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REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM IN THE
AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

REMOVAL OF THE DANGER OF WAR AND MAINTENANCE AND CONSOLIDATION
OF PEACE IN KOREA AND ACCELERATION OF THE INDEPENDENT AND
PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

Letter dated 10 August 1976 from the representatives of Algeria,
Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,
China, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German
Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Iraq, the Lao People's
Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Poland,
Romania, Somalia, Togo, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zambia to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to request the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Removal of the danger of war and maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea and acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea".

An explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution are attached to this letter.

(Signed) F. K. BOUAYAD-AGHA (Algeria)

Alexander YANKOV (Bulgaria)

Ladislav NCAHINYERETSE (Burundi)

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Jozsef GALAMBOS (Hungary)
Abdul Karim AL-SHAIKHLY (Iraq)
Vithaya SOURINHO (Lao People's Democratic
Republic)
Henri RASOLONDRAIBE (Madagascar)
Mamadou Boubacar KANTE (Mali)
Victor J. GAUCI (Malta)
Tsevegzhavyn PUNTSAGNOROV (Mongolia)
Henryk JAROSZEK (Poland)
Ion DATCU (Romania)
Mohamed Shekh MOHAMUD (Somalia)
Latevi-Atcho LAWSON (Togo)
V. N. MARTYNENKO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist
Republic)
M. A. KHARLAMOV (Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics)
Gibson Roberts ZIMBA (Zambia)

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ANNEX I

Explanatory memorandum

1. The Korean people are undergoing the tragedy of a national split for over 30 years and intervention in the domestic affairs of Korea by a foreign country still continues.
2. The question of Korea's reunification should be solved independently and peacefully on the basis of the principles of national self-determination without interference of any outside forces.
3. A resolution was adopted at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly on 18 November 1975 on dissolving the "United Nations Command", withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations, replacing the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, preventing armed conflicts between the North and the South of Korea, reducing armed forces and armaments and easing tension.
4. However, serious attention cannot but be directed to the fact that not only has this resolution remained unimplemented but tension has been continuously aggravated in Korea and the division of the country continues.
5. All the peace-loving peoples of the world are expressing their deep apprehensions about the fact that, of late, military forces have been continuously reinforced in South Korea, mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, are brought there from outside in large quantities, various kinds of arms and military personnel are concentrated on a large scale along the Military Demarcation Line and the threat of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is daily increasing.
6. A statement and a memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were issued on 5 August 1976 in connexion with this critical situation created in Korea.
7. Today it has come to the fore as the most pressing issue to ease the extremely aggravated tension in Korea and remove the danger of a new war.
8. For the above reasons, the undersigned of this explanatory memorandum request the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Removal of the danger of war and maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea and acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea".
9. We believe that all Members of the United Nations will pay deep attention to this fair and reasonable proposal on removing the daily aggravated tension and maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea, and express support and sympathy for it.

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ANNEX II

Draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution of 18 November 1975, adopted at the thirtieth session on converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea,

Paying serious attention to the fact that the above-mentioned resolution has, however, not yet been implemented, that the tensions keep aggravating in Korea and that the division of the country continues,

Expressing great concern over the critical situation resulting from the fact that the military forces are being continuously reinforced and large quantities of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction are being introduced into South Korea from outside, that various kinds of armed forces and military personnel are being concentrated on a large scale along the Military Demarcation Line and that a threat of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been created,

Taking note of the statement and the memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on 5 August 1976 in connexion with the tensions created in Korea,

Considering that it is in conformity with the requirements of the Charter of the United Nations on promoting world peace and security and respecting the principles of national self-determination to remove the extremely aggravated tensions in Korea at present and the danger of a new war and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea,

1. Demands the immediate cessation of all acts of foreign military involvement and aggression against Korea, the immediate withdrawal of new types of weapons and military equipment, including nuclear weapons, introduced into South Korea and an end to the acts of aggravating the tensions and increasing the danger of a new war in Korea;

2. Appeals to all the Members of the United Nations to check all acts of interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and fabricating "two Koreas" to hinder the reunification;

3. Hopes that the reunification of Korea will be realized by the Korean people themselves without the interference of any outside forces, through such forms of negotiation and dialogue as a great national congress which may extensively reflect the will of the entire nation, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the North-South joint statement of 4 July 1972;

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4. Reaffirms that the "United Nations Command" should be dissolved, that all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the United Nations flag should be withdrawn and that the Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement, and considers that substantial measures should be arranged at the earliest possible date for realizing them.
