



New Hope News

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1.2 Million Attend Rally

1.2 million people packed Yoido plaza in Seoul on June 7th to take part in the "World Rally for the Salvation of Korea"—the "miracle of the century," said Col. Pak. According to reports from Korea, representatives from sixteen different groups spoke. It is also reported that Father announced plans for the formation of the "World Federation for Peace and Unification." The program consisted of speeches by Father and Mr. Salonen, a declaration of support from the members of 60 nations, performances by the Little Angels, Korean Folk Ballet and New Hope Singers, and other speeches and presenta-

tions. More details will be in the next issue. Participating were church members representing the following countries:

Europe—Germany, Holland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, San Marino, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Scotland, Wales, Austria, Monaco, Andorra, Malta.

North America—United States, Canada.

South America—Costa Rica, Honduras, Trinidad, Brazil, Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, West Indies,

Venezuela, Argentina, Guyana, Colombia, Haiti, Jamaica, Barbados, Peru.

Africa—Liberia, South Africa, Mauritius, Morocco.

Middle East—Israel, Iran, Lebanon, Turkey.

Asia—Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Australia, Vietnam, New Zealand, Philippines, Pakistan, India, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka.

Rally-related articles in this issue include the official text of Mr. Salonen's rally speech and background information on Korea.



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Mr. Salonen Speaks to 1500 (See page 4)

Rally Statement by Pres. Salonen

Honored guests, citizens of Korea, and all citizens of the world: I am greatly honored to speak to so many people of Korea and representatives of over 60 nations at this historic occasion. It is most significant that this rally should be held here in Seoul, for Korea is the front line in the worldwide struggle between Communism and freedom. We have come here today for three reasons:

Firstly, to awaken the people of the free world to the great danger for all of us which exists in this current crisis in Korea. We often hear free world leaders speak of detente and peaceful coexistence, when in reality a third world war is already raging. The Communist nations are engaged in a crusade of imperialistic aggression to extend their system of totalitarian police states. The Communists have repeatedly shown they have no intention of seeking real peace until they have conquered the entire world. I know this situation is well understood by the people of Korea because you are the microcosm of the world struggle. In the Soviet Union Stalin committed such unspeakable crimes that the Communists themselves condemned him after his death. Now in North Korea the Soviets' puppet, Kim Il Sung, is committing even greater crimes. We must not remain silent. Their grotesque doctrine is nothing more than a rationalization for murder, torture, crime, and violence. We must awaken the free world so they will not be deceived.

In 1950 Americans came to Korea to fight against North Korea's barbaric invasion. We did not come because we sought new territory. We did not come because we desired economic advantages. We came because we believed in the ideals of freedom and human dignity. Our American tradition says there are God-given rights; Communism says the complete opposite. If America does not continue to struggle against the Communists, we not only would betray Korea, but we would betray our founding principles. This we will never do.

Communism teaches that violent revolution and the overthrow of democracy are inevitable. Therefore, when the Communists make trade agreements, cultural

exchanges, and political concessions in the name of detente, their only purpose is to lull the people of the free world into a false sense of security while they prepare for violence. Because the U.S. did not understand the nature of Communism, we thought we could wage a "limited war." We thought we could have "detente" with Russia while Soviet guns were killing American soldiers in Vietnam. The Communists inside the U.S. turned our hearts away from the plight of the Vietnamese people.

Over 30,000 Americans gave their lives in the Korean War. As an American, I am proud of this sacrifice of my country's commitment to Free Asia. Commitment to Free Asia is being discredited by our defeat in Vietnam. Already Thailand has requested the removal of American troops in a gesture of conciliation toward her Communist neighbors. President Marcos of the Philippines has called his country's mutual defense treaty for the U.S. a "dead letter." Now the test of the American commitment to freedom in Asia throughout the world is Korea. For many reasons Korea is vital to the interest of the U.S. and the world. Communist success in Korea will pose a direct military threat to Japan. President Ford understands this, as does Kim, and has announced U.S. support for Korea. Today I came here to tell you that 220 million American families that fought in the Korean War will not desert you.

Our second reason for this rally is to warn the Communists, especially in North Korea, that we the people, regardless of what the government does, will not tolerate renewed aggression.

We, the representatives of 60 nations throughout the world, will rise up barehanded to oppose them, if necessary. North Korea has made repeated provocations against the U.N. and the Republic of Korea forces. The first American naval ship to be hi-jacked in history was the U.S.S. Pueblo, illegally seized by North Korean gunboats in international waters. Now Kim is tunnelling under the DMZ in violation of the U.N. cease-fire agreement. It should be clear that Kim has no intention to seek peaceful reunification but only

military conquest. His recent global tour and full page ads in the *New York Times* reveals his true purpose. As soon as Kim believes that the U.S. will not defend South Korea, he will attack. Let him be warned that our young movement in America is working without rest to spread the truth about Communist North Korea. No matter what they claim, the fact that five million citizens fled speaks for itself. For the sake of Korea and the whole free world this must be known, and it shall be my pledge to you.

