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REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM  
IN THE AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

WITHDRAWAL OF UNITED STATES AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN FORCES OCCUPYING  
SOUTH KOREA UNDER THE FLAG OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 21 August 1971 from the Permanent  
Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I request that the question entitled "Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations" be inscribed on the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly as a separate item.

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I enclose herewith an explanatory memorandum, which together with this letter may kindly be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Mangalyn DUGERSUREN  
Permanent Representative of the  
Mongolian People's Republic  
to the United Nations

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. The tense situation prevailing in the region of Korea for many years has caused serious concern of the world community, of all democratic and peace-loving forces and of the United Nations. The crux of the matter, as is known, lies in the fact that, against the clearly expressed will of the entire Korean people for the reunification of their country, the nation still remains divided as a result of gross outside interference. The responsibility for this abnormal situation, fraught with grave danger, rests first of all with the United States of America, whose armed forces continue to occupy South Korea.
2. The United States has turned South Korea into a military springboard in this area of the world and the Seoul puppet clique into an accomplice and obedient tool of its aggressive schemes and actions spearheaded against the peace, security and national independence of the peoples of Asia. A glaring testimony to this is the fact that the Seoul régime, while taking refuge from the wrath of the Korean people under the shield of the American occupation forces, continue to keep more than 50,000 South Korean mercenaries in South Viet-Nam, where, together with other accomplices of the United States aggression, they are waging war against the Viet-Namese people who heroically fight for their freedom and independence.
3. Continued United States occupation of the southern part of Korea and transformation of it into a sort of link in the stepped-up United States collusion with militaristic circles in Asia constitute a grave source of threat to peace not only on the Korean peninsula but also in the whole region of the Far East. The escalation of war preparations in South Korea and the intensification of military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea further aggravate the dangerous situation on the peninsula.
4. The much publicized speculations on the reduction of United States troops in South Korea have proven to be nothing but a cover-up for the reinforcement of armed forces of the Seoul régime and for an attempt to put into life the notorious "Guam doctrine".
5. All this clearly indicates how grim is the danger of the presence of United States and other foreign forces in South Korea and how pressing is the peaceful settlement in Korea.

6. The United Nations is duty bound to help bring about a positive solution to the problem of the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea in full accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter. It is especially so because the flag of this Organization continues to be illegally used as a camouflage for the military presence of the United States in South Korea.
7. Foreign military presence in South Korea constitutes the main obstacle in the way of the realization of the supreme national task of the Korean people - the reunification of their country by peaceful means on a democratic basis.
8. The reunification of Korea is purely an internal matter of the Korean people and they should be given the opportunity to decide the problem by themselves without any outside interference. The efforts of the Korean people towards attainment of this goal enjoy the broad support of the world community.
9. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressing the vital national interest of the Korean people, has repeatedly put forward proposals aimed at the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis and at the maintenance of peace in that region, and despite ever-increasing provocations on the part of the United States and the Seoul régime, it has invariably adhered to its constructive stand. This realistic approach of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the urgent national issue of the Korean people has again been elaborated in the eight-point programme of the national unification contained in the appeal of the Fifth session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held in April 1971. The programme, which furnishes a good basis for a peaceful reunification of Korea, reflects the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people.
10. Having in view the foregoing and convinced that the main prerequisite to the peaceful settlement of the problem of Korea is the withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces from South Korea, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic requests the inclusion in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, as a separate item, of the question entitled "Withdrawal of United States and all other foreign forces occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations".
11. Submitting this question for consideration by the General Assembly, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic expresses the hope that the States Members of the United Nations will support this proposal and display a constructive approach to its consideration.

12. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic proceeds from the premise that the withdrawal of American and all other foreign forces from South Korea is in full conformity with the interests and aspirations not only of the Korean people, but also of all other peoples defending their right to freedom and independence. One cannot fail to see that the military occupation of South Korea, the continued United States aggression in Viet-Nam, its spread to the whole of the Indo-Chinese peninsula and the escalation of aggressive acts against Arab countries by Israel aided and abetted by the United States are part and parcel of the global strategy of imperialism directed against the world progressive forces, peace-loving countries and peoples waging a struggle for their national liberation.
13. The just demand of the Korean people to have the opportunity to decide their own affairs without outside interference is in full conformity with the lofty purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.
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