

March 13, 1962

**Cable from Hao Deqing, 'Talks during Premier Kim's
Reception of Ambassador Hao'**

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Summary:

Kim Il Sung discusses the Third Plenum of the Korean Workers' Party, prospects for the
Party's growth an future, and the dogma underpinning the KWP movements.

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Contents:

Transcript - Chinese

Translation - English

中央收电
室编 (62) 211号
(加急)

金首相接见郝大使的谈话

外交部并报党中央： (绝密)

三月十一日电讯悉。三月十二日金日成首相接见了我们，谈话半小时，朴外相在座。

当我照来电内容作了说明并提出建议后，首相一再表示，对彭真同志率领人大代表团来访问，感到很高兴，很欢迎，“时间可定在五月份，那时候天气也更暖和了”。对于我党邀请朴金喆同志或其他同志率领代表团访华事，首相一再肯定表示，朴金喆同志可以去中国访问，“他过去老是留在家里看家，没有访问过中国，我们在党中央也曾讨论过。朴金喆同志能看中文书报，他曾读过四书呢”。至于以何名义和何时访华首相未立即做明确表示，从谈话的神情看来，他需要经过考虑、商量、再做答复。

接着首相把话题转到朝党三中全会上，首相说：“会议参加者有郡、团以上和机关、工厂、学校的负责干部，还有各级组织干部、宣传干部，共三千余人。结合黄海、南道党的工作中的成绩和一些缺点（按：这个道是经过首相二月份现场指导后，树立起来的典范），会议讨论了党的组织工作和宣传工作，主要是解决党的工作不能包办代替的问题。全会结束后，用两天时间，讨论了国际形势，主要是反对帝国主义和反对修正主义问题。”首相说：“我们党内情况很好，绝大多数认识上一致，只有极少数，主要是有些知识分子，认识上有些糊涂，例如提不出若没有苏联帮助，能否建成社会主义等问题。”首相又说：“过去朝鲜有一种事大主义思想流行，即迷信日本，还有旧时代的中国，认为大国什么也行，小国什么也不行。一九五四年我们提出反对教条主义，实质上是反对硬搬苏联的一套，也就是反对事大主义。而不是他们所说的‘教条主义’，他们反对的‘教条主义’正是马列主义”。

首相说：“什么是修正主义，修正主义就是投降主义。我们对中央同志们说，我们大家革命三十多年，为了什么呢，我们可不能走投降主义道路。必须反对帝国主义，我们半壁山河，三分之二的人民，还没有解放”。“今天我们报上又登了列宁的文章（按：新华社已有报道）我的做法是把列宁反对老修正主义的文章，每周刊登一些。关于反对现代修正主义，则只口头上宣传而不登报。现代修正主义和老修正主义是一脉相承的东西”。

首相谈话也涉及苏共中央全会和朝苏贸易谈判，“我们对中央同志们说，赫鲁晓夫把农业问题解决地不好，还往斯大林身上推，可是斯卡林死了已经近十年了。真是无耻！”“朝苏贸易谈判在莫斯科两个多月未解决，最近在平壤谈判，比较顺利的解决了。”

当首相谈到拟派韩益洙上将（保卫省副将）为新任驻华大使（按：外务省将有正式外交手续）和前任大师健康情况时，我说到“刘少奇同志曾同李大使有过一次谈话，想首相早已知道了。”首相说：“李大使已写成书面的，我看过了，我认为很好，感到很满意”。

郝德青
一九六二年三月十三日

Cable Received by the Central Committee

No. (52) 211

Urgent

Talks during Premier Kim's Reception of Ambassador Hao

To the Foreign Ministry:

Copy to the Party Central Committee: [Top Secret]

I received the information by cable on 11 March. Premier Kim Il Sung met me on 12 March and we spoke for about half an hour. Foreign Minister Pak Seong-cheol was also present.

When I gave my explanation and suggestions according to the contents of the cable, the Premier repeatedly expressed how happy he was to have Comrade Peng Zhen lead the National People's Congress delegation for a visit and welcomed them, "We can set the date in May, it will be warmer by then." As for the invitation extended by our party to Comrade Pak Geum-cheol or other comrades to lead a delegation to China, the Premier repeatedly gave his confirmation that Comrade Pak Geum-cheol could visit China, "In the past, he's always at home looking after the house and has never been to China. We had also discussed this among the party central committee. Comrade Pak Geum-cheol can read Chinese books and newspapers. He had even read the Four Books." The premier did not immediately make it clear in what capacity and when he would visit China, but judging from his expression when he was speaking, he needs time to consider and discuss this before giving a response.

The Premier then changed the topic to the Third Plenum of the Korean Workers' Party. The Premier said: "The participants of the meeting included cadres-in-charge above the county and district [?] levels and from the government organs, factories and schools, as well as cadres from organizations at various levels and cadres of propaganda teams, with more than 3,000 people in total. Taking into account the results and some weaknesses of the party's work in South Hwanghae Province [note: This province was established as a model after the Premier's on-site guidance in January], the plenum discussed the party's organization and propaganda work, mainly to resolve the issues of not mixing the party work with that of the administration and not taking on what ought to be done by others. After the plenum ended, they took two days to discuss the international situation, mainly on the issues of anti-imperialism and anti-revisionism. The Premier said: "The situation in our party is very good, the overwhelming majority have a common understanding and only a small minority, mainly some intellectuals, are a bit confused in their understanding. For instance, they asked if we would be able to establish socialism without the help of the Soviets and other questions." The Premier then said: "In the past, the idea of Sadaejuui [serving the great] gained popularity in Korea, and there was a blind belief in Japan and China of the olden days. They believed that great powers could do anything and small countries could do nothing. In 1954, we raised the idea of anti-dogmatism, which was in substance the opposition of copying the Soviet Union's methods wholesale, and that is anti-Sadaejuui, and not the 'dogmatism' that they speak about. The 'dogmatism' that they oppose is precisely Marxism-Leninism.

The Premier said: "What is revisionism, revisionism is capitulationism. I told our colleagues in the party central committee, all of us have engaged in revolution for more than thirty years and for what? We cannot go down the road of capitulationism and we must oppose imperialism. Half of our territory and two-thirds of our people have yet to be liberated." "Today our papers have published Lenin's article again [note: Xinhua news agency has already reported this]. My method is to publish a few of Lenin's articles on opposing old revisionism and to publish some articles on a

weekly basis. As for opposing modern revisionism, we mainly engage in word-of-mouth propaganda and do not publish anything in the papers. Modern revisionism and old revisionism are derived from the same origins."

The Premier also talked about the Soviet Communist Party plenum and the trade negotiations between [North] Korea and the Soviet Union. "I told our comrades in the party central committee that Khrushchev did not resolve the agricultural issue well and still pushed the blame to Stalin. But Stalin had been dead for close to a decade. How shameless of him [to do so]!" The trade negotiations between [North] Korea and the Soviet Union did not resolve anything after two months in Moscow. The recent negotiations in Pyongyang resolved the issue more smoothly."

When the Premier talked about the proposal to send General Han Ik-su [Vice Minister of Defense] as the new Ambassador to China [note: the foreign ministry will initiate official diplomatic procedures] and the health of the former Ambassador, I said "Comrade Liu Shaoqi had talked to Ambassador Ri once, I guess the Premier must have known about this a long time ago." The Premier said: "Ambassador Ri had written a report and I had read it. I think it is very good and I am very happy with it."

Hao Deqing
13 March 1962