



Korea-conflict – the same US-pattern as in Libya, Syria, Ukraine etc.



As a reaction to US-military maneuvers with South Korea, North Korea is increasing its threatening behavior. But what is actually behind the repeated and long-standing threats which North Korea has uttered against South Korea and the USA and who is actually threatening whom? Is it the North Korean government which is threatening the USA and South Korea or could it even be the other way round?

On March 26, 2016 a German news agency (dpa) report was published by several mainstream media: As a reaction to US-military maneuvers with South Korea, North Korea is increasing its threatening behavior. In a declaration, published by the North Korean state media, the South Korean government was blamed for having planned a «strike against the North Korean leadership».

South Korea would have to apologize and execute the persons in charge. Otherwise «the long distance artillery troops would start a merciless military action», said the North Korean side.

Whether this statement was actually expressed by the North Korean government, cannot be judged. As Klagemauer.TV reported in the broadcast from March 10, 2016 unpleasant statements, for example from the Syrian President Baschar al-Assad, are often taken out of context and set in a misleading picture. But what is actually behind the repeated and long-standing threats which North Korea has uttered against South Korea and the USA and who is actually threatening whom? Is it the North Korean government which is threatening the USA and South Korea or could it even be the other way round? Since the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950 until the present day the highest command over the South Korean forces was given to the USA. The Korean war took place in 1950 till 1953 between North Korea together with China and South Korea together with troops of the United Nations under the leadership of the USA. More on this later in our broadcast. Since the end of the war, Washington kept between 25.000 and 40.000 soldiers in South Korea. In addition to this America's fleets, bases with nuclear bombers and military facilities are in close vicinity to the peninsula. Military exercises are carried out every year together with South Korean forces. All this can be taken as an enormous provocation towards North Korea. To consider the question, who is threatening whom, let's first take a short historical review: – After Japan's surrender in the Pacific war – which Japan waged against China from 1937 and from 1941 till 1945 against the USA and other Axis Powers – the two victorious powers divided Korea amongst themselves in two occupation zones along the 38th meridian. The initiative for separation in two separate states came from the US-occupation authorities. The Soviet Union took the northern part while the United States took administration of the south. – Against the Soviet Union's voice in the General Assembly of the UN the USA enforced separate elections in both parts of the country. Back then this was also rejected by the majority of the Korean people which considered the occupation and separation as temporary.

Intended were collective elections all over Korea but they never took place. – On August 15, 1948 it came to the founding of the state South Korea as "Republic Korea". – The proclamation of North Korea as "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" took place shortly

after on August 26, 1948. North Korea continued to demand the reunion after collective Korean elections. – The Soviet troops in North Korea – which is little known – withdrew in 1948 completely from the country and up to the later Korean war had no more military presence in the country. – According to American coined „official“ historiography, the Korean war started on June 25, 1950 through the “unexpected” attack by “communist” North Korea against “democratic” South Korea.

However, this assertion cannot withstand any detailed study of history: The only thing which can be verified, according to the US-American historian and publicist William Blum, is that on June 25, 1950 the North Korean city Haeju was occupied by South Korean troops. Blum used to work for the United States’ foreign ministry which he left in 1967 due to his opposition against the Vietnam war. Among other things it was unanimously reported in the daily newspapers like the “London Daily Herald”, “The Guardian” and “New York Herald Tribune” on June 26, 1950, that on the previous day, South Korean troops had occupied the North Korean city Haeju. Moreover on June 23 and 24 South Korean planes bombarded places in North Korea, so the historian Blum. According to earlier reports of UN-observers it is known that since 1949 South Korean troops were constantly “crossing the border”. The South Korean government was determined to induce the desired civil war because they were sure to be backed up by the US-army. However to persuade the American public for this war in Korea, North Korea had to be portrayed as an aggressor. The UN Security Council resolution of the following day, namely June 26, 1950, which declared North Korea as the only attacker, indicates that this seems to have been prepared long in advance. – From September 1950 on US-military forces interfered in the civil war. The US-army combated the advancing North Korean army while South Korean troops committed behind the front line one of the most horrible massacres of the recent history on their own population: the so called Bodo League massacre. Between at least 100.000 and according to the highest estimates – 1,2 million South Koreans are said to have been killed by their government’s own troops. Since 2005 a historical reappraisal of the massacres committed by the South Korean governmental powers, which were almost unknown until the year 2000, was attempted by the South Korean “Truth and Reconciliation Commission”. In 2010 the commission submitted its detailed final report to the encountered massacres. – After the US-led invading forces had conquered almost entire Korea, Chinese “volunteer groups” interfered at the end of October 1950 into the battles on the side of North Korea and threw back the UN-forces. – After two years of negotiation on July 27, 1953 a ceasefire agreement was made which more or less restored the conditions from before the war.

