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NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 1 July 1987 was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request made therein, the text of the letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 1 July 1987 from the Permanent Observer of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the memorandum of 22 June 1987 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the
Democratic People's Republic
of Korea to the United Nations

Enclosure

Memorandum dated 22 June 1987 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes public this memorandum considering it necessary to clarify the principled stand of the Government of the Republic relating to admission into the United Nations and reveal the injustice of the moves of the United States of America and the south Korean authorities for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" under the condition that of late they are more tenaciously clinging to the manoeuvres for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" in an attempt to perpetuate the division of the country.

1. The stand of the Government of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea relating to the United Nations
membership

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from the first days of its founding, has respected the Charter of the United Nations and its principles and invariably endeavoured to enter the United Nations.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a legitimate independent sovereign State founded with the support of 99.97 per cent of voters in north Korea and 77.52 per cent of those in south Korea at the general elections held in August 1948 throughout Korea.

The Government sent the United Nations Secretariat the telegram of application for entry into the United Nations in February 1949.

Justice and peace-loving United Nations Member nations extended full support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's entry into the United Nations.

But, the United States persistently opposed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's admission into the United Nations by making use of its predominance in the United Nations at that time.

This resulted in the failure to enter the United Nations by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The opposition to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's United Nations membership by the United States was aimed at putting up the puppet Government which was concocted for their tool of colonial rule at the point of bayonet in south Korea as a "legitimate Government" representing the whole of Korea.

It was an infringement upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the sole legitimate Government on the Korean peninsula and violation of the United Nations Charter and its idea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Government maintains an invariable stand towards entry into the United Nations.

It is crystal clear that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should hold its own seat in the United Nations as an independent and sovereign State.

But, the question of the Korea's United Nations membership is inseparable from the cause of national reunification.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has directed special attention to the question of the entry into the United Nations so that the United States and south Korean authorities may not abuse it for their political purpose under the condition that they have stubbornly resorted to the "two Koreas" plot from the outset of the 1970s.

The simultaneous entry into the United Nations by the north and south of Korea as a divided State is a gross violation of the United Nations principle and purpose.

Article 1, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter stipulates that its purposes are "to develop friendly relations among nations and to strengthen universal peace".

If Korea, which has existed for thousands of years as a homogeneous nation, is forced to enter separately into the United Nations, how can it be accorded with the purposes of the United Nations "to develop friendly relations among nations" and "to strengthen universal peace".

The present absence of peace on the Korean peninsula and ever-increasing misunderstanding, distrust and tension do not result from the non-United Nations membership by the north and the south of Korea but the division of the country and the nation into the north and the south instead of being reunified into one.

The international recognition and freezing of this state of split can never be accorded with the United Nations purposes.

In order to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and deepen trust between the north and the south and promote harmony, the barrier of division should be destroyed to achieve reunification.

The Korean people want United Nations admission but cannot tolerate it to be used for fixing the division, not for the reunification of the country.

It is clear to everyone that if divided Korea enters the United Nations as the United States and south Korean authorities hold, Korea will be recognized as "two States" internationally and remain split for good.

For this reason the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintains the stand that it should be admitted to the United Nations with one nomenclature after the country is reunified or a confederal system of the north and the south is effected in reflection of the unanimous will of the whole nation

desirous of bringing earlier the reunification of the country and then enter the United Nations.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth the proposal on a north-south confederal system in 1960, and entering the 1970s raised the proposal on admission into the United Nations under the nomenclature of a confederal system.

In October 1980, it presented the proposal on the entry into the United Nations after founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The north-south joint statement clarified at home and abroad by the agreement of the north and south of Korea on 4 July 1972 stated that the reunification of the country "should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference"; "by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms"; and "great national unity as one nation should be promoted, first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system".

The stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's Government regarding the entry into the United Nations is in full accord with the spirit of the 4 July north-south joint statement and conforms with the spirit of the United Nations Charter which stipulates the principle on respect for the right to self-determination.

2. The proposal on "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" is an offspring of the United States "two Koreas" policy

Why the United States that opposed doggedly the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's entry into the United Nations comes out today with the policy of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and south of Korea.

It does not stem from generosity or interest in peace, but proceeds from their filthy political purpose.

