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# PART I : BOOKS

## PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES\*

**2006**

321 /00706

North Korea : The Politics of Regime Survival - Armonk, NY : Sharpe.

xi, 322 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0765616386

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. KOREA (NORTH)--MILITARY POLICY
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. KOREA (NORTH)--ECONOMIC POLICY

Added entry(s):

1. Kihl, Young Whan, ed.
2. Kim, Hong Nack, ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 299-308. Includes index.

'Featuring contributions by some of the leading experts in Korean studies, this book examines the political content of Kim Jong-II's regime maintenance, including the domestic strategy for regime survival and North Korea's foreign relations with South Korea, Russia, China, Japan, and the United States.'

ID number: 80020423

Year: 2006

Type: M

338.9 /00679

North Korea : A Guide to Economic and Political Developments - Abingdon,

UK : Routledge.

ix, 525 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0415343240

Author(s):

1. Jeffries, Ian

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--ECONOMIC POLICY
2. KOREA (NORTH)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 512-519. Includes index.

'North Korea, the 'Hermit Kingdom', is the world's most secretive state. Leaders-for-life Kim II Sung and Kim Jong II have pursued reclusive and repressive policies throughout the 1990s and up until today, even as the country has enacted limited economic reforms, increased its engagement with regional powers China, South Korea and Japan, and entered into a protracted diplomatic battle with the United States over the issue of nuclear weapons. As one of the nations comprising George W. Bush's 'axis of evil' and a suspected nuclear power in an already tense region, North Korea has been the subject of intense attention recently. Now for the first time there is a comprehensive compendium of political and economic developments in the country from 1989 - when the communist world began to change irrevocably - to the present. This volume includes sections on issues such as the command economy, agriculture, relations with major powers, refugees and defectors, and nuclear weapons. Developments are arranged chronologically by

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\* This list contains material received as of July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 17 juillet 2006.

sector, and ample background and summary material is presented in order to place recent developments in the proper historical context.'

ID number: 80020503

Year: 2006

Type: M

## 2005

321 /00702

North Korea : The Paranoid Peninsula : A Modern History - London : Zed Books.

xvi, 323 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1842774735

Author(s):

1. French, Paul

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. KOREA (NORTH)--ECONOMIC POLICY

3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 307-312. Includes index.

'This comprehensive introduction to North Korea provides an overview of the politics, economics and history of the DPRK, with particular emphasis on the economic situation since the collapse of the Soviet Union, and Pyongyang's relationship with the US leading up to the current nuclear crisis. The book seeks to explain how North Korea had an economy that maintained parity with, and even surpassed, South Korea's until the mid-1970s, since which time it has spiralled down into industrial decline and severe famine. The author argues that the country's collapse has been due to its rigid adherence to central planning, international isolation, the military-first line and an inflexible political philosophy - Juche. The author also deals with the long-troubled relationship between Pyongyang and Washington, and with the continued division of the Korean peninsula. He considers the likely scenarios for the future of the DPRK, and the history and possible ramifications of a reunited Korea, as well as the guiding personalities of the country and the recent diplomatic initiatives, economic reforms and nuclear crisis.'

ID number: 80020328

Year: 2005

Type: M

338.9 /00676

Understanding North Korea's Economic Reforms - Seoul : Korea Institute for National Unification.

57 p. : ill.; 26 cm.

Author(s):

1. Young-yoon, Kim

2. Soo-young, Choi

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--ECONOMIC POLICY

Added entry(s):

1. Korea Institute for National Unification (KR)

ID number: 80020012

Year: 2005

Type: M

623 /00995

Dismantling North Korea's Nuclear Weapons Programs - Carlisle Barracks,  
PA : US Army War College.

v, 14 p.; 28 cm.

(Carlisle Papers in Security Strategy)

ISBN: 1584871946

Author(s):

1. Bishop, David J.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'This paper examines the choices available to the United States for dismantling North Korea's nuclear weapons programs. The options range from doing nothing to executing policies of engagement, containment, or preemption. Each option has advantages and disadvantages, and there are numerous factors influencing the problem. The major factors include US national interests, the role of China, the Republic of Korea (ROK)-US alliance, the difficult nature of North Korea, and the US war on terror.'

ID number: 80020009

Year: 2005

Type: M

## 2004

327 /01183

China and North Korea : From Comrades-in-arms to Allies at Arm's Length -  
Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

vi, 45 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584871555

Author(s):

1. Scobell, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'At first, it might not seem surprising to have a formal military alliance that has endured more than 4 decades between two communist neighbors, China and North Korea. After all, their armed forces fought shoulder-to-shoulder in the Korean War 50 years ago. However, Beijing's ties to Pyongyang have weakened considerably over time, and China now has much better and stronger relations with the free market democracy of South Korea than it does with the totalitarian, centrally planned economy of North Korea. In many ways Pyongyang has become a Cold War relic, strategic liability, and monumental headache for Beijing. Nevertheless, the China-North Korea alliance remains formally in effect, and Beijing continues to provide vital supplies of food and fuel to the brutal and repressive Pyongyang regime. Since the ongoing nuclear crisis on the Korean Peninsula, which emerged in October 2002, the United States and other countries have pinned high hopes on Chinese efforts to moderate and reason with North Korea. Beijing's initiative to bring Pyongyang to the table in the so-called Six-Party Talks and host them seems to substantiate these hopes. Yet, as the author points out, it would be unrealistic to raise one's expectations over what China might accomplish vis-à-vis North Korea. Beijing plays a useful and important

role on the Korean Peninsula, but in the final analysis, the author argues that there are significant limitations on China's influence both in terms of what actions Beijing would be prepared to take and what impact this pressure can have. If this analysis is correct, then North Korea is unlikely to mend its ways anytime soon.'

ID number: 80019189

Year: 2004

Type: M

623 /00970

North Korea's Weapons Programmes : A Net Assessment - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan.

120 p. : ill.; 30 cm.

ISBN: 1403933243

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. WMD--KOREA (NORTH)

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'The current crisis over North Korea's nuclear programme poses the greatest immediate threat to East Asian security and one of the most serious long-term challenges to the viability of the international non-proliferation regime. A number of different policy options have been advanced to deal with this issue, including pre-emptive military attacks, diplomacy, containment, sanctions and regime change. In addition to chapters on North Korea's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programmes, and its ballistic missile programme, this IISS net assessment includes chapters on the history of efforts to negotiate limits on North Korea's military capabilities and on the conventional military balance on the Korean Peninsula. Each chapter has been written and reviewed by recognised experts. Importantly, the IISS does not advocate any particular policy option in dealing with North Korea. The objective of this book has been to assess, as accurately and dispassionately as possible, North Korea's current military capabilities in order to foster a well-informed public debate.'

ID number: 80019233

Year: 2004

Type: M

## 2003

327 /01171

Korean Endgame : A Strategy for Reunification and US Disengagement - Princeton, NJ : Princeton University Press.

xxix, 417 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0691116261

Author(s):

1. Harrison, Selig S.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
4. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION (1945- )
6. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
7. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
8. KOREA (NORTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
9. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'This is the first authoritative challenge to US policies in Korea designed to maintain a permanent military presence there even after reunification. The author shows why North Korea is not - as many policymakers expect - about to collapse. And he explains why existing US policies hamper North-South reconciliation and reunification. Assessing North Korean capabilities and the motivations that have led to its forward deployments, he spells out the arms control concessions by North Korea, South Korea, and the United States necessary to ease the dangers of confrontation.'

ID number: 80019042

Year: 2003

Type: M

327 /01142

Wrong War, Wrong Place, Wrong Time : Why Military Action Should Not Be Used to Resolve the North Korean Nuclear Crisis - Washington : Cato Institute.