Thirdly, we are here at this rally today because of God. There are many evil aspects to Communism. It is undemocratic, it destroys culture and tradition, it stifles man's creative expression. But the greatest evil in Communism is that it persecutes and oppresses religious beliefs. The puppet clique of Kim Il Sung has been especially harsh in the persecution of religious groups at the cost of millions of lives. The people of North Korea are our brethren who must be liberated from the shackles of religious persecution. Every day which passes until the Kim regime is destroyed means the martyrdom of hundreds of religious believers and the birth of thousands of children who will never know their true human nature and spirit. We call upon all people of all religions to join us in this humanitarian crusade to demonstrate for the freedom for those enslaved in North Korea, for all those who are trapped in Communist countries against their will, and for God.

For these three reasons at least—to awaken the free world, warn the North Korean Communists, and for the sake of righteousness and God—we are gathered here. On behalf of the members of the Unification Church of America, I pledge that we will accept our duties as Americans and members of the Unification Church to fight for the religious freedom of our brothers in Korea, and if necessary, to die. Let there be no doubt that freedom and security of the Republic is a symbol of all mankind with no price too great, no sacrifice too severe. Now and forever more, we are standing with you—until victory is ours.

On June 25, the 25th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, the Freedom Leadership Foundation will sponsor a large public meeting in New York.

News From International Missionaries

Headquarters has been hearing from a number of the recently departed international missionaries. The following is excerpted from a letter received from a northern African country.

"If you are caught even witnessing here you are thrown in jail. We now have only one room 10 feet by 10 feet, concrete floors and walls, a corrugated ceiling, one light bulb, a water spigot, and a bucket. The community toilet is a hole in the ground and the community shower—it's the same place. They just pour water on top of themselves. There are no clouds here, little vegetation—just sand.

"The people here admire power. They admire Hitler because he was strong. They feel no remorse over the killing of six million Jews; they can't identify with it. They admire Kim Il Sung because he built many factories here. North Korea is building a clothing factory near us. There is a big sign saying it is a gift from 'beneficiary Kim Il Sung.' They admire Mao because the Chinese made a pipeline to get water here. They are in great danger of being deceived. I wish every American could have spent this first day with me. There are so many things that make the heart ache. I trust in God that He has a way to save this country; I'll do my best."

The same missionary wrote to a friend:

"The scene on this card (see illustration) is more typical than you may think. Almost all the people wear such clothes. Just outside of the town where we live is a city of tents which has 15,000 people living like this. The tea they are drinking is a tradition. When they ask you to tea, you must sit and drink three rounds before you can leave. We are an hour's walk from the ocean, but this is across the Sahara desert. You can look as far as you can see in any direction and it looks the same. The people are very friendly—always inviting you to tea. I was invited to eat dinner in a tent just like this one. We ate noodles, camel, and vegetables served on a big tray which everyone ate from with their hands. We have many goals, hopes and dreams for these people, even in a seemingly desolate place."

From our missionary in Kenya: "Almost everyone is a Christian, in pretty much a serious way. The church doesn't seem to have much more vitality here than in America, but Christ certainly does. People are real Christians. Already many people have heard lectures. Four people

are very committed to hearing the whole Principle. Our work here has a tremendous advantage because of this Christian vitality and because nearly everyone in Nairobi speaks very fluent English."

From Bangladesh: "The poverty here is sickening. All of Bangladesh is a ruin, it seems. They are so dirt poor. I can hardly stand to ride a rickshaw. Those men spend out their lives pumping away for a few taka per day, and they are better off than many. More than 50% are on starvation diets and every form of malnutrition and genetic deficiency deformation is seen. People are literally dying on the streets. Those pictures of babies, bloated and withered and looking 90 years old are real. Everywhere they swarm around saying 'bucksees, bucksees' which is, of course, a plea for a handout. I picture my own family going through a day by day routine like this, crammed into doorways and sleeping in garbage on the streets, literally dressed in rags. How fortunate, how blessed to be born in America. But we have met many good Christians and have an excellent spiritual base. Heavenly Father seems to have prepared this place for us so well. Already we have met so many good con-

tacts, after only 4 days, including a language instructor who will teach us Bengali and show us around Bangladesh."

And Algeria: "As you may have read in the papers, Kim Il Sung from North Korea is here in Algiers right now for 5 days to make a stronger bond of friendship with Algeria, and also military alliance. This visit has been the cause of great celebration here—thousands of school children and workers got off to greet him. The streets are covered with banners that say 'The War Against Imperialism' and 'For the Unity of Korea' also there are placards all over with the face of this man. Finally, on every corner there is a North Korean flag along with a flag of Algeria. During his stay here, he plans to visit all over the country, the factories, schools, etc. I suspect that this visit will advance the 'revolution' here in Algeria. In many ways one has already the feeling of being in a Communist country because all the goals are the same, and the same terminology is used. The Algerian government identifies very closely with North Vietnam and North Korea. It seems it's just a short matter of time before the country arrives at the same level as the two countries I just mentioned."



