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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter, dated 2 January 1990, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission 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 2 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Observer Mission 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 New Year Address for 1990 (part of national reunification) of the great leader President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed New Year Address (part of national reunification), be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) HO Jong  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.  
Deputy Permanent Observer  
Democratic People's Republic  
of Korea to the United Nations

Enclosure

Text of the New Year Address for 1990 (part of national reunification)  
of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

To put an end to the division of the nation and reunify the country presents itself as a more and more urgent task as the days go by. The national division which started in the 1940s and continues still now at the beginning of the 1990s is a historical tragedy that can never be tolerated either from the point of view of the Chajusong of a nation or of global independence. Our people whether they live in the north, in the south or abroad, are now burning their hearts with the sole desire of realizing the reunification of their fatherland and have an unbreakable will and conviction to reunify the country, come what may.

Last year in south Korea, even under the continuing harsh Fascist repression, the movement for reunification made steady headway among the youth, students and people of all walks of life and, in particular, the tendency of breaking the barrier between the north and south and of realizing free contacts and travel mounted higher than ever before. Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, adviser to Chonminryon, and a young girl student Rim Su Gyong, representative of Chondaehyop, came to Pyongyang, at the risk of their lives, as messengers bearing the south Korean people's unanimous desire for reunification. They had impressive meetings with their compatriots in the north and inspired all the nation with a stronger desire for reunification and showed the people at home and abroad the urgency of the country's reunification and the firm will of our nation for reunification.

We have a programme for national reunification, the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, which were agreed upon by the north and south and made public, as well as the reasonable way of reunification which embodies those principles. Our proposal for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the fairest and most realistic proposal which can be accepted by both, the north and south. It enjoys widespread support from all the Korean people and the progressive people across the world.

Nevertheless, our country has not yet been reunified, because the outside forces are continuing their interference and obstructive manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of Korea and because some people who follow them are laying artificial obstacles to the settlement of the question of reunification. The south Korean authorities are speaking about reunification but actually they are persisting in their acts of hindering reunification. They are trying to legalize "two Koreas" by gaining United Nations membership when the country is in a state of division and, with the claim for a "unified channel of dialogue", are punishing on criminal charges the people who are working for contact and exchange between north and south. These acts cannot be construed otherwise than as shutting their eyes to the nation's unanimous desire for reunification and representing the will of the imperialists who are trying to keep Korea divided for ever.

Since it is a very important question which decides the destiny of the nation, the question of the reunification of the country cannot be placed at the mercy of the will of a few authorities or of a specified stratum. Today when the trend towards national reunification is mounting with an irresistible force and a strong tide of global independence is rising, it will be a serious crime against history and the nation to delay reunification by wasting time with empty dialogues and political bargain.

In order to overcome the obstacles and difficulties in the way of national reunification and effect a fundamental change in settling the reunification question, it is imperative to take a decisive save-the-nation step to make the cause of national reunification truly the cause of the entire nation.

Representing the desire of the entire nation for reunification and its urgent requirements, we hold that the north and the south should remove the barrier between them, ensure free travel and open all their doors.

First of all, the concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line must be pulled down. The concrete wall is a symbol of national division and of north-south confrontation. Keeping the barrier the like of which cannot be found in any country of the world is a disgrace to our nation.

If they truly want reunification, the south Korean authorities must show it in deed. Whatever they may preach for "open door" or "reunification", the world people will not believe them so long as they keep the concrete barrier. Now that both the United States and south Korean authorities welcome the opening of the barrier of division in another country, there is no reason why the concrete wall in Korea should not be destroyed.

In our area north of the Military Demarcation Line there is no barrier except barbed wires which mark a boundary. We can remove them anytime.

After removing the concrete wall, free travel must be realized between north and south. Workers, peasants, youth and students, politicians, businessmen, cultural workers, religious men and other people from all walks of life of the north and the south should be allowed to visit the area of the other side freely, having contact with each other and working without restraint.

The north and the south should not confine their efforts to guaranteeing a free travel, but proceed to opening their doors fully in all spheres including politics, the economy and culture.

In order to remove the barrier of national division and realize free travel between the north and the south and a full-scale open door, negotiations between them must be held without delay. For this purpose we propose a north-south top-level conference in which the heads of the authorities and the leaders of political parties will take part.

When the barrier between the north and the south is removed and free travel and a full-scale open door are realized, it will be possible to achieve the consensus of the will and united efforts of the Korean nation, repel foreign intervention and win the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This year we will actively promote many-sided talks including the talk between the authorities of north and south and the parliamentary talk now under way. We will also continue to make sincere efforts to convene a consultative meeting for national reunification to be attended by the representatives of the authorities, political parties and organizations from north and south, with a view to deciding on the nation's common way to reunification through extensive consultation.

All Koreans in north and south and abroad must work hard in closer unity under the banner of national reunification, so as to make this year a historic year of turning-point in destroying the wall of division and in opening the door to reunification.

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