

## **February 9, 1972**

### **Letters between Ahmet H. Ozbudun and C.V. Narasimhan**

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#### **Summary:**

Ozbudun sends Narasimhan a report concerning the 17th preliminary meeting of the ROK and the DPRK Red Cross organizations, points of concession indicated at the 17th preliminary meeting of the North-South Red Cross organizations, the interview of Premier Kim Il Sung, and "Japan-DPRK trade agreement," etc.

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c.c. Mr. L.N. Kutakov  
Mr. R. Muller ✓

9 February 1972

Dear Ahmet,

I acknowledge receipt of your confidential letters  
Nos. 65 through 70. I have taken note of their contents.

Yours sincerely,

C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. Ahmet H. Ozbudun  
Principal Secretary  
UNCURK  
Yongdongpo  
P.O. Box 56  
Seoul  
Korea

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UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA  
(UNCURK)CONFIDENTIAL: No. 65

4 February 1972

THE 17TH PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE ROK  
AND THE DPRK RED CROSS ORGANIZATIONS

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

On 3 February, during their 17th preliminary meeting which lasted just over one hour, the two Red Cross Organizations respectively tabled "new proposals" for the agenda for the full-dress meetings.

The new agenda items proposed by the ROK Red Cross are as follows:

- 1) The questions of ascertaining the fates and whereabouts of members of dispersed families and relatives in south and north Korea, and the transmittal information thereon;
- 2) The question of exchanging correspondence between the members of dispersed families and relatives in south and north Korea;
- 3) The question of facilitating meetings of the members of dispersed families and relatives in south and north Korea;
- 4) The question of facilitating free travel, for the purpose of mutual visits, by the members of dispersed families and relatives in south and north Korea;
- 5) The question of facilitating the free choice of residence, for the purpose of reunion, for the members of dispersed families in south and north Korea; and
- 6) Other humanitarian questions to be settled subsequently.

The ROK Red Cross said that the new proposal was an expression of its sincere desire to find a breakthrough to the current deadlock. It urged the DPRK Red Cross to accept the new proposal which fully reflected the position of the DPRK Red Cross as well.

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



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In turn, the DPRK Red Cross proposed the following three-point agenda:

- 1) The question of searching the dispersed families and relatives in south and north Korea, and arrangements for their free visits and exchanges of correspondence;
- 2) The question of re-uniting the dispersed families at their own free will; and,
- 3) Other humanitarian questions to be settled subsequently.

The ROK Red Cross further said that in order to facilitate meetings of the members of dispersed families and relatives, it would be proper to set up a meeting place at Panmunjom or other convenient site. It also said that the two parties should examine the new proposals for effective progress in the talks.

The two sides agreed to hold their 18th preliminary meeting on 10 February.

Spokesman Chung Choo Nyon, of the ROK Red Cross, said after the meeting that the ROK Red Cross looked forward to the acceptance of its proposal by the DPRK Red Cross without delay.

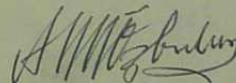
The revised proposals indicate some progress and thereby justify greater optimism than was the case before. Nevertheless, further progress and a meaningful breakthrough, if any, might take quite some time.

It remains to be seen whether the substantial concessions by the ROK side, which surprised many, would be reciprocated by the DPRK side.

Friendly persuasion from the outside world, ~~not~~ directed toward both sides, if done in an appropriate spirit of compromise, may soon be in order.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



Ahmet H. Ozbudun  
Principal Secretary

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(UNCURK)CONFIDENTIAL : No. 66

4 February 1972

POINTS OF CONCESSION INDICATED AT THE 17TH PRELIMINARY  
MEETING OF THE NORTH-SOUTH RED CROSS ORGANIZATIONS

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

Further to my letter of today on the Red Cross talks, the concessions made by the two sides at the 17th preliminary meeting merit the following comparative analysis:

THE ROK SIDE(i) "Members of dispersed families" versus "Relatives"

Up to the 17th meeting the ROK side had proposed the matter of relatives as a separate agenda item (No.5), to be dealt with following the completion of arrangements for the reunion of members of separated families. Now the ROK side has made a significant concession to have members and relatives of separated families to be dealt with under a single item.

