

March 8, 1972
**Letters between Ahmet H. Ozbudun and C.V.
Narasimhan**

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Summary:

Ozbudun sends Narasimhan a letter on Mr. Marshall Green's visit to the ROK, the doubling of Japan-DPRK trade during 1972, ROK-DPRK Red Cross talks: 3th working committee meeting, and USSR-DPRK contacts.

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c.c. Mr. L.N. Kutakov
Mr. R. MullerUNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA
(UNCURK)CONFIDENTIAL 54.83

3 March 1972

MR. MARSHALL GREEN'S VISIT TO THE ROK

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

8 March 1972

The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Marshall Green arrived in Seoul on 1 March. He was accompanied by Mr. John McElridge, a Senior Staff Member of the National Security Council.

Dear Ahmet, we met with ROK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Shik for two and a half hours. After their meeting, a Foreign Ministry Spokesman

I acknowledge receipt of your confidential letters

Nos. 83 to 86 inclusive. The contents of these letters have been noted.

Yours sincerely,

Our Ministry sources said that Mr. Green had assured Minister Kim that there were no "secret deals" between the US and the PRC. The same sources further said that they had exchanged views on the future US role in Asia in view of the fact that the US and the PRC had disavowed strategies for hegemony in Asia at the Peking talks. The Government had asked the U.S. officials to elaborate on the U.S. policy in connexion with the problems of reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

President Park Chung Hee met C.V. Narasimhan for 90 minutes yesterday. According to Presidential Sp. Chief de Cabinet Jin, Mr. Green had assured President Park that no "secret deals" concerning the Korean Peninsula had been made during President Nixon's visit to Peking and that the U.S. Government would continue to support Korea positively. Mr. Mr. Ahmet H. Ozbudun Principal Secretary briefed on the China talks, including back- to the Korean question and the U.S. viewpoint at East Asia. The Spokesman said that Mr. Green had conveyed greetings from President Nixon to President Park, but that Korea no written message from President Nixon.

The Park-Green meeting, originally scheduled for about 30 minutes, lasted one and a half hours, compelling the cancellation of the scheduled second meeting between Foreign Minister Kim and Mr. Green.

Mr. C. V. Narasimhan
Chief de Cabinet
United Nations
New York

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UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA
(UNCURK)CONFIDENTIAL : No. 83

3 March 1972

MR. MARSHALL GREEN'S VISIT TO THE ROK

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Marshall Green arrived in Seoul on 1 March. He was accompanied by Mr. John Holdridge, a Senior Staff Member of the National Security Council.

Mr. Green met with ROK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Shik for two and a half hours. After their meeting, a Foreign Ministry Spokesman said that Mr. Kim had been briefed specifically on the portion of the Shanghai joint communique pertaining to the Korean question. He added that the two had also exchanged frank views on various problems between the two countries and the situation in Asia.

Informed Ministry sources said that Mr. Green had assured Minister Kim that there were no "secret deals" made between the US and the PRC. The same sources further said that they had exchanged views on the future US role in Asia in view of the fact that the US and the PRC had disavowed struggles for hegemony in Asia at the Peking talks. The Government had asked the U.S. officials to elaborate on the U.S. policy in connexion with the problems of reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

President Park Chung Hee met with Mr. Green for 90 minutes yesterday. According to Presidential Spokesman Kim Song Jin, Mr. Green had assured President Park that no "secret deals" concerning the Korean Peninsula had been made during President Nixon's visit to Peking and that the U.S. Government would continue to support Korea positively. Mr. Green also gave a detailed briefing on the China talks, including background information related to the Korean question and the U.S. viewpoint on the future of East Asia. The Spokesman said that Mr. Green had conveyed oral greetings from President Nixon to President Park, but that there was no written message from President Nixon.

The Park-Green meeting, originally scheduled for about 30 minutes, lasted one and a half hours, compelling the cancellation of the scheduled second meeting between Foreign Minister Kim and Mr. Green.

Mr. C. V. Narasimhan
Chef de Cabinet
United Nations
New York

- 2 -

Prior to his meeting with President Park, Mr. Green called on Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil and discussed Korean security problems in connexion with President Nixon's visit to Peking and measures further to strengthen mutual cooperation between the two countries. The meeting lasted about 40 minutes.

In his brief departure statement on 2 March, Mr. Marshall Green said: "President Nixon's trip to China was of historic importance, and it was successful in starting a dialogue that we hope will lead to broader understanding and a significant lessening of tensions". He added that in the course of his conversation with President Park and other leaders of Korea, he had emphasized two points which were basic to President Nixon's policies and which the President had recently restated:

- "The U.S. will faithfully honor all of its treaty commitments.
- "It will help its friends and allies develop the capability of defending themselves."