14 p. ; 30 cm.

(Cato Foreign Policy Briefing ; 76)

Author(s):

1. Bandow, Doug

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Added entry(s):

1. cato

'Ever since North Korea's dramatic revelation that it was producing materials that could be used to make nuclear weapons, the Bush administration has considered a range of policy options - including a military strike on North Korean nuclear facilities. But a military strike is the least desirable of a range of unpalatable policy choices. Rather than adopting the most dangerous course of action as a first resort, the United States should instead take the opportunity to reduce its threat profile in the region by focusing on multilateral diplomatic efforts that place primary responsibility for resolving the crisis on those regional actors most threatened by the North Korean nuclear program.'

ID number: 80018635

Year: 2003

Type: WEB

623 /00945

Options for Dealing with North Korea - Washington : Cato Institute.

7 p. ; 30 cm.

(Cato Foreign Policy Briefing ; 73)

Author(s):

1. Carpenter, Ted Galen

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Cato Institute (US)

Notes:

'North Korea's recent actions in violation of the clear intent of the agreement it signed in 1994 to freeze its nuclear program have ignited a crisis in northeast Asia. Unfortunately, all of the frequently discussed options for dealing with the crisis have major drawbacks.'

ID number: 80018432

Year: 2003

Type: WEB

623 /00946

The North Korean 'Threat' and How to Counter It - Moscow : Carnegie  
Moscow Center.

6 p.; 30 cm.

(Briefing Papers ; vol. 5, issue 1, January 2003)

Author(s):

1. Pikayev, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Moscow Center (SU)

Notes:

'In the autumn of 2002, when the international community was distracted by the crisis in Iraq, a new challenge arose to the non-proliferation regimes for weapons of mass destruction (WMD). North Korea announced that it was pulling out of the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), expelling the inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and putting an end to the international monitoring of its storage facility for spent nuclear fuel, which could be used for production of weapons-grade fissionable materials. In addition, Pyongyang declared that it had everything needed for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, although for the time being it had no intention of putting them into production. Some experts believe that the DPRK already has one or two 'crude' nuclear charges.'

ID number: 80018493

Year: 2003

Type: WEB

## 2002

321 /00645

North Korea : The Politics of Unconventional Wisdom - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner.

vi, 193 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 158826050X

Author(s):

1. Park, Han S.

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. KOREA (NORTH)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

4. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

5. KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION (1945- )

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 181-184. Includes index.

'Despite isolation, an impoverished economy, mass starvation, and the challenge of leadership succession, North Korea's socialist state continues to survive. The author explores the reasons for this resilience, concentrating on the implications of mass beliefs and political ideology for the country's political life. Park begins with an examination of Juche, or self-reliance, the ideology that so pervasively penetrates the entire spectrum of North Korean society and guides political behavior at all levels. Drawing on personal interviews and on-site observations, he finds a belief system that is comparable to a theology and a society that exhibits many characteristics of a religious community. In this context, he discusses regime legitimacy, the economy, foreign and defense policy, and the politics of reunification, as well as the regime's reaction to the market forces of globalization. It is

Juche, Park concludes, that is the locus of North Korea's political culture and is central to understanding its politics and policies. Though far from proposing a single explanation of the North Korean system, he demonstrates convincingly that an understanding of the country's doctrine of self-reliance is essential to an understanding of the country itself.'

ID number: 80018072

Year: 2002

Type: M

623 /00926

Proliferation in the 'Axis of Evil' : North Korea, Iran, and Iraq - Washington : Center for Strategic and International Studies. ii, 71 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

Author(s):

1. Cordesman, Anthony H.

Subject(s):

1. WMD--KOREA (NORTH)

2. WMD--IRAN

3. WMD--IRAQ

Added entry(s):

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)

Notes:

ID number: 80017875

Year: 2002

Type: WEB

327 /01132

Sunshine in Korea : The South Korean Debate over Policies Toward North Korea - Santa Monica, CA : Rand Corporation.

xviii, 143 p. ; 30 cm.

(Rand Publications ; MR-1555-CAPP)

ISBN: 0833033212

Author(s):

1. Levin, Norman D.

2. Han, Yong-Sup

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

Added entry(s):

1. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

'The debate in South Korea over the government's engagement policy toward North Korea (the 'sunshine' policy) did not start with Pyongyang's recent admission that it has been secretly pursuing international will be an important determinant of how the South Korean and broader international response to this latest North Korean challenge ultimately ends. This book provides a framework for viewing South Korean responses to this challenge, examining the South Korean debate over policies toward the North, analyzing the sources of controversy, and assessing their implications.'

ID number: 80018540

Year: 2002

Type: WEB

## **PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES**

### **DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES\*\***

**2006**

North Korea : The Case for Strategic Entanglement.  
(ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 343-353.)

Author(s):

1. Smith, Chadwick I.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

North Korea is a state shrouded in secrecy, yet it receives an enormous amount of media attention. Its reclusive nature makes analysis difficult and speculative. What is certain is that a dangerous stalemate regarding nuclear weapons has persisted for far too long and is an obstacle to any real change in the political system. History, culture, and ideology all rule the state's actions; it is therefore a mistake to assume North Korean negotiators can act with autonomy. A new and dynamic means to deal with this dilemma should be developed, for the past has demonstrated that threats and demands will not coerce Pyongyang into submitting, in fact, that approach will only exacerbate the problem. An effective means to move beyond the stalemate is needed.

ID Number: JA022266

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran and North Korea : The Proliferation Nexus.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 61-80.)

Author(s):

1. Fitzpatrick, Mark

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

As international pressure mounts against the nuclear and missile proliferation threats posed by North Korea and Iran, the two nations are increasingly likely to turn to one another. While nuclear cooperation is a matter of unconfirmed speculation, North Korea-Iran missile cooperation is well documented. To what extent the two pariahs coordinate strategy is unclear; certainly they keep an attentive eye toward each other. The United States, meanwhile, appears not to coordinate its own policies toward the two states. Washington engages with Pyongyang and has offered it security assurances, policies that remain off limits for Tehran.

ID Number: JA022279

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

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\*\* This list contains material received as of July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 17 juillet 2006.

The Twin Peaks of Pyongyang.

(ORBIS, vol. 50, no. 1, Winter 2006, p. 5-21.)

Author(s):

1. Hassig, Ralph C.
2. Oh, Kongdan

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

The United States has been negotiating with North Korea in an effort to have it renounce its nuclear program for over a decade, since Washington negotiated an Agreed Framework in 1994. In this time, North Korea has only amassed more plutonium. The negotiations are hindered by mutual distrust and hostility, but it is doubtful whether any change in Washington's attitude toward the DPKK would help solve the nuclear issue. It is the Kim regime that is the core problem. Until the regime is removed, there can be no durable peace in the region. This article suggests that with the prospect for a negotiated resolution of the nuclear issue remote, and since any attempt to remove the Kim regime militarily would entail huge costs, Washington might consider a third option : directly engaging the North Korean people.

ID Number: JA022391

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

North Korean Nuclear Crises : An End in Sight ?.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 36, no. 1, January - February 2006, p. 6-10.)

Author(s):

1. Jun, Bong-Geun

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

After 25 months and on-and-off negotiations, the six-party talks finally produced a milestone joint statement on September 19, stipulating goals and principles leading to the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. Yet, as the failure of a subsequent November round to achieve significant progress makes clear, this is only the beginning of another long journey full of surprises and uncertainties.

ID Number: JA022288

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2005

North Korea's New Cash Crop.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 3, Summer 2005, p. 73-84.)

