Koreans and Americans in Seoul Say Park Must Be Aware of Gifts:

By JAMES P. STERBA Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, South Korea, Nov. 7—So many aides and confidants of President Park Chung Hee have been linked to cash payments to United States officials and ments to United States officials and pressing of American businessmen for contributions that certain Korean and American sources here say it is virtually impossible for the South Korean leader to have been unaware of them.

The pressuring of the Gulf Oil Corporation for \$4\text{ million in campaign contributions to Mr. Park's ruling party, the

ine pressuring of the Guir Oil Corporation for \$4 million in campaign contributions to Mr. Park's ruling party, the
\$10,000 cash offering to an aide of former
President Richard M. Nixon and the alleged disbursement of cash-filled envelopes in Washington—all this could
never have occurred without at least the
tacit approval of President Park, the
American and Korean sources maintain.
Seoul says that these and other
cash dealings were freelance operations
by individual Korean officials and businessmen for personal or financial gain.
But Government spokesmen cannot explain how any of these transactions could
have escaped President Park's attention,
since some of them reportedly originated

since some of them reportedly originated within his executive compound, called the Blue House.

The \$10,000 at the Airport

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Two years ago, for example, the State
Department says, a South Korean official
handed John C. Nidecker, a Nixon White
House aide, a thick envelope as he was
leaving Kimpo International Airport here.
Mr. Nidecker ripped the envelope open,
saw that it contained United States cash,
and quickly handed it to Philip C. Habib,
then the American Ambassador to South
Korea and now an Under Secretary of
Rorea and now an Under Secretary or
State.

Sources here said it contained \$10,000 in large bills that Mr. Habib turned over to the chief of the United States Central

to the chief of the United States Central Intelligence Agency station here. The C.I.A. man then reportedly carried the envelope directly to President Park's Blue House and returned it.

The Korean who handed the cash to Mr. Nidecker was Park Chong Kyu, who was then Mr. Park's chief bodyguard. His position was roughly equivalent to that of the chief of the United States Secreservice, but Korean sources said he was much more intimately involved with Mr. much more intimately involved with Mr Park's daily affairs than all but two of three of the President's closest minister:

Park Didn't Know, an Aide Says

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Kim Scong Jin, the Minister of Informa
tion and a close Park aide, said in ai
interview yesterday that the Presiden
had no knowledge of his bodyguard's ac
tions, since giving of gifts, including casf
is common among Koreans. "Perhaps Mi
Park was trying to enhance his own ca
reer by offering the envelope to Mr. Ni
decker," Mr. Kim said.

"Perhaps he was simply trying to ep
press his hospitality," Mr. Kim went or
"but if the envelope did contain such
large sum, it certainly was an impolit

improper and unacceptable way of ex-

pressing it."

Korean sources that cannot be identified because of the danger of Government reprisal believe it is highly improbable that the various actions of Park Tong Sun, the Korean businessman who made cash contributions to several American Congressmen, escaped the attention of President Park.

First, these sources said, Park Tong Sun—known in the United States as Sun—known in the United States as Tongsun Park—was known to have personal friends among the dozens of aides within the Blue House compound and to have visited them there on trips to Seoul. Information Minister Kim insisted, however, that "there has absolutely never been any meeting in the Blue House between President Park and this man."

Koreans Tell of Warning President

The Secul processors said his Governeral said his G

The Seoul spokesman said his Government considered Park Tong Sun just another Korean businessman. Several politicians here, however, said that as

another Rorean businessinal. Several politicians here, however, said that as long as four years ago, they had singled out Mr. Park in National Assembly speeches and had personally warned President Park to steer clear of him, suggesting that his activities be monitored. Park Tong Sun maintained one of the five luxury villas at Walker Hill, a gambling and partying resort just outside Seoul. On several occasions, he reportedly whisked certain American Congressmen away from official delegations straight from the airport to the villa for parties. Since Korean agents are known to shadow visiting American dignitaries, Korean sources said Mr. Park's actions would have been impossible without tacit Government approval.

Government approval.
Neither Korean nor diplomatic sources Neither Korean nor diplomatic sources here can explain how he acquired the here can explain how he acquired the large sums of money he is said to have had available for bestowing upon Americans. His father, now dead, was a wealthy businessman here, but Park Tong Sun is said to be estranged from his brother, who operates a shipping business that includes five oil tankers that are chartered to the Gulf Oil Corporation. Park Tong Sun recently bought a shopping center and a private girls' school in Seoul.

How Koreans View Park
Korean officials describe Park Tong Sun variously as a swindler or shady dealer and suggest that, as many Koreans and Koreans as a man who had high-level connections with both sides.

Korean officials have difficulty explaining one financial transaction that went of the transaction that went of the state of the Testident Park That is the

Korean officials have difficulty explaining one financial transaction that went on close to President Park. That is the solicitation of \$4 million from the Gulf Oil Corporation—\$1 million in 1966 and \$3 million in 1970—as election contributions to President Park's ruling Democratic Republican Party. Such contributions are not illegal under South Korean law. The Korean who sought the contributions was Kim Sung Kon, a multimillionaire businessman, assemblyman and chairman of the governing party's financial committee. As such, he was an intimate of President Park.

The 1970 contribution of \$3 million was transferred from the Mellon Bank in Pitts-burgh to the Union Bank of Switzerland, but there is no indication here that it ever got to South Korea. Seoul Govern-ment officials said the matter was never investigated, even though such a large donation could have hardly escaped the President's attention.

A year later, Kim Sung Kon retired, from politics. He died, reportedly of a stroke, on Feb. 25, 1975, a few months before Gulf's overseas payments were made public.

Since he is dead, a Government spokesman said, there is no way to clear up the "mystery" of the Gulf payment.



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