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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 19 September 1985 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 19 September 1985 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 refer to the letter dated 13 June 1985 from the Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17447) and the so-called "report of the United Nations Command" in south Korea and the appendix attached to his letter.

The United States Command in south Korea, under the name of the "United Nations Command" has submitted, as it did in previous years, what is called a "report" concerning the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement of 1953.

The report of the "United Nations Command" and the so-called "incidents" enumerated therein, submitted by the United States to the United Nations, were again replenished with total distortions and fabrications to veil its aggressive war policy in south Korea.

All the facts have shown once again that it was none other than the United States which aggravated tensions and increased the danger of a new war in Korea.

The United States has introduced into south Korea various kinds of weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons and means of nuclear delivery in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The United States has introduced 56 neutron weapons into south Korea, where over 1,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed, and began to produce from 1984 neutron bombs for 8 inch howitzers already deployed in south Korea.

The United States has also worked to introduce medium-range nuclear missiles - "Cruise" and "Pershing-2" missiles - into south Korea.

In fiscal year 1984 alone, the United States brought in 60 Stinger missiles and is attempting to increase them up to 156 within fiscal year 1985 to be deployed in its air force stationed in south Korea.

The United States deployed in Uijongbu, south Korea, portable special nuclear bombs for field operations codenamed "Backpack nuke".

Various nuclear attack bases were built and facilities for the storage of nuclear weapons installed by the United States, through south Korea, including Osan, Kunsan, Taegu and Kwangju, Paekryong Island in the West Sea and Pusan and Chinhae in the southern coastal area, to say nothing of Munsan, Tongduchon and Chunchon near the military demarcation line (MDL).

And the United States troops stationing in south Korea are supposed to be supplied, within two to three years, with 180 kinds of combat equipment including various types of tanks, missiles, aircraft and a great deal of ammunition.

The United States hastened its preparations to make a war while introducing armed force into south Korea and ceaselessly committing various kinds of military provocation against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States announced that it would increase its troops in south Korea by 2,500 by 1985 and is trying to reorganize a 19,000 strong light infantry division in south Korea.

The United States has deployed the most of its troops stationing in south Korea and the south Korean army along MDL.

The United States continued to commit aerial espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in flagrant violation of paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of the Armistice Agreement.

During the period from July through December 1984, the United States infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the east and west of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on more than 80 occasions to commit espionage acts against the northern half of the Republic.

The United States staged large-scale war exercises codenamed "Team spirit-85" in and around south Korea for over 70 days from 1 February 1985 with the mobilization of large forces of over 200,000 soldiers: the United States troops stationed in south Korea and south Korean army, the United States forces both on the United States mainland and in the Pacific area, units equipped with conventional and nuclear arms and their means of delivery, commandos, and notorious "Green Berets" in wanton violation of paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement stipulating "a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea".

The unprecedented-in-scope military exercises "Team spirit-85" in south Korea was in essence a combined "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" to attack the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the ground, sea and sky.

During the period 1 January 1984 through 31 December 1984 there were more than 21,500 violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement by the United States and south Korea, during the period 1 January 1985 through 31 June 1985 the number of such violations amounted to over 10,800 cases.

Removing the danger of war and easing tension in Korea is the pressing question. To relieve tension in Korea, armistice should be switched over to a durable peace.

To this end the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed, on 10 January 1984, to hold tripartite talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States and south Korea.

If the United States is concerned about peace in Korea and is to contribute to its reunification it should approach the proposal for tripartite talks in good faith.

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Whether peace is maintained in Korea or not depends entirely on the attitude of the United States.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed appeal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Governments of all countries of the world, which was published on 6 September 1985, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon,
Ambassador, Permanent Observer of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
to the United Nations

Enclosure

Appeal dated 6 September 1985 of the Government of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea to the Governments of all countries of
the world

The coming September 8 is the fortieth year since the United States set foot in south Korea and enforced the military occupation and colonial enslavement policy.