Author(s):

1. Coe, Andrew J.

Subject(s):

1. ARMS SALES--KOREA (NORTH)
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

If Pyongyang can no longer use its nuclear program to extort aid from the international community, rising economic pressures on the Kim Jong-il regime may force it to sell its nuclear resources to one or more of a number of dangerous customers.

ID Number: JA021667

Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Coree du Nord : l'impossible transition.  
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 70e annee, no. 4, 2005, p. 845-854.)

Author(s):  
1. Peron-Doise, Marianne

Subject(s):  
1. KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT  
2. KOREA (NORTH)--ECONOMIC POLICY  
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:  
Seule une reforme economique permettant une reallocation des ressources militaires, et une ouverture minimale du regime sur l'exterieur, pourraient permettre au leadership nord-coreen d'abandonner sa diplomatie predatrice. Le fonctionnement meme du regime rend cette perspective peu credible. Il reste donc a amener la coexistence la plus pacifique possible dans la region, en tenant compte du jeu de tous les acteurs, et en particulier de celui des Etats-Unis et de la Chine.

ID Number: JA022049  
Year: 2005  
Language: French  
Type: ART

A View from Asia : Vladimir Putin's Korean Opportunity : Russian Interests in the North Korean Nuclear Crises.  
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 24, no. 2, April - June 2005, p. 185-201.)

Author(s):  
1. Yoon, Esook  
2. Lee, Dong Hyung

Subject(s):  
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)  
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:  
This paper examines Russia's strategic interests related to the regional security dilemma surrounding North Korean nuclear weapons programs. Based on two basic principles - a nuclear-free Korean peninsula and political resolution of the crisis - the Putin administration has attempted to represent itself as an even-handed broker striving to normalize the situation. Peaceful resolution of the crisis would benefit not only Russia but the entire region; however, Putin's efforts have not been instrumental toward these ends, notwithstanding his close contact with the North Korean leader. Russia has produced no policy suggestions capable of accommodating the conflicting interests of the United States and North Korea. Despite a lack of progress, Russia continues to desire multilateral talks since the meetings forestall unilateral actions by the two countries that would be detrimental to Russian interests.

ID Number: JA021663  
Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART

South Korea's Squeeze Play.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 4, Autumn 2005, p. 93-106.)

Author(s):

1. Snyder, Scott

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Seoul's independent options are almost nonexistent as it has been and remains trapped between obligations to its US alliance and its efforts to improve relations with North Korea. Nevertheless, South Korea may choose to play a politically risky role as an honest broker.

ID Number: JA021877

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

What China Whispers to North Korea.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 2, Spring 2005, p. 35-48.)

Author(s):

1. Wu, Anne

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Before asking what leverage Beijing holds over Pyongyang, a more fundamental question remains : what exactly are the messages that China is sending to North Korea ? A former Chinese foreign ministry official conveys five in this article and predicts whether they will work.

ID Number: JA021434

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

The Proliferation Security Initiative and North Korea : Legality and Limitations of a Coalition Strategy.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 36, no. 2, June 2005, p. 193-211.)

Author(s):

1. Cotton, James

Subject(s):

1. WMD NONPROLIFERATION
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

As a US-led coalition operation designed to obstruct weapons proliferation, the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) is especially applicable to North Korea. Though practical measures have been developed to implement the interdiction of seaborne weapons shipments in particular, the PSI has yet to be rendered consistent with the international legal regime supporting free navigation of the high seas. Nor has it attracted specific United Nations support. A review of the 1962 'quarantine' of Cuba demonstrates that in the absence of a more restrictive approach towards Pyongyang and conclusive evidence that North Korean weapons capability poses a current threat to the United States, the appellation 'Cuba Lite' is not inappropriate. Furthermore, in the context of multilateral diplomacy intended to persuade North Korea to relinquish its nuclear weapons programs in exchange for security guarantees, the PSI may be interpreted as pressuring Pyongyang and thus may not be perceived - even by PSI coalition partners - as consistent with that diplomacy.

ID Number: JA021644  
Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART

La strategie du flou de Pyongyang.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 60, hiver 2005 - 2006, p. 9-17.)

Author(s):

1. Courmont, Barthelemy

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Le 19 septembre 2005, un accord qualifie d'historique etait signe entre les Etats-Unis et la Coree du Nord, concernant l'abandon du programme nucleaire de Pyongyang, en echange d'une aide energetique et humanitaire, et de garanties securitaires de la part de Washington. Pourtant, il y a lieu de s'interroger sur la durabilite de cet accord, qui ressemble a s'y meprendre a la Kedo, signee en 1994, et qui fut denoncee huit ans plus tard par le regime de Kim Jong-il. La Coree du Nord, en entretenant le flou sur l'etat de son arsenal, et maniant l'art de la menace vis-a-vis de la premiere puissance mondiale, parvient a assurer sa survie. Cette strategie payante pourrait se repeter a l'envie, provoquant un statu quo perpetuel qui, s'il semble profitable a tous, permet surtout au regime de Pyongyang de continuer a exister.

ID Number: JA022578  
Year: 2005  
Language: French  
Type: ART

Insecurity Triumphs.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 61, no. 4, April 2005, p. 15-17.)

Author(s):

1. Cox, Michael

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Where does responsibility lie for the deteriorating situation on the Korean Peninsula ? Is the answer to be found in secretive Stalinist North Korea or in Washington ? Which state was responding rationally to events with a likely chance of its policy succeeding ?

ID Number: JA021399  
Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART

North Korea's Weapons Quest.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 80, Summer 2005, p. 49-52.)

Author(s):

1. Eberstadt, Nicholas

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

With nuclear weapons, North Korea aims to finish what it started :  
the Korean War.

ID Number: JA021768

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Did North Korea Cheat ?.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 1, January - February 2005, p. 99-110.)

Author(s):

1. Harrison, Selig S.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Two years ago, Washington accused Pyongyang of running a secret nuclear weapons program. But how much evidence was there to back up the charge ? A review of the facts shows that the Bush administration misrepresented and distorted the data - while ignoring the one real threat North Korea actually poses.

ID Number: JA021175

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Learning to Live with Uncertainty : The Strategic Implications of North Korea's Nuclear Weapons Capability.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 26, no. 2, August 2005, p. 317-334.)

Author(s):

1. O'Neil, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

This article challenges the popular assumption that North Korea's nuclear weapons capability poses a dire threat to international security. It argues that the adverse impact of North Korea's acquisition of nuclear weapons has been exaggerated and that pessimistic accounts of the strategic implications of this capability have overlooked the strong status quo bias inherent in North Korea's worldview. These accounts have also glossed over the primarily defensive motives underpinning Pyongyang's quest for nuclear weapons. There are dangers attached to North Korea's nuclear capability, especially the possible transfer of fissile material to terrorist groups or rogue states, and the effect it may have in spurring regional neighbours to reassess their non-nuclear status. Contrary to common assumptions, however, the idea that a nuclear-armed North Korea is determined to foment regional instability and challenge the strategic status quo in East Asia is not supported by a close reading of Pyongyang's motives and worldview. The behaviour and statements of the regime suggest that the DPRK is predisposed to accept the logic of deterrence in its relationship with the US. As long as Washington maintains an active and robust posture of extended strategic deterrence on the Korean peninsula, the regime in Pyongyang will continue to be dissuaded from initiating the use of nuclear weapons against other regional states.

ID Number: JA021861

Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Inside Multilateralism : The Six-Party Talks.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 4, Autumn 2005, p. 75-91.)

Author(s):

1. Park, John S.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Despite extensive diplomatic efforts to facilitate the six-party talks, domestic policy constraints, differing priorities, and conflicting historical analogies among each of the countries have brought vastly differing perspectives to the multilateral negotiating table.