(ii) Previously, the ROK side had not accepted the term "free travel". This time it pointed out that "free travel" be allowed, however solely for the purpose of mutual visits.

(iii) Earlier the ROK side had proposed to make arrangements for the reunion of members of separated families. Now it is evidently prepared to take up the question of facilitating the free choice of places of residence.

THE DPRK SIDE(i) "Free Travel" versus "Free Visits"

So far, the DPRK side has seemingly made one change, namely the substitution of the term "Free Travel" with the term "Free Visits".

It is reported that the DPRK side was quite surprised at the ROK concessions. Some criticism was reportedly expressed in the ROK regarding the extent of these concessions.

The impending 18th meeting might be quite formative.

With kind regards,

Mr. C. V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet  
United Nations, N.Y.

Sincerely yours,  
*A. M. Ozbudun*  
Ahmet H. Ozbudun  
Principal Secretary



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UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA  
(UNCURK)CONFIDENTIAL : No. 67

4 February 1972

THE INTERVIEW OF PREMIER KIM IL SUNG

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

...

Attached herewith are pertinent excerpts from an interview of DPRK Premier Kim Il Sung, on 10 January 1972, by reporters of a Japanese-language Tokyo daily, The Yomiuri Shimbum, carried in the 14 January issue of the paper. The excerpts were taken from FBIS (17 January), just received, on a private basis. I present them with some editing.

No official or direct response was encountered in the ROK.

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

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE  
UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREACONFIDENTIALInformation Note  
No. 8/72

4 February 1972

Note by the Secretariat: North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung was interviewed on 10 January in Pyongyang by two reporters of the Japanese Daily Yomiuri Shimbun. Following are excerpts from the text of his answers on various Korean and international political problems:

On unification: "It is a matter of vital importance for the peaceful reunification of the country, as well as for peace in Asia and the rest of the world, to remove tension in our country. In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the north and south. We hold that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and the south, and that the armed forces of north and south Korea should be cut drastically, under the condition that the US imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

"We have made it clear more than once that we have no intention to 'invade the south'. If the south Korean rulers have no intention to 'march north for reunification,' there will be no reason for them to refuse to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south. If they truly want peace in our country and peaceful reunification, they should agree to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south, instead of clamouring about the fictitious 'threat of southward aggression'.

"We call for north-south political negotiations to strengthen contacts and ties between the north and the south and to solve the question of national reunification. Many problems arise in putting an end to the tragedy of the national split and reunifying the country peacefully. All these problems can be satisfactorily solved only through political negotiations between the north and the south.

"We are ready to have negotiations with all political parties of south Korea including the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party and the Nationalist Party at any time and at any place that would be agreed upon. Now the south Korean authorities are talking about these matters without having a meeting. It is not the proper attitude toward solving the question of reunification peacefully to reject negotiations, and to talk about 'peaceful reunification' only in words. In order to solve the question of the peaceful reunification, various political parties of north and south Korea are required to hold bilateral or multilateral negotiations briskly to exchange political views on national reunification and to find a reasonable way for peaceful reunification.

"We always keep our door open to anyone for negotiations and contacts between the north and the south. If anyone, though he committed crimes against the country and the people, sincerely repents his past wrong-doings and takes a road to patriotism for the peaceful reunification of the country, we will not



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ask about his past crimes but gladly negotiate with him the question of the country's reunification.

"When all the Koreans unite and fight along the road of the reunification of the country, we will surely be able to drive out the US and Japanese aggressors, tide over the crisis of national ruin created in south Korea, and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without fail.

"We are sure that, although the question of Korean unification is still complicated, there is a prospect of solving it peacefully sooner or later, in accordance with the will of our people and on the basis of the principle of national self-determination."