(Above) Children pose for our missionary in Malawi and (left) a postcard from northern Africa with the caption "Life Under the Tent."

1500 Hear "New Hope For A New America"

Mr. Salonen drew a full house to the New York Hilton's 1,500 seat Grand Ballroom on May 29 to hear "New Hope for A New America." Also on the program were three movements of the New World Symphony performed by the ICF-sponsored New York City Symphony and the Eight-city Day of Hope film. Afterwards many stayed to talk with members informally.

The campaign for this event was unique in its brevity. Ads were placed on radio stations several days prior to the talk; New York churches combined forces to pass out over 3,000 flyers during two days. Said Mark Barry, "We consider it a real spiritual victory. After hearing the talk and seeing the movie, the audience seemed to realize that Rev. Moon was the source of all this. If we could only get a bigger place (next time)..."

Mr. Salonen's talk began by detailing some of the problems we face: a tripling of the crime rate in the last 20 years and a massive arms build-up such that there are 15 tons of TNT power for each person alive. He cited the Eisenhower Commission which met to determine the purpose of America...and didn't.

Mr. Salonen gave a summary of providential history beginning with Adam and Eve, highlighting Abel, Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jesus. He explained the process of restoration: "All of us have a vision of the world which begins with ourselves at the center. That's like a golf ball with a false center—it can't go in a straight direction. So God has been working to establish the center of all mankind—He's called champions out of the fallen world..."

After discussing the purpose of America, he explained that we were creating a "new Pilgrim movement." "In Rev. Moon," he said, "I found such hope, such confidence, such determination that again I could believe, again I could be willing to sacrifice my life..."

He closed by presenting the challenge of the future to the audience. He closed by reading a letter from one of our international missionaries (see article) indicating growing sympathies for Communism resulting from lack of American international initiative. He left the audience with the challenge of the American future as expressed by a notable historian and by Woodrow Wilson. (Also see excerpts)



Excerpts from Mr. Salonen's Speech

America was not like any other nation; it was created by God. It was created by God with literally bits and pieces from all around the world. It was created with a divine mission to rise up and be an example: an example of God's way of life, an example of faith in God, an example of a willingness to sacrifice. It was going to be a nation that God could use to bring the teaching of Jesus into reality not to rule the world, but to serve the world.

God poured out His blessing upon America, giving us material abundance far beyond what has ever been seen on this earth before: not because of our own merit, not because of any random pattern, but because America was going to be the example. As we could reach out, we could serve the world, we could win the hearts of all mankind back to God based on faithfulness in God and sacrifice. The spirit that motivated us at that time was beyond anything that mankind has known before and since. The famous historian Henry Steele Commager, in writing about the beginning of this country, said: "Here in the New

World there was a sense of Eden. A man could accomplish anything. Here it was possible to discover whether man was capable of governing himself. There were no longer limits that had been imposed by the Old World." Many famous historians and philosophers have marveled at the existence, at the viability of our nation.

At the time of the American Revolution, many people in Europe felt that it couldn't exist, it was impossible, it was doomed to a quick failure. But the French philosopher and statesman Hugo referred to this country saying that Americans would be the hope of the world. Maybe Thomas Payne said it best of all: "Americans would be like the new Adam in the new Paradise." There was a sense that the world was getting a second chance through America...

After we benefitted so much from God's way of life, after the early tradition of sacrifice and faith proved how God could bless a nation which lived according

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Fundraising: An Interview with Libby Mitchell

On May 12, Mark Barry interviewed Libby Mitchell, member of Father's MFT. Libby has been a member since August 28, 1972 and joined an MFT on April 26, 1973. Mark began by asking about the increases in our totals since the Belvedere condition in 1972. His subsequent question are italicized.

What happens is that there are limitations within our own mind; we have an idea about how much we can make and what our ability is. Back in 1972 \$100.00 was the high. Since you knew that you weren't as good as the high, you paced yourself in your mind around \$50.00 or \$70.00. But there are no limits to what we can do. Our current record is not a limit. There is no reason why we can't do twice as much as that or why we can't make that much every day. The barriers are spiritual; someone has to break them. When I first broke the record, soon afterwards three or four people around the country made the same amount. Since the barriers are spiritual, spirit world has control. Once somebody breaks through, it clears the path for anyone to follow. It subsequently takes less effort than it did for the first person. Always sellers have to pioneer new levels. That is the reason why breaking records is stressed on the MFT. It is not because you want to break the record for yourself or for your own name. Rather if you can do it, many people can then reach that point.

How does it feel to have been on an MFT for so long?

I don't think of it as having been a long time. I don't feel each day: "Here's another day, making it two years and a day." It is such a rich life, and every day is different. Each day has different challenges, different things to overcome as you try to unite with God's will and God's heart. It is not hard to keep motivated each day because every day you have to overcome some things in order to bring victory. Maybe you feel negative that day, or unmotivated. Or maybe you feel you are in a difficult area—you keep getting kicked out. So you have to figure out the pattern that day which is going to work. To be able to overcome and to bring victory you have to pray at key times and get on God's side, becoming centered. I have to become centered in a different way each day. There is a different path to God that day.

