

## **June 13, 1960**

### **Journal of Soviet Ambassador in the DPRK A.M. Puzanov for 13 June 1960**

#### **Citation:**

"Journal of Soviet Ambassador in the DPRK A.M. Puzanov for 13 June 1960", June 13, 1960, Wilson Center Digital Archive, AVPRF fond 0102, opis 16, delo 7, p.1-15.

Translated for NKIDP by Gary Goldberg.

<https://wilson-center-digital-archive.dvincitest.com/document/119416>

#### **Summary:**

On the flight from Pyongyang to Moscow, Kim Il Sung, Kim Chang-man, and A.M. Puzanov discuss the domestic situation of the DPRK and the situation in the South, including the uprising of the South Korean population against the dictatorship of Syngman Rhee.

#### **Credits:**

This document was made possible with support from ROK Ministry of Unification

#### **Original Language:**

Russian

#### **Contents:**

Translation - English

USSR EMBASSY  
IN THE DPRK  
№ 134 SECRET  
9 August 1960

[USSR MFA Far  
East Department stamp:  
12-18 August 1960]

Incoming № 01711s  
[USSR MFA General  
Secretariat stamp:  
SECRET Incoming №  
09152gs  
12 August 1960]

TOP SECRET  
Copy № 1

[Stamp: Foreign Policy Archive  
Fond [[too faded to read]  
Opis' 16, Yed. Khr. 85?7]

JOURNAL  
of Soviet Ambassador in the DPRK A. M. PUZANOV for the period  
13 through 28 June 1960

Pyongyang

[...]

13 June 1960

The flight from Pyongyang to Moscow was made on an IL-18 aircraft, stopping only in Irkutsk. In Irkutsk we were met by Cde. S. N. Shchetinin First Secretary of the Oblast' CPSU Committee; Cde. A. V. Gritsenko, Chairman of the Oblast' Executive Committee, and other leaders. A breakfast was held during which the leaders of Irkutsk Oblast' familiarized

Kim Il Sung and those accompanying him with the work of the industry and agriculture of the Oblast' and the new capital construction. In turn, Kim Il Sung briefly familiarized [them] with the development of the economy in the DPRK.

During the entire time in flight, with the exception of about two hours, there was conversation between Kim Il Sung, Kim Chang-man (partially) and myself. In this conversation Kim Il Sung spoke at his own initiative in great detail about the domestic situation of the DPRK; the work of industry, agriculture, and especially about the measures adopted by the KWP CC and DPRK government in the current year to eliminate last year's mistakes and to provide a considerable increase of the production of agricultural products.

Speaking of the draft of the seven-year plan for the development of the country's

economy, Kim Il Sung dwelt mainly on the fact that during the first two or three years of the seven-year plan primary attention will be concentrated on carrying out measures to increase the population's standard of living. Therefore the large-scale construction of new factories will not be done in the first two or three years.

Kim Il Sung provided information in great detail about the situation in the South of the country and the measures of the Party and government in connection with recent events - the uprising of the South Korean population against the dictatorship of Syngman Rhee. At this point Kim Il Sung talked about the fact that their policy was to preserve their strength. Accordingly, the Party strength which exists in the South (1000-1200 people), with the exception of individual cases, has not taken the initiative upon themselves to hold demonstrations, etc. But they have been actively supporting the demands of the workers directed at overthrowing the dictatorship of Syngman Rhee and his accomplices. Thanks to such a tactic, said Kim Il Sung, [we] managed to preserve the existing Party strength in the South with the exception of one city where about nine people died. Kim Il Sung also said that the KWP CC was refraining from leftist revolutionary slogans, considering them premature, and when a slogan to create a popular revolutionary republic was advanced at a location, the KWP CC recommended that such a slogan be removed.

Kim Il Sung noted, at the present time in the South of Korea our policy is to encourage the creation of new progressive parties and organizations. We are in favor of there not being a single mass party, but several. At the present time such parties are the Socialist Party, the Socialist Mass Party, and others. We have good ties with the leadership of these parties and they are under our influence. Kim Il Sung also reported that their people are in a number of senior government posts (he named what posts their people had, but noted that only his deputies in the Party know about this; the other CC Presidium members do not know).

The conversation passed in a friendly, comradely atmosphere.

At the Vnukovo Airfield in Moscow Kim Il Sung and those accompanying him were met by Cdes. A. B. Aristov, F. R. Kozlov, A. N. Kosygin, N. A. Mukhitdinov, A. F. Zasyad'ko, G. M. Pushkin, I. N. Medvedev, and others. A dinner for Kim Il Sung and those accompanying him was given in the Kremlin (Catherine Hall) on behalf of the CPSU CC and the Soviet Government. Members of the Presidium of the CPSU CC, Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, Cdes. Gromyko, Patolichev, Skachkov, Shelepin, Grechko, and others were present at the dinner. At the end of the dinner F. R. Kozlov and Kim Il Sung exchanged brief welcoming speeches.

The dinner passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

[...]

USSR AMBASSADOR IN THE DPRK

[signature] (A. PUZANOV)

Five copies printed - vp

1 - to Cde. A. A. Gromyko

2 - to Cde. Yu. V. Andropov

3 - to Cde. I. I. Tugarinov

4 - to the USSR MFA UVPI

5 - to file

Nº 397 8 August 1960