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MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES  
INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY  
OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF  
VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND  
WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR  
OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES

Report of the Secretary-General

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COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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[29 November 1983]

Observations on the question of measures to  
combat international terrorism

1. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in accordance with the principle of its foreign policy, whose underlying idea is independence, friendship and peace, attaches great importance to international co-operation in combating international terrorism, which not only repudiates the most fundamental social, political and economic rights and jeopardizes human lives but also gravely threatens international peace and security.
2. We consider that, in order to wage a more effective struggle against international terrorism, priority should be given to identifying the underlying causes of international terrorism and to taking appropriate measures for its elimination. It is the view of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the underlying causes of international terrorism are imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism, policy of aggression, foreign occupation, domination and intervention.
3. Terrorism constitutes an integral part of the policies of the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists, racists and Zionists. It is a well-known and unchangeable method for the imperialists and their puppet régimes to resort to acts of terrorism whenever they are at a crisis.
4. The colonial policy enforced by the United States in South Korea during the last 40 years is one of the typical examples. Right after the liberation of Korea, Syngman Rhee slew not only patriotic people but also such of his political rivals as Mr. Kim Gu, a right-wing politician, and Mr. Ryo Un Hyong, a nationalist, for the "power" in South Korea.
5. In 1973, the then South Korean ruler kidnapped Mr. Kim Dae Jung, his political rival, in Tokyo, Japan, to kill him on the high seas. At that time, the South Korean authorities raised a clamour that our country had kidnapped him, saying that they had discovered the butt of a cigarette made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the hotel room where Mr. Kim Dae Jung had stayed.
6. On 15 August 1974, the South Korean ruler got one of his aides to shoot his wife during the "liberation day ceremony"; after that, made much ado in raving that a Korean resident in Japan sent by our country shot his wife to death because the bullet missed him. However, Pak Jung Hi was slain in the end by his closest aide, former director of the South Korean central intelligence agency, under the manipulation of the United States.

7. From the first day the present South Korean ruler took "power", he has been cooking up without interruption the so-called "assassination incidents of the President by North Korea" with just the same method his predecessor used, to support his shaky position. The South Korean authorities raved that we had attempted to assassinate the present South Korean ruler during his tour in Canada in 1982. The bomb blast at Martyrs' Mausoleum on 9 October in Rangoon, Burma, was also a political intrigue concocted by the present South Korean ruler himself. One of the alleged "suspects" arrested by the Burmese authorities, in the presence of ambassadors of the third world countries accredited to Burma, confessed to the South Korean "investigating team" that he was from South Korea and had graduated from the Songbuk Elementary School and Seoul University. The South Korean authorities are making desperate efforts to shift the responsibility for this incident on to our country.

8. In connection with this, particular attention should be given to the international conspiracy of the United States, Japan and South Korea in waging a campaign against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Burmese Government impatiently broke off its state relations with our Republic without making public any evidence or any fair and impartial result of investigation and even without any prior notice to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is of the view that this is an unjustifiable act ignoring international law and practice and infringing upon the dignity and authority of our Republic. It is the view of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the international community should pay its attention to suppressing terrorist acts by individuals or groups; however, what is more important is that it should be greatly concerned for effective measures to combat state terrorism.

9. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that the international community should take more effective measures to eliminate the underlying causes of international terrorism and to suppress all kinds of terrorist acts which infringe upon international peace and security.

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