ID Number: JA021876

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

The Fallout of a Nuclear North Korea.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 683, September 2005, p. 289-294.)

Author(s):

1. Scobell, Andrew

2. Chambers, Michael R.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Assuming that talks fail to separate North Korea from its nuclear weapons, the question then is : what will the neighbors think - and do ?

ID Number: JA021854

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Bluffing with Nukes.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 61, no. 4, April 2005, p. 17-18.)

Author(s):

1. Wall, David

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

North Korea has admitted it has nuclear weapons, so now the world knows what it is facing - or does it ? Not even Washington agrees on the facts, so is Pyongyang playing a weak hand rather well ?

ID Number: JA021400

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Regime Change and Its Limits.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 4, July - August 2005, p. 66-78.)

Author(s):

1. Haass, Richard N.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

So far, the Bush administration has shown it would like to resolve its problems with North Korea and Iran the same way it did with Iraq : through regime change. It is easy to see why. But the strategy is unlikely to work, at least not quickly enough. A much broader approach - involving talks, sanctions, and the threat of force - is needed.

ID Number: JA021760

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2004

Can North Korea be Engaged ?.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 89-108.)

Author(s):

1. Cha, Victor D.
2. Kang, David C.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--ECONOMIC POLICY
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
4. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Discussion of North Korea's nuclear programme and what to do about it has become ideological and emotionally charged. Convinced that good policy serving American and allied interests is unlikely to emerge from such a debate, Korea experts Victor Cha and David Kang decided to step back from the histrionics and engage in a reasoned, rational and logical exchange on the nature of the North Korean regime and the policy that should be followed by the United States, Japan and South Korea.

ID Number: JA020582

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The Forgotten Lessons of Helsinki : Human Rights and US-North Korean Relations.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 21, no. 3, Fall 2004, p. 31-39.)

Author(s):

1. Feffer, John

Subject(s):

1. HUMAN RIGHTS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

ID Number: JA021070

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Arms Control Law in Crisis ? A Study of the North Korean Nuclear Issue.  
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 9, no. 3, Winter 2004, p.  
331-355.)

Author(s):

1. Asada, Masahiko

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The North Korean nuclear issues have exposed the international community to a great proliferation risk for more than ten years. They have grown particularly serious since North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea, DPKK) reportedly admitted in October 2002 that it had clandestinely pursued development of nuclear weapons based on uranium enrichment. Legally speaking, the North Korean proliferation risk reached its worst point in January 2003, when Pyongyang announced its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). However, this was not the first instance in which North Korea had declared withdrawal. They had done so in March 1992, but at that time the declared withdrawal was suspended one day before its effectuation (withdrawal takes effect three months after its notification). Given the complicated nature of the situation, there can be several ways of interpreting the North Korean status under the NPT. This article tries to examine four such interpretations, including those given by North Korea itself and by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It also gives some thought to the North Korean obligation to accept IAEA safeguards under the Safeguards Agreement with the Agency and under other legal and political arrangements.

ID Number: JA021166

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Don't Just Trust, Verify : Dismantling North Korea's Nuclear Program.  
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 34, no. 4, May 2004, p. 15-19.)

Author(s):

1. Kwang-chul, Lew

Subject(s):

1. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--VERIFICATION--KOREA (NORTH)

2. NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The world is no longer willing to trust North Korea. The development of a successful verification regime will be a formidable balancing act testing all of the parties' political and diplomatic skills.

ID Number: JA020537

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Pyongyang-Pekin : les maitres de l'ambiguite.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 105, automne 2004, p. 341-352.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

For the past ten years North Korea has been blackmailing the rest of the world by patiently and discreetly pursuing its nuclear weapons program. Despite the increasingly well-defined nature of this dangerous program, the UN Security Council has consistently faced difficulties in bringing the issue before it

for consideration. This is quite simply because one of the permanent members, China, considers Pyongyang as a key piece in its maneuvering with Washington over Taiwan. North Korea allows China to brandish a credible threat of retaliation in front of the United States in the event that the Americans react a bit too vociferously towards China's attempts to 'recover' Taiwan. Beijing has offered its services to help set up international negotiations, while at the same time supporting North Korea's arguments. In reality, although the two countries do not agree on every issue, they share numerous strategic interests. This is a fundamental reality that the next US administration will have to take into account.

ID Number: JA021066  
Year: 2004  
Language: French  
Type: ART

China and North Korea : Risky Neighbourhood.  
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 10, October 2004, p. 12-14.)

Author(s):

1. Kahrs, Tuva

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

North Korea's nuclear ambitions present China with one of its greatest diplomatic challenges since it began to forge links beyond the communist world three decades ago. Beijing faces a testing dilemma. It wants to stop its neighbour developing a nuclear arsenal, but holds back from exercising its influence fully and is wary of becoming trapped in a conflict that could convulse the whole region. After months of effort, the Six Party Talks Beijing convened to defuse the crisis have achieved little. China finds itself between the intransigence of North Korea and the United States. In this finely balanced situation, the unexpected revelation that the South has been experimenting with uranium enrichment has refocused international attention on east Asia's most incendiary problem.

ID Number: JA020908  
Year: 2004  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Attacking North Korea : Why War Might Be Preferred.  
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 23, no. 3, July - September 2004, p. 263-279.)

Author(s):

1. Ayson, Robert
2. Taylor, Brendan

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

An air of complacency surrounds the continuing nuclear crisis on the Korean Peninsula. Many analysts assert that the chances of a second Korean War erupting are small, barring a serious act of miscalculation or misadventure on the part of Pyongyang. This paper confirms that there is indeed a range of important reasons why the United States would not wish to initiate hostilities on the peninsula in the short to medium term. However, it also finds that the case that US policymakers could, over time, build for a deliberate and very major attack on North Korea is actually more comprehensive and its logic

more robust than is commonly acknowledged. While it is easy for analysts to continue to regard the attack option as both unlikely and irrational, therefore, this paper concludes that the prospect of a US-led war against North Korea is one that still ought to be taken seriously.

ID Number: JA020828  
Year: 2004  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Nuclear Crisis on the Korean Peninsula.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 50, no. 6, 2004, p. 40-51.)

Author(s):

1. Denisov, Valery

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

ID Number: JA021541

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Who's Behind That Curtain ? Unveiling Potential Leverage over Pyongyang.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 1, Winter 2004 - 2005, p. 21-44.)

Author(s):

1. Horowitz, Michael

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

To influence Pyongyang's strategic choices, US options may be much broader than military threats or appeals to China. Here are the cultural-political, military, and five key economic sources of potential leverage over Pyongyang today and the states that wield them.

ID Number: JA021348

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

North Korea's Nuclear Politics.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 674, September 2004, p. 273-279.)

Author(s):

1. Oh, Kongdan

2. Hassig, Ralph C.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Blessed with enormous military and economic power, Americans expect to find quick and effective solutions to whatever crises they encounter. For North Korea's Kim Jong-il, however, generating one crisis after another may be the best way to stay in power.

ID Number: JA020838

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

North Korea Nuclear Talks : The View from Pyongyang.  
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 34, no. 7, September 2004, p. 6-12.)

Author(s):

1. Quinones, C. Kenneth

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

In June the Bush administration made its first serious proposal to end a nearly two-year-old standoff over North Korea's nuclear program. The administration is to be commended for abandoning its 'take it or leave it' position after a year of intense diplomacy and three formal rounds of negotiations.

Nevertheless, Pyongyang has treated the proposal as little more than 'old wine in a new bottle'.

ID Number: JA021005

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The North Korean Nuclear State.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 5, no. 1, Spring 2004, p. 79-83.)