For the last 40 years, our people have undergone too great misfortunes and sufferings and have had to pay too high prices due to national division.

Owing to the occupation of south Korea by the United States troops, the southern part of our country came to be again in the colonial chains and our nation with a proud time-honoured history of 5,000 years to be divided into two parts.

As the years go by and the time flows, the barrier of division is getting higher, the commonness of the homogeneous nation is gradually fading away and the aggravating confrontation and tension between the north and the south plunge the entire fellow countrymen into constant unrest and terror.

The national division which has lasted up to date when a new generation has grown up to middle age in their forties has created the miserable situation where even correspondence is denied, and thus the kinsfolk dispersed in the north and the south can hardly recognize each other's faces, to say nothing of their safety.

It is an irrefutable fact that all these misfortunes and sufferings imposed on our nation are entirely attributable to the occupation of south Korea by the United States troops.

Having occupied south Korea under the pretext of "disarmament" of the Japanese army after its defeat, the United States forced the miserable fate of national division on our people and hampered in every way the unified development of the country while ceaselessly intensifying its aggression and new war provocations.

For the purpose of making south Korea its colony, military base and, from that springboard, conquering the whole of Korea and further, dominating Asia and the rest of the world, the United States, while pursuing the most reactionary colonial military fascist rule from the first days of its occupation of south Korea, speeded up war preparations to invade the northern half of the Republic and at last, ignited the aggressive war against our people on 25 June 1950.

Even after the war, the United States never gave up its aggressive ambition about Korea, being engrossed in the new war preparations, entrenching in south Korea.

It has permanently stationed its tens of thousands of troops in south Korea to guarantee its colonial rule militarily and held sway, exercising the real power in all fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs there. The United States has subordinated its colonial subjugation policy in south Korea thoroughly to reducing it to a military base, judging from its geographical location and the importance of military strategy.

Particularly, the present rulers of the United States, openly seeking the policy of "strength", are further intensifying their policy of turning south Korea into a military base, clamouring that the Korean peninsula is the most important area of "vital interests" in the implementation of their world strategy and "the first line in the United States strategy".

They overtly announced the Korean peninsula to be the "test-ground of the showdown of strength in the 1980s", and introduced a great quantity of weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons while incessantly reinforcing the United States armed forces stationing in south Korea, thus having turned south Korea into an arsenal of their modern armed forces and nuclear forward base.

By the United States manoeuvres of reinforcement, there are today more than 40,000 United States troops and puppet regular armed forces over one million-strong plus huge paramilitary forces about 10 million-strong in south Korea and, thus, south Korea has become the most dense area of military strength in the world.

The United States, which already brought in more than 1,000 nuclear weapons to south Korea, still discontent with it, has recently taken in neutron weapons unanimously condemned by the people of the world and is going to deploy even "Pershing 2" medium-range nuclear missiles and Cruise missiles, too.

The United States is continuously reinforcing its armed forces levelled at the Korean peninsula not only in south Korea but also in many United States military bases in Japan proper, Okinawa and other areas of the Pacific and does not conceal that it is going to fabricate the tripartite military alliance with Japan and south Korea so as to put the military forces of the Japanese "Self-defence corps" in the Korean war at the time of emergency.

Now in south Korea the United States is conducting every day big- and small-scale military exercises against the northern half of the Republic and constantly stimulating the bellicosity of the south Korean authorities.

Recently, the United States reorganized the south Korean forces on an offensive footing to deploy them near the area of the military demarcation line, increased the numerical strength of the "commando" to 180,000 and started to dig out tunnels towards the north at 180 points near the military demarcation line, which shows clearly how far it went for the new war preparations.

Due to the reckless war preparations of the United States, the Korean peninsula today has become one of the most tense and strained areas of the world and a dangerous situation has been created in our country in which a war may break out at any moment.

The creation of "two Koreas" to grip south Korea as a permanent colony and military base is the United States basic strategy in its Korea policy.