On the Red Cross talks: "Although it is rather belated and the scope of problems being discussed is limited, the preliminary talks between the North and South Red Cross Organizations now being held at Panmunjom are very significant, at any rate since Koreans have got together to discuss the internal affairs of the nation. It can be said that this is a step forward in the struggle of our people for reunifying the divided country peacefully.

"Our stand on the talks between the North and South Red Cross Organizations is clear. We want to mitigate as early as possible the sufferings our people are undergoing as a result of the division, by bringing the talks to a success with all our sincerity and paving the way, as a stepping stone, toward the peaceful reunification of the country. ...

"Rendering successful the talks now going on between the north and south Red Cross Organizations for the great interest of the whole nation, will create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of the country.

"The South Korean authorities, talking about some sort of 'stage,' prattle that this can be done and that cannot be done and that only some kind of undertakings must be done first and the other things be deferred. This is a delaying tactic and is not an attitude conducive to solving problems.

"If the North-South Red Cross talks yield good results and mutual and free traffic is realized between the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south, their sufferings will be lessened and, at the same time, the frozen sentiments between the north and south will be thawed and mutual understanding deepened in this process."

On United Nations: "As you say, regarding the question of the United Nations, many countries and broad public opinion in the world now call 1972 'a year of Korea.' Of course, we must wait and see whether this year will be 'a year of Korea' or not, but we think it is an expression of the world people's support to and trust in the struggle of our people for national dignity, reunification and independence.

"As for our stand towards the United Nations, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has respected the UN Charter up to now and has never violated it. It is none other than the US imperialists who want only to violate the UN Charter and defame the name of the United Nations. Each time they have resorted to policies of aggression and war, the US imperialists have



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abused the UN flag. Especially, they left a most disgraceful blot in the UN history by committing aggression on Korea under the UN mask.

"To be faithful to its sacred Charter, I think, the United Nations must redeem the crimes it committed in the past on the Korean question. The United Nations should revoke all 'resolutions' on the 'Korean question' fabricated illegally by the US imperialists in the United Nations. Or, it may be good that it take a just policy towards Korea so as to see all the previous illegal 'resolutions' nullified.

"The UN must take steps to make the US imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea under the 'UN' signboard withdraw from there and dissolve its 'Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,' an aggressive tool of US imperialism against Korea. The UN must stop any interference in the Korean question."

On the Six-Year Plan: "As you know, the Fifth Congress of our Party summed up the successes in the fulfilment of the seven-year plan and adopted the six-year plan, another target of socialist construction.

"Even under difficult conditions, we fulfilled the seven-year plan with success. It took us ten years to carry it out, but our national economy developed at a very high tempo. In the past decade, during which we carried out the seven-year plan, our industrial production grew at an average rate of 12.8 percent per annum.

"This, I think, is a very high rate of development in comparison with other countries. Our people have a high pride and self-confidence in it.

"Last year we embarked upon fulfilling the six-year plan, a new long-range plan.

"As is clarified in the document of the Fifth Congress of our Party, the basic task of the six-year plan in the field of socialist economic construction is to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and carrying forward the successes in industrialization and raising the technical revolution to a new, higher plane.

"The main contents of the six-year plan are the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

"The three major tasks advanced by our Party are, first, dynamically to promote the technical revolution in industrial branches, in order to narrow down the distinction between heavy and light labour; second, to keep on expediting the technical revolution in the countryside so as to reduce the difference between agricultural and industrial labour; and third, to carry on the technical revolution in order to free women from the heavy burden of household chores. In a word, the three major tasks of the technical revolution are honourable revolutionary tasks to free the working people from heavy and arduous labour.



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"The technical revolution is an engineering revolution. It requires large numbers of machine tools.

"Therefore, we concentrated efforts on the production of machine tools last year, the first year of the six-year plan. Holding aloft the call of the Party, the workers of our machine tool factories, including the Huichon machine tool plant, energetically unfolded a drive to increase the production of machine tools by improving equipment and actively automating production processes. As a result, our engineering industry topped the level of producing 30,000 machine tools in a year.