Author(s):

1. Umbach, Frank

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Libya's surprising decision to stop trying to acquire nuclear weapons - and its accompanying revelations about a clandestine Pakistan-centered network of suppliers of nuclear equipment and know-how - has not changed the situation in North Korea. Pyongyang is still playing a game of nuclear blackmail. The risks are so high, however, that the US cannot chose a military strike against North Korean military facilities. Its only option is negotiations.

ID Number: JA020257

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2003

The Two Koreas' Defence Economy.

(DEFENCE AND PEACE ECONOMICS, vol. 14, no. 1, February 2003, p. 61-83.)

Author(s):

1. Bae, Jun Sik

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING
3. KOREA (NORTH)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
4. KOREA (SOUTH)--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Notes:

This country survey briefly outlines the defence and economic background of the two Koreas and the security environment in the Korean Peninsula. It shows how defence spending to deter a potential North Korean attack has crowded-out the South Korean civilian economy and considers the possibility of arms control between the two adversaries. The military capabilities of both countries are described and empirical results are presented on the arms race between the two Koreas since 1963 using a

Richardson action-reaction model. The development of South Korean defence industries and the problems of those industries are also examined, as well as the future prospects for inter-Korean relations and South Korea's defence policy.

ID Number: JA018806  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Sicherheitsproblem Nordkorea ? Versuch einer Perzeption.  
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 3, Marz 2003, S. 44-48.)

Author(s):  
1. Blanke, Stefan  
Subject(s):  
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)  
2. KOREA (NORTH)--DEFENSES  
3. KOREA (NORTH)--MILITARY POLICY

ID Number: JA018893  
Year: 2003  
Language: German  
Type: ART

North Korea's Military Strategy.  
(PARAMETERS, vol. 33, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 68-81.)

Author(s):  
1. Hodge, Homer T.  
Subject(s):  
1. KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION (1945-)  
2. KOREA (NORTH)--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:  
The author provides a concise review of the historical precedents underlying Pyongyang's militarism and concludes, 'North Korea's military strategy is offensive and is designed to provide a military option to achieve reunification'. His analysis leaves little doubt in the reader's mind that the ideological underpinnings and strategic culture of North Korea demand that the reunification of the peninsula remains the foremost strategic goal of the regime.

ID Number: JA019177  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Suspicious and Cautious.  
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 4, April 2003, p. 15-16.)

Author(s):  
1. Hoare, Jim  
Subject(s):  
1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:  
The secretive world of North Korea has opened up remarkably in the last decade. Discovering how decisions are made there has not been so straightforward, but none were better placed to try than Jim Hoare who, as Britain's man in Pyongyang, set up its embassy there.

ID Number: JA018964  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

How to Deal with North Korea.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 2, March - April 2003, p. 16-30.)

Author(s):

1. Laney, James T.
2. Shaplen, Jason T.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
4. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Pyongyang's belligerent behavior should not obscure other dramatic, conciliatory steps North Korea has taken in recent years - steps suggesting that, even now, a solution lies within reach. The trick is to craft a plan that does not reward the North for its misdeeds. In such a plan, all major outside powers should guarantee the security of the entire Korean Peninsula first. This will remove Pyongyang's excuse for nuclear proliferation - and break the deadlock on the world's last Cold War frontier.

ID Number: JA019088

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Nuclear Precipice Nears ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 4, April 2003, p. 13-15.)

Author(s):

1. Swenson-Wright, John

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Anyone observing the worryingly dangerous nuclear stand-off between North Korea and the United States might be forgiven for thinking that ambiguity, opaqueness and contradictory messages are as much a hallmark of Washington decision-making as they are of Pyongyang's characteristic hermit-like approach to the outside world. Regional neighbours, especially Japan, are beginning to feel the heat in what might become conflict by miscalculation. So where are the escape routes to avoid the nuclear precipice ?

ID Number: JA018963

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

A Disillusioned Japan Confronts North Korea.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 4, May 2003, p. 19-22.)

Author(s):

1. Kamiya, Mataka

Subject(s):

1. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The resurgence of North Korea's nuclear weapons program took place when the reputation and credibility of North Korea among the Japanese public had hit rock bottom.

ID Number: JA019229

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

La redefinition des relations Japon/Coree du Nord : un nouvel enjeu pour l'Asie du Nord-Est ?.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 49, printemps 2003, p. 69-78.)

Author(s):

1. Peron-Doise, Marianne

Subject(s):

1. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN

Notes:

La Republique populaire et democratique de Coree du Nord est le seul pays d'Asie avec lequel le Japon n'entretient pas de relations diplomatiques. La politique nord-coreenne du Japon s'est d'ailleurs longtemps contentee de 'diaboliser' le regime de Pyongyang. D'autre part, face a une peninsule coreenne divisee en deux depuis cinquante ans, le Japon subit avant tout les contraintes inherentes au statut de principal allie strategique des Etats-Unis dans un jeu global de puissance dont l'issue lui echappe. La tentative de Junichiro Koizumi de definir de nouvelles regles du jeu en rehaussant la politique nord-coreenne du Japon au niveau etatique a cependant ete rattrapee par un environnement regional petrifie par les revelations americaines sur le developpement d'un programme nucleaire clandestin par Pyongyang.

ID Number: JA018969

Year: 2003

Language: French

Type: ART

Korean Peninsula and Russia.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 1, 2003, p. 24-34.)

Author(s):

1. Toloraia, G.

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

3. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

ID Number: JA019209

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Current Security Situation on the Korean Peninsula.

(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 27, no. 12, 2003, p. 82-84.)

Author(s):

1. Dongmyung, Kim

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Inter-Korean relations are currently not as dynamic as they were in the year 2000, when they reached their peak as a result of the so-called 'Sunshine Policy' of the former President of the Republic of Korea, Kim Dae Jung. After their first summit and the following Joint Declaration of June 2000, the ROK and the DPRK have significantly expanded the scope of their non-military relations, initiating social, cultural, and economic exchanges. Nevertheless, no progress has been made in reducing military tensions between the two Koreas.

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Steering Between Red Lines : A South Korean View.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 4, May 2003, p. 15-18.)

Author(s):

1. Paik, Haksoon

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

For President Roh avoiding a conflict has become almost an obsession; he has refused to contemplate or even give lip service to the possibility of war on the Korean Peninsula.

ID Number: JA019228

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The Korean Issue.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 4, 2003, p. 37-47.)

Author(s):

1. Torkunov, A.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
3. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The ongoing crisis around the DPRK's nuclear program has highlighted the aspects of the Korean problem that have to do with ensuring the international nonproliferation and missile technology regime, the DPRK's purported possession of weapons of mass destruction, and the outstanding US-North Korean contradictions, which exacerbated especially after Washington included North Korea into the 'axis of evil'. Meanwhile, the Korean question is a tangled knot of internal Korean and international problems. They have roots that go deep in history, multiplied by the dramatic changes that have occurred in the world on the threshold of the 20th and 21st centuries.

ID Number: JA019577

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

South Korea's Search for a Unification Strategy.

(ORBIS, vol. 47, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 511-525.)

Author(s):

1. Woo, Seongji

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The author optimistically evaluates South Korea's new version of former president Kim Dae Jung's 'sunshine policy' toward North Korea under its new president, Roh Moo Hyun. He sees good prospects for reconciliation, if the nuclear issue can be resolved.

ID Number: JA019357

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

North Korea and Iran : Test Cases for an Improved Nonproliferation Regime

?

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 10, December 2003, p. 11-14.)

Author(s):

1. Cirincione, Joseph
2. Wolfsthal, Jon B.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--KOREA (NORTH)
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--IRAN

Notes:

The type of nuclear challenge posed by these two states has not been nor is likely to be fully prevented over the long term using only existing nonproliferation-regime mechanisms. This requires initiatives that go beyond the regime as currently defined. The two cases, aside from their immediate impact, shed new light on long-standing gaps within the regime.

