wives. I hope you will take good care of yourself. Please take care of other things after I leave. As I had nothing to do, I went shopping this morning. We shall be separated when this letter reaches you. Don't worry about me.

A member of Parliament, who recently returned from North Korea, said today that we would surely be able to visit our homes in Japan in the near future, and that we would be able to make a trip to Moscow and China with the money we earn through our work, and that the families who have children would be so happy. I am going willingly in high spirits with other people.



Editor's Note: This letter was written by the same author who wrote letter (2-1). It was sent to the parents by saving money which was set aside for daily food.

The three of us didn't eat lunch and saved money to send the letters by air mail. . . . I really want to see you. If I had wings like a bird, I would fly across the sea. (May 4, 1973; from the writer who wrote the previous letter, to her younger brothers and sisters)

Thank you so much for sending me the parcels again. Before I came here, I had never dreamed I would be so miserable as I am now. Other people [the Japanese wives] are also taken care of by their relatives. (Dec. 23, 1972; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her parents)



One towel costs 4 yen, which is equal to 2½ days of my husband's wages. . . . I wonder why they spoke so highly of North Korea. If they had informed us of the actual situation, I would not have caused you so much trouble and worry. I regret it very much now, though it is too late. (Sept. 1, 1966; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her elder brother)

At any rate, I think father, _____, and _____ know very well about things like Socialism and Communism. What _____ and _____ said about North Korea proved to be false. If I write in this way, I hope father will be able to understand what it really means to say we are living "a very wonderful life." It is so incredible, like a dream. I am really looking forward to receiving your package. (May 3, 1961; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her parents)

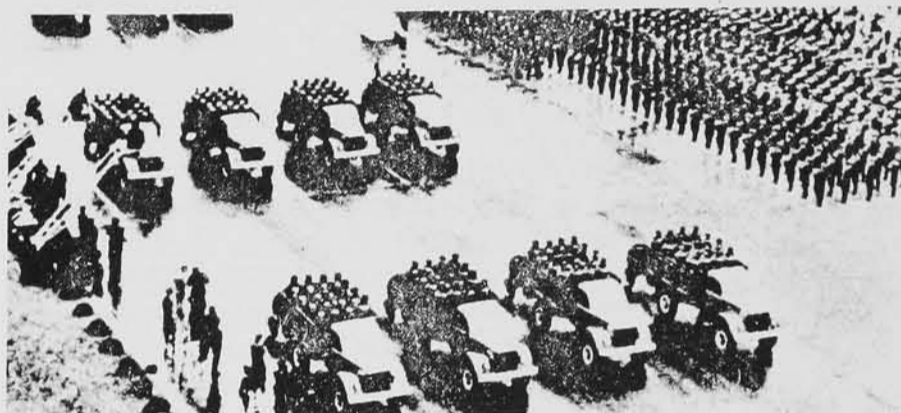


Here in North Korea we cannot freely come and go. Some travel permit is always needed. (June 16, 1972; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her younger brother in Japan)



No Liberty

How glad I would be if you could come to North Korea! But it's very difficult. It is quite natural for you to think that you can come here some day, because you were born in the free world and don't know anything about this place. But, the circumstances here are far more severe than you could imagine. I have never seen any raw fish here. (May, 1973; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her younger brother in Japan)



Biased Militarized Education

My dearest children have been guarding the skies of our homeland, North Korea, until the unification of Korea is realized. Though unification is near at hand, the hateful Americans always try to start war against us on the 38th parallel. (Feb. 23, 1973; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her younger brother and sister in Japan)

Discrimination Against Japanese Wives

When I arrived here, I became sick and had to stay in bed for many days. Because of this, I suppose, my hair has entirely turned gray, and I look like an old woman... My name has been changed, because they don't like Japanese names here. (Dec. 21, 1972; from a 43 year old woman who married a North Korean, to her parents in Japan)

In this country, we are prohibited from speaking Japanese even in our home. But I cannot help using Japanese for some complicated words. (Feb. 6, 1970; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her parents in Japan)



The Situation of Exchanging Letters

Heavy Inspection of Mail

Did you ever receive the letters that I had written to you so many times? Here I can't exactly express what I am thinking in my letter (because of inspection). Without your answer, I won't know if my letters have already reached you or not. (Mar. 7, 1967; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her younger sister in Japan)

Although I wrote you three times this year, it seems to me that you haven't received any letters. My letters seem to have no fortune. It is very strange that my letters could not be accepted, because there was nothing wrong inside of them. (Oct., 1972; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her younger sister in Japan)

It is so disappointing that we cannot be sure about the safe arrival of our letters. Father, you are so clever that I think you can understand what I mean. (From a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her father)

I want to write you more often. But I used to begin to write and gave up writing halfway. The reason is not because I am busy, but because the letter could hardly pass the inspection if I wrote what I really wanted, and I heard there are many letters which do not reach Japan for various reasons. (Sept., 1972; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her parents)

A Letter through Secret Route

I wrote to her many times, but I didn't receive any answer. Other people in this area also have not received any letters, except for a few individuals. After long speculation, I was determined to have this letter carried to you by one person who was very kind and reliable. I asked him to deliver the letter directly or mail it in Japan. Don't be surprised. (Dec. 28, 1970; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her mother in Japan)

Universality of Misery

Letters from Grandchildren in North Korea

I'm sorry to ask grandfather, grandmother and uncle for these things. But I don't have anyone to help me, if my mother and father die. I want to cure my mother with medicine as quickly as possible so that she can survive to come back to Japan at least once. Mother is 47 years old, but her hair has already turned gray (all white). I feel very sorry for her. Grandparents, I'll promise you that I will be a dutiful son towards my parents. (June 17, 1972; from a grandson to his grandparents)

We have nothing to eat. Grandma, please send me some chewing gum, beans, salty sembei [rice cracker], ame [wheat gluten], and karintow [fried dough cake]. Only send these things. (Dec., 1960; from an 8 year old grandson to his grandmother in Japan)

Leaflets and Literature: 6 million distributed in America

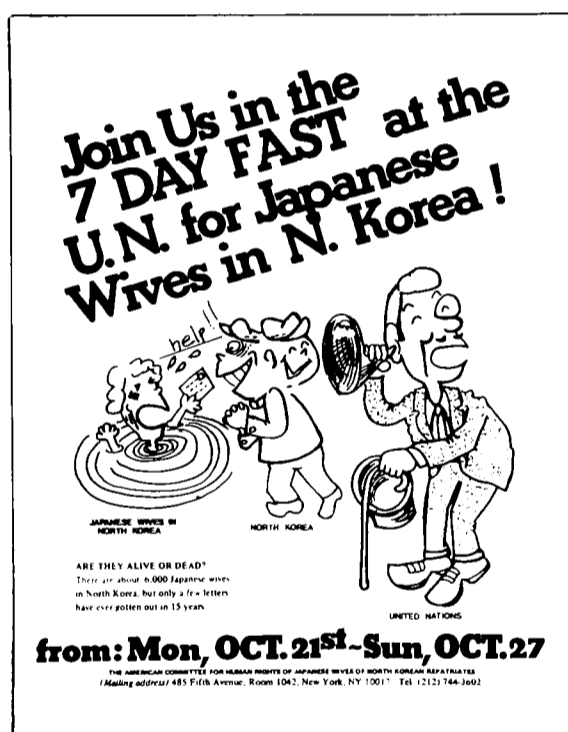
PROTECT THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF JAPANESE WIVES IN NORTH KOREA!

"The three of us didn't eat lunch in order to save money so we could send letters by air mail . . . If I had wings like a bird, I would fly across the sea." (May 4, 1973; from a Japanese woman who married a North Korean, to her sister).

Since 1959, about 6,000 Japanese wives have gone to North Korea with their Korean husbands. North Korea said they would live in an earthly paradise and promised them a more prosperous life. But in reality, as can be seen from the letters of the Japanese wives, they are living under miserable conditions, and are unable to leave North Korea, even to visit their families. There is no way to know whether many of these Japanese wives are alive or not.

Are Japanese wives in "a living hell?"

Here are more excerpts from letters from Japanese wives in North Korea to their relatives in Japan:



* "We are barely able to make our livelihood, and I sometimes even feel envious of beggars in Japan." (April 11, 1973)

* "Please send me an old-fashioned scarf made of nylon, saccharin, or anything else. Anything you would sell to a junkman." (November 30, 1972)

* "Before I came here (North Korea), I never thought I would be as miserable as I am now." (December 23, 1972)

* "My hair has turned entirely gray. I look like an old woman." (December 21, 1972)

* "Here (North Korea), I can't say what I really want to say in my letters. [for fear of inspection]" (March 7, 1967)

* "We can't spare even a penny now (this is our usual situation), so we can't buy any food for side dishes. Even our pot has broken since we have used it for eleven years." (August 10, 1971)

"Winter is coming soon. Please send even old, second-hand clothes." (September 29, 1962)

* "One towel costs 4 won, which is equal to 2½ days of my husband's wages . . . I wonder why they spoke so highly of North Korea. I regret it very much, but it is too late now." (September 1, 1966)

* "I had a heart attack again, so I now give myself injections three times a day. Mother, please, please, send me medicine for my heart disease as soon as possible." (Date unknown)

* "Here in North Korea we can't freely come and go. A travel permit is always needed." (June 16, 1972)

JOIN THE 7-DAY FAST TO SUPPORT THE HOMECOMING OF JAPANESE WIVES
LIVING IN NORTH KOREA

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF JAPANESE WIVES OF NORTH KOREAN REPATRIATES
(Mailing address) 485 Fifth Avenue, Room 1042, New York, NY 10017 / Tel: (212) 744-3602

North Korea: The False Paradise

THE PROPAGANDA FALSE. . .THE RUMORS TRUE

No one likes to accuse anyone. Everyone wants to love and trust one another. It is human desire. But unfortunately, we must truthfully speak out that many people are suffering in a tragic and almost unbelievable situation. These are the Japanese wives living in North Korea.

The General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan spread propaganda that North Korea was “the people’s paradise.” Because of this propaganda, thousands of Koreans, including those with Japanese wives, repatriated to North Korea, in the belief that their life would become more prosperous and happier.

The two letters are both written by the same Japanese woman: one just before boarding the repatriation ship 14 years ago, and the other written two years ago. The letters show the stark contrast between the propaganda and reality of North Korea.

Before Leaving for North Korea (October 6, 1960)

“The Japanese wives gathered and asked questions of persons from North Korea. You don’t have to worry, because the rumors about North Korea which you have heard are not true. I now have confidence that I shall become happy, and so I would like to go to North Korea as soon as possible. Japanese wives will be able to live together.

“On the ship, each family is given one room with beds. It is like a dream! They say that the Japanese wives will be especially well taken care of. I feel very happy.

“Someone who recently returned from North Korea said today that we would surely be able to visit our homes in Japan in the near future, and that we would be able to make a trip to Moscow and China with the money we earn through our work, and that the families who have children would be so happy. I am going willingly in high spirit with other people.”

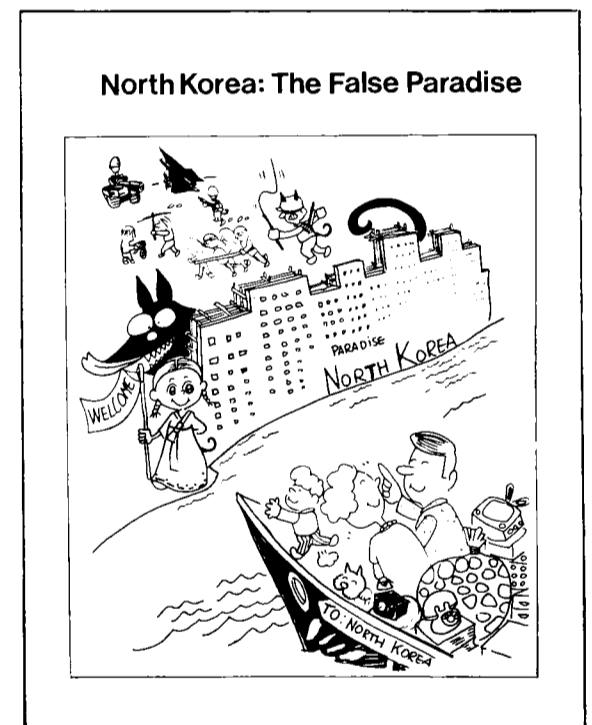
In North Korea 12 Years Later (May 4, 1972)

“You might think I have so much money to do so. To tell the truth, the three of us haven’t eaten anything yet so that we could save money for mail. . . . My brother and sister, why should I live such an unhappy life? If I had no children, I might have already passed away like my husband. But I am a mother, and I am working hard for my children. I have been waiting for your letter since last autumn. . . .

“My brother and sister, please listen to my last request. I am very sad to tell you that you couldn’t believe me even if I tried to tell you the truth. Oh, Oh! I really want to see you. If I had wings like a bird, I would fly across the sea.”

JOIN THE 7-DAY FAST TO SUPPORT THE HOMECOMING OF JAPANESE WIVES

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF
JAPANESE WIVES OF NORTH KOREAN REPATRIATES
485 FIFTH AVENUE, ROOM 1042, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 / TEL: (212) 744-3602



I want to see my daughter, my beloved daughter!

IS SHE ALIVE OR DEAD?



At Panmunjom, between North and South Korea these Japanese parents are praying with aching hearts. Their desire is the most natural and basic in the world: they wish to see their daughters.

They cannot. Their daughters, and 6,000 more like them, live in North Korea, where for 15 years, they have led lives of untold misery and suffering, deprived of the most basic needs and rights.

Ever since these Japanese daughters and their Korean husbands decided to go to North Korea, lured by grandiose propaganda that it was "the people's paradise," they have not been permitted to visit their families in Japan.

Moreover, although promised by the North Koreans all the conditions to make their lives secure after repatriation, the reality of their life has consisted of near starvation, ill health, poverty, compulsory labor and ideological indoctrination. Although originally promised they could visit home, none have been able to leave.

Many parents have never heard from their daughters and don't know if they are alive or dead. And the few letters received from these wives in North Korea describe their miserable situation in detail. Truly, not a day passes when their parents do not cry out in grief.

It is an unpardonable offense against humanitarianism that North Korea will not let these Japanese wives return home to Japan.

That is why we are fasting for seven days at the United Nations. To let the world know of this tragedy and violation of human rights.

We ask that the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross send an inquiry commission to North Korea to investigate the safety of the Japanese wives and that the wives be permitted to return to Japan to see their families.

Please support this fast in order to realize the homecoming of the Japanese wives living in North Korea.

**THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OF
JAPANESE WIVES OF NORTH KOREAN REPATRIATES**

History of Repatriation to North Korea

After World War II, almost half a million Koreans remained in Japan instead of returning to Korea. Some of these Koreans married Japanese women.

In Japan, as early as 1958, the North Korean government began to vigorously promote repatriation as a national policy. In August 1959, a repatriation agreement was concluded between the Japanese and North Korea Red Cross societies. From then on, 91,793 repatriates were brought to North Korea by ship up until June 21, 1974. It is estimated that up to 6,000 Japanese wives traveled on these ships.

Foremost in promoting repatriation has been the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan (G.F.K.R.J.), a North Korean front organization. Thousands trusted their propaganda that in North Korea, they would have a more prosperous and happier life, North Korea being called "the people's paradise." They were told in 3-4 years they would be allowed to go back and visit home.

Most of the Japanese wives went to North Korea with their husbands right after repatriation began. Thus, over 90% have resided in North Korea from 13-15 years without being able to visit their homeland.

The North Korean government has never officially spoken about the safety of these Japanese wives in North Korea. Thus, the whereabouts of more than half the total of Japanese wives in North Korea are unknown. There is no other way to know of their safety or well-being than from reading the wives' own letters, hearing from the few who visited North Korea, or from those who escaped from there. The letters themselves are often disguised, since only those which pass strict inspection can actually be sent to Japan.

Reality of Life in North Korea

The letters of Japanese wives living in North Korea show life to be unimaginably severe. Living conditions are such that the wives always ask in their letters for only absolute necessities for their livelihood. They often suffer from malnutrition and disease. Wages are extremely low, such that the wives cannot buy even enough food to maintain their families. Freedom to travel within, as well as outside of North Korea is denied. Compulsory labor and ideological indoctrination replace the freedom of employment and education that the repatriates were promised before arrival. There is not even freedom to choose one's own residence. Moreover, the Japanese wives are the objects of discrimination, given the most arduous jobs, and usually receive treatment worse than native Koreans.

This misery is not an old story from the past, but the present reality of 1974.