The United States, which occupied south Korea on 8 September 1945 on the pretext of disarmament of the Japanese army after the Second World War, manoeuvred to enforce its colonial domination over the whole of Korea.

It cooked up the so-called "Republic of Korea" as a machinery for neo-colonial rule in south Korea and then provoked an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

However, this war ended with the United States defeat.

Having failed to realize colonial domination over the whole of Korea in any way, the United States came out with the "two Koreas" policy in an attempt to take hold of south Korea alone as their colony, military base.

The "two Koreas" plot has been on a full swing ever since the United States advanced the "Nixon doctrine" and proclaimed the "freezing" and "maintenance of status quo" of the divided countries as the main target of its foreign policy.

As the springboard for the realization of this target it came out with the proposal of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations".

The United States authorities openly clamoured that "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" is the "most realistic policy to legalize the present state" of division into the north and the south.

In the beginning of the 1970s when dialogues started between the north and south of Korea the United States, taking it as a golden chance to fabricate "two Koreas", stirred up the south Korean authorities to the division and at last made them proclaim "simultaneous entry into the United Nations", as a policy with a view to freezing and perpetuating the country's division.

Its purpose is to get international "recognition" of the existence of two "independent States" on the Korean peninsula through the simultaneous entry into the United Nations by the north and the south of Korea.

The Korean people cannot bear any longer the national misfortunes and sufferings caused by the 40-year-long standing territorial partition and national split. Then why should we now bring the question of the division to the United Nations forum to get recognition and to fix it.

None of the Koreans wants to do so.

It is desired only by the United States and its running-dogs who want to divide the north and the south of Korea into two and grasp eternally south Korea alone as their colony, military base.

The successive United States rulers said that if the United States fails to take hold of Asia in its hands it will lose the world and, once it takes the dagger called the Korean peninsula, it can cut to eat the Asian continent at will.

In reflection of the ulterior intention of the United States ruling circles the former United States Secretary of State Vance said on 27 January 1978 that the United States would not give up Asia and take hold of south Korea, the area of strategic importance in particular.

In order to cover their dirty ambition the United States and the south Korean authorities embellish the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south of Korea as if it was a "way" of increasing the opportunity for dialogue and co-operation and "détente" and "durable peace" on the Korean peninsula.

But reality is quite different from it.

Owing to the negative attitude of the south Korean authorities towards dialogue and reunification a dialogue is hardly brought to success even within one

nation. Still less how can the chance of dialogue be increased with the United Nations membership by the divided "two States" - it is a preposterous argument.

Division is the root cause of misunderstanding, mistrust and aggravated tension. The fixation will further deepen the root cause of aggravated tension.

The righteous way for easing tension and ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula does not lie in the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south of Korea but arranging negotiation between responsible authorities concerned.

In order to ease the daily aggravated tension and ensure peace on the Korean peninsula practical measures should be taken such as north-south high-level political and military talks and tripartite talks between our Republic, the United States of America and south Korea to conclude a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration as proposed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Despite these stark facts the United States and the south Korean authorities are resorting still more to the moves of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" whose other purpose is to describe south Korea which has been reduced to the complete colony of the United States as an "independent State".

An independent State should possess a sovereign right and a real power to define and carry out its internal and external policies independently and have the prerogative of supreme military command as well.

South Korea, however, is an out-and-out colony of the United States which was set up by force of arms of the United States, is protected by the United States and sustained by her dollar.

It is none other than the United States, who lords it over as masters in south Korea and the south Korean "Government" is nothing but a United States tool for aggression.

The Japanese journal "Economist" wrote that the south Korean "Government" is not in a position to exercise any supreme prerogative and carry out independent operational action without permission and command of the United States in all spheres of weapons, ammunitions and equipment.

The Korean people will never allow the proposal for the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south of Korea because it will only inflict more unbearable misfortunes and sufferings on the Korean nation.

3. Sophistry of the south Korean authorities to justify the proposal of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations"

The question of Korea's United Nations membership is in its nature, the question to be discussed first for decision within our nation, the nation concerned, and then brought to the United Nations.

If the question of "simultaneous United Nations membership" by the north and the south of Korea is brought to the United Nations for discussion by accepting the opinion of any one of the two parties before the north and the south reach agreement on the question of admission into the United Nations, it will be an infringement upon the principle of the right to national self-determination and a violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter stipulating "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter."