ID Number: JA019978

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Pyongyang : The Case for Nonproliferation With Teeth.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 4, May 2003, p. 8-11.)

Author(s):

1. Sokolski, Henry

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
4. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Inaction against Pyongyang would foment more diplomatic and military intrigue than any bureaucracy could ever hope to reign in - a global 1914 spring-loaded to go nuclear.

ID Number: JA019226

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

A Test for Beijing : China and the North Korean Nuclear Quandary.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 4, May 2003, p. 12-14.)

Author(s):

1. Gill, Bates
2. Thompson, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Beijing's priorities with regard to North Korea derive from a complex and often contradictory mix of long-term geostrategic interests and near-term concerns over stability and proliferation.

ID Number: JA019227

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Time for Action.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 7, July 2003, p. 14-15.)

Author(s):

1. Khoo, Nicholas

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

North Korea's declaration on June 9 that it may have no option but to develop a nuclear deterrent is as much a challenge to Beijing as to Washington. Pyongyang's actions in the escalating crisis are disrupting the regional stability that China's security policy aims for, and its economic development requires. From the Chinese perspective, the latest episode is the continuation of a trend rather than an aberration. China's prestige is at stake, its foreign policy unnecessarily paralysed.

ID Number: JA019402

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

China and North Korea : The Limits of Influence.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 665, September 2003, p. 274-278.)

Author(s):

1. Scobell, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The Bush administration should recognize that on North Korea, only limited support will be forthcoming from Beijing. The best Washington can expect is a China actively pressing the United States and North Korea to talk and willing to host or participate in further meetings. But this presumes that both Pyongyang and Washington are ready to sit down in the first place.

ID Number: JA019565

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

China and the Korean Peninsula : Playing for the Long Term.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 2, Spring 2003, p. 43-56.)

Author(s):

1. Shambaugh, David

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Halting North Korea's nuclear program is not the ultimate end that China hopes to achieve. China's calculations, interests, and goals are more long term and complicated, comprising a hierarchy of these six objectives.

ID Number: JA019031

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

A Rogue is a Rogue is a Rogue : US Foreign Policy and the Korean Nuclear Crisis.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 79, no. 4, July 2003, p. 719-737.)

Author(s):

1. Bleiker, Roland

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Two nuclear crises recently haunted the Korean peninsula, one in 1993/4, the other in 2002/3. In each case the events were strikingly similar : North Korea made public its ambition to acquire nuclear weapons and withdrew from the Nonproliferation Treaty. Then the situation rapidly deteriorated until the peninsula was literally on the verge of war. The dangers of North Korea's actions, often interpreted as nuclear brinkmanship, are evident and much discussed, but not so the underlying patterns that have shaped the conflict in the first place. This article sheds light on some of them. It examines the role of the United States in the crisis, arguing that Washington's inability to see North Korea as anything but a threatening 'rogue state' seriously hinders both an adequate understanding and possible resolution of the conflict. Particularly significant is the current policy of pre-emptive strikes against rogue states, for it reinforces half a century of American nuclear threats towards North Korea. The problematic role of these threats has been largely obscured, not least because the highly technical discourse of security analysis has managed to present the strategic situation on the peninsula in a manner that attributes responsibility for the crisis solely to North Korea's actions, even if the situation is in reality far more complex and interactive.

ID Number: JA019446

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The Art of the Bluff.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 73, Fall 2003, p. 33-36.)

Author(s):

1. Bremmer, Ian

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

With major combat operations in Iraq consigned to the history books, the United States can now give greater focus to North Korea's rogue regime. Kim Jong-il has captured public attention as a dangerous lunatic in the Saddam Hussein mold, and therein lies an error. Kim is not the next Saddam. This has serious policy implications, for the US strategy that removed Saddam is not the most advantageous way to deal with Kim.

ID Number: JA019770

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Living with the Unthinkable.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 74, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 92-98.)

Author(s):

1. Carpenter, Ted Galen

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

There is a pervasive desire in the United States and throughout East Asia to prevent North Korea from becoming a nuclear-armed power, for the prospect of Kim Jong-il's bizarre and unpredictable regime having such a capability is profoundly disturbing. Two factions have emerged in the United States about how to deal with the crisis, and they embrace sharply different strategies. Yet they share an important underlying assumption : that North Korea is using its nuclear program merely as a negotiating ploy, and that Pyongyang can eventually be induced to give up that program.

ID Number: JA020121

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

North Korea : The Sequel.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 663, April 2003, p. 147-151.)

Author(s):

1. Cumings, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The current crisis with North Korea has the same solution as the original in 1994 : get North Korea's nuclear program mothballed and its medium- and long-range missiles decommissioned by buying them out at a set price. That price is American recognition of North Korea, written promises not to target the North with nuclear weapons, and indirect compensation in the form of aid and investment.

ID Number: JA019061

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Nordkoreas nukleare Waffenprogramme : Entstehung, Fahigkeiten und die internationalen Bemuhungen um ihre Eindammung.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 41. Jg., Heft 2, Marz - April 2003, S. 149-162.)

Author(s):

1. Harnish, Sebastian

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

ID Number: JA019012

Year: 2003

Language: German

Type: ART

Bush's Bipolar Disorder and the Looming Failure of Multilateral Talks  
with North Korea.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 8, October 2003, p. 3-6.)

Author(s):

1. Hayes, Peter

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Contrary to the blithe talk of hardliners, the lack of progress to date and the poor prospects for future talks reveal the limits of political and military coercion to achieve nonproliferation goals in Korea.

ID Number: JA019795

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The Avoidable Crisis in North Korea.

(ORBIS, vol. 47, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 495-510.)

Author(s):

1. Kang, David C.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Northeast Asia poses the threat of nuclear confrontation. This year, which marks the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Korean War, finds North Korea high on, if not leading, most analysts' shortlists of security threats to be dealt with in the aftermath of Iraq. Once again, America the hyperpower poses obstacles by its very presence. America also holds the keys to a settlement of this vital regional issue. Moreover, the author explains why North Korea does not pose quite the threat to the United States as is generally believed.

ID Number: JA019356

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Nuclear Diplomacy in the Axis of Evil : The Challenge of North Korea.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 148, no. 3, June 2003, p. 66-70.)

Author(s):

1. Kennedy, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

ID Number: JA019322

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The North Korean Nuclear Crisis Revisited : The Case for a Negotiated Settlement.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 34, no. 2, June 2003, p. 135-151.)

Author(s):

1. Lee, Jung-Hoon
2. Moon, Chung-In

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Despite the Kim Dae-jung government's active pursuit of its 'sunshine policy' the Korean peninsula is once again caught up in a major nuclear crisis. The current crisis emerged when Pyongyang revealed that it was conducting a uranium-enriched nuclear weapons program in violation of the Geneva Agreed Framework of 1994. The new development suggests the Pyongyang regime's continuing reliance on a pattern of raising stakes for political and economic 'rewards'. For Kim Jong II, there would appear to be no reason to act otherwise in the light of the previous successes of his brinkmanship. Since the regime believes that there is a positive causal relationship between the nuclear weapons program and its own survival, it may be difficult to engage Pyongyang in a genuine dialogue, let alone persuade it to dismantle its WMD programs. If a peaceful resolution is to have a chance, a consensus must emerge between the governments of the USA, South Korea, Japan, China, and Russia, signaling to Pyongyang that the only way to ensure its survival is not to threaten for rewards, but in fact to earn them. Meanwhile, every effort must be made to achieve a negotiated settlement. This article chronicles the trends of crisis on the Korean peninsula and offers a negotiated-settlement option as the most viable policy option for dealing with the North Korean nuclear challenge, especially in the apparent absence of the traditional US-South Korea alliance cohesion.