Excerpts from Letters of Japanese Wives

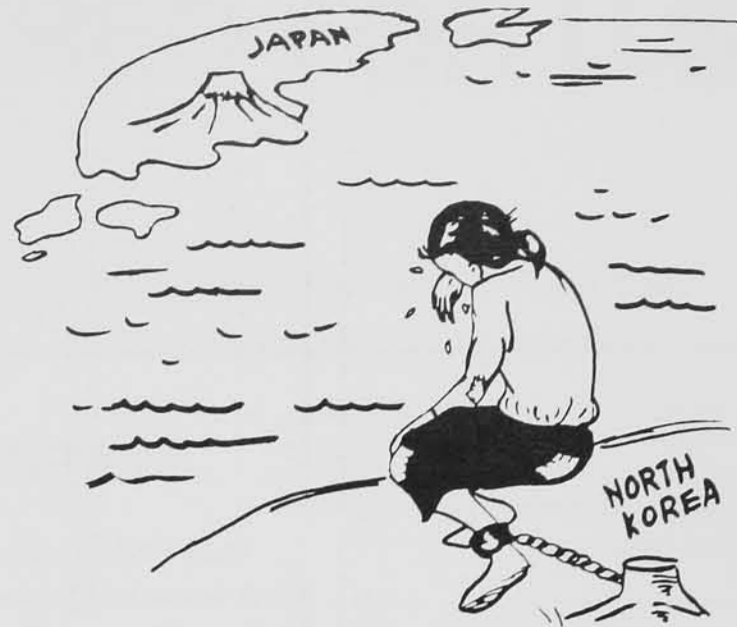
* "We are barely able to make our livelihood. I sometimes even feel envious of beggars in Japan." (April 11, 1973)

* "I have been bedridden because I became overworked trying to earn enough money to store our needed radishes for this winter. . . . I have no milk from my breast to nurse my baby because I cannot eat rice here." November 30, 1972)

* "I again had a heart attack, so I now inject myself three times a day. Mother, please, please send me medicine for my heart disease." (Date unknown)

* "The three of us didn't eat lunch and saved the money to send the letters by air mail." (May 4, 1973)

* "Thank you so much for sending me the parcels again. Before I came here, I had never dreamed I would be so miserable as I am now." (December 23, 1972)



An Appeal for the Homecoming of Japanese Wives Living in North Korea

The American Committee for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates asks that the United Nations and International Committee of the Red Cross realize the following two requirements:

- 1) That an inquiry commission be sent to North Korea to investigate the safety and well-being of Japanese wives.
- 2) That the Japanese wives quickly be allowed to return to visit their families in Japan.

It is unquestionably inhumane treatment to prevent the Japanese wives from visiting their relatives and even from sending letters freely to their families. The North Korean government has often-times withheld their addresses and even information about whether they are alive or dead.

The North Korean government originally proposed the repatriation plan to the Japanese authorities under the name of "humanitarian principles." The agreement said Korean residents in Japan may repatriate "by their freely expressed will" and "based on the principle of freedom to select the place of residence." Yet the North Korean government neglects the earnest desire to return to Japan which comes from the "freely expressed will" of the Japanese wives. It also refuses freedom to travel within its own borders and still less the "freedom to select the place of residence." There is a huge contradiction between words and deeds.

It is truly humanitarian not to reveal the addresses of those people, their living situation, or even whether they are living or dead, or not to permit the Japanese wives to return to Japan for over 13 years?

We insist that the request for homecoming of the Japanese wives and for the investigation of their safety has nothing to do with any political, religious or ideological issues. The repatriation to North Korea was realized upon humanitarian principles. We believe that their returning to Japan, in the same way, must be based upon humanitarianism. This return is based on basic human rights.

Thus, we want the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross to deal with this problem purely from the viewpoint of humanitarianism, separate from other considerations, and to take the responsibility of sending an inquiry commission to investigate the safety of the Japanese wives, and to realize their return to Japan.

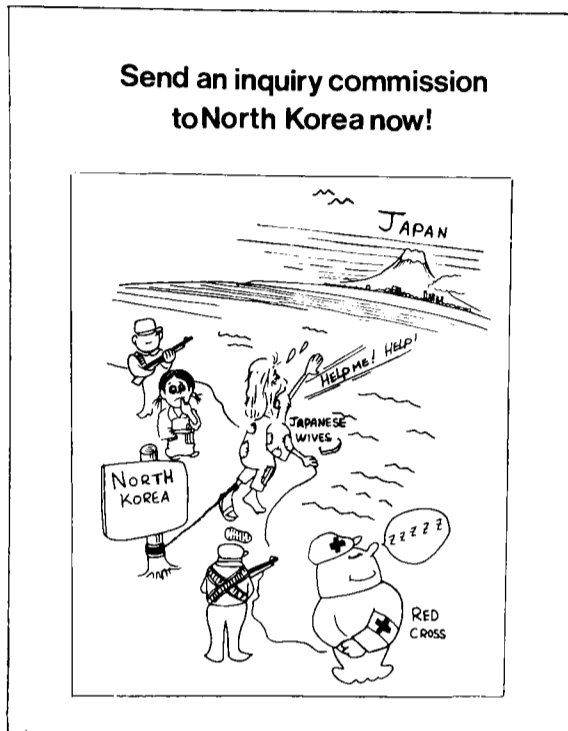
"I wish I were a bird." This is the sorrowful cry of every Japanese wife who has gone to North Korea.

We dearly ask your support and cooperation in this seven-day fast and in the purposes it aims to realize.

The American Committee for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates

485 FIFTH AVENUE, ROOM 1042, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TEL: (212) 744-3602

Miserable Daily Life in North Korea



POVERTY, LACK OF FOOD, AND MEDICINE

Since 1959, about 6,000 Japanese wives have gone to North Korea with their Korean husbands. North Korea said they would live in an earthly paradise and promised them a more prosperous life. But in reality, as can be seen from the letters of the Japanese wives, they are living under miserable conditions, and are unable to leave North Korea, even to visit their families. There is no way to know whether many of these Japanese wives are alive or not.

The following are excerpts from letters written by Japanese wives in North Korea to their families in Japan, which reveal what their life has been like.

- * "Ten years have passed since my husband died, and we are barely able to make our livelihood. I sometimes even feel envious of beggars in Japan. Please send me something if you have extra things." (April 11, 1973)
- * "My husband needs a wristwatch. So please help me. It doesn't matter if you buy the watch from a pawnbroker. Please tell mother that I hope she lives for a long time. I am sincerely waiting for the day when I will be able to meet mother and you. I have no milk from my breast to nurse my baby, because I cannot eat rice here. I want to have noodles or fish even just once. Please be wise when you read this letter and understand our situation. Please take good care of yourself." (February 22, 1973)
- * "I have been bedridden all day since the middle of this month, because I became overworked trying to earn enough money to store our needed radishes for this winter. Please send me anything that you would give to a beggar or sell to a junkman. Please keep this a secret to our parents, because it may only grieve them. I believe that if we can both live longer, we can meet again in not too long a time." (November 30, 1972)
- * "I had a heart attack again. So I am now injecting myself three times a day. Mother, please, please send me medicine for my heart disease as soon as possible." (Date unknown)
- * "In July of this year I suffered from many diseases. The rheumatism in my joints became serious. I felt severe pain in my hands and feet, enough that I wanted to cut them off. Please send me some medicine. I must survive until my son finishes school. If you cannot do that: at least write to me and encourage me." (July 11, 1972)

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KIM IL SUNG INCITES EXTREME HATRED FOR U.S.

North Korea is the most brutal, violent and doctrinaire totalitarian system ever known to man, in which the extremes of the personality cult surrounding dictator Kim Il Sung surpass even the cults of Stalin and Mao, and which has produced hate propaganda unparalleled in the history of man's inhumanity to man. The photographs here depicted reveal the magnitude of the vicious lies and hatred fed the people of North Korea, which make victim of the United States as the sworn "enemy of humanity."

Why does North Korea make the United States the object of such outrageous accusations? According to Kim Il Sung, the United States is the "ringleader of world imperialism," which has outstretched its "tentacles of aggression" all over the world. Naturally, Kim's fervent first desire is the withdrawal of American forces in South Korea, although they are under the U.N. flag, arguing that the U.S. is colonially occupying the southern half of Korea.

North Korea: The True Aggressor

Behind these twisted lies, can be seen the true North Korea, branded an aggressor by the United Nations during the Korean War and since accused by the U.N. Command in Korea of over 23,500 truce violations. Most recently, the U.N. Command uncovered well-fortified tunnels, extending from North Korean territory, two-thirds of a mile into South Korea, capable of sending through thousands of troops and equipment in an hour. North Korea has declared that "the goal of unification is to complete a nationwide liberation revolution under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)" and that "...there can be none but violent (methods) for the accomplishment of the revolution in the South." With reason, Kim Il Sung boasted four years ago, "We have finished all preparations for war!"

Thus, in actuality, North Korea attacks and victimizes the United States from two related motivations: 1) to remove the only deterrent to North Korean reinvasion of South Korea: the presence of American forces, and 2) to further weaken U.S. prestige and power abroad by forming a coalition of anti-U.S. nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, thus reducing American global influence and maximizing the likelihood of communist takeover in Third World countries. North Korea, the world's most rigid communist society, strongly believes that world communization can eventually be realized

based upon the principles and teachings of Kim Il Sung.

School Children Trained to Kill Americans

To further this sole national goal—of communist takeover, initially in South Korea, and ultimately in all of Asia—Kim Il Sung has created widespread and penetrating propaganda within North Korea, aimed at instilling hatred of the United States even at the earliest levels of childhood. Blamed for almost every evil on the globe today, the U.S. is denounced in the bitterest language (one 1971 North Korean postage stamp assails: "Throughout the world let us kill all Americans and tear them into pieces!"), and even three-year-old North Korean school children can be found lunging toy bayonets at cardboard effigies of U.S. infantrymen. Kim Il Sung has perpetuated and intensified this institutionalized madness since North Korea's inception in 1948.

North Korea not only unashamedly boasts of its intention to reunify Korea under communism, but has given its entire population military training and modern weaponry to accomplish this. The North Korean people are told that this militarization, however glorified, is purely defensive against the "U.S. imperialists"—a total deception and lie. Under this poverty of spirit and enslavement the North Korean people live.

Korea Question Grave Issue at U.N.

At this very moment, the United Nations is considering the question of withdrawal of all U.N. forces in Korea. It is a grave matter to consider and all delegations as well as the American public must become aware of the intense hate war that North Korea has persistently waged against the United States. This hatred is aimed firstly at the military and moral abandonment of South Korea to enable North Korean communization, and ultimately, at the weakening of all non-communist nations, that they may become food for the Communist scavengers. However, withdrawal of U.N. troops from Korea will make folly of all present and future U.N. peace-keeping efforts, and absolution of North Korean aggression of 25 years ago will deprive the U.N. of any ability to discern between war and peace or right and wrong. Moreover, withdrawal will assure that Communist member nations that soon the U.N. flag can become red, and its corridors and meeting halls the playground of the Party.



Elementary education in North Korea includes "training" for three-year-olds in killing American soldiers in order to instill hatred for the United States at the earliest possible age.



North Korean premier Kim Il Sung, who has built a cult of personality even surpassing the cults of Stalin and Mao.



THIS IS A 1971 NORTH KOREAN POSTAGE STAMP FOR 40 CENTS. IT READS: "THROUGHOUT THE WORLD LET US KILL ALL AMERICANS AND TEAR THEM INTO PIECES!"

WHAT IS THE REAL NORTH KOREAN OBJECTIVE AT THE UNITED NATIONS?

The postage stamp above is from North Korea and reiterates their militaristic propaganda theme of "Kill the hateful Americans!" Later this month, as the United Nations General Assembly takes up the question of withdrawal of U.N. forces from South Korea, this small stamp warns us to carefully consider the true motives and objectives of the North Korean regime.

Since the end of the Second World War, it has been plainly evident that the North Korean government, led by its premier Kim Il Sung, has never truly respected the authority of the United Nations and particularly the resolutions of its principle organs, the General Assembly and the Security Council. Rather, for the last 25 years, North Korea's relationship to the United Nations has been one of noncooperation, hostility, and open aggression. Moreover, the North Korean regime has persistently and viciously attacked the United States, which has forces in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations, and which Kim Il Sung calls "the enemy of humanity."

The Relationship of North Korea and the United Nations

Here are a few examples of past North Korean responses to United Nations actions:

On November 14, 1947, the United Nations adopted a resolution establishing a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and providing for general elections in the entire Korean peninsula under the supervision of the Commission. However, on January 12, 1948, the Commission reported to the United Nations that the Soviet military commander in the north refused to comply with the U.N. resolution and denied the Commission access to the northern part of Korea. Thus, elections were held only below the 38th parallel in Korea on May 10, 1948, and the Republic of Korea was inaugurated on August 15, 1948. On December 12, 1948, the U.N. General Assembly recognized the Republic of Korea as the only lawful government on the Korean peninsula. The following year, on

January 29, the Republic of Korea applied for admission to the United Nations, but was blocked by a Soviet veto.

On June 7, 1950, North Korea, which established itself as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea six months earlier, issued strong appeals for negotiations for peaceful reunification of Korea, at a time when U.S. occupation forces had been reduced to only 500 military advisors. Eighteen days later, on June 25, 1950, North Korea launched an unprovoked surprise attack across the 38th parallel, thus beginning the Korean War. The same day, the Security Council branded the assault aggression and asked for cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of North Korean forces to the 38th parallel.

The Korean War finally ended on July 27, 1953, when an Armistice Agreement was signed. On August 28, 1953, the General Assembly reaffirmed the United Nations objectives of peacefully achieving a unified, independent, and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and of convening a political conference. However, in September of that year, North Korea rejected the Assembly's proposal. In May, 1954, at the Geneva Conference, which tried to resolve the Korean question, North Korea, one of the participants, refused any United Nations role in Korea, thus rupturing the conference. At the same time, during this truce period, North Korea engaged in heavy rearmament and regrouping of its military forces.

The True Goal of North Korea

By these examples, it clearly cannot be said that North Korea has tried to cooperate and comply with the resolutions passed by the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations. Now, as the North Korean delegation has obtained permanent observer status at the United Nations, the real motives for their participation in the United Nations and earnest wooing of support for their side of the Korean question must be made absolutely clear.

The true goal of North Korea is the unification of Korea under Communism. American troops maintain the equilibrium of power between North and South Korea, and have deterred any invasion. North Korea is calling for the departure of American troops in the hope of removing the major obstacle to their goal of communization through force. As Radio Pyongyang said on July 3, 1972, "The task of unification can be fulfilled only after American troops withdraw and a people's democracy emerges victorious and seizes government control in the south . . . The unification of the fatherland can be realized only on the condition that a revolution take place in the south . . ." To demand the withdrawal of these troops, with North Korea so heavily armed along the 38th parallel, can only be seen as an attempt to gain the edge in the north/south power balance and to overrun South Korea. Also by the departure of American troops, North Korea wishes to clear itself of the brand of aggressor, which will be obvious as long as the United Nations presence is maintained in South Korea. In the last 25 years, the United Nations Command has charged North Korea with more

than 23,500 truce violations, of which only two have been admitted. Also, North Korea is at its peak of armament buildup, the United Nations Command indicating it has sophisticated modern weapons, ranging from MIG 21's, T55 tanks, rocket launchers and guided missile boats. Kim Il Sung recently stated, "We have completed all preparations for war." Certainly, he is not expecting an invasion by the United Nations forces. The fact remains that American troops are officially part of the U.N. peacekeeping force sent to Korea under a United Nations resolution to repel the North Korean aggression and restore peace on the Korean peninsula. To accuse the presence of U.S. troops in Korea is to accuse the United Nations.

North Korea's Strategy

As a Communist, Kim Il Sung believes that the only way to unification of the Korean peninsula is by a Communist revolution. He pursues this by making North Korea the revolutionary base for invasion and by using Japan as a base for infiltration and subversion in South Korea. Thus, North Korea threatens South Korea's existence both by direct invasion and internal subversion. North Korea is also directly engaged in fomenting revolution in Japan by giving support to the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, completely controlled by North Korea, and the Japanese Communist Party. North Korea knows too well that if Japan becomes Communist, all of Asia will soon fall.

We must not forget the history and horrifying record of North Korea—its open aggression, and deceptive political maneuvering. Clearly, according to its own stated goals, it does not seek peaceful reunification with South Korea by the principles of the resolutions originally proposed by the United Nations. Rather, it seeks the opportunity to reinvade South Korea by force and to communize it. This fits into the overall Communist strategy for Asian and world conquest.

North Korea Despises the United Nations

It is foolhardy to think that North Korea merely seeks peaceful reunification, but in fact, it wants to manipulate the United Nations as a pawn to further its objectives of invasion and takeover. North Korea despises the United Nations, and all the principles for which it stands, as merely a vestige of "U.S. imperialism." The member states of the United Nations should not be misled by North Korean friendliness and amiability. If the United Nations withdraws the U.N. forces, the very purpose of the United Nations intervention in the original Korean conflict would be forsaken. The United Nations would collapse into a meaningless body, utterly ineffective and powerless, if the North Koreans are absolved of their aggression.