No peace treaty however was made up to this day. – The war cost the lives of several millions and became the stage for a still unknown number of US massacres with at least a thousand single incidents which are rated as genocide. According to the south-Korean “Truth and Reconciliation Commission” countless civilians were murdered by US troops, sometimes with their families including children and elderly people because they had allegedly worked together with communist North Korea. This even outdoes the Vietnam war by far. Around three million civilians were killed in the Korean War and almost all of Korea including its industry was bombed to ashes. – A closer look at the facts makes many researchers, like US historian William Blum conclude that the Korean War from 1950 to 1953 basically was a colonial war in which the USA tried to inherit the Japanese Empire and tried to erect their supremacy in that region. Also as a direct affront towards the People’s Republic of China, which had just been established in 1949.

Looking at these thoroughly researched historical events around the Korean War gives a clue to what extent North Korea must feel threatened by the US-armed forces stationed in South

Korea. An article by US-journalist Jack A. Smith from April 4, 2013 sheds light on this as well. Smith visited North Korea 3 times during the 1970ies – 8 weeks altogether for the American issue of the newspaper “The Guardian”. Since the end of the Korean War in 1953 the North Korean government had repeatedly basically addressed the same four demands to the US-government:

1. A peace treaty which would end the Korean War.
2. The Reunion of Korea which had “temporarily” been divided into a northern and southern part in 1945.
3. An end of the occupation of South Korea by the USA and a halt of the yearly month-long war maneuvers by the USA and South Korea.
4. Bilateral negotiations between Washington and Pyongyang (the governments of both countries) in order to end the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The USA and their South-Korean protectorate however rejected each of the suggestions during the years that followed. Jack A. Smith gets to the heart of it, he says:

“Pyongyangs ‘aggressiveness’ is almost completely verbal – maybe a few decibels too loud for some ears – but North Korea is a small country in difficult circumstances that remembers, very well, the extreme brutality with which Washington overran its territory in the 1950ies. Millions of Koreans were killed. The surface bombings by the United States of America were criminal. North Korea is determined to enter into war if it happens again, [...] The mid-term objective of the North Korean head of state Kim Jong-un is to create a crisis that causes enough worry so the USA will finally agree to bilateral talks which lead to a peace treaty and an end of the sanctions imposed by Washington, including the withdrawal of foreign soldiers from the south. A form of reunion could be found in later negotiations between north and south.”

In closing: a quote from the magazine “Foreign Policy” from February 15, 2013 by Christine Hong and Hyun Lee: “To portray North Korea as the biggest threat to security in the region obscures the cunning nature of the US President’s policy...” Once more this points to a media “inflation” of the threat by North Korea which only serves the purpose of securing US military dominance in that region, yes, even to increase it.

Also in the North-Korean conflict lasting for 65 years now one should refer to the “central US geopolitical strategy” revealed by US- political scientist George Friedman. According to Friedman this is: “to incite rivalling powers against each other and push them into war” – exactly according to the principle of “divide and rule”. In this way the USA managed again and again to call on controversial and US-servile governments which took care of creating division in a country even to the point of civil war. Aside from Korea this could be observed in the Vietnam War from 1955 to 1975 which had begun as a civil war in 1954 after the division of Vietnam. Also in the Yemen conflict since 1990 or in the latest example of the Ukraine conflict. The bloody coup in Keiv, in 2014 was proven having been orchestrated by US strategists and which led to a civil war. Or the US supported two war fronts like in the “Iran-Iraq war” from 1980 to 1988 in order that these would fight against each other – or they supported terrorist groups like the Taliban in Afghanistan in 1994 or Al-Qaida in Libya in 2011 and in Syria since 2014;

or the US-war- machinery intervened itself in war under the pretext of a lie like in 1990 or 2003 in Iraq, in 1999 in Yugoslavia or in 2011 in Libya. The main goal being that emerging sovereign countries were destabilized and whole regions weakened so that the US-global strategists would be able to further expand and upgrade their military bases - there are

currently one thousand of them, worldwide. Right now the USA is using the Ukraine conflict to set up a complete tank brigade on the eastern NATO flank to continue provoking Russia. This is what mainstream media just reported recently. Russia already threatened with counter-measures, they said. You find a detailed survey on the “central strategy of US-geopolitics” in our upcoming documentary film on US wars, which will be aired soon here on kla.TV. Concerning North Korea one can only hope that North Korea’s governing powers will not lose their nerves and carry out their threats, due to the provocations by the US government. This would play into the hands of US-strategists and legitimize a war under US-leadership against North Korea. That, in turn would threaten the bordering countries China and Russia and possibly cause a world war.

from dd.

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