



May 12, 1975

**Note concerning a Conversation between
Ambassador Everhartz with the Head of Department
II in the DPRK Foreign Ministry, Comrade Choe
Sang-muk, about the Visit by Comrade Kim Il Sung
to the PR China**

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Summary:

Choe Sang-muk informs Everhartz about Kim Il Sung's recent visit to the PRC, in which Kim discussed the situation in Cambodia and South Vietnam and the unification of the Korean peninsula.

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GDR Embassy to the DPRK
Pyongyang, 12 May 1975

N o t e

concerning a conversation between

Ambassador Comrade Everhartz with the Head of Department II in the DPRK Foreign Ministry, Comrade Choe Sang-muk, on 7 May, 1975, about the Visit by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the PR China

The meeting was arranged upon the initiative of the DPRK Foreign Ministry.

Comrade Choe Sang-muk explained that the visit took place between 18 and 26 April in the PR China. The last visit by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the PRC was said to have taken place more than 10 years ago.

The DPRK mostly attributed a protocol character to the visit, while its great importance lies in demonstrating, in certain situations, to the capitalist world how relations between DPRK and PRC are moving along well. Since the newspapers have reported extensively about Comrade Kim Il Sung's journey and its results, he [Choe] just wanted to provide additional information on some issues which go somewhat beyond the general public coverage.

At both meetings with Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, an exchange of opinions was held about current political problems. The center of the talks was on the situation in Asia, in particular the newly emerging situation in Cambodia and South Vietnam and its impact on developments in South Korea.

With other officials from the PRC, the same issues were discussed, in addition to the development of socialist construction in the respective countries as well as issues of Korean unification and Taiwan's alignment with China.

With regard to the situation in Cambodia and South Vietnam, there was mutual agreement to continue the assistance to those peoples.

Comrade Choe Sang-muk stated that Comrade Kim Il Sung alerted the Chinese side to attempts by the U.S. imperialists to continue their occupation of South Korea and to cement the existence of two Koreas in collaboration with Park Chung Hee. The Chinese side commented that it continues to recognize as correct the three principles for the reunification of the country from 1972, as well as the Five-Point-Proposal of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Chinese stated those should serve as the basis for the unification of the country. The Chinese side condemned the attempts by U.S. imperialism to fabricate two Koreas as well as Park Chung Hee's terror against the South Korean population. The PRC is convinced that such a policy will suffer defeat.

The Chinese side wants to launch further efforts and initiatives to remove the U.N. mandate from the U.S. forces and achieve their withdrawal from South Korea. China will continue to fully support the DPRK's peace offensive for the unification of the country.

In the context of Park Chung Hee's attempts to establish contacts with socialist countries, the Chinese side stated it will not establish relations with this regime and is going to continue to fight for the isolation of the Park Chung Hee clique.

When analyzing the situation of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, Kim Il Sung emphasized the need for increased cooperation with the states of the "Third

World” in order to achieve larger support for the DPRK on issues concerning reunification of the country. The Chinese side stated its willingness to collaborate with the DPRK on this matter in the context of the “Third World”.

Both sides conducted negotiations about the expansion of economic relations. It was agreed to realize the mutual exchange of products for 1975 in full and in compliance with trade agreements signed.

Given the fact that the DPRK’s Six-Year-Plan will be fulfilled one year earlier than scheduled, there was an agreement to have negotiations on short notice about future cooperation in the context of scientific-technological collaboration and trade. There is the intention to extend economic relations in a systematic manner.

Following up on this information I asked the following questions:

- Were issues discussed concerning unity of the communist world movement? If so, which point of view was taken by the Chinese side?

Answer:

As the visit was conducted by a DPRK party and government delegation respective positions were discussed on this issue as well. The KWP has come up with its own position on the unity of the communist world movement and in particular regarding the socialist states. The leading comrades of the SED and the GDR government are aware of this position, which has not changed.

Comrade Kim Il Sung reiterated this position also in his first speech. A joint communiqué cannot reflect everything that had been said. Yet the DPRK position on this issue is not identical with the Chinese position.

He asked for my understanding not to elaborate further on these questions.

- How does the Chinese side explain its growing relations with the most reactionary representatives of the FRG [Federal Republic of Germany, aka West Germany] monopolistic capitalists, and the shift of PRC policy towards positions directed against the GDR and other fraternal countries?

Answer:

There was no discussion about problems of Europe and the FRG. In its negotiations the DPRK side was mostly guided by commonalities. Questions where differences of opinions exist were deliberately not placed in the center of talks. Consequently, discussions focused mainly on the situation in Indochina and on problems of the “Third World”.

- Comrade Kim Il Sung mentioned that in case of a war the DPRK would have only lose a line of demarcation but would gain instead an united Korea. How did the Chinese side comment on that?

Answer:

Comrade Kim Il Sung mostly talked about the situation in the country. He analyzed and explained how the Korean revolution is part of the world revolution. The most important question for the DPRK is the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. The DPRK is mainly concerned about international solidarity to strengthen its political course.

The Chinese side supported the three principles and the Five-Point-Proposal of Comrade Kim Il Sung, which simultaneously serves as the DPRK peace program for the solution of the Korea question.

- In speeches and documents both sides talked about the "Third World," but what is the Chinese position on the First and Second World in comparison to the DPRK position?

Answer:

The DPRK holds the opinion that the peace offensive also simultaneously means class struggle. If Park Chung Hee will launch a war, the Korean comrades expect respective support from their class brothers. The latter are primarily defined as the socialist countries and the progressive people of the world.

Most important here are facts such as that the DPRK has a military assistance treaty with both the Soviet Union and the PR China. The DPRK is convinced that in case of war China will assist the DPRK the same way it did during the Patriotic Liberation War between 1950 and 1953.

In his speech Deng Xiaoping stated the PR China will fight shoulder to shoulder with the DPRK for the reunification of the country.

- What is the status of economic relations between DPRK and PR China? What volume is expected for those relations in upcoming future periods?

Answer:

Regarding economic relations it was reiterated that the trade agreements for 1975 will be mutually fulfilled. This way the [DPRK foreign ministry] conversation partner admitted there had been problems in this regard in the past. He claimed to be unable to provide exact figures about trade volumes of the current year and future plans.

- Does information exist about travel intentions of Comrade Kim Il Sung for this year?

Answer:

It was confirmed that another journey is planned for this year. However, he does not know exactly which countries will be included and when the visits are going to take place.

The meeting was open and friendly.

It was evident that the partner was under instructions not to provide more detailed information.

[Signed]

Everhartz

Ambassador

CC:

Comrade Mahlow - Central Committee/ Department IV
Comrade Moldt - Foreign Ministry
Comrade Liebermann - Foreign Ministry, Far East Department
Foreign Ministry/ Central Information
Embassy

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1975년 5월 12일

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