The facts of history cannot be changed. North Korea is a supreme deceiver and deserves no better consideration and treatment than the vilest criminal.

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**THE FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
2025 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006**

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 16, 1974

KOREA TRUCE LINE SCENE OF BATTLE

Seoul Forces Find Tunnel—
Say It's One of Many

SEOUL, South Korea, Saturday, Nov. 16 (UPI)—North and South Korean troops fought a gun battle yesterday when South Korean troops discovered a tunnel dug by northern forces to a point about 1,000 yards south of the military demarcation line, a United Nations command spokesman said.

The spokesman said a fire-fight took place after a squad of South Korean soldiers checked the tunnel, 18 inches below the surface.

North Koreans opened fire with machine guns at about 8 A.M. The fire was returned by the South Koreans and firing continued for an hour and twenty minutes, he said.

This morning, the South Korean Defense Minister, Suh Jong Chul, said that the tunnel and others like it were meant to launch a large-scale North Korean attack against the South.

"Most noteworthy from a military point of view," he said, "is the fact that they are not designed to smuggle a few dozen agents or subversives to the South but to stealthily send down a large force and stage a big-scale surprise attack.

"We have intelligence reports that such tunnels exist not only in that particular area but also in other locations."

The Defense Ministry said there were no South Korean casualties and did not mention whether any North Koreans were hit.

Discovery of the tunnel prompted speculation the North Koreans might have planned some action timed with the scheduled visit of President Ford to South Korea.



This photo shows part of a concrete-reinforced tunnel built by North Korea that extends two-thirds of a mile into South Korean territory. It is large enough to send through an entire regiment in an hour to stage a big-scale surprise attack.

NORTH KOREA READY TO INVADE AS SOON AS U.N. WITHDRAWS



Composition bars (explosives) and claymore mines found in the tunnel.

On the morning of November 15, 1974, a South Korean police patrol discovered a tunnel, 13 miles east of Panmunjom, which extended from the North Korean sector of the Demilitarized Zone, past the military demarcation line, to nearly two-thirds of a mile into the South Korean half of the Zone. Dug only 18 inches below the surface, the 3-by-4-foot tunnel was reinforced with prefabricated concrete, equipped with electrical wiring and a narrow-gauge railway, and was found containing North Korean mines, grenades and bullets. Moments after the South Koreans' discovery, they were fired upon with machine guns by North Korean troops, the battle lasting almost one and a half hours. After the incident, the United Nations Command in South Korea confirmed the events and findings and released photographs of the tunnel, but its proposal for a joint investigation was rejected by North Korea. However, irrefutably built by North Korea, the tunnel was large enough to permit not just the smuggling of a handful of agents, but the infiltration of several thousand troops and their equipment in an hour, able to



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launch a big-scale surprise attack upon South Korea. Moreover, on November 20, members of a U.N. Command joint observer team were hit by an explosion, killing one of them, while they were investigating the tunnel complex. The U.N. Command quoted the survivors as saying that they had found explosives in the tunnel.

This infiltration tunnel, the latest outrage by the North Koreans, constitutes but another of the more than 23,500 truce violations it has committed in the last 20 years, according to the U.N. Command. It is also the sternest reminder yet that North Korea has been and is fully prepared to launch a wide-scale attack upon South Korea for the purpose of Communist takeover. And this it will do if United Nations forces are withdrawn from South Korea at this year's U.N. General Assembly session.

North Korea is a supreme liar. *The Pyongyang Times*, October 12, 1974, stated that the U.N. should withdraw its troops from Korea because "the United States, the author of the Korean division, is still persisting in the policy of aggression and war under the U.N. flag and refuses to withdraw its troops . . . [and] has no pretext or ground whatsoever to keep its aggression troops stationed in South Korea," and that the continued U.S. presence "will create the constant danger of war." North Korea generates this vile propaganda, which purports the very opposite of the truth and reality.

The last few years have seen a massive North Korean weapons build-up. In June of this year, the U.N. Command displayed photographs revealing sophisticated modern weapons ranging from MIG 21's and T-55 tanks, to rocket launchers and OAS guided missile boats. Simultaneously numerous illegal military fortifications have been constructed within the Demilitarized Zone. With reason, Premier Kim Il Sung boasted on November 2, 1970, "We have finished all preparations for war!"

North Korean provocation and subversion of South Korea has

persisted for 20 years, using both the Demilitarized Zone and Japan as bases of entry into the South. At the DMZ, North Korean armed intrusions and firefights frequently occur. One such attack occurred on March 7, 1973, when three U.N. Command civil policemen were gunned down while repairing demarcation line markers. On another occasion, January 21, 1968, a group of 31 heavily-armed North Korean agents crossed the truce line and intruded into the heart of Seoul, with the mission, as revealed by one captured commando, of blowing up the Presidential Mansion, assassinating key government and army leaders, destroying the American Embassy, and freeing captured spies. From Japan, hundreds of North Korean agents have innocently infiltrated into South Korea and are the underlying cause of much of the political unrest there. In the most outrageous case, a Korean resident in Japan was hired by North Korea to assassinate South Korean President Park. His attempt on August 15th of this year failed, but instead struck dead President Park's beloved wife. Through the revolutionary bases of North Korea and Japan, both by direct attack and internal subversion, North Korea hopes to undermine South Korea to bring about its fall and thus enable Communist takeover.

As the United Nations deliberates this crucial question of the withdrawal of U.N. forces from South Korea, each member state must realize the true brutal, tyrannical and oppressive nature of the North Korean regime, that it requests withdrawal of U.N. forces to remove the only real deterrent to their invasion and takeover of the South. To prevent this very consequence, the United Nations fought against the North Korean aggression during the Korean War and has maintained the U.N. Command to supervise the uneasy truce that has since existed. If the U.N. troops are withdrawn, the United Nations will surely have actually voted for the bloody revolutionary invasion and takeover of the South Korean people, against which 16 nations, representing the United Nations, shed their blood on Korean soil 20 years ago.

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PEACE CANNOT COME FROM HATRED

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) wishes to become a member state of the United Nations. But North Korea has proven itself an international aggressor and tyrant of its people, and has never abided by nor upheld the principles put forth in the Charter of the United Nations. Its admission into the United Nations would constitute legitimization of international criminality and abandonment of the purposes and principles of the U.N.

Chapter I, Article 2, section 5 of the U.N. Charter states: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any



Elementary education in North Korea includes "training" for 3-year-olds in killing American soldiers in order to instill hatred for the United States at the earliest possible age.

state, or in any manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations." Yet, on June 25, 1950, North Korea launched an unprovoked surprise attack upon South Korea. The same day, the U.N. Security Council branded the assault aggression and asked for cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of North Korean forces to the 38th parallel. North Korea never complied with that U.N. resolution nor with subsequent ones, and continued its invasion until United Nations troops were sent to halt their aggression. The Korean War

continued until an Armistice Agreement was signed on July 27, 1953.

Chapter I, Article 2, section 2 of the U.N. Charter (please see reverse)

excerpts from: MAINICHI SHIMBUN, December 12, 1972; by Masanobu Tanaka

The three-year-old children stood in formation with uncanny precision. Suddenly, they stopped forward and began gyrating vigorously to the music of an organ. The melody's beat became faster and faster as they rhythmically danced, brandishing their toy rifles. Then, they took aim and lunged at cardboard effigies of American soldiers, bursting with deafening shouts. The propped-up American infantrymen then tumbled over, as all the other children, smiling with gritted teeth, cheered and applauded their courageous comrades-in-arms. This is a typical daily scene in a public nursery belonging to the Chongryon Kim Jonte locomotive factory in western Pyongyang.

The paramount purpose of education in North Korea is to raise "people who can be used for revolution." Premier Kim Il Sung has constantly stressed the importance of this kind of education, "lest they should forget the past" and "for the future's sake," because "the young generation has not been through our experience of exploitation and oppression by the capitalist imperialists, yet it is making its start as our new heroes." (Lee Chul Mo, Vice Minister of Education). For this reason, all children receive thorough indoctrination in revolution, beginning even at the age of two, and advancing, naturally, to more advanced kindergarten training.



states that a purpose of the U.N. is: “. . . 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 dictatorial regime of North Korean premier Kim Il Sung has countless times stated its intention of overrunning South Korea to bring about a Communist revolution. Radio Pyongyang broadcast on July 3, 1972: “The goal of unification is to complete a nationwide liberation revolution under the banner of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. . . Methods of realizing the unification of the fatherland may include peaceful and non-peaceful ones, but there can be none but violent ones for the accomplishment of a revolution in the South.” Premier Kim Il Sung stated on April 14, 1965: “We have invariably adhered to the principled stand. . . of helping the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle to accomplish the South Korean revolution. . . and the carrying through of the revolution in the whole country.”

Even now, North Korean troops are fortified all along the 38th parallel, heavily armed, as the U.N. Command has reported, with sophisticated modern weaponry. Although the presence of American forces under the flag of the United Nations has helped deter a major attack, the U.N. Command has charged North Korea with over 23,500 truce violations since 1953 (only two have been admitted). Kim Il Sung boasted on November 2, 1970, “We have finished all war preparations.”

Yet, on May 26, 1972, in an interview with Harrison E. Salisbury of *The New York Times*, Kim Il Sung asserted: “We have no intention to invade South Korea. We do not want to impose the socialist sys-

tem upon South Korea. . . We think that even after national reunification, the present social systems of the north and south may still exist as they are. . .” Truly, the North Koreans are deceiving the United Nations!

Chapter II, Article 4, section 1 of the U.N. Charter states: “Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the Charter. . . (and are) willing to carry out these obligations.” Branded aggressors by the United Nations, repeatedly charged by the U.N. Command with myriads of truce violations, and indoctrinating and mobilizing its people for renewed attack upon South Korea, the United Nations must not bestow membership upon North Korea and forsake the cause for which 16 nations shed their blood on Korean soil under the U.N. banner two decades ago. Neither must the U.N. abandon the very purposes and principles by which it was founded 29 years ago.

The North Koreans do not really seek peaceful reunification, but rather, aim to foster the dismantlement of the United Nations. By their asking for the withdrawal of U.N. forces from South Korea this current General Assembly session, they hope to remove the one major obstacle to their goal of invasion and Communist takeover of the entire Korean peninsula. The United Nations would be foolhardy to trust in their “peaceful motivations” and should never accept their proposal of troop withdrawal. If the United Nations absolves the North Koreans of their aggression in 1950, then the U.N. will have rendered its Charter utterly void and meaningless, and would become the puppet of Communist objectives.

Peace can never come from hatred.

printed by:

THE FREEDOM LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
2025 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006





In world religions self-denial has been a principle in the path to God. For us to return to God we must sacrifice ourselves for other people. Only by doing that can we find the value of life and the way back to God.

*Sun Myung Moon
November 3, 1974*







Fasters picket carrying signs in many different languages to call attention to the plight of the Japanese wives



For which level are you sacrificing? That is most important. The very best sacrifice you can pay is for the purpose of the universe, on the worldwide level, the highest possible level. At that level you are united with God; then you are truly pursuing the best and quickest way. You are coming out of the age of darkness.

*Sun Myung Moon
April 14, 1974*



The Communist target is to cause rupture in this nation by fights between whites and the black people. They use the dialectic method to prove that the capitalistic society in which there are classes like this will collapse. But we will defend our ideal and prove to them that the world of love is possible because, in our movement, we are going to unite into one all races, all nationalities, and we are going to expand it to the world-wide scale. In the logic of Communism, there will be constant struggles as long as there are classes of people. But in our ideology, there are no class differences—only the relationship of parents and children, and there'll be no discrimination between parents and children.

In order to fight against Communism, we must have the ideology which says that all human beings are one huge family under God as our parent, and they cannot shatter that ideology because it is already united into one with divine love as the binding force.

Sun Myung Moon
February 23, 1975





What makes our church different from the established churches is that in our church all the members are ready to sacrifice themselves and the church as a whole for the benefit and salvation of the whole nation and world. Sooner or later we are going to fight against and win over the satanic world as a whole at the risk of our own lives, while in the outside world people would want to save their lives and keep material things to themselves.

Sun Myung Moon
December 1, 1974

- 1 Fasters picketing at offices of North Korean delegation offer leaflets and a letter to North Korean representatives in a car, but the materials are refused.
- 2 Two New York City policemen add their names to the petition requesting a United Nations investigation into the situation of the Japanese wives in North Korea.

North Korean Response



(From a phone conversation)

Mr. Kim:

You organized such attempts, false activities, and I really warn you strictly, the results after effects should be responsible for you entirely, understand?

Mr. Warder:

Well, I hope this is not a threat. I hope this is not a threat. I mean, I don't

intend to operate that way. What we're simply interested to do is to have an investigation of what the situation is.

Mr. Kim:

We are fully keen to your activities, and I think after seeing its effects that will be appeared, at that time, you will be responsible for that. I know your name exactly.

Mr. Warder:

That's right. I know your name,

too.

Mr. Kim:

Do you understand me?

Mr. Warder:

Yes, you know, this conversation is being recorded, so if it is a threat, and something happens to me...

Mr. Kim:

Oh, it is.

Mr. Warder:

... they'll know who to blame.



A Petition to the Ambassadors to the United Nations

10 October, 1974

Your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, petition the following:

Some 92,000 persons have gone to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Japan in the past 15 years, between the 14th of December, 1959 until the 21st of June, 1974, on the basis of the repatriation agreement of the 13th of August, 1959 between the Japanese Red Cross Society and the North Korean Red Cross Society. Among those who have gone to North Korea, there are 6,752 persons who are reported to have Japanese nationality.

Most of them are Japanese women who married Korean men in Japan and went with them to North Korea. They freely chose to make their home in North Korea, trusting in the agreement referred to above, which clearly stated that the D.P.R.K. would provide, without charge, "all expenses for transportation, food, lodging and medical care" after the repatriates boarded ship, and would also "guarantee them housing, employment, and education" so that their life would be secure after repatriation (Article 6, Section 6 of the Repatriation Agreement).

Furthermore, they believed in the slogan of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan that "North Korea is a People's Paradise."

However, 15 years since they went to North Korea, it is not known in the case of many of the Japanese wives, whether they are alive or not. No one has heard anything from them since they left Japan. The few letters that have reached their families in Japan state that they live under very miserable conditions, without freedom and in need of food and clothing. Their misery is indescribable and beyond our imagination. They have been writing to their relatives in Japan saying, "I wish I were a bird so that I could fly home."

Their families and relatives in Japan are very disturbed whenever they think of their daughters and sisters suffering in North Korea. Consequently, they are asking that investigators be sent to find out the true situation in North Korea, and to enable the Japanese wives living in North Korea to visit their homes in Japan. Their families and relatives organized "The Association for the Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates," which has submitted appeals to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Japanese Red Cross Society, and the International Red Cross Committee. We have held several rallies throughout Japan to arouse public support.

Whether or not these Japanese wives will be allowed to visit their homes in Japan seems to depend on Mr. Kim Il-Sung, the

Prime Minister of North Korea. As a last resort, we, the representatives of the families and relatives of the Japanese wives, have come to New York to appeal to the United Nations, whose purpose and principles are stated as follows: "To co-operate internationally in solving international, economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. . . The United Nations shall ensure that States which are not Members act in accordance with these principles insofar as is necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security."

Your Excellency,

Is it not a fundamental and undeniable human right, transcending differences of race, creed, or nationality, that parents be able to see their children, and the children their parents, and that brothers and sisters be able to contact each other freely?

Your Excellency,

We sincerely petition you to take up this problem, with compassion and courage, as a subject for discussion in the United Nations General Assembly, in order to find the solution to this dilemma.

Please imagine the suffering and misery of the Japanese wives in North Korea and the anxious hearts of aging parents, who yearn to see their beloved daughters before they die.

We truly hope that you will kindly understand our wish and solve this problem.

We close this petition with a deep prayer that the United Nations, which has such a great mission to fulfill, may succeed in bringing about peace and justice in this world.

Sincerely yours,

Japan:

The Association for Human Rights
of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates.
Representative, Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda

United States of America:

The American Committee for Human Rights
of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates
Honorary President, Mrs. Edwin O. Reischauer

A delegate to the United Nations from each of the following countries signed the above petition.

