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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter, dated 1 August 1989, 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 1 August 1989 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 statement dated 24 July 1989 of the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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 dated 24 July 1989 of the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the "south Korea-United States annual security consultative meeting"

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement issued on 24 July condemned the so-called "joint statement" released at the end of the recent twenty-first "south Korea-United States annual security consultative meeting" held at Washington.

The statement says that the United States and the south Korean authorities at the so-called "annual security consultative meeting" affirmed the continued presence of United States forces and arms buildup. This is an open challenge to the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who want peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

The United States' insistence on continuing its occupation of south Korea under the worn out pretext of a non-existent "threat from the north" stems from its Korea policy to freeze the division of Korea and create "two Koreas" in order to keep a hold on south Korea as a forward base for executing its Asia-Pacific strategy.

The United States authorities strongly have asserted that the withdrawal of foreign forces is an essential condition for the resolution of disputes in other areas and it is now, in fact, a trend to have foreign forces withdrawn from the territories of other countries. But they prattle that their forces should remain and be reinforced in south Korea only.

This is a brigandish logic which can be justified with nothing.

The United States continues beefing up armed forces on the Korean peninsula fraught with the greatest danger of war while discussing nuclear disarmament with big countries and expressing its readiness to reduce conventional weapons in the other areas. This tells that "disarmament" and "détente" on the lips of the United States are hypocritical.

The United States forces occupying south Korea are not a "war deterrent" but a cancer-like existence which constantly threatens peace in Korea and Asia and is a main factor in blocking the unity of our nation, fermenting confrontation and tension between the north and the south and obstructing peace and reunification.

While taking a belligerent stand towards us, they have turned down our reasonable disarmament proposals and clamour about the so-called "step to build trust". This is no more than a smoke screen to cover up their moves to aggravate tensions on the Korean peninsula.

What has come from the recent "south Korea-United States annual security consultative meeting" diametrically runs counter to the trend of détente today.

The United States Administration must refrain from inciting confrontation and tension on the Korean peninsula and obstructing its peaceful reunification, persistently sticking to the reckless Korea policy.

The south Korean authorities have begged the United States forces to stay on in south Korea, even jabbering that they would cover more of the expenses to maintain them.

This shows that the south Korean "régime" is a dependent "régime", without a shred of chajusong, which is protected by the United States armed forces and is a band of traitors who are keeping to the road against dialogue, peace and reunification, ignoring the demand of the nation and following the foreign forces.

What is all the more intolerable is that the south Korean authorities turned down all offers for north-south dialogue and, in its wake, took the move to aggravate the military confrontation between the north and the south.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a series of reasonable proposals, including the all-inclusive peace overture, to bring peace to the country and to realize its peaceful reunification and has made every effort for their realization.

The United States Government must give up its anachronistic "two Koreas" plot, show a positive response to our peace initiative and accede to our proposal for tripartite talks.

There is no proper reason for the United States to keep its troops in south Korea and to reinforce them.

The United States Administration must withdraw all its nuclear weapons and forces from south Korea.

The south Korean authorities must not pursue confrontation policy with the backing of their United States master but must come to the north-south negotiating table with a sincere stand and attitude at an early date.

The Korean people and the world's peace-loving people will sharply watch the actions of the United States and the south Korean authorities continually aggravating the tensions on the Korean peninsula and threatening peace there.
