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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 9 August 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 letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 9 August 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 forward to you the text of an official report of 27 July 1988 of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed official report of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador

Enclosure

Official report of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's
Volunteers side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission

Thirty-five years have elapsed since gunfire ceased and the Armistice Agreement was signed in Korea.

However on the Korean peninsula a durable peace has not yet been ensured and an unstable state of truce is still maintained daily, increasing the danger of a new war.

From the armistice up to the present, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made every sincere effort to prevent the danger of war and convert the temporary armistice into a lasting peace, while strictly observing the Armistice Agreement.

In recent years alone the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has presented various reasonable proposals one after another - the proposal to conclude a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the proposal to adopt a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south, the proposal to turn the demilitarized zone (DMZ) of the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) into a peace zone, to increase the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and to organize the Neutral Nations Inspection Force for their guarantee and the proposal to discontinue large-scale military exercises in order to remove the ever-aggravating state of military confrontation, ease tension on the Korean peninsula and create a favourable climate for peaceful reunification.

In particular in July last year the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presented the proposal to reduce the numerical strength of the north and the south of Korea to less than 100,000 respectively by the end of 1991 and took the bold measure of unilaterally cutting back its 100,000-strong armed forces.

This year the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced an epoch-making proposal to convene a north-south joint conference in which would participate the representatives of all political parties and social organizations and personages of all standings including the authorities of the north and the south and in which pressing problems such as the question of stopping large-scale military exercises including the "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal, the question of holding multinational disarmament talks, the question of north-south co-hosting of the twenty-fourth Olympiad and the question of refraining from slandering each other be discussed and solved and has left no stone unturned to effect this.

The United States and the south Korean authorities, however, have refuted the above-board proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and ceaselessly committed grave military provocations and new war preparations in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

As a result the armistice in Korea has not yet been converted into a durable peace and the Korean peninsula is fraught with constant danger of a war breaking out at any moment.

A. Military provocations committed by the United Nations Command side in Korea

Paragraphs 6, 14, 15 and 16 of the Korean Armistice Agreement strictly prohibit all military acts in the DMZ in the areas under the military control of the opposing side and in the waters adjacent to them and in the air above them both.

In flagrant violation of these paragraphs of the Armistice Agreement, the United Nations Command (UNC) side committed without let-up military provocations against the northern half of the Republic in the air, on the ground and at sea.

The number of violations committed by the UNC side being protested by the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) side to the Korean Armistice Commission at over 440 Military Armistice Commission (MAC) meetings, over 490 Secretaries' meetings, hundreds of Joint Observer Team meetings and Security Officers' meetings since the armistice up to date amounts to as many as 630,000 cases as of the end of June 1988.

The following are typical examples.

On 27 July 1953, the UNC side fired three rounds of machine-gun from a spot about 3 kilometres south-west of Ounsan in the DMZ towards height 890.2 on the KPA side only 20 minutes after the cease-fire all along the front with the signing of the Armistice Agreement, "declaring" its perfidy vis-à-vis the Armistice Agreement.

At about 0010 hours on 28 July 1953, the UNC side started committing a criminal act of infiltrating a military aircraft into the air over Pyokbong Hill, approximately 7 km south-west of Panmunjom, Kaesong, infiltrating 750 military airplanes on 332 occasions in a year.

At about 0540 hours on 11 October 1954 armed personnel of the UNC side intruded into the northern portion of the DMZ in the central sector of the front, ambushed the KPA soldiers performing their routine patrol duty, killing one and wounding the other before abducting them.

On 5 May 1955 a UNC side armed boat disguised as a fishing boat intruded into the waters near Unmudo island north of the Chongchong-gang River of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea committing barbarous acts of attacking and killing fishermen.

At about 1030 hours on 2 September 1956 the UNC side pistolled a KPA civil policeman to death on the spot in the vicinity of MDL marker No. 0634 in the central sector of the front.