How do you find that path?

Step by step. By feeling. If I feel unmotivated, then I know that to bring victory I have to become motivated. So I pray, and often the result starts coming. Then if there is something else that stands in the way—even though I'm really trying, everybody's saying "no"—then I pray to receive some kind of answer as to what I am doing wrong. Maybe I'm being self-centered. Maybe I'm not giving enough. Maybe I'm not looking at the people and loving them. And then I change that. For awhile everything might go well. But when I begin blitzing the area, I need to pray that spirit world will mobilize, doing their part to prepare people to be open. Since I know that I'm going to have to create an amiable atmosphere to stay in the places that I blitz, I pray that I can create an amiable atmosphere. The challenge is to get spirit world mobilized around you so that they do their part, too.

How do you mobilize spirit world?

Through praying—praying for them to do the things that only they can do. We can do only so much; we have to do that to our full extent. But we can't prepare the right people to be in the right place at the right time. We can't prepare the owner of the bar not to care, for some reason, when you go through. Or for the office secretary to be out of her chair when you walk in. That can happen if you pray for it. A lot of times I pray to be invisible—for the people who might kick me out not to see me. And I pray for people to not complain against me. I can't make people not complain. But spirit world can.

And then what do you do?

I work hard. I concentrate, I never stop. I love the people. I really look at the people and speak with sincerity. I run and I pray.

To create unity with each person is different. What I'm really thinking about when I'm speaking to the person isn't the words that I'm saying. I'm thinking about conveying sincerity and having give-and-take with them—feeling their response and then responding back.

Would you say that 50% of the people give?

Less.

And still you bring victory?

Yes. The more people you ask, the more rejection you get. But also you get more money because you've asked more people. So running cuts seconds, and they all add up. If you walk, you cut your time in half, and time is money. That is why I run. And running creates energy.

How is it physically? Do you ever become consciously tired?

Just the opposite. By the end of the day, I have more energy than when I started. I get more and more energy as the day goes on; around six or seven, I begin getting really high in energy. And it lasts through the blitz until one or two o'clock. I never fall asleep going home in the van. The more you put out, the more spirit world is attracted to you. You have to solicit their attention.

What are some of the things that can be learned on an MFT?

The Principle. The MFT is closely-knit living—really like a family. You have to create a family atmosphere. You learn about unity on an MFT because there is no other way to gain victory. You have to unite with your captain to be able to bring victory. And you have to unite anyway because you are so close. The smallest disunity is really blown up. There is no escape—no room to go to in order to be alone. When we are together, we are really together.

You learn about the purpose of the whole. It is sort of a tradition that no one rests until everyone rests. For example, if after you've counted your money at the end of the day someone else hasn't finished, then you go and help them. You learn about serving, supporting your captain and being an object to God. In fundraising, you have to be an object to God to be able to bring victory. Personally, we have nothing to give; we are unworthy to be representatives of the True Parents standing as mediators between the people and God. We can't give them life, but God can give them life. He wants so desperately to work through each one of us. When we pray we put ourselves in the position of object to God, becoming a receptive base for God.

Whenever I'm having difficulties—I'm not reaching people, or people who should be giving are just saying "no"—I stop and pray. What I see is that it is me. The problem is that I am



Libby Mitchell

giving, I am trying to do it on my own effort, my own energy. And I start becoming drained, fatigued, and just worn out. Through praying, I realize that God's energy is what has to come through me. When God's energy comes through you, you never become drained, you never lose energy. Instead, the energy multiplies.

The MFT is a forced situation of having to unite together in order to get things done. The pace is fast; the judgment is direct and immediate. If you don't bring a good result that day, you know you've done something wrong—you can see that it was due to disunity or selfishness or something like that. So you can immediately recognize what the problem was. The next day you have to change it or else it's going to happen again: you're going to feel lousy, you're going to get rejection from everyone. Because it is so painful to receive rejection all day, you're going to change immediately. You're going to really try to unite with your leader; you're going to really try to serve your brothers and sisters. That's why you grow so quickly on the MFT—how you learn so vividly what the Principle is and how to live it.

Do you begin the day with any special conditions?

The morning begins at the end of the day before, when you pray before you go to bed. Then that sets the attitude for when you first wake up in the morning—whether you wake up negative or positive. "Oh no. Another day, I don't want to get up, I don't want to go out." If you wake up with that kind of attitude, your whole day is shot. It's the longest road back to restoring that

attitude—it takes hours of selling to get yourself back on center. Often it could space a person out for the whole day to the point where he can't center himself.

Why does that happen?

It happens when you don't have a relationship with God, when you are thinking of yourself first instead of thinking of God's need for you. Instead of becoming an instrument, you are thinking of yourself, your own comfort, what you would want to be doing otherwise.