Afghanistan
Argentina
Bahamas
Belgium
Bolivia
Chile
Colombia
Democratic Yemen
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Gambia

Ghana
Grenada
Guatemala
Holy See
Honduras
Iceland
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Laos

Lebanon
Liberia
Libyan Arab Republic
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Monaco
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay

Philippines
Saudi Arabia
Sierra Leone
Sudan
Swaziland
Tunisia
Togo
Ukrainian SSR
Uruguay
Republic of Vietnam
Yemen Arab Republic
Zambia



NORTH
WHERE
HUMAN

NORTH KOREA
IS A PRISON
WITHOUT BARS

SEND AN INQUIRY
COMMISSION TO
NORTH KOREA

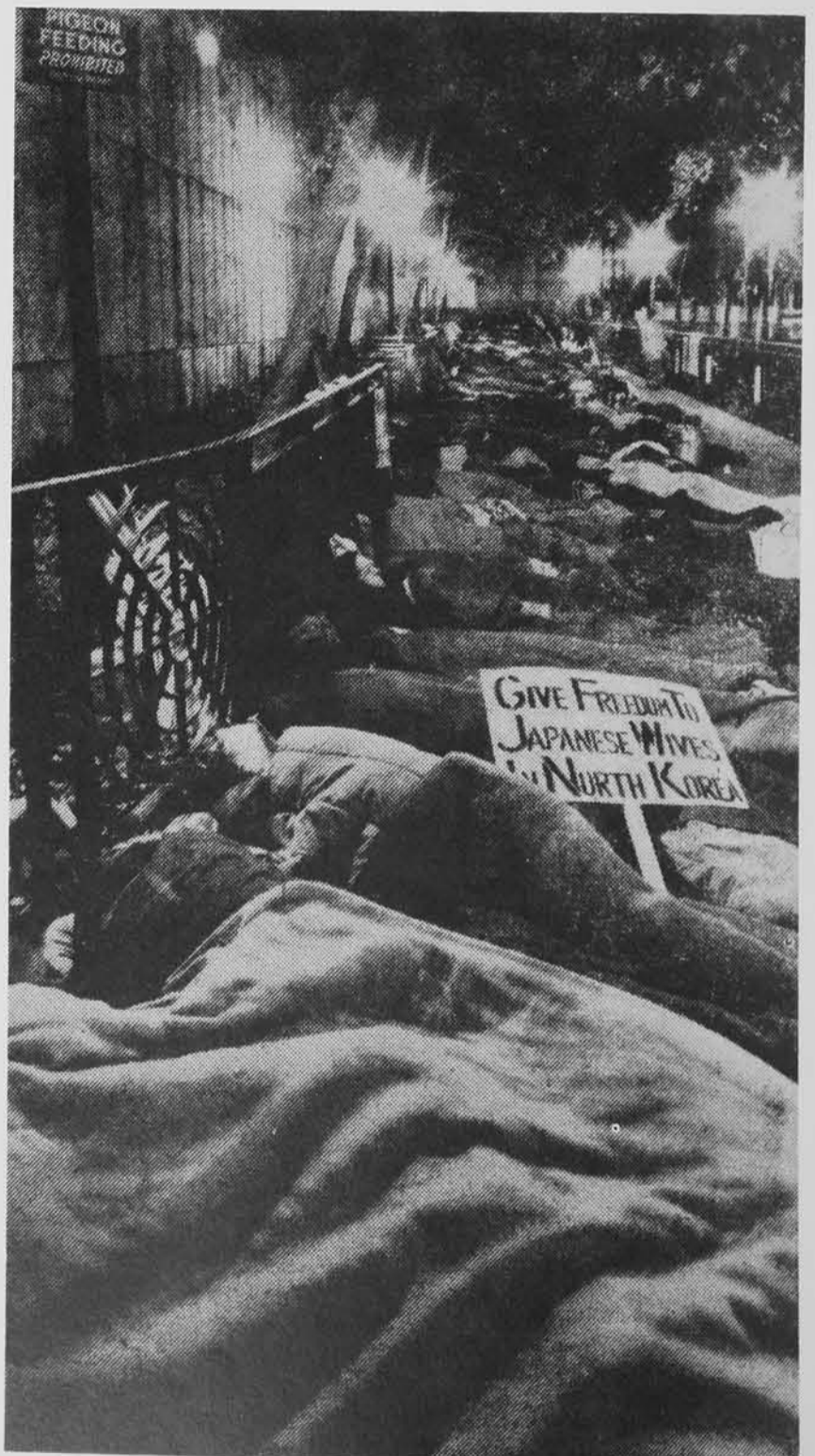
DETOUR
LET JAPAN

Tuesday, October 22, 1974*



Cold, Hungry Vigil at UN

Demonstrators are bundled up as seven-day fast across from the United Nations went into its first night. Vigil is being held to draw attention to the plight of Japanese wives who followed their Korean husbands back to North Korea only to find a hard, cruel life. About 500 persons slept shoulder-to-shoulder last night. See →



First Ave. sidewalk becomes a chilly bedroom for 500.



New York Post

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1974



Handbills cover a building wall at First Avenue and Ninth Street as part of a new massive poster campaign being conducted here by supporters of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon—this one to protest North Korea's alleged cruel treatment of Japanese women married to North Korean men. At right, Moon demonstrators stage a fast and vigil outside the UN.

Post Photos by Vic De Lucia and Frank Leonardo

Moon People in Vigil at UN

By LINDSAY MILLER

The Moon people are back. This time, about 150 clean-cut followers of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon are staging a seven-day hunger strike and vigil in front of the UN.

According to their literature, the water-only fast, which is in its fifth day, is a protest over the North Korean government's cruel treatment of Japanese women who are married to North Korean men.

The claim that the North Korean government refuses to allow thousands of Japanese women who married North Korean men and moved to that country to return to Japan.

The Japanese women, the protesters say, are short of food, medicine and clothing for their children because they are given only the lowest-paying jobs in North Korea.

The protesters passed out copies of a paperback book containing excerpts from 40 letters which they say were sent by the women to their families in Japan. The group says it has copies of more than 400 such letters, all containing evidence of mistreatment of the women.

Although the leaders of the fast stress their only goal is "human rights," some members of the Korean and academic communities in this country have pointed out two facts which make timely an anti-North Korea demonstration by a group such as Moon's, which has the blessings of the South

Korean government:

¶The UN will be considering, within the next month, whether to call for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea, where they have been stationed in the name of the UN since the Korean War.

¶President Ford will be visiting Japan and South Korea at the end of November, despite strong protests by American and Korean Christians that South Korean president Park Chung Hee has imprisoned church and student leaders for speaking out against his regime.

Rev. Moon calls himself a Christian, but his movement has not been recognized by the National Councils of Churches in either the U. S. or South Korea. State Dept. sources point out that Moon would not have been able to succeed in either his business or religious ventures if he were in disfavor with the government.

The State Dept. also noted that the "Japanese wives" issue has been pushed in propaganda from a South Korean news service, which is suspected of being controlled by the government.

Park Ho, second secretary of the office of the North Korean Permanent Observer at the UN, said the charges were "total lies to discredit the achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." He said he suspected the movement was being directed by South Korean president Park Chung Hee.

Although the Moon people

and a spokesman for the South Korean Permanent Observer at the UN vigorously deny it, many Moon-watchers suggest there is a strong link between Moon's various religious and political organizations and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

(Moon's translator and right-hand man, Col. Bo Hi Pak, was an assistant military attache at the Korean Embassy in Washington from 1961 to 1964. (Again, according to the State Dept. source, "it's quite possible he kept his intelligence connections.")

Moon's name is not mentioned in any of the literature at the UN protest. The group is calling itself "The American Committee for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates." They say they have an office at 485 Fifth Av.

But the young men and women who are orchestrating the speeches, placard-carrying and leaflet-passing are all leaders in Moon's Unification Church.

When they flooded the city this summer, passing out smiles and free tickets to Moon's Sept. 18 appearance at Madison Square Garden, the Moon people kept smiling in the face of increasingly hostile reactions of some New Yorkers.

Now, many of the same young Orientals, Europeans and Americans (who look well-scrubbed even after four nights in a sleeping bag) are smiling as they

shiver under blankets which stretch from 42d Street to the plaza directly across First Avenue from the UN entrance.

"We're doing this solely for humanitarian reasons," said Joe A. Tully, the 28-year-old head of the New York Unification Church. He was talking in his heated, telephone-equipped car, which was parked near the demonstration site.

He invited two young Japanese women and one 74-year-old Japanese man to join the reporter in the back seat of the car and introduced them as "the founders and real heroes of this movement—because their sisters, daughters and other relatives are the ones suffering in North Korea."

Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda, 28, explained through a translator that her sister had married a North Korean who, like many of his countrymen, was detained in Japan following World War II. In 1959, she said North Koreans were allowed to return to their country, and her sister went with her husband.

"We all believed the Communists' propaganda that North Korea is a 'people's paradise,'" she said softly. "Now we see it is all lies. Our sisters are miserable." She said she had collected letters from these "Japanese wives" which would prove their misery.

Japanese-American Sponsors

She said she had approached many people for

help and finally found aid from the Unification Church in Japan, which helped send her here.

In this country, the movement has gained a long list of sponsors, including many Japanese businesses such as Benihana of Tokyo, Sansui Electronics, and Takashimaya stores. Mrs. Ikeda also produced a list of distinguished Far Eastern scholars, topped by Harvard professor and former U. S. Ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer. His wife Haruko, who is Japanese, is listed as honorary president of the American committee for human rights of Japanese wives.

The Reischauers are traveling in Japan until December, according to Jerome A. Cohen, director of the East Asian Legal Studies program at Harvard Law School. He said his name was also on the list because "Ambassador Reischauer introduced me to Mrs. Ikeda and I found her cause quite plausible. There are terrible abuses of human rights both north and south of the 38th parallel in Korea."

But, he stressed, there was no mention Rev. Moon's involvement with the cause. "I think both we and Mrs. Ikeda may have been used," he said. "The last thing I want to be is a tool for Rev. Moon."

And, he added, "If this group is so interested in human rights, when are they going to speak out about what's happening in South Korea?"

The Way of the World

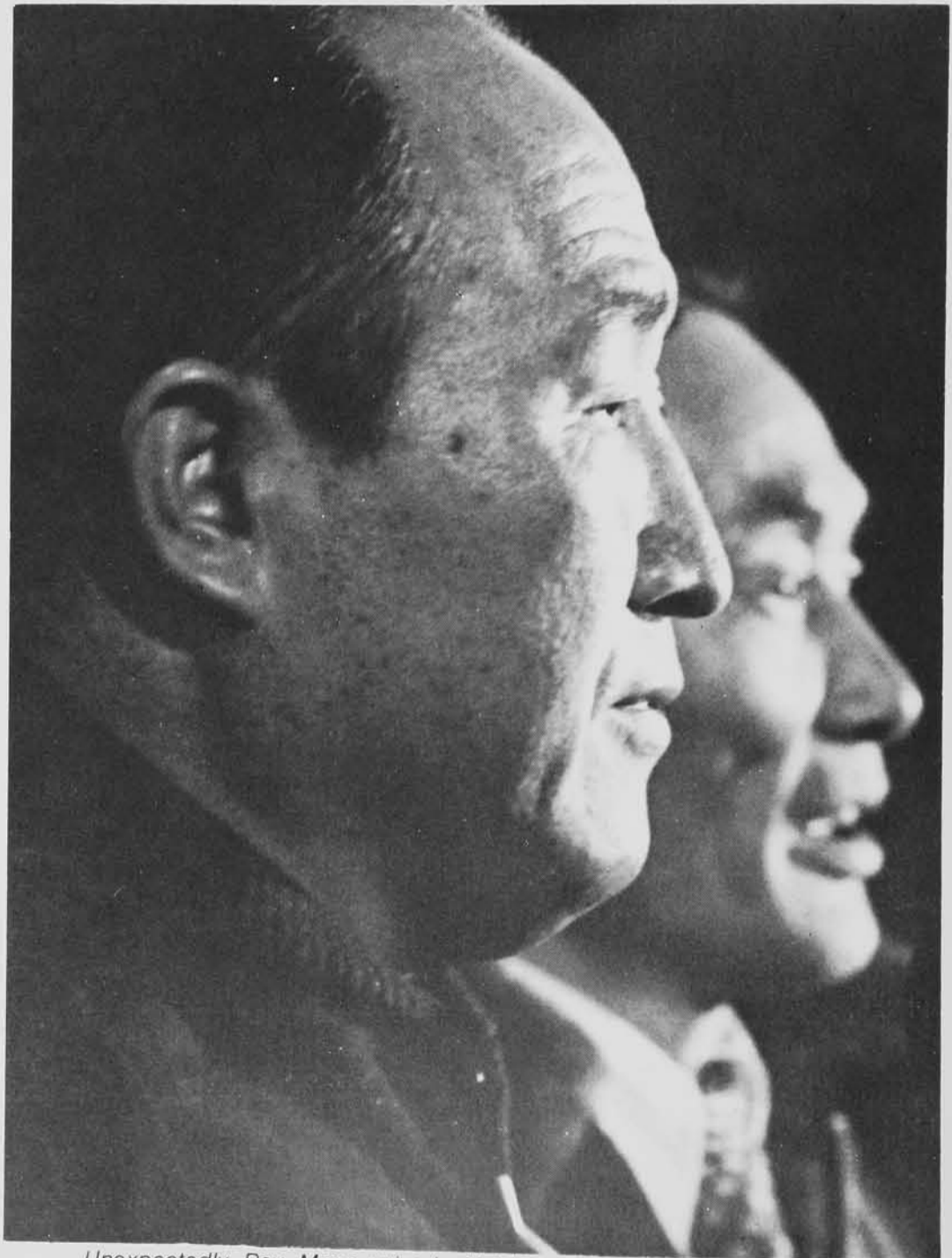
November/December 1974

Fasters plead for human rights in North Korea

by SUSAN REINBOLD



**thinking
wondering
worrying**



Unexpectedly, Rev. Moon arrived with his translator Mr. David Kim to give words of encouragement and to express his appreciation for our sacrifice.

After sharing the earth's blunders as well as blessings some people take a pessimistic or apathetic perspective. Today as the morning sun begins to lighten the horizon the words of Thoreau linger in my mind and my spirit brightens. It is 6:00 a.m. and I have been sitting on a chair for the past two hours. You could say

I'm on vigil. For me this has been a time to reflect on why we are here.

Geographically, we are in New York City at Isaiah Park across from the United Nations buildings. It is the fifth day of a seven-day fast, and all 600 participants are faring well. In back of me is a sea of blankets, and

even though these fasters are asleep, their vitality has not diminished. Their spirit projects all around the city. Although the media has not covered us in great detail thousands have been contacted by the fasters who go out leafleting during the three rush-hour periods. The atmosphere surrounding our demonstration

site seems to have been revitalized. Taxis stop at all times of the day and night to inquire. Speakers from the NAACP, Estonian Club, and many other organizations have come. Senator Charles Percy has come to shake hands and to commend us for our dedication, and former Congressman Hamilton Fish gave us

words of encouragement emphasizing especially America's role in the world. Ambassadors chatted with us, and even Reverend Sun Myung Moon arrived unexpectedly one evening.

I have been thinking: "What are we fighting for?" And the answer comes in a resounding vibrato "for humanity." In the other numerous demonstrations that I have participated in—whether the cause be civil rights, rent reform, anti-war, etc.—I have never failed to leave without a pang of guilt or remorse. This is different. It is the first time I can unequivocally state that my conscience is clear. In fact, a profound calm has come over me. I am realizing, as I'm sure so many of the others are, that we exist not for ourselves alone but for the world. America has been especially gifted with an abundance of resources, manpower, and wealth, but what good are they if we keep them for ourselves and a half million die of starvation in Africa or India? We here have stood up for what is right and just.

Although our cause seems to center on two nations, namely Japan and North Korea, a basic tenet of human rights is being violated. The 6,000 Japanese women who traveled to North Korea some 15 years ago, with husbands of Korean descent have not been heard from since, although they were guaranteed a safe return to Japan in two or three years if they wished. Only 2,000 of these women can be located, and only a handful of the relatives of those 2,000 have received any letters. The letters do not depict a "people's paradise" as it was described before they left. Their cry echoes, "If I had wings like a bird, I would fly across the sea to Japan."

We who are from America, Austria, Germany, France, Brazil, Japan and the United Kingdom symbolize the world community speaking for its brothers and sisters who are unable to do so themselves. We are fortunate enough to have freedom of speech; therefore, we must exercise our right when and where it can be most effective—for the cause of goodness, the cause of God. Political leaders now speak more and more about a world community. An article in the November 6, 1974



All relatives of the Japanese wives flew to New York City from different parts of Japan to join us in our effort of appealing to the United Nations.



Washington Post quoted Henry Kissinger as saying, "We are stranded between old conceptions of political conduct and a wholly new environment, between the inadequacy of the nation-state and the emerging imperative of a global community."

I am wondering. What will the next day bring? We are asking that this world government body, the United Nations, send an inquiry commission to North Korea. Because the ideal of the U.N. is a world of equality and harmony among peoples and nations, we make our appeal to these men of conscience. As of yesterday, nothing has been decided one way or the other. Soon these same members will be asked whether or not to allow North Korea to be seated.