At about 1012 hours on 16 March 1958, the UNC side infiltrated two military aircraft into the air over Suribong under the military control of the Democratic

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People's Republic of Korea and one of them was shot down while conducting hostile act by the self-defensive measures of KPA soldiers.

On 18 August 1959, LST No. 606 of the UNC side intruded deep into the territorial waters in the West Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and committed such armed provocation as firing 240-odd rounds of shells at a KPA patrol boat, demanding that it leave the territorial waters of the opposing side.

In the early morning of 30 July 1960 destroyer No. 72 of the UNC side intruded into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, fired 600-odd shells with 76 mm and 40 mm guns at a small patrol boat of the KPA, sank it, killing its crew members and abducting against their will four persons waiting to be rescued, and on 19 December in the waters approximately 1.5 miles south-east of Sunwui-do island, an off-shore island of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, hijacked 2 fishing boats and 38 fishermen on their way to their home port with the fish they had caught.

On 6 June 1961, the UNC side's submarine chaser No. 705, supported by patrol craft and boats, intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and fired guns of different calibres into the coastal areas of the Republic, while sailing to the south along the shore.

At about 1730 hours on 5 September 1962 a group of 17 armed bandits of the UNC side made a surprise attack upon KPA soldiers performing their routine patrol duty in the area near MDL marker No. 0980 in the eastern sector of the front and perpetrated such savage acts of seriously wounding them and abducting five of them by force, three of whom were brutally killed on the way and two of whom were detained against their will.

At about 0850 hours on 17 May 1963, the United States military helicopter OH-23 D-394 intruded into the airspace over Rimhan-ri of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the airspace over Munsan south of the MDL to commit an espionage act only and was captured with its two pilots through the self-defensive measures taken by the KPA soldiers. The UNC side admitted its intrusion so as to recover the pilots at the 469th MAC Secretaries' meeting.

At about 1300 hours on 20 July 1964, four armed bandits of the UNC side intruded into the area on the northern side in the central sector of the front to make an attack upon KPA soldiers engaged in their ordinary work, striking them with their rifle butts and stabbing them with daggers in an attempt to abduct them alive.

On 9 June 1965, south Korean puppet naval craft, submarine chaser No. 203 and PCE No. 59, made a surprise attack upon two fishing boats belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station, Tongchon County, Kangwon Province, which were engaged in fishing in the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, abducting the fishing boats with 30-odd fishermen aboard them.

On 19 January 1967, south Korean craft PCE No. 56 intruded deep into the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the East Sea only to be sent to the bottom of the sea by the self-defensive measures taken by the KPA

soldiers, while conducting scores of rounds of naval bombardment upon the coastal areas of our Republic.

On 23 January 1968, the United States imperialist armed spy ship Pueblo was captured while committing espionage and hostile acts after intruding into the sea off Wonsan through the self-defensive measures taken by the Korean People's Army.

The captain and crew of the United States imperialist spy ship Pueblo admitted that the Pueblo had committed espionage acts in a planned way under the direct order of the commander of the United States Pacific Fleets and infiltrated into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 17 times and that their acts were naked aggressive behaviour against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and criminal violations of elementary international law.

In connection with this the United States Government in its apology to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 23 December 1968, admitted "full responsibility for the infiltration of the United States warship into the Democratic People's Republic of Korea territorial waters and their espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

On 15 April 1969, the United States imperialists intruded a large-size spy plane EC-121 into the air over the coastal waters in the East Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be shot down into the sea while committing an espionage act by the self-defensive measures taken by the KPA airforce unit.

On 5 June 1970, an I-2 armed spy boat of the UNC side was sunk by the self-defensive measures taken by the Korean People's Army while committing espionage acts and provocations after intruding into the sea off Haeju in the West Sea.

Between 1500 and 1700 hours on 8 March 1971, the UNC side conducted gun-firings showering thousands of rounds of shells and bullets against KPA guard posts from a spot about 300 m south of MDL marker No. 0682 and a spot about 600 m south of MDL marker No. 0686 in the central sector of the front with 57 mm recoilless guns, 81 mm and 60 mm mortars, large calibre machineguns and other automatic weapons, which was followed by intensive firings on 9 March, against the KPA posts with 10 guns of various calibres such as 105 mm and 81 mm guns and automatic weapons under the control of military aircraft.

