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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter, dated 25 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 25 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 a statement dated 21 August 1989 by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed statement of the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gil Yon PAK
Ambassador

Enclosure

Statement dated 21 August 1989 by a spokesman of the Foreign
Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The south Korean authorities are again running a high fever in the moves to legalize the permanent division of the country with the approach of this year's session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The south Korean authorities are now sending "special envoys" and "missions" to different countries to beg for "separate entry into the United Nations", saying that south Korea alone should "enter the United Nations", since the "simultaneous entry of the north and the south" into it was thwarted by the opposition of the Korean people and the world's people.

Now the desire of the entire Korean nation to remove the tragedy of the nation caused by division as early as possible and realize the reunification of the country is more ardent than ever before.

The people in the northern half of the country have made all their patient efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country from the first days of the division of the country.

Today the south Korean people's movement for national reunification has definitely turned into a movement of the majority, not of the minority, and debates on reunification through confederation based on the three principles of national reunification are daily growing in depth in the political and public circles and other strata of people in south Korea. In face of this stark fact, the south Korean authorities can no longer ignore the mode of reunification through confederation.

The reunification of Korea is by no means a matter of the distant future, but a realistic one on the order of the day. It is also an urgent task of the time whose realization is wanted by all the peace-loving people of the world.

At this moment the south Korean authorities are clamouring about "separate entry into the United Nations", a variant of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations", according to the United States "two Koreas" policy. This cannot but be an act woefully lacking in common sense which totally shuns the desire of the Korean nation for reunification and the unbiased public opinion of the world.

As for the question of entry into the United Nations, it is an internal affair of the Korean nation which should be resolved by the north and the south through dialogue and negotiation.

We also want to enter into the United Nations and hope for its early realization. But the issue of admission of Korea to the United Nations is a crucial matter concerning the rise and fall of the nation. It is a matter of principle which must be studied in direct connection with the reunification of the

country under all circumstances. Therefore, we, out of the unanimous desire of the whole nation for reunification, have consistently maintained the principled stand that Korea must enter the United Nations with one nomenclature and one seat after it is reunified through confederation.

If reunification is achieved through the development of north-south dialogue, the problem of our country's admission to the United Nations will be settled of its own accord.

If the south Korean authorities try to "enter into the United Nations" in defiance of the desire of the nation for reunification, their treacherous act will bring the grave consequence of legalizing the division of the country in the international arena.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities are persistently trying to realize the "separate entry of south Korea into the United Nations". With this they reveal their own nation-splitting nature by themselves.

The attempt of the south Korean authorities to become a "United Nations Member" cannot be justified either in view of the will of the Korean nation for reunification and the principle of national self-determination or in light of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The south Korean authorities are of course, to blame for it. But no less blameable are the outside forces inciting them to gain "entry into the United Nations".

All facts show that encouraging or sympathizing with south Korea's moves for "entry into the United Nations" is an interference in the internal affairs of our nation and a reactionary act aggravating tensions and putting a spoke in the wheel of reunification.

Our stand regarding the problem of the entry into the United Nations is a stand for détente, reconciliation and reunification, whereas the south Korean authorities' position is one for tension, confrontation and division.

If the south Korean authorities continue to seek "United Nations membership" and go in for division, defying the aspiration and will of the whole nation for reunification and the world people's desire for Korea's reunification, they are bound to meet with condemnation from our people and the world people.

We express the hope that all the forces of the world supporting the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will manifest understanding and support for the just stand of ours concerning the problem of entry into the United Nations.