*I keep my ideals,
because in spite of everything
I still believe that people
are really good at heart.*

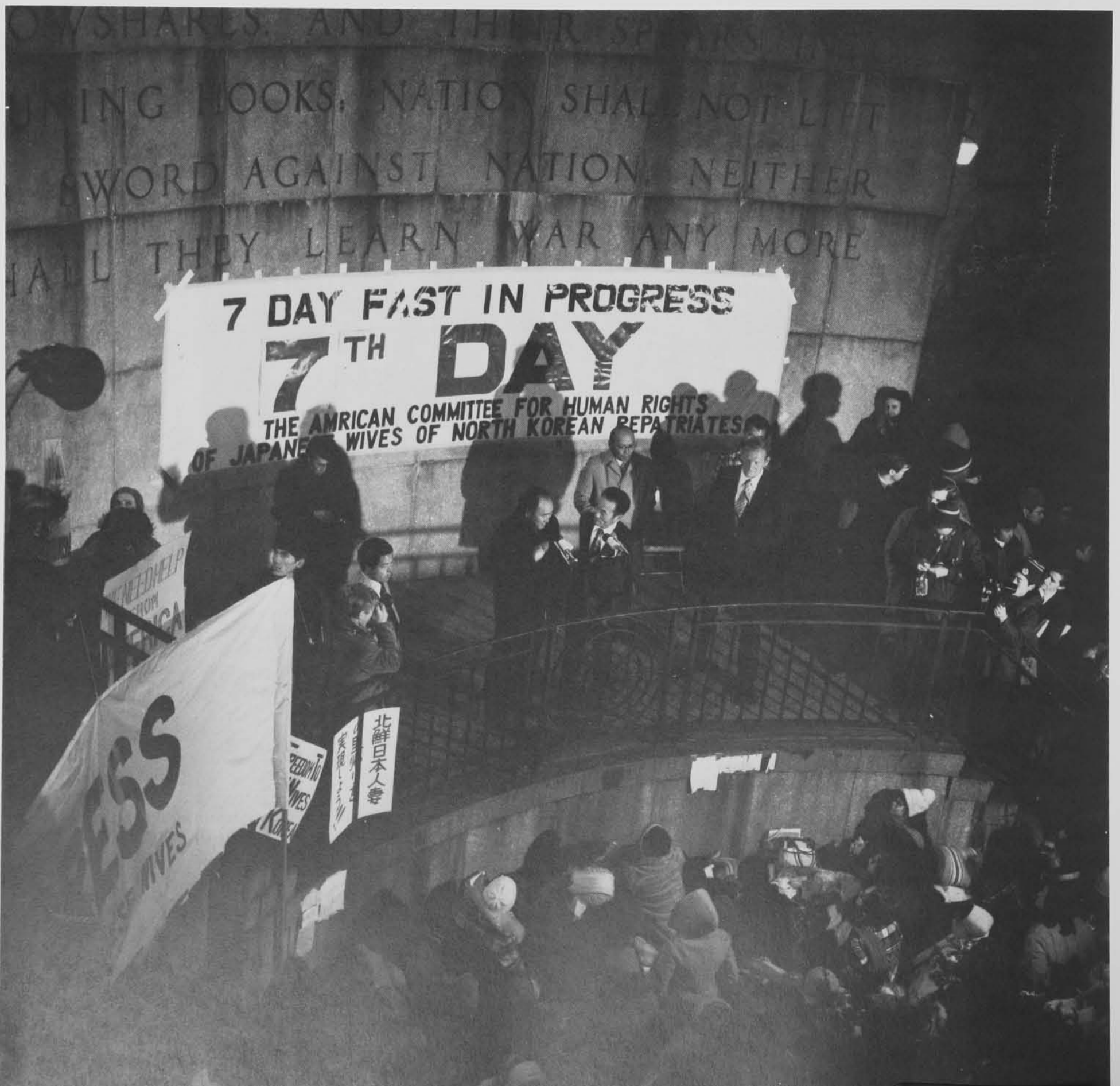
—Anne Frank

We have fulfilled our portion of responsibility. We have demonstrated our determination to fight for what we believe to be right. They are the judges; they must investigate and upon their findings, act wisely.

I am worrying. Are we the silent majority coming forth? News commentators, politicians, and statisticians have referred to us as the latent conscience of the American people. If this is one of our first nonviolent, moral demonstrations, how much further do we have to go to awaken the conscience of the world? The task is not small, and our fortitude must be unwavering.

The troops are rising now, and as their heads emerge, I feel the expectation of accomplish-

ment nearing. The half-way point has been passed. As the cooperative effort begins to clear the area, I have the impression that God must be smiling. These men and women are His champions. Their lives and their parents' lives have not seen uninterrupted peace. They are products of the two world wars and the depression, and are now asking to share the hearts of the suffering Japanese women through this seven-day fast. They have felt the blunders of the past in their day-to-day lives, but are working at the mountainous task of setting them straight. Why are they doing it? The voice of a young Jewish woman spoke for us in the past; let us bring it to fruition in the present.





Master's speech at the conclusion of the fast

You have worked hard and accomplished a very difficult job, which I appreciate very much. I imagine that you have been waiting for this hour of midnight of October 27, 1974. Also, I think you must have experienced and learned many things during this fasting period.

Your state of mind of waiting for the final hour to come must be a sincere, a longing, a unique and a valuable one. If you could apply this same mind as you have now waiting and longing for a time of human happiness and, further, for the time of the consummation of God's will, I believe it would be fulfilled in a short period of time.

Also, I believe that during this period of fasting you must have really experienced and clearly felt the degree of importance of "bread", or substance to eat, for each of you. Under these fasting circumstances, you must have learnt how much you desire and long for food beyond any concept of distinguishing "good food" from "bad food." If you apply the same mind of longing for something to eat and its importance and value therein, to God's providence and His will, which is the restoration of all mankind to Him, you could produce a new prime mover for a new history.

Now, you have beautifully finished the most difficult task of 7 days straight fasting, which previously you must have been worrying whether you could make it or not, and even in your dreams you might never have thought of your successful completion. Now your overcoming has proven that you have found within each one of you the individual potential which made you succeed in a most difficult task throughout the 7 day fasting

period. If you apply this courage and patience to overcome the most difficult work to all circumstances, I am sure that you will succeed in anything and everything you do.

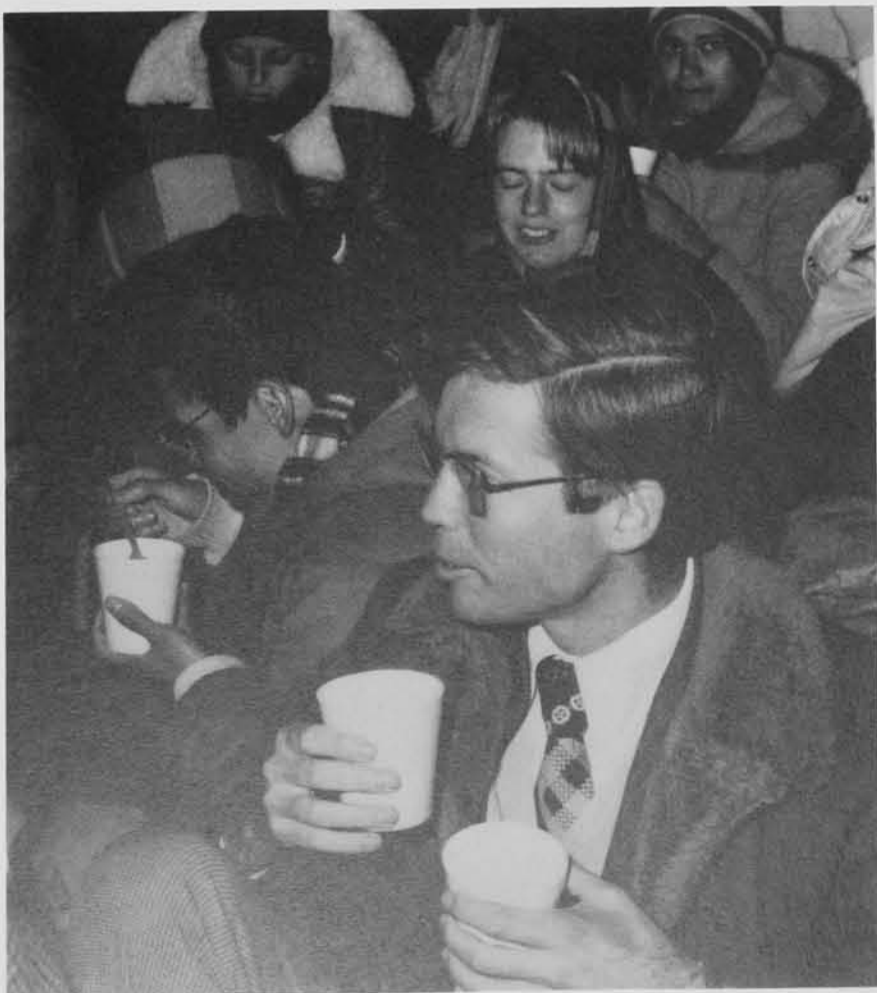
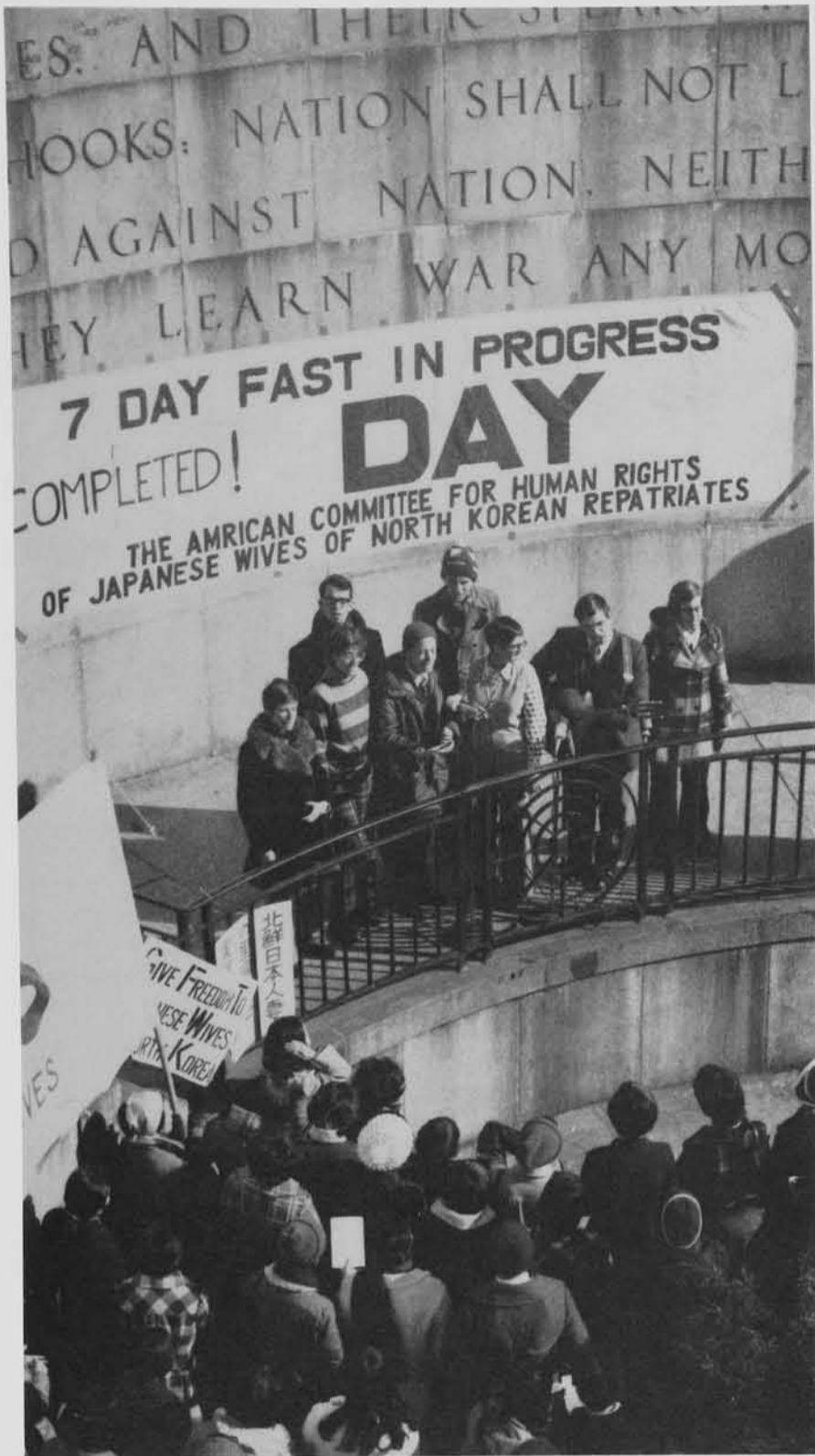
With your experience in this fasting, you have become the people who are able to transcend the insecurities and threat of our daily lives. If a group of nearly 700 young people like you are united into one to accomplish your common goal and then march forward, you will direct contemporary human history and create a new history by yourselves.

When our Heavenly Father looks down on your bright, shining and hopeful faces, He must feel wonderfully contented with you all. If I ask you, "Let us fast 7 more days" will you continue to finish 1 more 7-day fast? (Yes!) Such persons like you need no training, and there is no need to ask you to fast any more. You have already fulfilled by your expressing your willingness to do so.

I urge you not to forget through your whole life the experiences you have had with 7 days fasting. If you will pioneer and explore all things and take action, God shall guide and protect you all the way in the future and you will obtain confidence and trust on the national level.

From now on I hope that you look forward to the higher dimension and march forward to the ultimate goal with strong will and new zeal. Also I hope that you must be very careful of your health for at least the next 3-day period. Take care of yourselves.

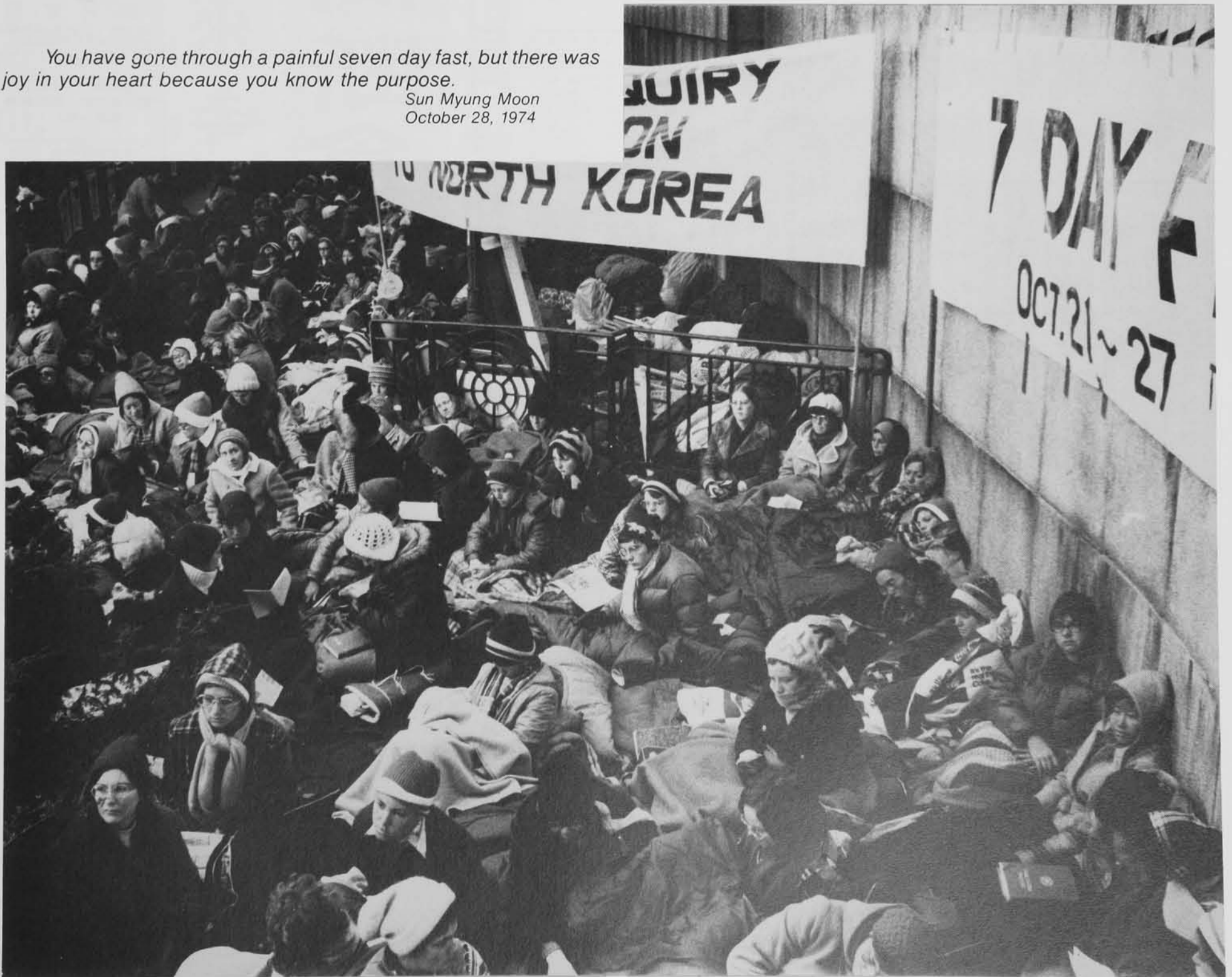
Congratulations on your successful completion of a 7-day fast, which is equivalent to God's dispensational time of 7,000 years. Thank you.