Between 0610 hours and 0640 hours on 2 June 1975, the UNC side fired from its posts located at Songdong-ri and Ogum-ri in the lower reaches of the Rimjin-gang River in the western sector of the front thousands of ammunitions with large calibre machineguns into the area of Rimhan-ri village opposite under the military control of the KPA, inflicting heavy damage on residential houses and gravely endangering the personal safety of the inhabitants.

On 18 August 1976, the United States imperialist aggressors trailed some 10 United States soldiers to the Panmun-gyo area, the headquarters sector of the MAC and attacked the KPA soldiers with axes and clubs while cutting the trees looked after by the Korean People's Army, resulting in many heavy wounds.

At about 0955 hours on 14 July 1977, the United States imperialist aggression army infiltrated a CH-47 helicopter deep into the air over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea crossing the MDL in the eastern sector of the front only to be shot down.

The UNC side admitted its criminal act, apologizing for it to the KPA side at the 385th MAC meeting and at the 448th MAC Secretaries' meeting so as to recover the crew of the CH-47.

At about 1430 hours on 19 May 1978, the south Korean puppet army indiscriminately fired guns at fishing boat No. 6122 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea drifting on the high seas because of mechanical failure, sank it, killed fishermen and kidnapped eight survivors.

During the single day of 21 April 1982, the south Korean army committed an armed provocation of firing as many as 23,000 rounds of shells and bullets into areas on the north side.

At about 0140 hours on 13 August 1983, the south Korean puppet army committed the brutal atrocity of sinking a shoal detecting boat, the Pungsan-ho, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea navigating to the West Sea from the high seas of the Korean East Sea for the purpose of shoal detection, and killing its crew.

At about 1135 hours on 23 November 1984, United States imperialist aggression troops fired grenade-launchers and machine-guns in the joint security area, Panmunjom, committing savage atrocities of killing three and seriously wounding one KPA soldier.

At about 1445 hours on 16 March 1987, south Korean puppet army soldiers fired many rounds of machinegun fire from a spot about 700 m east of MDL marker No. 1249 in the eastern sector of the front, aiming at KPA posts, gravely endangering the personal safety of KPA soldiers and destroying their posts. Such military provocations were committed on 14 occasions during March alone.

On 17 April 1988, south Korean army men committed the atrocious act of setting fire to the DMZ in the central sector of the front, killing three of the personnel on the northern side, burning 1,200-odd hectares of forest, civil police posts, MDL markers, thousands of metres of communication lines and electric poles.

The United States imperialist aggressors commit espionage and hostile acts by intentionally infiltrating the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the territorial airspace and into the airspace over the coastal waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The number of such criminal acts committed by the United States imperialist aggressors during the past two years amounts to as many as 200 cases.

According to the historical record of the MAC for the last 35 years the military provocations and hostile acts committed by the UNC side against us have been continuously increased every year.

The acts of violation of the Armistice Agreement committed by the UNC side were 144 cases in 1953, 238 cases in 1960, 1,190 cases in 1970, 24,580 cases in 1980 and 102,350 cases in 1987.

B. New war provocations in Korea of the United States and south Korean side

The United States and south Korean authorities have been making frantic preparations to ignite another aggressive war in Korea while introducing into and deploying in south Korea its aggression armed forces on a large scale and conducting war exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, mobilizing them in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

1. Arms reinforcement

Subparagraphs 13 C and D of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulate "... cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel" and "... cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunitions".

For the implementation of the provisions, the Armistice Agreement prescribes the establishment of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission composed of representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden and for the stationing of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams at five entry posts each in the north and the south for the supervision and inspection of the introduction of military personnel, weapons and equipment into Korea.

The UNC side, however, has been keeping on reinforcing its aggression armed forces in south Korea in flagrant violation of the requirements of the Armistice Agreement.

