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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter, dated 6 September 1988, 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 contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 6 September 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

[Original: English]

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the statement of the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated 2 September 1988.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed Statement of the spokesman 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

Enclosure

Statement of the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

[Original: English]

According to the report from the United Nations, the United States, Japan and some other countries have submitted on 19th of August last a supplementary item what is called "40th Anniversary of Establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea" to the agenda of the 43rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

It is an intolerable mockery of the goal and mission of the United Nations to put on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly the "anniversary of the establishment" of the puppet government of south Korea, which is not a member of the U.N. since its inception and, moreover, nothing but a colony of the United States.

This is not permissible either in view of the precedent and usage of the U.N.

If the question of the "anniversary" of one part in our country which is divided and where the north and south stand in acute confrontation with each other is discussed at the U.N. General Assembly, it will, no doubt, lead the two parts to a more serious confrontation and give rise to a complicated situation in the U.N. arena, involving many countries in it.

Nevertheless, the United States, Japan and some other countries are working to include "anniversary of the establishment" of the south Korean puppet government in the "agenda" of the U.N. General Assembly. What for?

They seek in this to bolster up the colonial rule of the United States which is undergoing a serious crisis in face of the anti-American, anti-"government" struggle daily growing in south Korea at present, paint the puppet "régime" as an "independent state" on the rostrum of the U.N. and thus create an international environment favourable to its "separate entry into the U.N." at any cost, divert elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people who are fighting for independence, democracy and reunification and further aggravate the confrontation between the north and south.

In final analysis, the "supplementary agenda item" peddled mainly by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean authorities is one more criminal offspring of their "two Koreas" policy and nothing else.

Branding the scheme to include the "40th anniversary of the establishment" of the south Korean puppet government in the "agenda" of the U.N. General Assembly as a provocative act designed to wreck north-south dialogue and have the present division of Korea legalized internationally, the DPRK Government vehemently denounces it.

The United States and the south Korean authorities claim that the south Korean "régime" was brought into being by the U.N., in an attempt to justify such move of theirs.

This self-exposes that the south Korean puppet régime is a "régime" cooked up by abusing the name of the U.N.

It is widely known a fact in the world that the United States formed the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea" by taking advantage of the monopolistic position it had once held in the U.N. and framed up the south Korean puppet régime through separate elections under its supervision.

However, the U.N. today is not what it was when the United States had it under its thumb.

History remembers that the United States which described the south Korean puppet régime knocked into shape at the point of the bayonet in the middle of the 1940s as a "legitimate régime" by abusing the name of the U.N., unleashed a war of aggression against the northern half of Korea in the 1950s and then tried to shift the blame for it onto us again by abusing the name of the U.N.

It is an anachronistic dream if the United States thinks it can disguise the south Korean puppet régime as an "independent state" by use of the U.N. again today and thus realize its "entry into the U.N." and create "two Koreas".

The United States and Japan should give up their foolish attempts to boost the price of the south Korean puppet régime with despicable political intrigues, and the south Korean puppets, too, should discard their ridiculous intention to refurbish their image with the backing of their American and Japanese masters.

The "supplementary agenda item" dubbed "anniversary of the establishment" of the puppet government of south Korea which will leave one more uneffaceable blot in the history of the U.N. must be withdrawn at once.

Either in view of its goal and mission or in view of the resolution on the Korean question which had already been adopted, the United Nations must not permit any attempts harmful to the solution of the Korean question, but do things actually helpful to the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula, to north-south dialogue and national reunification.

If the United States, Japan and some other countries insist to the last on putting the "anniversary of the establishment" of the south Korean puppet government on the "agenda" of the U.N. General Assembly, the DPRK Government will be left with no other choice but to take countermeasures against it.

The DPRK Government believes that the governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries in the world that want détente and reunification on the Korean peninsula will express support to our just stand.

Pyongyang, 2 September 1988