

July 4, 1972

Note on Information provided by DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister, Comrade Kim Yong-taek, on 3 July 1972 for the Ambassadors and Acting Ambassadors of Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Romania, Hungary, and the GDR

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Summary:

DPRK Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs reads a written statement on the results of the inter-Korean Red Cross talks in Panmunjeom. He describes the contents of a joint communique to be released simultaneously by the governments of North Korea and South Korea. This joint declaration list principles of reunification and further cooperation between the North and South.

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GDR Embassy to DPRK Pyongyang, 4 July 1972

Note

On Information provided by DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister, Comrade Kim Yong-taek [Kim Ryong Thaek],

on 3 July 1972 for the Ambassadors and Acting Ambassadors of Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Romania, Hungary, and the GDR at 20:40 hours in the DPRK Foreign Ministry

The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs released important information on the problem of Korean unification. Reading from a written manuscript, he made the following statements:

The problem of unification of the country has to be solved without any interference from outside, without foreign forces, with the forces of the Koreans alone, and in a peaceful manner. Party and government of the DPRK have focused all their efforts in this direction and recently achieved important results through contacts and meetings. He [Kim Yong-taek] defined the Red Cross talks in Panmunjeom as unofficial contacts with South Korea on a low level. With the agreement on an agenda their first phase has come to a certain conclusion.

Between 2 and 5 May 1972 Lee Hu-rak, head of the South Korean intelligence service, visited the DPRK and had talks with Kim Yeong-ju [Kim Yong Ju] (Note: brother of Kim Il Sung). Among other things, during his visit he was also received by Kim Il Sung.

From 29 May to 1 June 1972 Pak Seong-cheol [Pak Song Chol], and not Kim Yeong-ju, visited Seoul and talked to the intelligence chief [Lee Hu-rak] and Park Chung Hee.

The three principles of unification were instantly agreed upon, and they will be publicized at an appropriate time. Afterwards there was another meeting where a joint declaration was agreed to become public simultaneously in the DPRK and in South Korea on the 4th of July 1972 at 10:00 hours. Yet prior to this publication, the DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister emphasized, the Foreign Ministry wants to inform the ambassadors of the fraternal countries. Then Kim Yong-taek provided more details of the joint declaration:

the joint declaration:

In the joint declaration

In the problem must be solved without any interference from outside with the Korean people's own forces;

. Unification must be implemented without any arms involved, it has to be realized in a peaceful manner;

. Notwithstanding all the ideological and other differences of the political systems, national unity, and a great, unified nation, is supposed to be created.

TAN atmosphere of mutual good faith and trust has to be created. Thus all slander and military provocations have to cease in order to exclude a sudden military incursion;

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Inhere was a complete accordance of opinion that exchanges between North and South Korea shall be opened up on all areas and levels.

☐B@th sides will work towards the success of the Red Cross talks. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
There was an agreement about the installation of a direct phone line between Seoul and Pyongyang to exclude a military attack and to solve all upcoming operational questions.
imorder to increase speed in implementing the points mentioned above, in particular the unification of the fatherland on the basis of the agreed principles, a committee for coordination and guidance shall be established with Kim Yeong-ju and Lee Hu-rak as chairmen.
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The declaration was signed by Kim Yeong-ju and Lee Hu-rak.
Comrade Kim Yong-taek continued:
☐☐ agreement became reality since the South Koreans have adopted the correct course of the DPRK government. It is correct since it represents the path to victory.
$\Box \Box \Box$ e joint agreement can become a turning point for the unification of the fatherland. $\Box\Box$
\square espite the agreement there are still many issues unresolved, and the struggle for the solution of the problems is complicated. \square
Deputy Foreign Minister Comrade Kim Yong-taek requested to inform our governments as soon as possible about the above-mentioned issues. He voiced the expectation for even stronger support of the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the country.
Note: On 3 July our Embassy was invited to a press conference for 4 July at 10:00 hours to be held by the 2nd Deputy of the Prime Minister, Pak Seong-cheol.
Merten Embassy Counselor
CC 1x Foreign Ministry, Far East Department 1x Central Committee, Department IV 1x ZID 1x Embassy/Political Department
1x MA Comrade Grünberg

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