On 31 July 1953, just four days after the signing of the Armistice Agreement the United States imperialist aggressors introduced into south Korea 106 mortars disassembled and put into boxes labelled as "PX supply goods" only to be discovered by the Neutral Nations Inspection Team.

During the eight-month period up to 15 April 1954 since the armistice the United States imperialist aggressors were discovered introducing into south Korea 177 combat aircraft, 465 guns of different calibres, 1,365 machine guns of various calibres and millions of pieces of ammunition of different kinds.

As the members of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams continued to discover, the United States imperialist aggressors drove their hired scoundrels into committing savage acts of collective violence against the members of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, throwing bombs into the compounds of their quarters, even killing them and went to the length of committing the criminal act of expelling them from south Korea by force in 1956.

This was followed by the declaration in July 1957 by the United States side of its unilateral abrogation of the implementation of subparagraph 13 D of the Armistice Agreement, which enabled the UNC side to have a free hand in converting south Korea into its base for atomic weapons and guided missiles.

The United States side shifted the "United Nations Command" from Tokyo to south Korea on 1 July 1957 and in July and August of the same year reorganized the United States divisions in south Korea as nuclear divisions and introduced the United States First Panzer Division from Japan to south Korea and named it an atomic division.

Since the beginning of the 1960s the United States imperialist aggressors, based on their "flexible reaction strategy", introduced into south Korea large numbers of tactical guided missiles and nuclear weapons and early in the 1970s declared south Korea their "forward defense area", further gearing up their turning south Korea into their nuclear base.

Now over 1,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed in south Korea.

According to the data of the United States military experts made public in 1976, the United States had already at that time in south Korea 192 nuclear bombs to be carried by bombers, 262 different kinds of nuclear shells, 248 nuclear warheads to be launched by various missiles and 50 nuclear mines.

The total destructive power of the United States nuclear weapons deployed now in south Korea is 13,000 kilotons, 1,000 times greater than that of the atomic bomb the United States dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945.

Neutron bombs of the United States army were deployed in south Korea first in the world. Now the United States has over 60 neutron bombs deployed in south Korea and is perfecting their launching system.

Besides, the centre of the operational zones of the United States Seventh Fleet equipped with the 1,500 nuclear warheads and means of nuclear delivery was shifted to the East Sea of Korea and the subsidiary facilities for deploying "Pershing 2" intermediate-range nuclear missiles and land cruise missiles are being introduced into south Korea.

In south Korea over 47,900 United States troops and 1 million paramilitary forces stand on the alert at all times.

The UNC side worked out the so-called operational plan for the "blitz warfare" and deployed the majority of the United States troops occupying south Korea and huge south Korean armed forces in the forward areas near the MDL; deploys "Lance" missiles capable of carrying nuclear and chemical warheads and even neutron warheads in the area 35 km away from the MDL; and deploys the "White Bear" missile in northern Uijongbu 24 km away from there.

The United States planned this year to replace the worn-out aircraft with F-16s in south Korea and invest \$US 120 million for building up the United States

army stationed in south Korea so as to reinforce and expand the United States air bases and build new nuclear arsenals.

Last May the United States Ministry of State made public the "selling" to south Korea of weapons worth \$US 3,300 million within this year and subsequently the United States Ministry of Defense decided some time ago to hand over 52 missiles equivalent to \$US 76 million.

Under the guise of guaranteeing the safety of the Olympics, the United States is massively reinforcing the military forces in south Korea and its surrounding waters.

The United States did not withdraw the aircraft-carrier battle group and other armed forces which were mobilized for the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises but has kept them on to deploy in south Korea and its surrounding waters and puts even the flying corps and aggressive armed forces stationed in Japan and the Philippines in a constant "emergency-mobile posture".

2. The clamorous war exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Paragraph 12 of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates a "complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea by all armed forces" and subparagraphs 13 C and D prescribe the introduction into Korea of military personnel and replacement of combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunitions on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type.

In disregard of the requirements of the Armistice Agreement the UNC side has conducted without let-up war exercises according to its war plan already mapped out to realize its aggressive design.