On our team there is a definite schedule to get us moving right away. The sisters gather together immediately in the morning to pray for three minutes. Before we roll up our sleeping bags, before anything, we pray. On our team we pray frequently: before we take off in the van, before we get out to sell. Then sellers pray individually along before they begin in their area—they can claim their area that way. You should pray during the day whenever you need it. I usually pray about five or six times. Sometimes I pray constantly. It depends on my relationship with God that day—whether He's directly with me or leaving me more on my own. Sometimes I'm talking to Him constantly, thanking Him or praying for the next people. Also another kind of praying is to get yourself back on center if you feel yourself slipping. I try to nip trouble in the bud before it gets started. I pray at key points like that.

What has kept you going for all this time?

I'm constantly trying to do more. I'm never satisfied with what I'm doing. I'm reaching for something higher. I want to get to the point when I am with God constantly in everything that I do. Each day in selling I'm trying to do that. Each night I repent because I didn't and I'm determined the next day. I determine not to fail in those points where I failed—to cut corners even more, to be quicker with my own time.

Also I love the people. I really love meeting all the people. Each person is so different. I love the give-and-take I have with them. It is a challenge to want to sell to each different type of person—to learn to unite with them.

And growth. I know where I've come from and I know where I'm headed and that the MFT is carrying me there. So I try to make the conditions to get there.

I think of Father, too. I'm trying to become more like him—becoming more sacrificing, doing more for him. Father will take responsibility for whatever anyone else doesn't fulfill. More and more I try to do that, taking more and more re-

sponsibility. I try to say to God: "I'll give you everything. I'll give you this world." That attitude keeps me going.

What do you do when people criticize us?

I don't spend too much time trying to defend ourselves. It just takes time. . . . I've taken the view that that person usually isn't going to give—I just say something briefly asking them to personally investigate our movement.

What are some of your most memorable experiences?

The most memorable experiences were the times when I really struggled and felt God's heart through that struggle, not the days when I breezed along and made the most money. Some days I felt like I was making nothing and it ended up that I was making the most that I'd ever made. But because I was struggling so much, I felt like no one was giving. I remember the days when I put myself in God's position during my struggles—the times when people were rejecting me a lot, persecuting me, or calling the police. I really felt His heart in these situations. I don't remember the high days when everything went perfectly and I was close to God in ecstasy. I do remember the day I broke the present record. I was really urgent that day. I was just brashly asking for ten dollars; I could do it that day because I was asking with such urgency.

Do you have any advice for our brothers and sisters on MFT's?

Never give up. Keep going. Keep going, no matter what happens. No matter what internal persecution or torture you're going through, keep going. Just keep going. It is like the struggle of Jacob and the angel. If we outlast Satan, he finally gives in. Really try to develop your relationship with God through fundraising to feel God's heart in each different situation, to see it from God's point of view and feel His heart. . . .

People have different amounts of indemnity to pay, sometimes because of their ancestry. If the lowest seller keeps putting out everything he can, he is making a condition for the money equivalent to the energy he is pouring out to come to God. So someone else with a clearer ancestry can inherit that money because God is able to give it to that person. The "anchor man"—lowest seller on the team—should try to be the best anchor man—he should not become bitter because he may be giving more than the best seller and getting less. The high sellers should be grateful.

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Korea Becomes Spotlight of Confrontation

by Hal McKenzie

Hal McKenzie, staff writer for The Rising Tide, was in Korea in 1972-1973 as editor of The Way of the World and director of the Seoul western center.

Recently Korea has become a main focus of attention. Leaders in America and around the world have expressed that the North Korean Communist dictator Kim Il Sung, encouraged by the Communist takeover of Indochina, may try to unify Korea under his regime by force.

Evidence of his intentions are the recently discovered tunnels under the DMZ, his visit of Peking and subsequent tour of third-world countries.

Public opinion is all-important to Kim. While 40,000 U.S. troops are present in Korea, they are committed under the aegis of the U.N. In turn, the U.N. commitment is subject to approval of the General Assembly. This approval was narrowly gained last year; this year Kim hopes to influence more third-world countries to vote for his side.

President Ford and Secretary of Defense Schlesinger have pledged that the U.S. would vigorously respond to a North Korean attack; the U.S., aside from its U.N. force, is bound to Korea by a mutual security treaty. However, action done on the basis of this treaty would have to come under the ultimate approval of Congress.

The consequences of a Communist takeover of South Korea spread far beyond the Korean peninsula; Japan would be directly threatened and the U.S. presence in Asia would be over. Consequently Korea is in the news daily as analysts ask: When will Kim strike? Under what rationale? Will South Koreans be firmly united in this circumstance? What role will internal dissent in the South play? What will be the response of the U.N. and the U.S. Congress?

Origins of the Korean conflict

The division of Korea is primarily a result of the Russian occupation of North



Crowd at Yoido Plaza for Expo '74 program. This was the scene of our June 7th rally.

Korea after the fall of Japan in World War II. The Russians had agreed to enter the war against Japan as soon as the German forces collapsed. So, on August 12, 1945, six days after the atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, the Soviet armies drove into Manchuria and northern Korea.

