

**June 5, 1970**  
**Telegram, Embassy of Hungary in Poland to the  
Hungarian Foreign Ministry**

**Citation:**

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**Summary:**

A telegram to the Hungarian Foreign Ministry reporting on North Korea's foreign relations with Yugoslavia, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Cambodia, among other countries.

**Credits:**

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**Original Language:**

Hungarian

**Contents:**

Translation - English

[...]

On 4th of this month, I was received by Comrade Kinicki, the deputy head of the International Liaisons Office [of the Polish United Workers' Party]-who had been a member of the delegation [headed by [Zenon Kliszko]-, and provided me with the following information [about the delegation's visit to North Korea]:

[...]

[The North Koreans] are of the opinion that it would be possible to establish contacts with the LYC [League of Yugoslav Communists] as well [emphasis in the original]. The Yugoslavs made such an initiative through the Yugoslav ambassador in Warsaw. In recent times [the North Koreans] had meetings with the Italian, French and Norwegian [Communist] parties.

The Polish delegation was received with extraordinary cordiality and warmth. Comrade Kim Il Sung also received the delegation, and the conversations took place in an open and cordial atmosphere.

[...]

Concerning their relations with the Soviet Union, [the North Koreans] said that they could not exist without the Soviet Union [emphasis in the original], and the provision of Soviet arms was particularly indispensable for them. With regard to this [latter] issue, they spoke with bitterness about their experiences [emphasis in the original], [complaining] that the Soviet comrades did not sell them spare parts on credit. They criticized Khrushchev, who, in their view, had had a negative attitude toward Korea.

[...]

Concerning the Cambodian question, they mentioned three reasons for their breaking diplomatic relations [with the [Prime Minister of Cambodia] Lon Nol regime]. □□□ Following the [political] change in Indonesia [in 1965], they did not break diplomatic relations [with Indonesia]. The Indonesian embassy in Pyongyang is spying for South Korea. In this case [the Cambodian coup], they feared that the same thing might happen to them.

. Sihanouk established diplomatic relations with them in spite of the fact that even his own foreign minister opposed the idea. Thus they feel obliged to express their support [for Sihanouk] in this way, too.

. They also took into consideration the request of the Vietnamese comrades. At the same time, Comrade Kim Il Sung praised the activity of the Polish embassy in Cambodia.

□□

[...]