In the 1950s the UNC side frequently conducted United States-south Korea "combined exercises" and "atomic mobile exercises" while clamouring about "complete preparation for northward expedition".

In the 1960s the UNC side conducted exercises for "special guerrilla warfare" simulating a war invading the northern half of our Republic and exercises simulating a nuclear war.

At the end of the 1960s and at the beginning of the 1970s the UNC side, with a view to testing its war preparations, conducted the "largest and first long-distance airborne operation" for transporting huge forces and equipment to the areas along the MDL of Korea from the continental United States and enlarged its scale from 1976, staging annually "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

Since the beginning of the 1980s the "Team Spirit" combined military exercise has gained a more bellicose nature.

In 1976, the first year, they mobilized troops numbering 46,000 which were rapidly increased to over 160,000 in 1982 and to over 200,000 in 1988.

In the early years the war exercise lasted a little over 10 days, which was extended to 50 days in 1980 and to 3 months, from February to May, in 1988.

In the early years the contents of the war exercises comprised training of separate branches and services, which was escalated into dimensional offensive operations including all those designed to invade the north and into nuclear war exercises anticipating the use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass-destruction instead of conventional weapons.

The thirteenth joint military exercise, "Team Spirit 88", which the United States imperialist forces and the south Korean puppet army conducted this year, was the most provocative and criminal one that they have ever conducted.

The "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercises involved 60,000 United States troops, huge armed forces over 200,000 strong, AWAX E-3A, B-52 strategic bombers, F-16 fighter bombers and F-15s capable of carrying nuclear weapons and many other aircraft, tanks, missiles, aircraft-carrier battle groups, all kinds of new-type operational equipment and mass lethal weapons from the United States mainland and the United States military bases in Guam, Hawaii, Japan and the Philippines.

Even in the midst of the "Team Spirit 88" joint military exercise the south Korean authorities made unprecedentedly frantic war commotions by conducting "Grand Combined Exercises of Irregular Armed Forces 88" with different code names such as "Myolgong", "Tangbol", "Piho", "Pangpae" and so on with the mobilization of huge numbers of military personnel and even militiamen.

The United States plans, during the Olympic period, to stage a joint sea exercise, the largest in history, on the East Sea of Korea with the mobilization of its naval forces plus 170 war ships, over 200 aircraft and 30,000 troops of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces.

The war exercises being staged by the UNC side against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are unwarrantable acts absolutely contradictory to the requirements of the Armistice Agreement and the trend of the times towards peace and irrefutably prove what the UNC side seeks.

C. KPA/CPV Side's efforts for tension-reduction within terms of reference of the MAC and the UNC Side's unwarrantable attitude

The KPA/CPV side of MAC has been making every conceivable effort to fulfil its obligation assumed under the Armistice Agreement to ease tension and remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

1. The KPA/CPV side of MAC repeatedly made proposals for opening the southern and northern boundaries of the DMZ and the MDL for those who want to travel to the north and the south to visit families and relatives for trading, cultural exchanges and for other non-military purposes

At the 50th MAC meeting held on 22 November 1954, the KPA/CPV side proposed that both sides of MAC should issue specific authorization allowing Korean people who wanted to travel to the areas under the military control of both sides for non-military purposes so that they might freely travel through the passage in the DMZ to be agreed upon by both sides.

In connection with the proposal made by the Minister of Communication of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 1 December 1954 to the south Korean Minister of Communication in which the former proposed to his counterpart to have preliminary talks held at 1300 hours on 17 December 1954 at Panmunjom for the discussion of matters related to communication and mail exchange between the north and the south of Korea, the KPA/CPV side proposed at the 52nd MAC meeting held on 14 December 1954 that representatives to the preliminary talks be allowed to enter the MAC headquarters area and use the secretariat building of the KPA/CPV side in the MAC headquarters as their meeting place.