You have gone through a painful seven day fast, but there was joy in your heart because you know the purpose.

*Sun Myung Moon
October 28, 1974*



週刊宗教

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社是

- 1 精神革命的旗手
- 2 宗教聯合의 具頭
- 3 福祉社會의 建設

日本人妻自由往來 촉구

유엔본부앞서 1週間斷食투쟁

7백餘名參加 人道主義 입각, 世界輿論에 呼訴

유엔본부앞서 1週間斷食투쟁이 7백餘名에 달하는 人道主義者의 呼號로 世界輿論에 呼訴되고 있다. 이 투쟁은 11월 1일부터 7일까지 유엔본부앞에서 1週간 斷食하는 것으로 7백餘名의 人道主義者들이 參加하였다. 이 투쟁의 目的은 日本人妻의 自由往來를 促구하고 世界輿論에 呼訴하는 데 있다.

各國駐美大使, 30餘名이 支持

「(田田) 文子」의 呼號로 世界輿論에 呼訴되고 있다. 이 투쟁은 11월 1일부터 7일까지 유엔본부앞에서 1週간 斷食하는 것으로 7백餘名의 人道主義者들이 參加하였다. 이 투쟁의 目的은 日本人妻의 自由往來를 促구하고 世界輿論에 呼訴하는 데 있다.



斷食투쟁 3일째 北俄의 가혹한 人權유린에 항의하고 本人妻자유往來를 促구하는 7백餘名의 斷食투쟁이 유엔본부앞 광장에서 3일째 계속되고 있다. <UPI 東洋電通>

표현의 자유, 人道主義, 世界輿論에 呼訴하고 있다. 이 투쟁은 11월 1일부터 7일까지 유엔본부앞에서 1週간 斷食하는 것으로 7백餘名의 人道主義者들이 參加하였다. 이 투쟁의 目的은 日本人妻의 自由往來를 促구하고 世界輿論에 呼訴하는 데 있다.

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"America must realize that God has blessed this nation to fulfill His ultimate goal, which is the salvation of the entire world, not just for America.
So America has a great responsibility. God's blessing never comes without a responsibility. America's responsibility is to get involved with the rest of the world, to bring all nations into one nation under God."

Sun Myung Moon
October 8, 1974

미주한국

—한국일보 뉴욕지사—

The Mankook Ilbo 西紀1974年10月30日 (水曜日)



—시위자들이 일인처 귀환 데모를 벌이고 있다—

유엔 본부앞서 단식 데모 일인처 귀환 호소 위해 북한 대표구 앞에서도 항의 시위

북한으로부터의 일인처 귀환을 지지하는 미국 위원회는 지난 21일부터 일주일 동안 5백여명의 자발적인 참가자들이 참석한 가운데 유엔 본부 앞에서 북한으로부터의 일인처 귀환을 호소하는 단식 연좌 데모를 벌였다.

24일 유엔의 날을 전후해 대규모로 전개된 이 단식 데모는 21일 낮 12시30분 연좌 시위에 앞서 집회를 열고 북한에 거주하고 있는 일본인 처에 대한 북한의 비인도적인 행위를 규탄하는 한편 유엔과 국제 적십자사가 인도적인 입장에서 이들의 일본으로의 자유 귀환에 협조해줄것을 호소했다.

지난 4월 후미고 이께다 여사에 의해 일본에서 비롯한 북한으로부터의 일인처 자유 귀환 호소 운동은 현재 미국 위원회에 전 주일 미국 대사 라이샤워씨가 참여하고 있다.

미국인을 비롯한 일본과 유럽 여러 나라 남녀 젊은이들이 대거 참가한 이 집회는 이어 발트하임 유엔 사무총장에게 보내는 호소문을 채택하고 일주일 동안의 단식 데모에 들어갔다.

북한의 비인도적인 행위를

日人妻自由往來實現운동이란

<解 說>

6千名에 달하는 北韓 日人妻自由往來問題는 10월21일부터 「유엔」의 「유엔」本部앞에서 日人妻의 在日日本家族 10名과 在日日本人 및 美國人青年 約7百名이 참가하여 7日間の 完全禁食을 단행함으로써 世界의 話題가 되었다. 「유엔」本部앞에서 禁食을 받아 日本에서도 禁食을 받아 日本에서도 禁食을 하는 日人妻의 在日日本家族 10名과 在日日本人 및 美國人青年 約7百名이 참가하여 7日間の 完全禁食을 단행함으로써 世界의 話題가 되었다.

北傀의 가혹한 人權유린에 抗議 人道主義에 입각 自由往來 추진

강제北送된者 9만餘, 모두 生活苦 호소

歸郷의 表現을 호소하고 있는 것이다. 「살아있는 동안에 할 일들을 한번 보고 싶 다」라고 호소하는 日人妻의 在日日本家族 10名과 在日日本人 및 美國人青年 約7百名이 참가하여 7日間の 完全禁食을 단행함으로써 世界의 話題가 되었다. 「유엔」本部앞에서 禁食을 받아 日本에서도 禁食을 하는 日人妻의 在日日本家族 10名과 在日日本人 및 美國人青年 約7百名이 참가하여 7日間の 完全禁食을 단행함으로써 世界의 話題가 되었다.

그리고 北送이 시작된 15년이 흘렀다. 그동안 強制北送船이 1百71次에 걸쳐 「나이가 다」(新瀉)를 출항하여 北韓으로 갔는데 北送된 사람들의 수는 9萬餘에 달하고 있다. 그중에 韓國人 남편 動은 氣勢를 떨치기 시작하여 「유엔」本部앞에서 禁食을 단행함으로써 世界의 話題가 되었다.



◇ 日人妻自由往來實現運動會의 發表會에 出席한 日人妻의 半數以上은 禁食을 단행하고 있다. 「地獄」이라는 말을 쓰는 것이 되는 것이다. 「地獄」이라는 말을 쓰는 것이 되는 것이다.



The Rising Tide

October 28, 1974

700 in 7-Day Hunger Strike at U.N. for Rights of Forgotten Thousands

Demand Free Emigration for Japanese in North Korea

New York—Nearly 700 people went without solid or liquid nourishment and kept vigil in bitter cold in front of U.N. Headquarters October 21-28, to call attention to the plight of more than 2,000 Japanese women held virtual prisoners in North Korea. A parallel fast and demonstration was held simultaneously in Japan.

The Japanese women travelled to North Korea with their Korean husbands as part of a repatriation program begun in 1959. None have been allowed to return to Japan, even for a brief visit. Most have not been heard from for years. Those few letters which have reached relatives in Japan express an urgent desire to return and recount experiences of misery and forced

labor under North Korean totalitarianism.

Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda, chairman of the Association for the Human Rights of Japanese Wives of Korean Repatriates, stated that the purpose of the 7-day U.N. fast is "the realization of (the women's) freedom to visit Japan and the sending of an inquiry commission to investigate their well-being."

Mrs. Ikeda filed a petition on behalf of the association with the Japanese Foreign Ministry and Japanese Red Cross Society urging that a fact-finding mission be undertaken. No substantive action has yet been taken, although a preliminary investigation is under way. A Japanese Red Cross official indicated that his organization had "no

other recourse but to depend on the good will of the North Korean Red Cross Society," which has not cooperated with the Japanese Red Cross in the past.

To mobilize world opinion in support of free travel for the Japanese women, Mrs. Ikeda has also filed petitions with the International Red Cross Society and the United Nations. She emphasized that the petition's purpose is "purely humanitarian, above economic, political or religious considerations." Free emigration is listed by the U.N. among the most fundamental of human rights.

FLF Joins Demonstration

The Freedom Leadership Foundation joined other organizations in supporting the 7-day fasting campaign. On the opening day of the fast, October 21, FLF Secretary General Dan Fefferman addressed the 700 fasters in front of the U.N., congratulating them for their sacrifice and successful demonstration of humanitarian concern.

Several relatives of the imprisoned Japanese women were on hand to read letters from their sisters or mothers in North Korea.

"As we cannot eat rice here, I cannot breast feed my baby," one letter stated. "Milk was sent from Japan, but there is no feeding bottle. How I wish to eat noodles

or fish even once."

"If I had wings like a bird, I would fly across the sea," another letter lamented.

Among the dignitaries addressing the fasters was Senator Charles Percy.

An attempt to present a letter of concern to the North Korean U.N. observer delegation was met with an angry rebuff. "When all is revealed, you will be severely punished for what you have done," a North Korean delegate reportedly told a committee organizer.

Attempts to obtain official response from the U.N. were made regularly during press briefings throughout the week. U.N. spokesmen denied having any knowledge about the fast. Organizers, however, say they have delivered petitions and documentation to proper authorities more than once.

A total news blackout of the fast had been carried out by the New York Times as of Saturday, October 25. Only a small article of three paragraphs appeared in the *Washington Post*.

The fasters nevertheless pledged to carry their fast to the end.

Honorary president of the American Committee is Mrs. Edwin Reischauer, herself of Japanese origin.

The Committee may be contacted at 485 Fifth Avenue, Room 1042, New York, NY 10017.



Demonstrators on third day of their hunger strike demanding an inquiry by the U.N. and Red Cross into the status of Japanese wives of North Korean repatriates.

The Rising Tide

November 18, 1974

Massive U.N. Fast Ignored by Press North Korean Legation Threatens "Punishment"

by Louise Berry

Almost 700 participated in the 7-day fast from October 22-29 on behalf of the more than 6,000 Japanese wives in North Korea. But you couldn't read about it in the *New York Times* whose motto is, "All the News that's Fit to Print."

The purpose of the fast was to publicize the plight of Japanese citizens who are trapped in North Korea, wives of Koreans induced to repatriate to North Korea after the Korean War. (See the *Rising Tide*, October 28, for details concerning the motivations of the North and the conditions under which the women live.) More specifically, participants in the fast called for the UN to send an inquiry commission to North Korea to investigate the situation of the Japanese wives and for the North Korean government to allow the women to visit Japan.

Fasters arriving at the Isaiah Wall across from the UN to begin the demonstration on Monday, October 21, stood on the foundation of many months of preparation. The Association for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates was previously active in Japan—holding conventions and gaining support of prominent citizens, including congressmen. The American Committee for Human Rights of North Korean Repatriates, under the guidance of Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda of the Japanese group had attracted a broad base of support prior to the rally—hundreds of professors at Columbia University had signed the Association's petition; Mrs. Edwin O. Reischauer, wife of the Harvard professor and far-East specialist, became the Association's Honorary President.

North Koreans threaten punishment

Trying to deliver the petition into the hands of the North Koreans was one of the major activities of the rally. Attempts to set up appointments via telephone were met with irrational responses—(see box). "You don't behave... you should be punished," organizer Michael Warder was told.

The first time the fasters went to see the delegation, its members called the apartment house guard and asked him to call the police, saying that the fasters were "hooligans and gangsters."

On the third day of persistent attempts to call or visit the North Korean delegation,

North Korean:

You organized such attempts, false activities, and I really warn you strictly, the results after effects should be responsible for you entirely, understand?

Mr. Warder:

I hope this is not a threat. I mean, I don't intend to operate that way. What we're simply interested to do is to have an investigation of what the situation is.

North Korean:

We are fully keen to your activities, and I think after seeing its effects that will be appeared, at that time, you will be responsible for that. I know your name exactly.

Do you understand me?

a contingent of about 50 fasters went to their offices. Demonstration Executive Director Walter Gottesman recalls the experience. "As we approached, I could see the North Koreans in the lobby, leaving. In the van I followed them down the street. As they were pulling out of the parking lot, they got caught in traffic. They had their window down; I went up and said to them, 'In the name of the American Committee for the Human Rights of... and they rolled up the window.'"

Media coverage was amazingly sparse. There was some local TV coverage, photos in the *Daily News*, a story in the *New York Post*, and a short story in the *Washington Post* taken from wire service reports originally appearing in Japan. There are rumors that the *New York Times* rejected two articles about the fast by its UN correspondent.

Despite the media blackout, public reaction, say the fasters, was quite good. Washington contingent leader Keith Cooperrider commented: "The response was very good; it was easy to get people to sign the petition. It felt like we were really making an impact."



Fasters followed a rigorous schedule of rising at 6:00 a.m. Every night a group kept watch while most of the fasters slept outside on the plaza, in unseasonably cold weather. Said Keith Cooperrider, "It was very interesting to find how much your body could take without problems—no food, little sleep, cold weather. People who lied around felt lifeless, while those who actively participated felt good—there was good cooperation throughout the fast."

Senator Percy, Other Notables Speak

The daily routine of leafletting, picketing, and soliciting petition signatures was one day broken by the surprise visit of U.S. Senator Charles Percy from Illinois. Long interested in human rights activities, Senator Percy expressed deep gratitude for the work of the fasters. Other speakers included Hamilton Fish, Sr., former Congressman from New York, Bertram Harris of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Vietnamese UN representative Pham Huy Ty, Jhoon Rhee, director of Washington's largest Tae Kwan Do school, Father Raymond DeJaegher of the Free Pacific Association and Dr. Daisy Atterbury of the Shanghai Tifrin Club.

Follow-up included visits to U.N. delegations, several dozen of which have signed the committee's petition. Mrs. Ikeda has travelled to Switzerland and is attempting to gain the



FLF Secretary General Dan Fefferman addresses the fasters at the opening ceremony in front of U.N. Headquarters, New York.

cooperation of the International Red Cross. It was reported that while there, she had obtained the signature of Alexander Solzhenitsyn on the petition.

The Freedom Leadership Foundation is conducting an inquiry through Accuracy in Media, Inc., to determine the reason for the New York Times failure to adequately cover this event.

Support for Japanese wives in North Korea – Tokyo



Mainichi Daily News

Published In Tokyo And Osaka

Thursday, October 31, 1974

Fast For Japan Wives In North Korea Ends

A seven-day fast in Tokyo's Hibiya Park by some 1,500 persons from all over Japan demanding the homecoming of some 2,000 Japanese wives in North Korea came to an end Wednesday evening.

Since the first 975 persons left Japan for North Korea in late 1959, as repatriates under the repatriation agreement reached between the Japan Red Cross and the North Korean Red Cross, a little more than 90,000 people, including some 2,000 Japanese wives, left Japan for North Korea.

The Japanese wives of the Korean repatriates, according to the League for the Salvation of the Nation which sponsored the

fast, have been forced to live a "subhuman life" since leaving Japan.

Gentaro Kajikuri, chief director of the salvation league, told the press Wednesday that the male participants spent all their nights in the park huddled in blankets and sleeping bags.

During the week-long fast, the salvation league, representing family members of the Japanese wives, sent written requests or petitions to North Korean leader Kim Il Sung, the General Association of

Korean Residents in Japan (Chosen Soren), the Japan Red Cross, the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Justice Ministry, demanding early realiza-

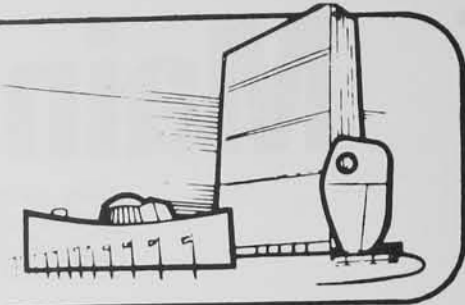
tion of a homecoming for the Japanese wives, he said.

During the fast days, a group of scholars and intellectuals supporting the homecoming of Japanese wives was organized by 88 people, including Masatoshi Matsushita, former president of Rikkyo University in Tokyo, he said.

In the United States, too, some 600 Americans and Japanese, led by Ms. Fumiko Ikeda, chairman of the Free Travel Promotion Campaign for Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates, whose sister is one of the Japanese wives, held a seven-day fast from October 21 outside the United Nations building in New York.



the **DELEGATES WORLD**
BULLETIN DEDICATED TO SERVING THE UNITED NATIONS
 AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY



December 2, 1974

Reprinted From
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
 SATURDAY,
 NOVEMBER 16, 1974

**KOREA TRUCE LINE
 SCENE OF BATTLE**

Seoul Forces Find Tunnel—
 Say It's One of Many

SEOUL, South Korea, Saturday, Nov. 16 (UPI)—North and South Korean troops fought a gun battle yesterday when South Korean troops discovered a tunnel dug by northern forces to a point about 1,000 yards south of the military demarcation line, a United Nations command spokesman said.