From the first days of its occupation of south Korea, the United States has hampered the reunification of our country in every way.

It is none other than the United States which cooked up the separate puppet régime in south Korea, suppressing our people's struggle for the establishment of a unified Government right after liberation on 15 August, which provoked an aggressive war running counter to the entire nation's desire for the peaceful reunification at the beginning of the 1950s and which manipulated behind the screen to challenge, with the 16 May "military coup", the south Korean young students and people who rose up in the struggle for reunification shouting "go to the north, come to the south, let's meet in Panmunjom", at the beginning of the 1960s.

Under the very manipulation of the United States, the south Korean authorities brought to rupture the hard-won north-south dialogue at the beginning of the 1970s and openly proclaimed to the world their policy of "two Koreas", and at the beginning of the 1980s, responded to the south Korean people aspiring after democracy and reunification with atrocious mass slaughter and committed the crime of stamping out the growing spirit of national reunification.

The United States has not only blocked the way to national reunification in south Korea but also mocked at the fate and future of our nation at random, prattling about "admission to the United Nations" and "cross-recognition" in an attempt to legalize Korea's division internationally.

The 40-year history since the occupation of south Korea by the United States troops is the history of crimes of turning south Korea into a complete colony, military base and imposing the calamities of war and division upon our nation, and cursed sin-filled history which recorded the disgraceful chapter in the modern imperialist history of aggression.

All the facts bespeak that the United States troops' occupation of south Korea is the very root cause of the deteriorating tension in the Korean peninsula and the stumbling-block to the reunification of Korea.

Nevertheless, the United States is loud-mouthed about the fictitious "threat of south-ward invasion" and "military superiority of the north" and trumpets as if the United States troops present in south Korea "serve" for "security" in the Korean peninsula and world "equilibrium of armed forces".

It is nobody's secret that the "threat of south-ward invasion" the United States is uttering as its favourite term is, in fact, no more than an artifice to make a pretext for its occupation of south Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the name of the entire nation flatly condemns the United States for its 40-year-long illegal occupation of the southern part of our motherland and flagrant violation of the sovereignty of our nation, seeking war and perpetual division.

Today our country is on the crossroads of war or peace, division or reunification due to the United States armed intervention and manoeuvres for perpetual division.

Our nation that has lived as one nation on one territory throughout thousands of years should never be separated into two in our generation. This is the steadfast will of the whole Korean people.

If our nation be split into two for good, tension would continue to be exacerbated and the danger of war further increase on the Korean peninsula, the history of bitter sufferings repeat without let-up and the coming generations, to say nothing of our generation, hardly escape from a tragic fate.

So long as the United States holds the domination over south Korea, the Korean people can neither get rid of present-day disasters, nor achieve national sovereignty, democracy of the south Korean society and the country's peaceful reunification.

The United States must feel due responsibility for such a tragic situation in Korea, withdraw the United States troops from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the thirtieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, interfere no longer in the internal affairs of Korea and respond at the earliest date to our proposal of tripartite talks for providing the prerequisites to national independence and peaceful reunification.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly reiterates its unshakable stand to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by the United States troops, eliminate the root cause of war, check and frustrate the manoeuvres of the separatists within and without permanently to divide our country into "two Koreas" and surely reunify the divided country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that the world may not remain an on-looker at the fact that the danger of war, instead of a durable peace, is daily increasing in Korea and the Korean people are suffering from the pains of a 40-year long national division by the outside forces.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appeals to the Governments of the world's peace-loving countries actively to help prevent the flames of war which may plunge the world into the holocaust of nuclear war from sparking in Korea and realize at the earliest date Korea's independent and peaceful reunification after the withdrawal of the United States troops from south Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea avails itself of this opportunity to express its profound thanks to the Governments of various countries of the world for rendering active support and encouragement to our people in their cause of national reunification.

The Korean people will terminate the United States interference in south Korea and certainly accomplish the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the positive support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.