

**Response Form to
The Korea Peace Campaign**
(Please check boxes you want)

- Yes, I (our organization) want to join the Campaign.
- You may use my (our org.) name as an endorser of the Campaign in any PR materials.
- Keep me (us) informed of future activities of the Campaign.
- I (we) will write a letter to a newspaper or my representatives in Congress in support of the Campaign.
- I (we) will organize a forum on Korea-US relations in my/our local area.
- I (we) am interested in joining a peace delegation to Korea.
- I (we) can volunteer time.
- Here is my (our) contribution to help the Campaign \$____.

Name _____
Organization (if any) _____
Address _____

Tel _____
Email _____

(Please take a picture of your Response and email it to kpc@veteransforpeace.org. Donation to this project can be made at KPC site within VFP website or by mailing a check to VFP with “for KPC project” in the memo. Also notify your donation by sending an email to KPC.)

Veterans For Peace (VFP) is a non-profit, national organization of American veterans working for peace, disarmament and non-violence at home and abroad. VFP has many chapters around the nation, as well as some foreign chapters, and holds an annual convention. For further information regarding VFP, please contact the national office below.

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The Korea Peace Campaign is a national project of VFP. For further info on the Campaign, please check “our work” in our website above or email to kpc@veteransforpeace.org.

(08/2018)

The Korea Peace Campaign



(Picasso's "Massacre in Korea")

End The Korean War Now!

(Watch our video with the above title on YouTube)

***Sign a Peace Treaty!
Bring Our Troops Home!***

The Korean War

The Korean War, a.k.a. the “Forgotten War” or “Unknown War,” is the longest war the U.S. has been waging in its history. This year marks the 65th anniversary of the Armistice Agreement, which halted the active fighting in Korea on July 27, 1953. A peace treaty was never signed so far.

Thus, legally speaking and in practice, the War has continued up to the present with persistent tensions, military build-ups, and armed clashes across the militarized DMZ.

The origin of the tragic Korean War goes back to August 1945 when the Truman administration decided to stop the Soviet troops’ advancement into Korea at the 38th parallel--dividing Korea into two in a very arbitrary, unilateral manner. The U.S. then occupied South Korea and imposed a military regime there, instead of granting an immediate independence to the Koreans.

Thereafter, the U.S. took the initiative to establish a separate, pro-U.S. regime in South Korea (ROK) in 1948, which increased the danger of a civil war in Korea. When a full armed conflict developed in June 1950, the U.S. intervened militarily on the side of the brutal Rhee regime in the South, without a declaration of war.

During the three-year heavy fighting, the U.S. war planes, artilleries, and war ships bombed Korea to a stone age, while killing some two million civilians. Other horrible U.S. war crimes, such as shooting civilian refugees, destroying dams, use of biological weapons, and the threat to use nuclear weapons, were all carried out in the name of “a police action” defending freedom,

democracy, and world peace.

New Reality in Korea

In 1992, South Korea normalized its relations with China and Russia. However, the U.S. and Japan refused to normalize their relations with DPRK. In Jan. 2003, after the Bush administration discarded the 1994 nuclear agreement with DPRK and prepared to invade Iraq, North Korea announced its full withdrawal from the NPT and conducted its first underground nuclear weapon test in 2006.

South Korea (ROK) nowadays spends some \$39 billion a year on its military, while DPRK spends only about \$5 billion a year. In addition, South Korea’s GDP is about 40 times greater than North Korea’s. Nevertheless, the U.S. is still keeping some 30,000 troops in South Korea today, although China withdrew its forces in 1958.

In a hopeful sign, positive developments took place in Korea in the first half of 2018. First, the two leaders of Korea held the third inter-Korean summit on April 27, 2018, and issued a joint declaration to pursue “a permanent and solid peace regime” on the Korean Peninsula by replacing the outdated Armistice Agreement with a peace treaty. Second, President Trump and Chairman Kim Jong Un held the historic US-DPRK summit on June 12, 2018, and issued a Joint Statement, in which the two leaders pledged to “establish new US-DPRK relations” and build a “stable peace regime” in Korea. Chairman Kim also committed to work toward “complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula,” as U.S. builds “mutual

confidence” with the DPRK.

North Korea is urging the U.S. to take steps to end the Korean War officially, before it can take next steps for nuclear disarmament. However, the U.S. is asking DPRK to complete its nuclear disarmament first, before it can sign a peace treaty. In addition, the U.S. is still adding more economic sanctions against DPRK—dating back from 1950--even though the UN reported recently that about 10 million North Koreans “are undernourished.”

This new stalemate is a worrisome development that can lead to another tragic failure in ending the costly Korean War, wasting now about \$3 trillion for the U.S.

Korea Peace Campaign

Unfortunately, the U.S. military-industrial-intelligence complex will continue to refuse to end the profitable Korean War, unless American people demand it loud and clear. Thus, VFP launched the Korea Peace Campaign project in 2002 to bring the long Korean-American War to an official end through public education and advocacy.

The Campaign aims at 1) educating the American people about the true history of the U.S.-Korea relations; 2) exchanging peace delegations; 3) helping the Korean victims of the War; and 4) building a national coalition for ending the War.

We invite all concerned members of VFP, as well as other Americans and civil society groups, to join in this important campaign for permanent peace and reconciliation between the U.S. and Korea. Wage peace, not war!