"In order to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, we will continue to concentrate on the production of machine tools, increasing their output and variety and improving their quality. We will also keep augmenting the production of tractors and automobiles and produce various types of farm machines in large numbers. And, for the continuous intensification of the technical revolution, we are going to direct great efforts to the development of the electronic and automation industries.

"We will produce and supply more steel and nonferrous metal materials for the engineering industry and the electronic and automation industries.

"We will take a series of steps during the six-year plan to raise the people's living standard to a higher level. The most important task we have set ourselves for the improvement of the people's life is to quickly eliminate the distinctions between the workers and peasants in their living standards, and the differences between the urban and rural population in their living conditions.

"For this purpose, we will build up counties well and enhance their role as a supply base for the rural areas, introduce bus service in every rural ni village, and provide the farm villages with water service.

"We will also build houses for 300,000 families a year in town and country and further develop public health services. We will raise the wages of the workers and office employees as a whole and bring about a new turn in the production of mass consumption goods, thereby markedly improving the general living standard of the working people.

"If we work well for a few years, our people will be able to live as well as others.

"During the six-year plan, we will also push ahead vigorously with the cultural revolution along with the technical revolution. During this period, we will increase the number of technicians and specialists to more than one million; heighten the working people's level of general knowledge and their technological level as a whole; and further develop sciences, literature and art, and physical culture, and sports.

"To enforce a compulsory 10-year education is one of the important tasks in carrying on the cultural revolution during the six-year plan. With the introduction of a compulsory 9-year technical education in 1967 in our country, all the children and youth from 8 to 17 have been receiving free



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education at regular schools. The introduction of a compulsory 9-year technical education was an epochal event in the development of public education and construction of socialist culture in our country. Thanks to the compulsory 9-year technical education, our younger generations are all growing into able and reliable men of all-round development who possess wide general knowledge and the basic knowledge of modern science and technology.

"We are going to introduce a compulsory 10-year education on the basis of the successes and experiences gained in the compulsory 9-year technical education, and further improve the educational work in the future on the basis of the socialist principles of pedagogy set forth by our Party.

"The introduction of the universal compulsory 10-year education will bring about great progress in elevating the level of school education and developing science and technology in our country. Of course, it is not an easy task to introduce a compulsory 10-year education. To do this, the state must invest a large amount of funds. But we have strength enough to carry it out. We spare nothing for the education of rising generations. Last year, we introduced it on an experimental basis in some schools and accumulated experiences, and laid its foundation to a certain extent. We will introduce a compulsory 10-year education universally and on a full scale in a few years, beginning this year.

[Yomiuri Shimbun, 14 January (and FBIS, 17 January)]

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UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA  
(UNCURK)CONFIDENTIAL : W 470

4 February 1972

"JAPAN-DPRK TRADE AGREEMENT," ETC.

Dear Mr. Narasimhan,

Since my reporting last week on the "Japan-DPRK trade agreement", the present issue of the Summary of Developments contains latest news items which may be of interest in connexion with Japan-DPRK commercial relations. These are referred to in pp. 17 and 18 of the said document.

Of particular interest are two statements:

Upon his return from Pyongyang on 29 January, Rep. Chuji Kuno, who headed a Japanese Dietmen's delegation to north Korea, said in Tokyo that because of Japan's relations with the ROK, it would be difficult to implement the trade expansion agreement which his delegation had signed with north Korea. He said that the most difficult problem was the recognition of the ROK by Japan as the only legitimate government on the Korean Peninsula.

Replying to questions by the opposition members during a plenary session of the House of Representatives on 31 January, the Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato said that the Government had no intention whatsoever to establish official contacts with north Korea. He reminded the members that Japan had recognized the ROK and maintained diplomatic relations (with it alone).

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

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

Ahmet H. Ozbudun  
Principal Secretary

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