

**May 8, 1973**  
**Letters between Shail Upadhya and C.V.  
Narasimhan**

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**Summary:**

Upadhya sends Narasimhan a report on his conversation with ROK Foreign Minister.

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UNITED NATIONS



cc - Mr. Shevchenko  
NATIONS UNIES

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UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA  
(UNCKURK)

CONFIDENTIAL

4 May 1973

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

8 May 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

Foreign Minister, Mr. Kim Yong Shik, at a recent party he gave for the diplomatic corps in Seoul. With reference to the Korean question at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, he said it was a bit too early for his country to formulate any definite strategy in that regard but he expressed confidence that should the ROK decide once again to seek a deferment of the Korean debate, it would accomplish it with ease, and perhaps with a bigger margin than last year. He said that although deferment was one of the strategies being studied he was in the process of devising other strategies that were more positive in approach. He said one such strategy might be to make concessions on the procedural aspect of the question, such as deferment and he invited the ROK to make a contribution on the substantial issues relating to the presence of UN forces and UNCKURK. He believed the ROK could hardly defeat all moves for the withdrawal of UN forces and the dissolution of UNCKURK.

Dear Shail,

I have received your confidential letter of 4 May regarding your meeting with the ROK Foreign Minister and the decision by the IPU to admit North Korea into the Union effective next October, and have taken careful note of your comments.

With kind regards, it had for years opposed it and had refused to accept the United Nations' competence to discuss the issue. He believed north Korea was insisting on a debate solely because the ROK now opposed it. He believed that a debate would be to north Korea's disadvantage, and that even China was opposed to it. He said China certainly did not wish to see the United Nations withdraw its forces from Korea and leave a vacuum which the Soviet Union might attempt to fill.

\* \* \*

C.V. Narasimhan

The decision by the International Commission on North Korea to admit north Korea into the Union effective next October is seen here as a bad omen for the ROK's efforts to block the DPRK's membership in the UN. Prior to the IPU decision ROK officials had been openly stating that they were engaged in a battle with the DPRK — the IPU vote being the first, the UNCKURK deferment of the Korean question at the next United Nations session being the second, and the Seoul, Korea, session being the third. Now that the first battle

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UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA  
(UNCURK)CONFIDENTIAL

4 May 1973

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

I had the occasion to have a brief talk with the ROK Foreign Minister, Mr. Kim Yong Shik, at a recent party he gave for the diplomatic corps in Seoul. With reference to the Korean question at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, he said it was a bit too early for his country to formulate any definite strategy in that regard but he expressed confidence that should the ROK decide once again to seek a deferment of the Korean debate, it could accomplish it with ease, and perhaps with a bigger margin than last year. He said that although deferment was one of the strategies being studied he was in the process of devising other strategies that were more positive in approach. He said one such strategy might be to make concessions on the procedural issues of the question, such as deferment and the invitational aspect and to concentrate on the substantial issues relating to the presence of UN forces and UNCURK. He believed the ROK could handily defeat all moves for the withdrawal of UN Forces and the dissolution of UNCURK by arguing before the General Assembly that should it decide to withdraw the UN Forces and dissolve UNCURK it should also insist on the implementation of the long-standing General Assembly resolution calling for the reunification of Korea through fair elections conducted under UN supervision. This, he said, the North would never accept.

He said he could not understand why north Korea was now pressing so hard for a debate when it had for years opposed it and had refused to accept the United Nations' competence to discuss the issue. He believed north Korea was insisting on a debate solely because the ROK now opposed it. He believed that a debate would be to north Korea's disadvantage, and that even China was not too keen on it. He said China certainly did not wish to see the United Nations withdraw its Forces from Korea and leave a vacuum which the Soviet Union might attempt to fill.

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The decision by the International Parliamentary Union to admit north Korea into the Union effective next October is seen here as a bad omen for the ROK's efforts to block the DPRK's membership in the WHO later this month. Prior to the IPU decision ROK officials had been openly stating that they were engaged in a three-stage diplomatic battle with the DPRK — the IPU vote being the first battle, the impending WHO vote being the second, and the battle for deferment of the Korean question at the next United Nations General Assembly session being the third. Now that the first battle

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has been lost there is apprehension that the IPU decision might influence the WHO vote. Although ROK officials are still expressing confidence that their efforts in the WHO will succeed, they now see the ROK's victory in terms of a close margin and not by a 20-vote margin that they had been predicting.

With warm personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Shail U. Upadhye*  
SHAIL UPADHYA  
Acting Principal Secretary

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*[Faint, illegible text]*

*[Faint, illegible text]*

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*[Faint, illegible text]*