ID Number: JA019283

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Non-Proliferation and the Dilemmas of Regime Change.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 4, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 7-31.)

Author(s):

1. Litwak, Robert S.

Subject(s):

1. WMD NONPROLIFERATION--USA
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

The Iraq war was unprecedented in at least one respect : it was the first case in which forcible regime change was the means employed to achieve non-proliferation ends. In addressing the current proliferation crises with North Korea and Iran, however, the Bush administration confronts major constraints on both the use of force and the US ability to bring about regime change. This has prompted a shift in strategy to the alternative combination of deterrence and reassurance. Implementing a strategy of deterrence and reassurance requires effective policy coordination to ensure that the two components are in sync. Military moves for purposes of deterrence should not undercut the message of political reassurance and thereby provide further incentive for either country to cross the nuclear threshold.

ID Number: JA019943

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Averting the Unthinkable.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 74, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 99-107.)

Author(s):

1. Morris, Stephen J.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The imminent prospect of North Korea becoming a nuclear power is the most severe threat to the security of the United States and the rest of the Western world today. The anxiety that this prospect brings with it is compounded by the fact that there are no realistic prospects of solution to this threat being offered.

ID Number: JA020122

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The Nuclear Crisis on the Korean Peninsula : Avoiding the Road to Perdition.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 663, April 2003, p. 152-169.)

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Confrontational United States policies toward North Korea, adopted unilaterally, would not only exacerbate the nuclear crisis but also undermine United States relations with Northeast Asia as a whole. The United States would end up with the worst of both worlds : a nuclear-capable North Korea and severely strained relations with key powers important to United States interests globally as well as regionally. Conversely, by pursuing constructive engagement in concert with its friends and allies in the region, the United States would maximize the pressure on North Korea for an acceptable nuclear settlement and promote the long-term United States objective of liberalizing the North Korean system.

ID Number: JA019062

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Toward a Great Bargain with North Korea.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 4, Autumn 2003, p. 7-18.)

Author(s):

1. O'Hanlon, Michael
2. Mochizuki, Mike

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The most promising route to resolve the worsening nuclear crisis in Northeast Asia is for Washington, Tokyo, Seoul, and Beijing to pursue a grand bargain with Pyongyang. These governments need to recognize that North Korean economic atrophy, caused largely by North Korea's excessive conventional military force as well as its failed command-economy system, is at the core of the nuclear crisis and that curing the latter can only be done by recognizing the underlying disease. This grand bargain should be big and bold in scope, addressing the underlying

problem while providing bigger and better carrots with the actual potential to entice, together with tough demands on North-Korea that go well beyond the nuclear issue. In this comprehensive way, policymakers would provide a road map for the vital and ultimate goal of denuclearizing North Korea. Through the stages of implementation, each side would retain leverage over the other as aid would be provided gradually to the Democratic People's Republic Korea (DPRK) while the DPRK would cut or eliminate its weapons and reform its economy over time, thus reassuring each side that it was not being hoodwinked.

ID Number: JA019622  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

The United States, North Korea, and the End of the Agreed Framework.  
(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 56, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 11-49.)

Author(s):

1. Pollack, Jonathan D.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The abrupt collapse of the U.S.-North Korea Agreed Framework has triggered mounting international concern over the longer-term consequences for the global nonproliferation regime. It has also exacerbated the most serious tensions in the fifty-year history of the U.S.-Republic of Korea alliance, quite possibly laying the groundwork for a major regional crisis unparalleled since the Korean War. How and why did this major policy breakdown occur ?

ID Number: JA019579  
Year: 2003  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Coree du Nord : la prochaine cible ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 99, printemps 2003, p. 201-216.)

Author(s):

1. Rigoulot, Pierre

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Do the U.S.'s conflicts with Iraq and North Korea really amount to the same thing ? In his famous 'axis of evil' speech, George W. Bush put the two countries in the same bag, and it's true that these rogue states have many points in common. And yet one major difference is that the US cannot go to war with North Korea, as it has done with Iraq. Pyongyang's ballistic weapons, which may include nuclear warheads, mean that military intervention is not an option, North Korea even scored a few diplomatic points last fall by justifying its decision to develop nuclear weapons as a reaction to a supposed American threat. But in the long term, the world's last Stalinist regime knows that it will have to either disarm or disappear. Washington is determined to end nuclear proliferation, and to this end has received support - to varying degrees - from all the regional powers : Japan, Russia, South Korea and even China. Once Iraq has been dealt with, the U.S. will probably next turn to Kim Jong-II's regime.

ID Number: JA019299

Year: 2003  
Language: French  
Type: ART

The North Korea Nuclear Crisis : A Strategy for Negotiation.  
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 4, May 2003, p. 4-7.)

Author(s):

1. Romberg, Alan D.
2. Swaine, Michael D.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

It is by no means clear that North Korea will refuse to dismantle its nuclear weapons program if it obtains political security and economic benefits sufficient to ensure regime survival.

ID Number: JA019225

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The Korean Nuclear Crisis.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 7-24.)

Author(s):

1. Samore, Gary

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

As the world focuses on Iraq, North Korea is seeking to expand its nuclear arsenal as quickly as possible. By summer 2003, barring major technical mishaps, North Korea will be able to extract enough plutonium from spent nuclear fuel for up to half a dozen nuclear weapons, to add to its current suspected stockpile of one or possibly two nuclear weapons. Over the next several years, North Korea could complete facilities capable of producing sufficient plutonium and highly enriched uranium for up to a dozen nuclear weapons annually. Options for dealing with this threat are limited. For now, at least, Washington's basic approach seems to be to ignore and downplay the North Korean threat as much as possible, while focusing its energies on Iraq. Once Iraq is out of the way, Washington will face an even greater challenge in overcoming internal divisions and designing an effective strategy to deal with North Korea, where military and political options are more limited and the adversary is more powerful.

ID Number: JA018925

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Confronting Ambiguity : How to Handle North Korea's Nuclear Program.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 2, March 2003, p. 11-15.)

Author(s):

1. Saunders, Philip C.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Has North Korea decided that nuclear weapons are essential to its survival, or is the nuclear weapons program a bargaining chip that North Korea is prepared to trade away ?

ID Number: JA019060

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Praventive Sicherheitspolitik gegenüber Nordkorea.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 3, März 2003, S. 42-44.)

Author(s):

1. Schilling, Walter

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

When President George W. Bush in his 29 January 2002 state of the union address placed North Korea, aside from Iraq and Iran, in the 'axis of evil', it caused incredulous astonishment and open annoyance with some representatives of European governments who never grew tired of tutoring the Americans especially in foreign policy and security policy issues and also on other occasions. The avowal of the North Korean government in October 2002 to have nonetheless secretly developed nuclear weapons contrary to the Agreed Framework concluded with the USA on 21 October 1994 should therefore not be underestimated with regard to the soundness and validity of important positions of American politics.

ID Number: JA018892

Year: 2003

Language: German

Type: ART

Na Irak : Noord-Korea ?.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 57, nr. 5, mei 2003, p. 246-252.)