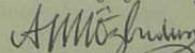
Mr. Green further said: "The cornerstone of our foreign policy remains - and will remain - our close bonds with our friends around the world. The United States will maintain its close ties with, and support for the Republic of Korea". He added: "I believe the leadership of Korea, in which my Government has both deep interest and a solemn treaty commitment, fully understands these policies and our determination to maintain them".

The foregoing demonstrates that, as in the case of the Peking Communiqué, no reference was made to Korean unification or any question related to the UN posture on the Korean question, or further US reaffirmation of adherence thereto.

I expect to report on the matter, depending on developments, after the impending first session of the UNCURK for 1972.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,



Ahmet H. Ozbudun
Principal Secretary

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NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA
(UNCURK)CONFIDENTIAL: No. 84

3 March 1972

THE DOUBLING OF JAPAN-DPRK TRADE DURING 1972

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

On 22 February, Mr. Sadao Murakami, Secretary-General of the Japan-north Korea Trade Association, disclosed that the volume of two-way trade between Japan and north Korea in 1972 would reach around 40,000 million yen (\$129,800,000). This represents a two-fold increase from the level of 20,500 million yen (\$66,500,000) recorded in 1971.

Mr. Murakami said that north Koreans were ready to conclude long-term contracts to import plant equipment from Japan and that, under such arrangements, Japan could supply north Korea with trucks, rolled steel, bearings, farm machinery and textile goods.

He noted that European countries were generally enthusiastic about the expansion of their trade relations with Pyongyang. He pointed out that France had set up a trade representative office in Pyongyang and that the United Kingdom had concluded a trade agreement with north Korea.

If the aforesaid indeed materializes this year, there is no telling how much more trade between the countries might increase beyond 1972.

The ROK is very apprehensive concerning trade and other contact between Japan and the DPRK. It keeps on launching overt and covert protests with the Tokyo Government but lacks "trump cards", so to speak, which could serve as deterrents or retaliatory measures.

Japan's immense bargaining posture over Seoul indeed is in an incredible upsurge.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ahmet H. Ozbudun".

Ahmet H. Ozbudun
Principal SecretaryMr. C.V. Narasimhan
Chef de Cabinet
United Nations
New York

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NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA
(UNCURK)CONFIDENTIAL: No. 85

3 March 1972

ROK-DPRK RED CROSS TALKS: 3RD WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

The 3rd closed-door session of the working committee meeting of the north-south Red Cross Societies was held on 28 February 1972, and lasted an hour and a half.

After the meeting the ROK Red Cross Spokesman said that the two sides had continued to exchange views to narrow their differences over the agenda items for the full-dress talks. He added that some progress had been achieved in this direction.

At a reception the other day a high-ranking ROK Red Cross official expressed pessimism and said that his side might end the working committee contacts if no progress ensued. If this occurred the contacts might revert to the higher preliminary level which has heretofore witnessed 19 meetings.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ahmet H. Ozbudun".

Ahmet H. Ozbudun
Principal SecretaryMr. C.V. Narasimhan
Chef de Cabinet
United Nations
New York

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UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA
(UNCURK)CONFIDENTIAL: No. 86

3 March 1972

USSR - DPRK CONTACTS

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

Whether or not attributable to the evidently growing rapprochement between Peking and Washington, reports on Moscow-Pyongyang contacts, which had been practically absent in recent months, have reappeared during the past ten days.

On 21 February, the new DPRK Ambassador to the USSR, Mr. Kwon Ki Yon, presented his credentials to the USSR President Nikolai Podgorny. At the ceremony, President Podgorny praised the friendship between the USSR and the DPRK, and reaffirmed Soviet support to "the Korean People's struggle for the evacuation of the American troops from south Korea".

On 22 February, a DPRK Government delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Ho Dam, arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (Mr. Ho has also visited Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia and Hungary).

On 23 February, the Foreign Ministers of the DPRK and the USSR exchanged views on international problems of common interest.

On 25 February, First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Communist Party was reported to have told Foreign Minister Ho Dam that the DPRK could expect continued aid and support from the USSR. Ho Dam reportedly outlined to the Soviet leader his country's programme for Korean unification based on the condition of US troop withdrawal from south Korea.

On 23 February, in a congratulatory message to the USSR Defence Minister on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the Soviet Army, the DPRK Defence Minister Choi Hyon expressed "the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the armies of the two countries will further strengthen and develop in the future in the struggle against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and for the victory of socialism and communism..."

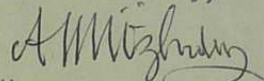
Mr. C. V. Narasimhan
Chef de Cabinet
United Nations
New York

- 2 -

The New York Times, among other things, was reported to have said on 26 February that the First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party had pledged to the DPRK Foreign Minister full support for north Korean proposals for "substituting a peace treaty for the current truce agreement with Seoul and for opening talks with the Republic of Korea".

With warmest regards,

Yours sincerely,



Ahmet H. Ozbudun
Principal Secretary