Faced with the reality of Russian troops rapidly advancing on Korea, U.S. negotiators proposed that the Russians accept the surrender of the Japanese north of the 38th Parallel, the Americans south of it. The Russians agreed, and halted their forces in the vicinity of the parallel. On September 8, one month after Russian troops had already occupied North Korea, U.S. troops under General Hodge entered Seoul to accept the surrender of the Japanese.

While General Hodge struggled with the complicated political situation in South Korea, the Russians lost no time in setting up a rigidly controlled regime in the north. On September 21, 1945, Kim Il Sung entered North Korea wearing a Soviet army uniform, forming the nucleus of a Stalinist-style dictatorship. At first, the Communists offered participation in the government to non-Communists, as well as freedom of religion. However, as the true nature of the Communist regime made itself known over one million people managed to flee to the south between 1945 and 1950.

Faced with Russian non-cooperation,

the U.S. decided to refer the problem to the United Nations. Secretary of State George C. Marshall appealed to the U.N. to take up the problem, and a U.S. proposal for the establishment of a U.N. commission to oversee nationwide elections in Korea met with the approval of the General Assembly over the objections of the Communists.

However, when the U.N. Commission arrived in Seoul on January 1948, it was refused entry to the tightly controlled north. Without Russian cooperation, there could be no nationwide elections in Korea. Therefore the U.N. Commission decided to hold the elections in the area accessible to it. Thus the elections took place in South Korea on schedule, giving the Liberal Party of Dr. Syngman Rhee a landslide victory. A constitution was adopted proclaiming Korea a democratic republic, and on August 5, 1948, authority was transferred from the U.S. military government to the Republic of Korea.

The Communists under the direction of Moscow then began a campaign to have U.S. troops withdrawn from the south, deriding as "absurd" the fears that such a withdrawal would bring on civil war. Moscow withdrew its forces from Korea by the end of December, 1948, thus throwing upon the U.S. the stigma of keeping occupation troops in the south.

The South Koreans had good reason to fear U.S. withdrawal. A modern, mechanized army had been activated in the

north and had paraded in Pyongyang on May 1. Furthermore, the Communists provoked armed insurrection in the south and attacks along the 38th parallel.

However, the U.S. government had long ago decided to withdraw its troops from Korea. To U.S. military and State Department planners, Korea had little strategic importance. On June 29, 1949, the last of the U.S. troops departed, leaving only 500 military advisers and some left-over military equipment for the ROK forces. On January 12, 1950, Secretary of State Dean Acheson declared that Korea was not included in the U.S. Pacific defense line.

The Korean War

On June 25, 1950, the Soviet-trained and equipped North Korean army invaded South Korea in a surprise attack across the 38th parallel. On the same day the United Nations Security Council branded the assault as aggression. The ill-prepared and poorly-equipped ROK army was no match for the North Koreans. After three days, the ROK army abandoned Seoul to the Communists.

The U.S. responded with a call for volunteer military forces from member nations. 16 nations, including the U.S., eventually sent troops to Korea.

After three years of bloody conflict, in which Seoul exchanged hands three times and 600,000 Red Chinese "volunteers" entered the war on the side of North Korea, the conflict stabilized into a series of stalemated see-saw battles. After Stalin's death, the Communists were more willing to end the war, so on July 27, the Korean Armistice was signed at Panmunjom.

Nobody won the Korean War. The total casualty toll for both sides was close to 3 million. It is estimated that 50 percent of all physical facilities in South Korea and 75 percent in North Korea were destroyed. Close to 4 million North Koreans took advantage of the war to flee to the South, demonstrating their loathing for Communism. Koreans will never forget the massacres of civilians which accompanied the Communist takeover of South Korean territory. Discoveries of mass graves became commonplace as the U.N. forces advanced north.

Rhee Administration

Dr. Syngman Rhee was elected the first president of the Republic while in his seventies. For a dozen years he ruled the country under what came to be an increasingly authoritarian rule.

On February 15, 1960, one month before the Presidential election, the opposition candidate died. Rhee opportunistically ran a sole race marked by widespread irregularities, including ballot-box stuffing, bribery, and intimidation. The alleged landslide victory was condemned by the voters as a fraud. Opposition fomented until Rhee was compelled to resign on April 27.

Military Revolution

After the fall of Rhee, a parliamentary system was established. However, nothing was accomplished by the regime during nine months of factional squabbles and gross mismanagement, as unemployment and public protests mounted.

On May 16, 1961, ROK soldiers, marines, and paratroopers under the leadership of Major Gen. Park Chung Hee occupied Seoul in a lightning coup d'etat.

Park later ran as a civilian candidate and was inaugurated president in December 1963. He was reelected by an overwhelming majority in 1967, and returned to the Presidency by defeating Kim Dae-jung in 1971.

Foreign Policy

Even though South Korea has successfully charted its own independence, the deep desire of the Korean people is still the reunification of their country. President Park stated in a foreign policy statement that "The peaceful unification of the fatherland is the supreme task of the Korean people."

