



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/19873
10 May 1988

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 10 May 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council.

In accordance with the request therein contained the present letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 10 May 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the letter (S/19800) dated 15 April 1988 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and to draw the attention of the Security Council to the violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement committed by the United States Forces in south Korea and the south Korean army.

The special report of the United Nations Command and the letter of William T. Pendley, senior member of the United States side to the Military Armistice Commission, are papers with distortion and fabrications, devoted to concealing the criminal acts perpetrated by the United States and south Korean authorities who have aggravated tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the peace-loving countries of the world hope that extremely aggravated tension on the Korean peninsula will be relaxed and the way for a durable peace and peaceful reunification paved.

In order to remove the confrontation and reduce tensions between the north and the south of Korea and to achieve national reconciliation and unity between them, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward proposals for phased arms reduction and a north-south joint conference and has made all possible sincere and patient efforts to put them into practice. It is a patent fact that peace proposals on the part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have never been a threat to anyone in this planet.

The United States has, however, reinforced the aggressive armed forces in south Korea and staged nuclear war games one after another, leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of a war, which constitute serious violations of the Armistice Agreement.

1. The United States has committed ceaseless military provocations and hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The acts of violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement committed by the United States Forces and the south Korean army during the period from January to March 1988 number 36,100.

Their military provocations, timed with the joint military exercises code-named "Team Spirit 88", have been further increased.

On 18 February 1988 an American security guard perpetrated a provocation of directing a searchlight towards our side in the joint security area of Panmunjom.

At about 0820 hours on 19 February 1988, the south Korean army in a place 1,200 metres south-west of military demarcation line (MDL) marker No. 0697 fired scores of large-calibre machine-gun shots towards a Korean People's Army (KPA) guardpost, and scores of south Korean troopers ambushed in advance in a position and committed premeditated armed provocations against the KPA guardpost, threatening the lives of KPA civil policemen on routine duty and destroying facilities at the guardpost, and at 1055 hours on the following day, more than 10 south Korean armymen, armed with large-calibre machine guns and automatic weapons, took a position for action in the same place south-west of MDL marker No. 0697.

At about 1400 hours on 27 February, more than 10 south Korean troopers armed with two 90 mm recoilless guns and automatic weapons took a position for action in a place 1,600 metres east of MDL marker No. 0046.

At about 1515 hours on 3 March, the south Korean armymen made the illegal introduction of a military jeep and machine guns into a place 1,700 metres south-east of MLL marker No. 0460.

At about 1340 hours on 17 April, the south Korean armymen intentionally undertook a military provocation of setting fire to a forest in the demilitarized zone south of Pyonggang County, Kangwon Province, thereby killing three people and burning a forest of some 1,200 hectares and a MDL marker.

At about 1910 hours on 21 April, the south Korean armymen undertook another military provocation of firing several gun shells at a KPA guardpost located in an area of our side in Pukhari, Changpung County, Kaesong City.

On 25 and 29 March, the south Korean navy infiltrated speed boats and a battle ship into our West Sea territorial waters to perpetrate the espionage acts.

The United States infiltrated "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes deep into our sky to commit aerial espionage acts. Such acts of aerial espionage committed by the United States Forces from January to March 1988 alone number 17.

2. The United States and south Korea have conducted since early February joint military exercises code-named "Team Spirit 88", a nuclear test war, against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Huge armed forces over 200,000 strong including 60,000 GIs are involved in the exercises. The United States troops in south Korea and the three armed services of the south Korean army with hundreds of warships, 2,000 warplanes, 1,200 tanks and armoured cars are conducting exercises aimed at attacking the imaginary enemy. As many as 1,000 military vehicles and helicopters have been shipped into south Korea from the continental United States by speed freighter Regulas; the anti-aircraft artillery unit of the United States Forces have been airlifted there by the large

transport plane "C-141"; and the marines have been brought in by warships from the Subic Bay in the Philippines. All of them are staging air-land battle exercises at the same time. The ground-launched guided missile Lance, the aircraft carrier Enterprise, the nuclear cruise missile Tomahawk, nuclear-capable "F-111", "F-15" and "F-16" fighter bombers, even a computerized operation vehicle, one of the four which the United States now has, and aerial nuclear war command "Ea-4B" are all being used in this war rehearsal to perfect the nuclear pre-emptive strike operation.

According to a plan for a war of northward invasion they have already mapped out, the United States and south Korea staged in Pohang on 29 March large-scale joint landing operation exercise - one simulating an attack on Wonsan, Hamhung, and some of our other coastal cities, after mobilizing tens of thousands of troops more than were mobilized for the Inchon landing operation during the Fatherland Liberation War, B-52 strategic bombers, F-16 and F-15 fighter bombers, and 400 other operational aircrafts and hundreds of large and small warships with a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier as their axis.

Following the landing operation in Pohang, they carried out in Yangpyong, Kyonggi Province and Chungju, North Chungchong Province, another large-scale joint mobile operational exercise, involving almost 200,000 strong and ultramodern war equipment, an exercise designed to launch a surprise attack against the northern half of the Republic after crossing the Imjin and North Han Rivers.

The United States and south Korea are now staging various offensive operational exercises. These include a large-scale bombing exercise by air force squadrons, a missile strike exercise, an air mobile operation and a commando operation, in addition to exercises designed to conduct operations on the East and West Seas to strike at important targets in the northern half of the Republic.

3. Someone's "provocations" clamoured about by the United States and south Korea on the pretext of the Olympic games are products of their schemes designed to make excuses to unleash a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Arms buildups and military exercises in south Korea are the results of the aggressive American strategy towards Korea and Asia, and "Olympic security" advertised so loudly by the United States and south Korea is nothing but a shield to justify their criminal acts to ignite another war in Korea.

Not long ago, the commander of the United States Pacific Fleet blared that after the "Team Spirit 88" joint military manoeuvres, the carrier Midway and other warships involved in the exercises would remain and stage military exercises in the coastal waters off south Korea, and Sigur, Assistant Secretary of State, clamoured about "continuous American assistance" to ensure "successful holding" of the Olympic games.

It was revealed recently that the United States and Japan would stage joint naval exercises largest in history during the "Seoul Olympics". If the United States-Japan joint naval exercises are staged during the Olympic games, south Korea

and its surroundings will be little different from a ground of a war. This can never be construed as something intended for the Olympic games.

The United States and south Korean authorities do not miss even an occasion to clamour about the "security of the Olympic games".

The Olympic games do not need a warship or a gun. Arms buildups and military exercises will only serve war.

All facts prove that the United States and south Korean authorities are the very ringleaders who have extremely aggravated tensions on the Korean peninsula, introducing huge armed forces into south Korea and conducting nuclear war games of a provocative nature against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The United States should not misjudge our patient efforts to decrease tensions on the Korean peninsula as weakness.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will do everything possible to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula, but will never beg for peace and pardon the enemies' reckless provocations for war.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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