At the 78th MAC meeting held on 11 October 1957 the KPA/CPV side proposed that those who wanted to travel for the purpose of commerce and exchange of goods between the north and the south of Korea be allowed to cross the southern boundary of the DMZ and the MDL.

At the 102nd MAC meeting held on 23 May 1959 the KPA/CPV side made a proposal to allow the delegates of the north and the south Korean authorities to participate in the discussion of business-like matters related to the return and handing-over of the unemployed, roaming peasants and vagrant orphans residing in south; and those who wanted to travel the areas under the military control of the other side for such non-military purposes as visiting families and relatives, trading and cultural exchanges across the northern and southern boundaries and the MDL.

At the 277th MAC meeting held on 27 September 1968 the KPA/CPV side proposed to open the MDL and effect free travel and exchange of letters between Korean people in the north and the south so that they might witness which part enjoys freedom.

On 8 June 1988, the senior member of our side of the MAC informed the senior member of the UNC side, through a telephone message, that our side would provide freedom of activities, safety and all conveniences for all the members who would come to Panmunjom to participate in the north-south students' talks slated to be held in Panmunjom at 1500 hours on 10 June 1988, and proposed that the UNC side take steps to provide the same conditions as ours.

Such proposals and requests of the KPA/CPV side fully accord with paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the Armistice Agreement and fall within the purview of the function of MAC.

The UNC side, however, accepted none of the KPA/CPV side's proposals on the unwarrantable pretext that they were "matters beyond the function of the MAC" and the "matters of a political nature".

2. The KPA/CPV side of the MAC made major constructive proposals for creating a favourable environment for removing tension on the Korean peninsula and converting the Korean armistice into a durable peace

The KPA/CPV side repeatedly proposed to the UNC side to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by United States troops.

The proposal and demand made by the KPA/CPV side to the UNC side for the withdrawal of the United States troops from south Korea are fully justifiable as they reflect the requirements of paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement prescribing for the "withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea" and the unanimous wish of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world aspiring to peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

However, the UNC side has been illegally occupying south Korea for over 40 years until today on the pretext of someone's "threat of southward aggression".

At the 429th MAC meeting held on 29 July 1985 the KPA/CPV side made to the UNC side the "proposal for ensuring security in and removing arms from the MAC headquarters area".

The UNC side, however, refused to accept the proposal made by the KPA/CPV side on the unreasonable pretext of its "military disadvantage".

Now that the UNC side has refused to accept the "proposal for ensuring security in and removing arms from the MAC headquarters Area", the KPA/CPV side of the MAC proposed, as part of the proposal, to take among others "perfect security measures in the joint security area, Panmunjom."

The UNC side, however, has still failed to accept even this proposal.

At the 431st MAC meeting held on 3 December 1985 the KPA/CPV side proposed that the UNC side "restrict military exercises".

This proposal fully accords with the requirements of the preamble of the Armistice Agreement and paragraphs 12 and 17 thereof prohibiting all hostilities which jeopardize the armistice and strain the situation.

The UNC side, however, not only rejected this proposal but answered in an ever more provocative manner by conducting the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise introducing into south Korea huge armed forces 200,000 strong and the latest military equipment.

Such an unwarrantable position and insincere attitude of the UNC side keep the situation strained on the Korean peninsula creating a dangerous situation which might cause gun reports at any time.

It is attributable to our peace-loving position and patient efforts and tolerance to relax the military tension and preserve peace that a war is not ignited to be expanded into armed conflict even in the constant danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

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It is not only the solemn requirement of the time but also the unanimous aspiration of mankind to prevent war and safeguard the peace.

The prevention of war and the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula today are inseparable from world peace and security.

A war, if it breaks out in Korea, means a thermonuclear war whose conflagration will reach far beyond the Korean peninsula.

No matter what and where they are, all those who truly treasure peace and are concerned about the fate of mankind must turn out in the struggle against war and for peace in view of the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula.

The KPA/CPV side of MAC expresses its conviction that the nations members of the United Nations which value peace will as in the past extend their firm solidarity to our sincere efforts for the reunification of Korea, easing tension and removing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