To carry out this task, the ROK strategy has been to develop national economic strength to provide a better life for the people, maintain a strong deterrent against attack from the north, and broaden international ties for support of gradual unification within the framework of the United Nations. North Korea, on the other hand, has never ceased to carry out armed provocations against the south. The provocations range from guerrilla incursions to hijacking, spying, and propaganda. In 1968, 30 North Korean commandos made their way into Seoul in an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate President Park. The Communists have never been able to establish a broad Communist-dominated front in South Korea, although Communist-directed infiltration from Japan is widespread. President Park's wife was killed by an assassin who infiltrated from Japan last year.

Numerous statements by the North Korean Worker's Party and Kim Il Sung have indicated North Korea's determination to communize the south under Kim Il Sung by force.

North Korea strategy is to foment "revolution" in the south while maintaining the north as an impregnable base from which either to support an indigenous revolution or to launch an invasion.

In his 1974 New Year Message, Kim urged the People's army to "undergo combat training energetically, to intensify unit combat capability in all available ways, and to maintain a state of tension and mobilization at all times."

The South Koreans, in the face of such hostility, have taken a generally hard-line anti-Communist stance. Therefore, the emerging policy of "detente" between the U.S. and Communist blocs, forced a drastic re-adjustment in ROK foreign and domestic policy.

In August, 1971, the South Korean Red Cross made secret proposals to North Korea for talks dealing with repatriation of broken families, and a joint communique was proclaimed in July 1972 that the two sides would pursue unification through peaceful means and without outside influence.

In October, 1972, President Park decreed "emergency measures" suspending the constitution, dissolving political parties, and instituting a brief period of martial law until a new "revitalized" constitution was drafted. On Nov. 21 a national referendum approved a drastically revised constitution, designed to "internalize Korean democracy" and provide greater unity to cope with the coming negotiations with the North Koreans and the unstable international situation. The new constitu-

Meeting of Red Cross delegates in 1972 Chosun Hotel, Seoul. (Same location of Korean Day of Hope banquet) Northern delegates are on left; Southern on right.



tion set up a nationally elected National Unification Council, one-third of whose members are appointed by the President, and greatly strengthened the office of the presidency.

Liberal Korean clergymen, students, and opposition leaders strenuously objected to the changes and the way in which they were brought about, leading to demonstrations and campus disorders. President Park responded by using emergency powers to restrict the right to criticize the new constitution, and imposed severe penalties for anti-government activities. This still remains a source of tension in Korea, although the referendum in February this year and the discovery of the tunnels have lately induced more unity. The North-South talks, meanwhile, bogged down the issue of procedures toward unification. The ROK proposed gradual, step-by-step humanitarian activities designed to reduce tensions; the North proposed a more radical policy, in which a "Confederal Republic" would be established, leaving the two systems existing side-by-side within a confederation which would enter the United Nations as one entity. U.S. troops would be immediately withdrawn. The ROK accused the North Koreans of carrying on subversion and armed provocations even while the negotiations were going on. North Korea broke off the talks late in 1973, resuming anti-ROK propaganda broadcasts along the DMZ.

Recent Provocations

Recently, North Korean provocations have become increasingly serious. Early in 1972, the ROK and the U.N. Command revealed that the North Koreans had been introducing heavy equipment and troops forbidden by the 1953 armistice Agreement into the Demilitarized Zone, erecting permanent fortifications along the buffer zone.

In effect, the Communists have moved their front line south, cutting the buffer zone in half, bringing Seoul itself within range of the North Korean guns.

Two tunnels under the DMZ, capable of infiltrating thousands of troops and equipment in a short time, have been uncovered by South Korean forces in November last year and March this year. Intelligence reports indicate that North Korea has been digging at least a dozen similar tunnels all along the 155-mile truce line.

Two North Korean defectors who had been working on the tunnels, in a news conference on March 21, said that Kim Il Sung instructed corps commanders, army leaders, and civil officials to finish war

preparations as soon as possible. He said, "The fight will not be in the distant future. You must always be ready to shift to a war system upon instruction." Kim was also reported to have said in a closed-door meeting early in 1974 that the construction of tunnels in the DMZ should be completed before the 30th anniversary of the Workers' Party, which falls on October 10 of this year, in order to prepare a war for the "unification of the fatherland."

The Military Balance

Which side possesses the military advantage in the event of a war? South Korea has the edge on manpower; 600,000 regular troops to North Korea's 400,000, but the North has a highly trained and heavily armed 1,500,000-man militia and 700,000 strong Red Youth Guard, more heavily armed and trained than the two million-man ROK "Homeland Reserve Forces" armed with World War II carbines. North Korea has a two-to-one advantage in combat aircraft, and an advantage in missile boats and submarines. The main advantage of the ROK forces is the presence of U.S. troops armed with tactical nuclear weapons. However, the North Koreans, apparently anticipating the possibility of nuclear warfare, have dug into the mountain, building factories and even airbases underground.