The spokesman said a fire-fight took place after a squad of South Korean soldiers checked the tunnel, 18 inches below the surface.

North Koreans opened fire with machine guns at about 8 A.M. The fire was returned by the South Koreans and firing continued for an hour and twenty minutes, he said.

This morning, the South Korean Defense Minister, Suh Jang Chul, said that the tunnel and others like it were meant to launch a large-scale North Korean attack against the South.

"Most noteworthy from a military point of view," he said, "is the fact that they are not designed to smuggle a few dozen agents or subversives to the South but to stealthily send down a large force and stage a big-scale surprise attack."

"We have intelligence reports that such tunnels exist not only in that particular area but also in other locations."

The Defense Ministry said there were no South Korean casualties and did not mention whether any North Koreans were hit.

Discovery of the tunnel prompted speculation the North Koreans might have planned some action timed with the scheduled visit of President Ford to South Korea.



THIS IS A 1971 NORTH KOREAN POSTAGE STAMP FOR 40 CENTS. IT READS: "THROUGHOUT THE WORLD LET US KILL ALL AMERICANS AND TEAR THEM INTO PIECES!"

**NORTH KOREA
 READY TO INVADE
 AS SOON AS
 U.N. WITHDRAWS**



Composition bars (explosives) and claymore mines found in the tunnel.

On the morning of November 15, 1974, a South Korean police patrol discovered a tunnel, 13 miles east of Panmunjom, which extended from the North Korean sector of the Demilitarized Zone, past the military demarcation line, to nearly two-thirds of a mile into the South Korean half of the Zone. Dug only 18 inches below the surface, the 3-by-4-foot tunnel was reinforced with prefabricated concrete, equipped with electrical wiring and a narrow-gauge railway, and was found containing North Korean mines, grenades and bullets. Moments after the South Koreans' discovery, they were fired upon with machine guns by North Korean troops, the battle lasting almost one and a half hours. After the incident, the United Nations Command in South Korea confirmed the events and findings and released photographs of the tunnel, but its proposal for a joint investigation was rejected by North Korea. However, irrefutably built by North Korea, the tunnel was large enough to permit not just the smuggling of a handful of agents, but the infiltration of several thousand troops and their equipment in an hour, able to

launch a big-scale surprise attack upon South Korea. Moreover, on November 20, members of a U.N. Command joint observer team were hit by an explosion, killing one of them, while they were investigating the tunnel complex. The U.N. Command quoted the survivors as saying that they had found explosives in the tunnel.

This infiltration tunnel, the latest outrage by the North Koreans, constitutes but another of the more than 23,500 truce violations it has committed in the last 20 years, according to the U.N. Command. It is also the sternest reminder yet that North Korea has been and is fully prepared to launch a wide-scale attack upon South Korea for the purpose of Communist takeover. And this it will do if United Nations forces are withdrawn from South Korea at this year's U.N. General Assembly session. North Korea is a supreme liar.

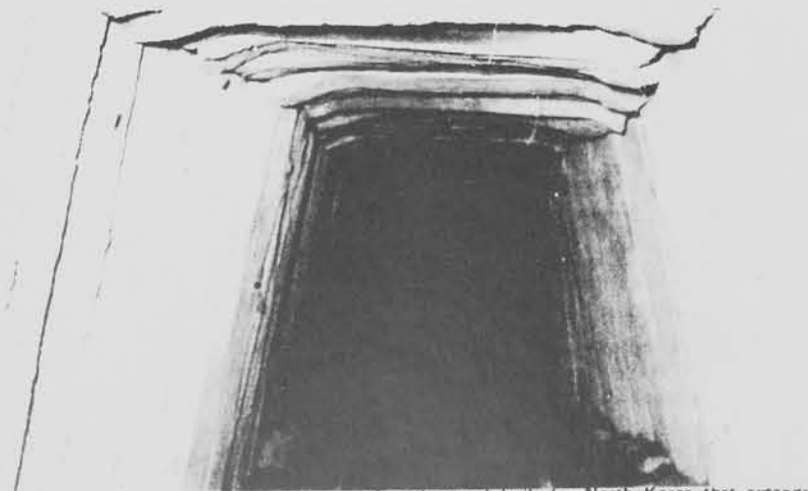
The Pyongyang Times, October 12, 1974, stated that the U.N. should withdraw its troops from Korea because "the United States, the author of the Korean division, is still persisting in the policy of aggression and war under the U.N. flag and refuses to withdraw its troops... (and) has no pretext or ground whatsoever to keep its aggression troops stationed in South Korea," and that the continued U.S. presence "will create the constant danger of war." North Korea generates this vile propaganda, which purports the very opposite of the truth and reality.

The last few years have seen a massive North Korean weapons build-up. In June of this year, the U.N. Command displayed photographs revealing sophisticated modern weapons ranging from MIG 21's and T-55 tanks, to rocket launchers and OAS guided missile boats.

Simultaneously numerous illegal military fortifications have been constructed within the Demilitarized Zone. With reason, Premier Kim Il Sung boasted on November 2, 1970, "We have finished all preparations for war!"

North Korean provocation and subversion of South Korea has persisted for 20 years, using both the Demilitarized Zone and Japan as bases of entry into the South. At the DMZ, North Korean armed intrusions and firefights frequently occur. One such attack occurred on March 7, 1973, when three U.N. Command civil policemen were gunned down while repairing demarcation line markers. On another occasion, January 21, 1968, a group of 31 heavily-armed North Korean agents crossed the truce line and intruded into the heart of Seoul, with the mission, as revealed by one captured commando, of blowing up the Presidential Mansion, assassinating key government and army leaders, destroying the American Embassy, and freeing captured spies. From Japan, hundreds of North Korean agents have innocently infiltrated into South Korea and are the underlying cause of much of the political unrest there. In the most outrageous case, a Korean resident in Japan was hired by North Korea to assassinate South Korean President Park. His attempt on August 15th of this year failed, but instead struck dead President Park's beloved wife. Through the revolutionary bases of North Korea and Japan, both by direct attack and internal subversion, North Korea hopes to undermine South Korea to bring about its fall and thus enable Communist takeover.

As the United Nations deliberates this crucial question of the withdrawal of U.N. forces from South Korea, each member state must realize the true brutal, tyrannical and oppressive nature of the North Korean regime, that it requests withdrawal of U.N. forces to remove the only real deterrent to their invasion and takeover of the South. To prevent this very consequence, the United Nations fought against the North Korean aggression during the Korean War and has maintained the U.N. Command to supervise the uneasy truce that has since existed. If the U.N. troops are withdrawn, the United Nations will surely have actually voted for the bloody revolutionary invasion and takeover of the South Korean people, against which 16 nations, representing the United Nations, shed their blood on Korean soil 20 years ago.



This photo shows part of a concrete-reinforced tunnel built by North Korea that extends two-thirds of a mile into South Korean territory. It is large enough to send through an entire regiment in an hour to stage a big-scale surprise attack.



South Korean soldiers investigate North Korean tunnel discovered east of Punmunjom, November 15, 1974.

N.Korean Tunnels undermine Freedom

Now that the 1973 'peace' in Vietnam has borne its bitter fruit, it should be quite clear that 'peace' and 'detente' mean something quite different to Communist powers from what they mean to us.

Detente has been the popular cloak of recent times, behind which the Communist powers have furthered the self-same aims of domination which they have always followed. North Korea, the small but highly aggressive neo-Stalinist state, has joined the bandwagon with the setting up of a Co-ordinating Committee with South Korea to consider moves towards ultimate reunification.

Both sides desire this, but for totally different reasons, and the pretence on the part of the North Koreans has worn pretty thin as recent events show. The most spectacular incident has been the discovery by the United Nations Command and South Korean Army of large recently constructed tunnels passing beneath the demilitarized zone (DMZ) into the South.

The United Nations Command has dug an intercept tunnel to uncover a large tunnel crossing the DMZ from the North. Military spokesmen reckoned that a force of division strength could pass through it in one hour. They could thus attack the south, with surprise on their side, and isolate advanced defence units.

The existence of further tunnels was confirmed by two defectors from the north, an army lieutenant and a civilian engineer. Kim Pu-Song, the engineer, had fled because, although he was a hard-core party member, he feared for his life, having been charged by the party's Central Committee as an anti-Kim Il-Sung element, for some unguarded remarks, critical of the dictator's policies.



Two North Korean defectors.

The South Koreans fear there may be as many as a dozen such tunnels being constructed, at a time when, on the surface the North shamelessly continues its participation in the South-North Co-ordinating Committee talks which it pressed for in the first place.

Ryu Chang-sik, the North Korean No. 2 on the committee, is thought

to be one of the group of North Korean hawks who pressed for these tunnels.

To us it is plain hypocrisy to hold reunification talks while building these tunnels. But the North Korean Communists have twisted their thinking and morality so much, in a way reminiscent of George Orwell's book '1984', that they do not see this.

The Hongkong English language newspaper recently reported an address by dictator Kim Il-Sung in Pyongyang to a national congress of industrial cadres. His idea of reunification was that it should be undertaken by the North at the time of a war of revolution in the South.

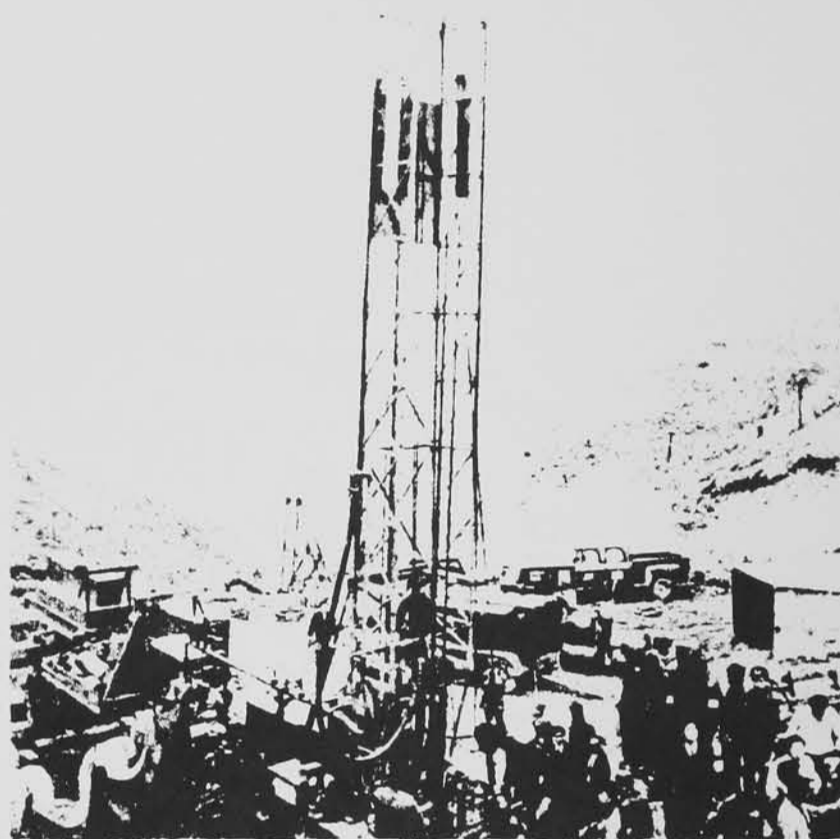
Meanwhile the North-South talks continue, but they seem to be becoming a carbon copy of the peace talks at Panmunjom which have dragged on for over 20 years now. The South makes concrete proposals which are very small steps on the road to reunification. The North responds with a stream of abusive anti-American, anti-capitalist propaganda.

The simple proposal for the exchange of mail between North and South has been continually rejected by the North. Presumably the North Korean government fear it would give the lie to all the propaganda with which their people are filled from early childhood.

The provocation has continued from the North. On April 13, 30 North Korean fighters penetrated South Korean - U.N. airspace, some to a depth of 50 miles. In the same week a North Korean spy-boat was sunk by South Korean gunboats inside their territorial waters.

Meanwhile the North maintain a barrage of propaganda against the South. They send over propaganda balloons and have taken to jamming Seoul radio and T.V. broadcasts. Because of differences in the broadcasting network and frequencies between the North and the South, Pyongyang has had to import special machinery to undertake this operation. All while seeking reunification.

In fact what Kim Il-Sung is seeking is reunification, but it is reunification on his terms. His overtures have been accompanied by efforts to encourage a revolutionary situation in the South. By promoting the talks he must have hopes that at least some



South Korean troops drilling - not for oil but for North Korean tunnels.

people in the South will be hoodwinked into dropping their guard.

But they are mainly intended for foreign consumption. The North Koreans hope to convince the world at large of their good intentions and desire for reunification and the duplicity of the South. There is no hope that the world will start cheering for dictator Kim, but if he can neutralize enough nations he will have achieved his end.

The campaign abroad has been promoted by several large advertisements which leading Western newspapers, including 'The Times' have disgracefully accepted. These advertisements have proclaimed as historical fact what are known to be lies. Pyongyang has also circulated many embassies with a forged copy of the U.S. magazine 'Time', praising North Korea.

Through all these manoeuvres North Korea hopes to be able to convince a majority of the United Nations to approve the withdrawal of U.N. troops from the South rather as Red China got Taiwan ejected from the Assembly. In this situation the Americans would have to stay in South Korea as Americans not U.N. troops. In the face of the anti-American campaign that would certainly be whipped up by Communist elements world-wide, and America's own isolationism, it is by no means certain that they would stay to defend Korea.

This pressure to denude the South of her defences has been promoted by the Soviet Union who has declared herself ready to establish close links with Seoul. There is only one condition - the withdrawal of American troops.

Meanwhile the North continues to foment trouble in both the South and Japan through the pro-Kim Il-Sung group of Korean residents in Japan, called Chochongnyon. Since 1957 this group has received more than four million dollars a year. This is claimed to be for educational purposes, but much of it is channelled into operations against South Korea. It was a member of Chochongnyon who assassinated the wife of South Korean President, Park Chung-hee last year.

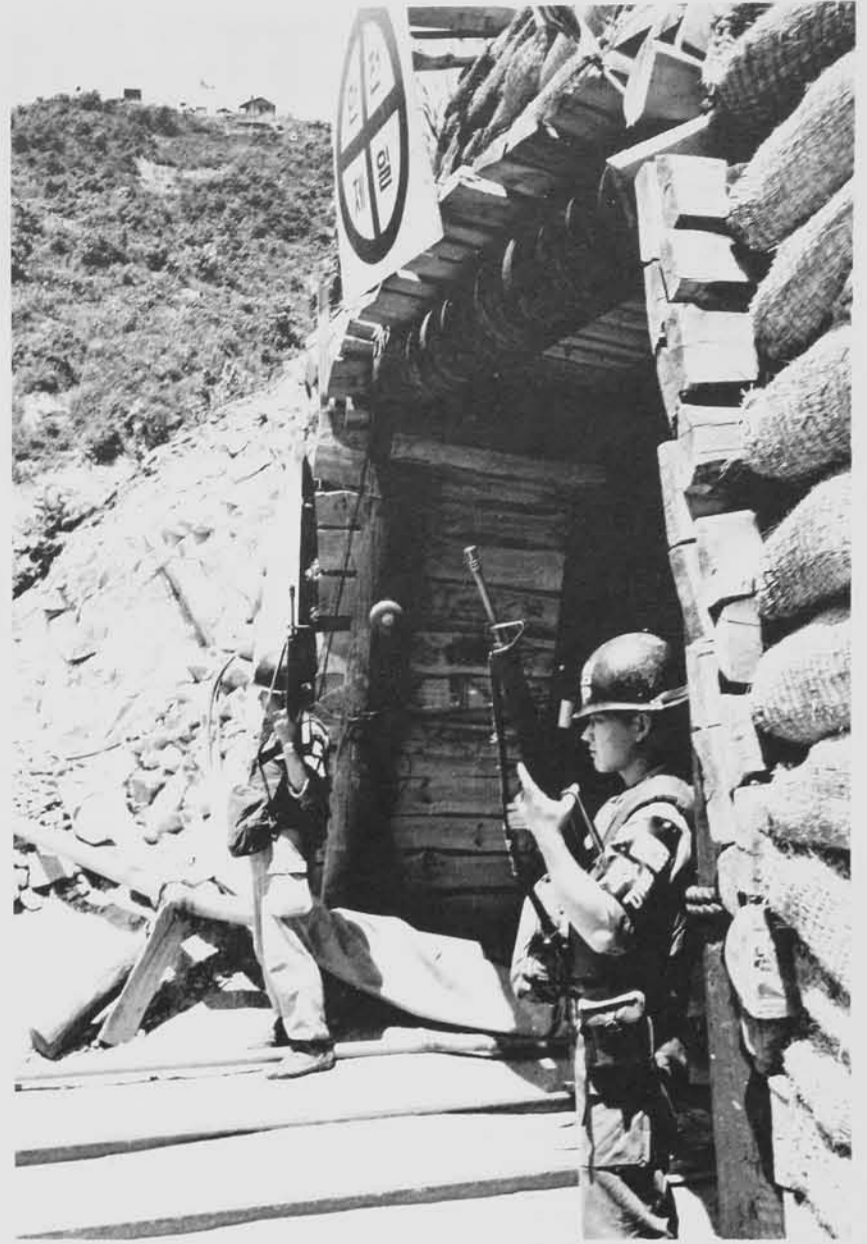
If after the farce of the Paris Peace Agreement on Vietnam and the shameful hustling of Taiwan from the United Nations we allow ourselves to be taken in over Korea also, there can be no excuse. If justice and freedom still mean anything in the world then South Korea must stay in the United Nations. If honour is a word that has not yet become completely prostituted, the Western democracies must defend her position.