When Viet Nam remained divided into the north and the south, the question of simultaneous United Nations membership and the question of separate United Nations membership were raised in the United Nations. But in the long run it entered the United Nations after its reunification.

As for the question of United Nations membership by the East and West Germanies it was settled after the two parties reached agreement.

All facts show that the question of the entry into the United Nations by a divided country is a serious political question in character that should not be dealt with as the same question of the United Nations membership by united independent countries.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities are fabricating various sophistries to cover up and justify their unreasonable proposal for the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south of Korea.

They are making a fuss as if the establishment of diplomatic relations of many countries with both the north and the south of Korea is any ground for the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south of Korea.

It stems from the divisionist idea to abuse the relations among those countries for their political purpose.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has established diplomatic relations and is developing friendly and co-operative relations with the world peace-loving countries in conformity with the idea of its foreign policy - independence, friendship and peace.

As the international dignity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is raised and its friendly and co-operative relations with various countries of the world are expanded and developed, even the countries which had "diplomatic relations" only with south Korea in the past now establish diplomatic relations with our Republic.

This is the natural fruit borne of the international dignity and the independent foreign policy of our Republic.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has established diplomatic relations with those countries which have relations with south Korea proceeding from the stand for international friendship and the country's reunification.

The south Korean authorities are attempting to hold it as the logic for the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations". This serves merely the disclosure of their intention to abuse the "diplomatic relations" with other countries for the purpose of division.

The south Korean authorities allege that the opposition to the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is unreasonable under the condition where the latter has entered United Nations specialized agencies along with the former.

This is also clumsy sophistry.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has admitted United Nations specialized agencies and conducted activities to expand and develop co-operation and interchanges with various countries of the world in the spheres of economy, culture, science and technology.

The entry into United Nations specialized agencies and admission to the United Nations are different from each other in various aspects such as purpose, principles, qualification for admission and object in the light of their characters.

In the United Nations specialized agencies, groups or regions to say nothing of independent States may be admitted and conduct activities as a member or associate member. Some countries like Switzerland have entered into the United Nations specialized agencies and act as its members though they are not States members of the United Nations.

Therefore, the entry into the United Nations specialized agencies and the admission to the United Nations should not and cannot be regarded as the same affiliation.

The south Korean authorities try to justify their "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" even taking the example of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. At the outset, Tanganyika and Zanzibar affiliated with the United Nations as separate independent States and later they formed a united State and subsequently had one seat in the United Nations under the name of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Accordingly, this is also quite different in character from the question of the entry into the United Nations by the north and the south of temporarily divided Korea.

Besides, the south Korean authorities are chatting scanty sophistries, distorting the stark facts that are as clear as day to everyone.

The south Korean authorities, mad for divisionist idea, claim that even if one confederal Government established on the Korean peninsula enters the United Nations, the Government cannot express impartial will at the United Nations because it is based on different ideologies and systems.

This is nothing but another sophistry to oppose the most reasonable and realistic proposal for establishing a democratic confederal State on the basis of tolerating and leaving the ideologies and systems existing in the north and the south of Korea as they are and fix the division at all cost.

In a country people live together under a government representing them though they have different ideas. Likewise, if the north and the south of Korea are united to set up a confederal republic, the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and Confederal Standing Committee will be established representing the Confederal Republic although the north and the south have different ideas and systems, whereby foreign policy can be enforced and executed to meet the will of the entire Korean people.

Of late the south Korean authorities hold idea and system as absolute one in opposition to the formation of a confederal republic of the north and the south and advocate what they call "theory of system priority". It reveals by itself their anti-national divisive nature of opposing the reunification and seeking perpetual division.

With no sophistry, however, can the United States and the south Korean authorities justify their policy of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations".

All facts show that this proposal of theirs is the proposal of division to oppose the reunification of Korea and the proposal of subjugation to rationalize the United States colonial rule of south Korea either in view of the desire of the Korean people for national reunification or the principle of the United Nations Charter.

We express the hope that all the justice and peace-loving Governments and peoples will reject the proposal of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" advocated by the United States and the south Korean authorities to perpetuate the division of Korea and actively help the early realization of the just demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the entry into the United Nations by the north and the south of Korea under one and the same nomenclature.

Pyongyang, 22 June 1987