The key factors in any future conflict are the unity and morale of the two sides and the degree of support they receive from their big-power allies. North Korea appears unified at this time; but it may be only skin deep. Therefore, for the survival of democracy in Korea, unshakeable internal unity within South Korea and between South Korea and the rest of the Free World is crucial. Thus the June 7 International Rally in Korea this year, sponsored by the Unification Church, has significance comparable to the time when 16 nations from all over the world responded to the call of freedom during the last Korean War.

New America

(continued from page 4)

to God's principles, we lost sight of the very root of where that blessing came from somehow in this 20th century. The fruits of the labor of others became too sweet for us to give up so freely to others. We became proud if we gave a percent of our income and we became grateful if we accepted responsibility for part of an international problem, when in fact America is the very nation that was created by God in order to realize His will. If we can't live according to God's way of life, if we can't live up to

the tradition of our ancestors, if we can't continue to sacrifice so that God can continue to bless us, His blessing will evaporate and all the things that have come with it will be taken away. . . .

While America has been withdrawing from all parts of the world, the agents of Communism—the antithesis of our religious belief—have been active, more active than ever before. Spreading the message, they have been sacrificing themselves. They have been demonstrating faith in their beliefs and they have been winning people. They have been winning people because they seem to be giving them things that those people so desperately need. God prepared America to bring those things to the people of the world. (See article on international missionaries). While so many citizens sit with two or three cars, more than one home, and air conditioning in all the windows, people with just a hole in the ground for a toilet are being influenced by the Communists because they bring them water, because they bring them clothing factories, because they appear strong.

We're at the crisis point—we're at the time when we must take responsibility for fulfilling God's mission for America. We see the signs all around us. If we cannot revitalize the spiritual foundation of this country, we are going to lose the blessing of America. I am asking all of you to join with us to come together to work in common purpose to rekindle God's way of life in this country, to establish the teaching of Jesus in reality.

There is a great hope at this crucial time. As Henry Steele Commager had said, "Those words in our Declaration of Independence which were able to inspire so many became an inspiration for people around the world and so from our founding documents, terminology has been borrowed by many, many governments when they fashioned their own hopes for a democratic future; including the constitutions of Uganda, Zambia and even North Vietnam," and he goes on to conclude that it's obvious that the power of those words to inspire others is still present. The question is whether those words in our Declaration of Independence strengthens our commitment to God's way of life.

The question is whether those words still have the power to inspire us. Perhaps Wilson said it best in challenging us in his first Inaugural Address when he said that, "Men's hearts weigh upon us. While we decide men's hope and men's lives hang in the balance. Men's aspirations are calling upon us to say what we will do. Who can live up to that trust? Who will dare fail to try?"

Pioneer Witnessing Focused at Barrytown

On June 9 the first 120-day pioneers are to return to Barrytown to join those of the first 120-day program who have been fundraising for three weeks. After sharing experiences, both groups will go to the field for pioneer witnessing, bringing the total of missionaries sent out by Barrytown to over 100.

After ten days in the field, the first missionaries (see last issue) brought three people to Barrytown's seven-day workshop.

Says coordinator Tom McDevitt, "After a month they will be going full-force. Everyone has deeply changed internally. According to Tom, each feels confident of achieving the goal of bringing one person every ten days due to their training, especially in lecturing the Divine Principle. Many have expressed gratitude for Mr. Sudo's guidance: "They feel a sense of duty to prove that Mr. Sudo's gift will save the country."

The pioneers have full schedules, of teaching eight or nine people and maintaining steady contact with twenty to thirty more.

Based on the experiences of these pioneers, more field work may be introduced into the lecture phase of 120-day training.

Meanwhile another 120-day session has begun the lecture phase with Mr. Sudo as the lecturer and Michael Beard, Carl Hagen, and Tacco Hose as coordinators. Highlights thus far include an early-morning prayer walk and the first 40-hour teaching condition in New York on June 6-7. The 250 participants—many of whom are from the previous 40-day sessions—are praying by team for each one of the first pioneer missionaries. Says Michael Beard, "We are confident that this is the program which will produce members who can fulfill the goal of reaching one person every ten days."

Fundraising

(continued)

not becoming arrogant, not forgetting that someone else might be paying indemnity for them to be able to do that.

I learned good advice from Mr. Tate, a Japanese brother. At the end of the day our pattern of prayer should be repentance, gratitude, and determination. He said that if you go three days without repenting, things will become very difficult. Every night when we pray we should repent for what we haven't done. Then we should pour out our gratitude to God for what He gives. Even if we made only five dollars, we should be grateful that we could bring five dollars to the Messiah—that we could do something for him, anything, even if it's just paying indemnity. And then determination for the next day. Determine to overcome, to do more. Some people who have difficulty let themselves be accused too much for not making what they think is enough money. It is a combination of pride and accusation. They want to make more money—which is good—but it may be for themselves. So we have to humble ourselves to God. That is where repentance comes in. But at the same time we repent, we must not accuse ourselves. We must have pure repentance. Some people have difficulty who could be making more money. If I let myself be accused for a moment, it begins to cloud my day. We can't let Satan accuse us. We have to be free and pure. Then God can work.



World Day (June 10) card sent to overseas Families.



New Hope News

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