We cannot say any more that we have been fooled, tricked or misled. If we believe yet again the honeyed rhetoric of detente, peace and reunification it is only because we want to believe it - because we can't be bothered to face the truth and make sacrifices for a small country's freedom. No peace will come in this way. Rather we will be tested and found wanting again and again, until we face the final test on our own doorstep.

M. J. MARSHALL

Rising Tide (Great Britain),
April 10, 1974

South Korean troops guard one of the recently discovered tunnels built by North Korea as part of their overall military build-up.



Mrs. Ikeda Meets With Solzhenitsyn in Zurich

"The Association for Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates" made impressive gains last week, including expressions of support from Alexandr Solzhenitsyn, the head of the International Red Cross, the Secretary General of the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, Switzerland, the International Federation of Women, and other international humanitarian groups in Europe.

Mrs. Fumiko Ikeda, head of the Association, along with an interpreter, traveled to Geneva, London, and Paris to gain support for her plea to send

an international commission of inquiry into North Korea to research the fate of 6,000 wives of Koreans living in Japan who repatriated to North Korea after the war. Mrs. Ikeda is seeking freedom of travel for the wives so that they may visit their families in Japan. Letters from the wives to relatives in Japan often spoke of their disillusionment at the miserable conditions in North Korea and their longing to visit their homes and relatives once again.

700 supporters of the Association fasted in front of the U.N. from October 21 through 28. The representatives of at least 138 nations were contacted

in New York, the majority of whom offered their written support. 400 New York professors and 3,000 business and professional leaders also signed petitions.

Armed with this success in America, Mrs. Ikeda traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, on October 31. Mrs. Ikeda met the Director of the International Red Cross Committee, Dr. Eric Martin, at his home. She reported that he was already aware of the problem, and that he said, "This problem is one of the most difficult cases which we have handled. We tried to contact the Red Cross in North Korea many times but their at-

titude is still reluctant."

After that they inquired at the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations in Geneva. They were told the procedures necessary for the Human Rights Division to take up the matter. However, Mrs. Ikeda said, "The procedures might take quite a long time."

Also in Geneva, they met the Secretary General of the International Commission of Jurists, Mr. Niall McDermott. Mrs. Ikeda reported, "He was a very righteous man. He wrote a long appeal to Premier Kim Il Sung, asking for the inquiry commission for Japanese wives, and gave it to me, and encouraged us with all his sympathy."

On November 5, Mrs. Ikeda visited Alexandr Solzhenitsyn in his home in Zurich. "He came down and received us with a warm smile, as if he had known us for a long time," Mrs. Ikeda reported. "We could not believe it. Contrary to my expectation, he looked very young and fresh, and filled with energy of life."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn signed their petition, and introduced them to the chairman of a conference of dissident Iron Curtain writers and expatriates in Paris on November 7. Mrs. Ikeda attended that conference and reported, "About 50 people were having the meeting. Many famous media people were there, from BBC-TV, *Garon*, *Le Monde*, and others. The Chair-

man introduced us to the members as Mr. Solzhenitsyn's guests who had the same problem of human rights. . . ."

The purpose of the meeting was to report to the international press on new Soviet abuses of psychiatry, which involve psychological torture techniques which have driven many prisoners to insanity or suicide.

After that, Mrs. Ikeda visited the National Council of French Women and the International Federation of Women. She reported that the International Federation of Women agreed to the plan of sending an inquiry commission to North Korea. "They are now planning to make a commission of four or five people, chosen from some distinguished international women's organizations from 4 or 5 different nations," Mrs. Ikeda reported.

Later, in London, Mrs. Ikeda gained the signature of Mr. Lawrence Toynbee, son of historian Arnold Toynbee, who was too ill to see visitors.

Mrs. Ikeda concludes, "The growing sense is that now, with continued effort from the various nations and organizations who have given support, the inquiry commission will be sent and that the homecoming visits of the wives will be accomplished."

The Rising Tide
December 2, 1974

SOLZHENITSYN SUPPORTS

After the fast Mrs. Ikeda went to Geneva to solicit the support of the International Red Cross; a report has reached New York that while in Switzerland she obtained Alexandr Solzhenitsyn's signature on the Association's petition. She is currently in London attempting to see historian Arnold J. Toynbee.

Follow-up visits to UN missions have been coordinated by Kiyoshi Nishi and Michael Runyon. As a result of their work the following missions have expressed some degree of support: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Guinea, Gabon, Guatemala, the Holy See, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Iraq, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Algeria, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (!?), and Uruguay.

Bradford Morris, Undersecretary of the UN, has agreed to consider the matter. Friendly UN delegates would like to arrange a meeting about the Japanese wives with U.S. Ambassador John Scali. And the North Korean mission has finally accepted delivery of a telegram to Kim Il-sung.

Several brochures about North Korea are being developed and visits to the UN continue as pressure mounts to unseat South Korea and gain support for a resolution to end UN troop occupation of the DMZ.

In summing up the experience, Walter Gottesman explains, "This was an outstanding event. It's sad that it got so little coverage—no one has ever done anything like it. Our determination and self-sacrifice were powerful forces and impressed many people. As for the issue itself—beyond general humanitarian considerations remain the serious questions of North Korea's presence in the UN and the providential significance of UN troops in Korea."

New Hope News

November 11, 1974



New York Continues UN Activities

New York members have initiated a variety of activities at the UN on the foundation of the 7-day fast for the human rights of Japanese wives in North Korea.

On November 19 the American Committee for the Human Rights of Japanese Wives of North Korean Repatriates held a dinner in New York, attended by Mr. Salonen as President of the Freedom Leadership Foundation. Present at the dinner were a number of UN ambassadors—or their representatives—who had signed the Committee's petition.

As the question of maintaining UN troops in the Korean DMZ neared debate in the General Assembly, New York Freedom Leadership Foundation had widely distributed several flyers about the realities

of life in North Korea. Most recent was one carrying photos of alleged tunnels built from North Korea into the South and a *New York Times* article of November 16 describing the tunnels and some recent border clashes. "North Korea Ready to Invade as Soon as UN Withdraws" proclaims the flyer, which concludes: "As the United Nations deliberates this crucial question of the withdrawal of UN forces from South Korea, each member state must realize the true brutal, tyrannical and oppressive nature of the North Korean regime, that it requests withdrawal of UN forces to remove the only real deterrent to their invasion and takeover of the South." According to Mark Barry, the flyer was to appear as a full-page ad in the December 3rd edition of the *Delegate's World Bulle-*

tin, a newspaper widely read in the UN.

Friendly contact with many UN ambassadors is being maintained by about thirty members—coming from, among other countries, Liberia, Guyana, Panama, and the Philippines—under the direction of Kyoshii Nishi. The ambassadors have been responding very well, even visiting Belvedere on some weekends.

New Hope News

December 23, 1974

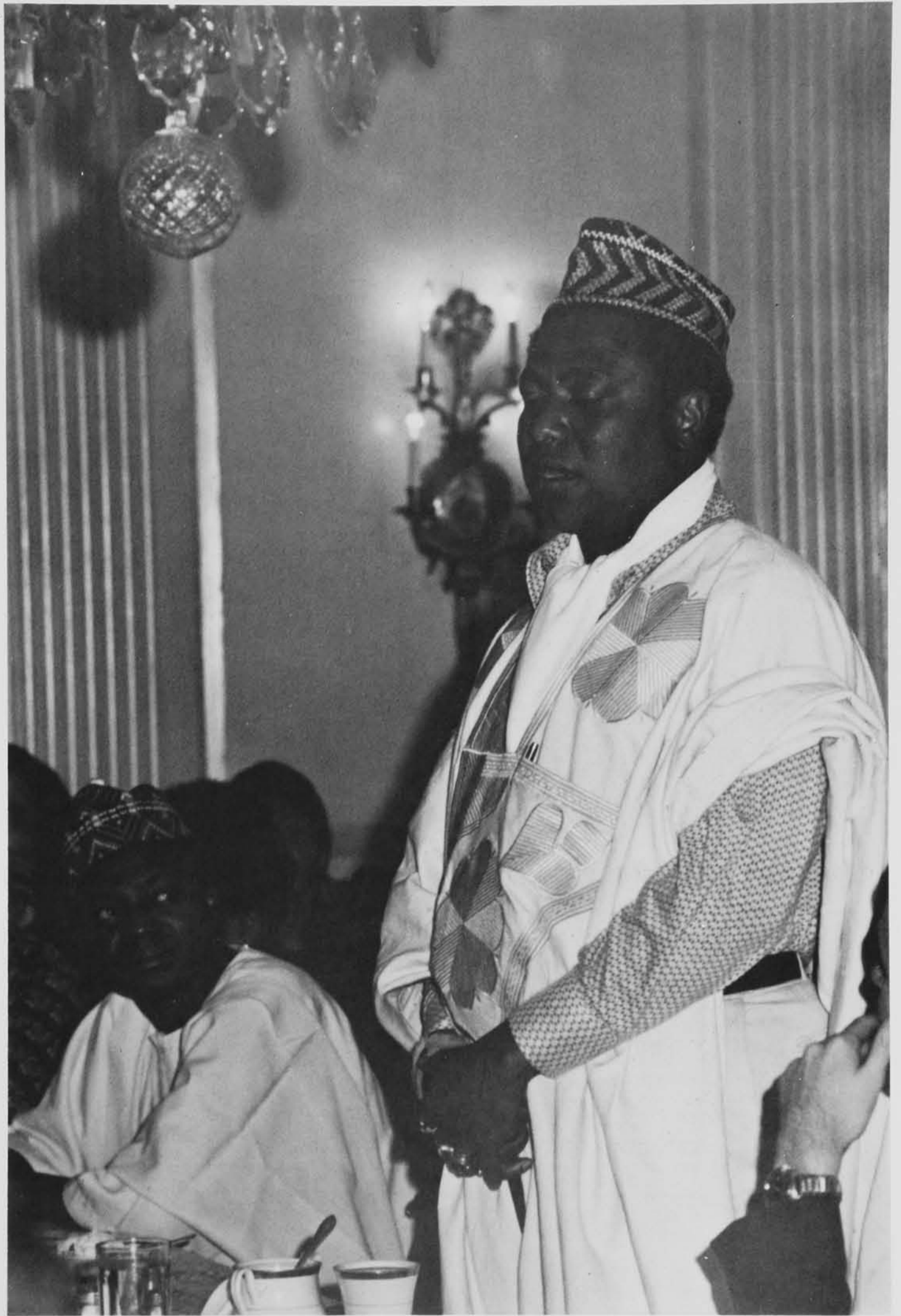


Dinner for the Ambassadors at Belvedere Estate, Tarrytown, New York.



1 H.E. Dr. Carlos Giambruno, Ambassador of Uruguay to the United Nations, speaking at dinner.
2 The United Nations public relations team led by Mr. Kiyoshi Nishi, standing in the center.
3 H.E. Mr. Benedict Tolbert, Ambassador-at-Large for Liberia.





Our job is to let people know that we are fighting against Communism, which is the evil power desiring to overthrow this nation; and after winning over them, we are going to save the world and restore them to God, to carry out this providence.

*Sun Myung Moon
October 6, 1974*



Thus, our 7 Day Fast and Prayer and our continuous diplomacy influenced the United Nations vote.



1 H.E. Ambassador Martinez Ordonez from Honduras with Motoko Sugiyama.
2 H.E. Srta de la Maza Vasquez, Ambassador of the Dominican Republic, with Mr. Kiyoshi Nishi.

The New York Times

TUES. DEC. 3, 1974

U. S. WARNS U. N. ON KOREAN PEACE

Insists Command Not Be Abandoned Prematurely —Opposes Resolution

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 2 — The United States warned today that, until suitable alternatives were devised, the arrangements that have preserved peace on the Korean peninsula for more than 20 years should not be abandoned.

W. Tapley Bennett Jr., the United States delegate to the General Assembly's political committee, said that the time had come to reconsider the role of the United Nations Command, and added:

"But we are also convinced that such reconsideration cannot take place at the expense of the military stability on the Korean peninsula, which these very arrangements brought about and helped maintain."

The United States is opposing a resolution, submitted on behalf of North Korea by 38 sponsors, mainly Communist and third-world countries, that calls for withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea —meaning the 38,000 American troops there. It would also dissolve the United Nations Command, created in 1950 to repel the North Korean invasion of the south.

Counterproposal Made

A counterproposal has been submitted by 27 countries friendly to South Korea, including the United States, Western European and Latin-American lands. In effect, it would keep the present peace machinery intact until relations between the two Ko-

reas improve. But it also looks to the Security Council to reconsider, in due course, the future of the command.

A number of countries, among them Sweden, have suggested to the committee working out some formula acceptable to both sides to replace the two conflicting resolutions. A similar approach was adopted last year when the Assembly, without taking a vote, called on North and South Korea to negotiate to achieve peaceful reunification.

Earlier, at a news conference, North Korea's permanent observer here, Kwon Min Jun, rejected the idea of compromise saying the North Koreans were prepared to continue their struggle "until the last foreign soldier is withdrawn."

TUES. DEC. 10, 1974

Vote in U.N. Upholds Korea Command

Political Body Approves U.S.-Backed Call for New Peace Talks

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 9—The General Assembly's Political Committee approved tonight a United States-supported resolution providing for maintenance of the United Nations Command in South Korea.

The resolution was approved, by 61 votes to 42, over the objections of the Soviet bloc, China and third world countries that have been demanding abolition of the command and withdrawal of the 38,000 American troops in South Korea. Thirty-two countries abstained in the voting.

Later in the meeting, the committee rejected, by a tie vote of 48 to 48, a proposal by a group of third-world and Communist countries that called for the removal of foreign forces from South Korea "under the United Nations flag." Thirty-eight countries abstained.

The resolution that won approval urges North Korea and South Korea to resume talks to bring about a peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. The dialogue between the two governments was broken off in August, of last year, with each side accusing the other of intransigence.

Command Set Up in 1950

A key provision in the resolution says that the Security Council, "in due course," should consider dissolution of the

United Nations Command, which was established by the Council in 1950 to repel the North Korean invasion of South Korea.

Originally including troops of 16 countries, it now consists mainly of South Korean forces and the United States troops stationed in Korea, with token units from Britain and the Philippines. It is under command of a four-star United States general.

The United States and South Korea have expressed willingness to have the United Nations presence eliminated, but only when a suitable alternative arrangement has been agreed to.

Earlier in the session, the Communist and third-world countries lost a crucial preliminary vote seeking to get priority for consideration of their resolution.

The political committee's decisions now must be acted upon by the full Assembly, and there may be some shifting of votes.

Even if the outcome of today's voting should be reversed, however there will probably not be any great impact on the military situation: the United States had made it plain that there is no intention to withdraw the American troops, whose presence is covered by the mutual defense agreement of 1953 with South Korea.

North-South Talks Asked

Both the Western and the rival resolution urged North

Korean and South Korea to get together to seek peaceful reunification, but there is no evidence to suggest that they will do so soon.

Neither do Western diplomats expect the Korean issue to be brought soon to the Security Council, although there clearly is growing sentiment among the Communist and third-world countries supporting North Korea to seek an end of the United Nations presence in the South.

The United States has been arguing that the command remains the only non-Communist signatory of the 1953 armistice agreement and so must maintain its place in the Mixed Armistice Commission at Panmunjom so as to keep minor armistice violations from precipitating a more dangerous conflict.

A number of Western delegates say privately that the United States tends to be overly legalistic about its concern that removal of the United Nations Command would threaten the armistice, but they concede that the existing arrangements have managed to provide reasonable security for both sides.

The long debate has been marked by bellicose statements from North Korean representatives and supporting speeches by members of the Soviet bloc, China and third world countries arguing that the United Nations flag serves as "camouflage" for American troops.