



NORTH KOREA AND THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

North Korean Society

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INITIAL NORTHERN UNIFICATION POLICY

- Capital to P'yŏngyang only in 1972
 - 1946 ideology—North Korea a “democratic base” 민주기지 in a country undergoing revolution—anti-imperialist, anti-feudal
 - Strategy—to unite with anti-government critics in the South to seek unification under northern rule
 - Assumed south would collapse under its own contradictions
- As late as 1960 thought student revolution would be the opportunity for unification under communist rule, but 1961 coup scotched those thoughts in the DPRK
- By 1972 with Park Chung Hee firmly in power the DPRK no longer thought ROK would collapse

DPRK'S PROBLEMS OF RECOGNITION

- DPRK and ROK competed for diplomatic recognition around the world
 - Couldn't recognize both—would break diplomatic relations if the other side was recognized
- UN initially an obstacle for DPRK because it recognized only ROK as legitimate
 - In sixties and seventies with the admission to the UN of many newly freed colonies (3rd World countries), the situation began to change
- DPRK began to look to new countries in Southeast Asia, South Asia, Middle East, and Africa as sympathetic partners

US INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM BECOMES A CONCERN

- 1961 Non-aligned movement organized in Belgrade
 - Tito (Yugoslavia),
 - Nehru (India),
 - Nasser (Egypt),
 - Nkrumah (Ghana), and
 - Suharto (Indonesia)
- 1961 US begins intervention in Vietnam
 - 1965 ROK sends troops to Vietnam at US request
 - DPRK responds with modest aid to DRVN
- After 1966 DPRK stops criticizing Yugoslavia as revisionist
- 1967 DPRK-ROK border clashes
- 1968.1.21 Commando Raid on Blue House
- 1968.1.23 USS Pueblo captured by DPRK

RECONFIGURATION OF EAST ASIA IN WAKE OF SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE

- 1965 KIS and KJI to Indonesia for KIS honorary degree
- 1968—DPRK estranged from China due to the Cultural Revolution, but not willing to fully join the Soviet camp
- 1969.11.3 Nixon Guam Doctrine
 - Asian countries must shoulder more of the burden of their defense
- 1971 relations with Yugoslavia
 - DPRK had condemned Y through 1966
- 1972 Shanghai Communique
- 1973.6.23 President Park proposes simultaneous entry of ROK and DPRK to the UN

DPRK TURN TO THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

- 1975 KIS invited to Algeria for honorary degree
 - Algeria had held NAM summit in 1963
 - Later that year—KIS visited China, Rumania, Algeria, Mauritania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia
- 1975 DPRK joins non-aligned movement (along with DRVN and PLO—ROK rejected)
- 1975 pro-DPRK UN resolution
- 1976.8.16-19 Colombo Summit of NAM
 - Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North) attended for the first time
 - NK aggressive tactics and electronic equipment anchored in harbor antagonized a number of countries
 - 1976.8.18 Ax murders of US soldiers at P' anmunjäm repelled many NAM members
 - 24 written objections to pro-DPRK Colombo resolution
- By 1981 NAM no longer seemed a viable strategy for the DPRK
- 1983.6 KJI secret trip to China as Seoul awarded Olympics

VISIT DIPLOMACY TO DPRK

- 1970 Zhou En-lai
- 1971 Sihanouk
- 1975 KIS to China, Rumania, Algeria, Mauritania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia
- 1977 Pol Pot, Honeker, Tito
- 1978 Ceausescu
- 1986 Castro

2ND 7-YEAR PLAN 1978-1984

- Had been sent to SPA without extensive KWP CC discussion
- No particularly notable new initiatives
- Target goals for electricity, coal, steel, cement, minerals, fertilizer, grain, fabric, etc.
- West Sea Barrage (KJI initiative)
- But continued problems with foreign credit and oil shocks

PANORAMA OF WEST SEA BARRAGE 1991



LOCKS OF WEST SEA BARRAGE IN 1991

