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’anmunjŏm 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