



November 25, 1968

Letter, Korean Affairs Institute President Yongjeung Kim to UN Secretary-General U Thant, Concerning Resolution to Korean Question

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Summary:

Founder and President of the Korean Affairs Institute Yongjeung Kim encloses his letter to President of the General Assembly of the UN Dr. Emilio Arenales in his letter to U Thant. In the enclosed letter Yongjeung Kim outlines a resolution to the Korean question and asks Dr. Arenales to circulate the resolution throughout the General Assembly before their annual debate on the Korean problem.

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English

Contents:

Original Scan

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

KOREAN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

"Devoted to Freedom"

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION



CABLE ADDRESS KOREAFAIR

~~2907 ELLICOTT STREET, N.W.~~
~~WASHINGTON, D.C.~~

3900 Watson Place N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

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For your personal

cnw
27/x1

November 25, 1968

Dear Sir;

The enclosed is a copy of the message I sent today to His Excellency Dr. Emilio Arenales, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations via Western Union Telegraph Company.

Respectfully yours,

Yongjeung Kim
Yongjeung Kim

27/lu

His Excellency U Thant
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations, New York

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KOREAN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE
 3900 Watson Place N.W.
 Washington, D. C. 20016

November 25, 1968

His Excellency Dr. Emilio Arenales
 President of the General Assembly of the United Nations
 United Nations, New York

Excellency:

It has been reported that the annual debate on the Korean problem will begin shortly in the present session of the General Assembly. On this occasion may I solicit your attention for a few moments.

The Korean Affairs Institute was established in 1943 as a non-partisan and non-profit voluntary organization devoting itself to the cause of freedom and independence of Korea. As its founder and President I have dedicated most of my adult life to this cause.

Like all liberty-loving nations the sorely tried Korean people wish to free themselves from their foreign overlords and from the internal tyranny imposed upon them. They want to reunite their forcibly divided families and their country. They are longing to live together in peace and happiness.

Doubtless, you are aware of the fact that in 1947 the United Nations assumed the responsibility of bringing about the reunification of the homogeneous Korean nation, bisected by the great powers for military reasons. For more than two decades this plaguing problem has remained unsolved.

Under the pressure of the great powers the United Nations has been pursuing a sterile policy. For the last 15 years, since the end of the Korean war, the General Assembly has closed its annual debate for establishing a unified, independent, democratic Korea
 with

a trite, perfunctory resolution. This amounts to a standard annual to bury the troublesome issue for another year. But Korea will not die; she will fight for her rights until her grievances are redressed.

Justice demands an expeditious settlement of this long neglected case. The Korean people have endured great moral and physical suffering, quite apart from the loss of millions of lives, in the international power struggle. If the United Nations procrastinates further in fulfilling its commitment, the danger of eruption of another conflict in Korea will increase, a holocaust which could engulf the world.

To resolve this explosive problem I suggest the General Assembly's consideration of the following:

1. Replacement of the Military Armistice Commission--which has become an organization for exchanging mutual incriminations, thereby aggravating the already dangerous situation--with a Commission for the Unification and Independence of Korea to promote reconciliation and rapprochement between the two halves of the divided country;
2. Dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, an out-moded entity whose usefulness vanished long ago;
3. Withdrawal from Korea of all foreign troops and dissolution of the United Nations Command in order to create a new and peaceful atmosphere in place of international intrigue and conflict;
4. Unconditional equal representation from both north and south Korea in the United Nations for the purpose of facilitating the peaceful reunification of that indivisible nation, racially, politically and economically;
5. Neutralization of Korea (where the three powerful nations converge) to be guaranteed by her neighbors and the United Nations in order to maintain peace in Asia and beyond.

Unfortunately, as you know, under the influence of the dominating powers the United Nations took the role of a belligerent in the Korean civil war. Consequently, it has been insisting that the north Korea regime abide by the rules of a fellow belligerent itself.

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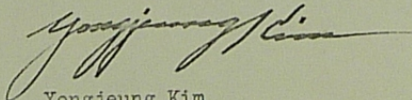
The Korean question has been debated long enough. Continuation of mutual condemnations and exhuming the past will not enhance the authority of the United Nations, nor will it bring new life to Korea. It is time that the United Nations courageously reassume its impartial authority, and act realistically to bring about a reconciliation between the two parts of that victimized country.

Geographically, Korea is situated in a triangle formed by China, Russia and Japan. There can be no peace if any one of these three nations thwarts the independence of Korea. The Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars were fought over that buffer state. And the Korean war of 1950-53 was brewed by an international power struggle.

The Korean question is a challenge to the United Nations. Can it free itself from the domination by a few powers and hold high the torch of international justice, freedom and peace? This is squarely up to the nations which predominate the membership of the United Nations. These nations have the choice between subservience and death or independence and life.

In the interest of international justice and peace, I earnestly trust that Your Excellency will circulate this message to the delegations of the General Assembly.

Respectfully yours,



Yongjeung Kim
Korean Affairs Institute