Author(s):

1. Vogelaar, Marc

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The author examines two possible scenarios for handling the present nuclear crisis on the Korean Peninsula once the war against Iraq is over. The first is that the DPRK (North Korea) is attacked by a coalition of willing nations to disarm the regime before the country becomes a nuclear power. The other scenario is that the current crisis is defused through negotiations. The author believes that the second option is preferable and that there is still time to explore whether, and if so what, carrots might induce Pyongyang to adopt a more moderate stance with regard to its obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), while maintaining the option of disarmament through force as a stick. The international response to the crisis should depend on what the goals of the DPRK really are. If it appears that its sole objective is to obtain more aid and normalise its relations with the United States, the author argues that providing such assistance and offering normal relations are preferable to a second Korean war, which might turn into a nuclear conflict if China and Russia side with the DPRK (as they did in 1950). He adds, however, that such concessions would come at a stiff price for Pyongyang, i.e. stopping its nuclear programme, allowing IAEA inspections, which would also permit KEDO's light-water reactor project to be completed by the end of the decade, reducing its conventional armed forces which pose a threat to the Republic of Korea, stopping the testing and exporting of ballistic missiles, and respecting human rights. The author dismisses the current debate on whether or not a renewed US-DPRK dialogue should be 'embedded' in a multilateral framework as a secondary

issue but hopes that China, Russia and the EU will be ready to provide their good offices where needed. If negotiations prove unsuccessful, only the UN Security Council can authorise the legitimate use of force to prevent the DPRK from obtaining nuclear weapons, or to disarm it if it already has them.

ID Number: JA019206

Year: 2003

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

A Strategy for Defusing the North Korean Nuclear Crisis.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 1, January - February 2003, p. 6-10.)

Author(s):

1. Wit, Joel S.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

North Korea's bold defiance may be a first step in an unfolding strategy of trying to negotiate a solution that avoids crisis while reinforcing efforts to ensure regime survival.

ID Number: JA018866

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Seeing North Korea Clearly.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 3, Autumn 2003, p. 79-101.)

Author(s):

1. Pinkston, Daniel A.
2. Saunders, Phillip C.

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

North Korea's isolation makes it difficult to obtain accurate information and develop the understanding necessary for an effective Korea policy. Policymakers sometimes compensate by using cognitive shortcuts that can lead to misperceptions and misunderstandings. Five main sources of US misunderstanding of North Korea are : linguistic barriers; ideological barriers that distort interpretations of developments; intellectual constructs that conceal important information; lack of imagination and a reluctance to acquire a deeper comprehension of the North Korean mindset; and deliberate misrepresentations for political or policy convenience. The resultant distorted picture of North Korea has produced confusion in Washington and contributed to a number of policy miscues and missed opportunities.

ID Number: JA019841

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Gobbledygook.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 2, February 2003, p. 15-16.)

Author(s):

1. Smith, Hazel

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

America's North Korea policy has been a resounding failure. It has lost friends and alienated allies. The people of North Korea continue to go hungry. It's time to talk, but this requires clear goals and a proper strategy - regime change should be off the agenda for now.

ID Number: JA018907

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2002

Rewarding North Korea : Theoretical Perspectives on the 1994 Agreed Framework.

(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 39, no. 1, January 2002, p. 51-68.)

Author(s):

1. Martin, Curtis H.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--KOREA (NORTH)

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

This article tests theoretical propositions of sanctions theory against a 'crucial case study' of the US-DPRK Agreed Framework, which since 1994 has employed incentives to influence North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons program. By electing an incentives-based strategy, the Agreed Framework appears to invalidate the proposition that positive sanctions are unlikely to be employed between adversaries. However, the choice can be explained in part by the unique political and security environment on the Korean peninsula, by the absence of viable policy alternatives for the USA and its allies, and by the relatively low cost to the USA. The subsequent history of implementation, however, amply confirms a number of theoretical caveats and leaves in doubt the ultimate success of the Agreed Framework. The case illustrates how diplomatic and political pressures on both sender and recipient have altered the baseline of expectations away from pragmatic and partial improvement in relations and toward the sweeping and more problematic goal of an 'all or nothing' transformation of the adversarial relationship. Positive sanctions were caught between the perceived advantages of de-linking proliferation concerns from other contentious security issues and the domestic political advantages to the sender of greater linkage. The latter tendency is illustrated by the 1999 Perry plan, which abandoned 'limited engagement' in favor of a 'comprehensive and integrated approach'. While this policy shift may have bought time for administration policy, it did not resolve the contradictions inherent in a low-trust relationship. As it reassesses US policy towards the DPRK, the new US administration is likely to draw on the more skeptical view of positive incentives found in sanctions theory. The case of the Agreed Framework challenges several assumptions of sanctions theory, but it is too soon to claim that it invalidates them.

ID Number: JA017519

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Das nordkoreanische Raketenprogramm.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 40. Jg., Heft 4, Juli - August 2002, S. 415-424.)

Author(s):

1. Harnisch, Sebastian

Subject(s):

1. MISSILES--KOREA (NORTH)

2. NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Since the mid-1990s the USA has made great efforts to stop the North Korean nuclear weapons system and ballistic missile programs by means of bilateral negotiations.

ID Number: JA018098

Year: 2002

Language: German

Type: ART

Noord-Korea : Survival of the Weakest.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 56, nr. 10, oktober 2002, p. 475-480.)

Author(s):

1. Vogelaar, Marc

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The author recalls how North Korea managed to get to the forefront of international crisis management after the end of the Cold War. The impoverished nation once had a BNP that exceeded that of South Korea. In spite of its guiding principle of 'juche' (self-reliance) the regime now has to rely on foreign aid to feed its population. Human rights are a shambles and several hundred thousands have fled to neighbouring China. When in 1993 an international crisis erupted over North Korea's capacity to produce weapons grade plutonium, a last-minute deal was struck, the Agreed Framework, under which the West will replace Soviet type, proliferation-prone installations by less dangerous light-water reactors (LWR). In exchange, the North will provide complete transparency with respect to its nuclear weapons programme to the IAEA. An international consortium based in New York, KEDO, implements the LWR project. The author expects that negotiations between the USA and North Korea, addressing outstanding security issues as well as human rights, will bring about a more harmonious relationship between North Korea and its international environment.

ID Number: JA018377

Year: 2002

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Korean Reconciliation and Russia's Interests.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 48, no. 2, 2002, p. 41-45.)

Author(s):

1. Denisov, Valery

Subject(s):

1. KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION (1945-)

2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

4. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

ID Number: JA017898

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Prospects for CBMs on the Korean Peninsula : Implications from the Helsinki Final Act Revisited.  
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 23, no. 3, December 2002, p. 121-144.)

Author(s):

1. Hong, Ki-Joon

Subject(s):

1. CBM
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
3. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Since the landmark inter-Korean summit meeting in 2000, the call for confidence-building measures (CBMs) on the Korean peninsula has been newly rekindled. The notion of CBMs is not new to Koreans. Both Koreas have already agreed to some guidelines for CBMs in the Basic Agreement of 1991. Nevertheless, none of them materialized as concrete CBMs. This fact contrasts with the CBMs in the Helsinki Final Act of 1975. The Helsinki CBMs were successfully negotiated and implemented. Against this backdrop, this article analyzes the negotiation process of the Helsinki CBMs in an effort to draw some implications for the Korean peninsula.

ID Number: JA019239

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Sunset for Kim Dae-jung's Sunshine Policy ?.  
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 654, April 2002, p. 166-171.)

Author(s):

1. Lee, Manwoo

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (SOUTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Although Kim Dae-jung's sunshine policy has been buffeted by political turbulence, it is not dead; his successor can only modify his policy, not abandon it altogether.

ID Number: JA017772

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

China and North Korea : The Close but Uncomfortable Relationship.  
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 656, September 2002, p. 278-283.)

Author(s):

1. Scobell, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Many in Beijing would like to see the Pyongyang regime survive indefinitely, and the Chinese are doing what they can to prop it up. But China would also like to see gradual (not dramatic) change in North Korea. It hopes to nurture the emergence of a reform-minded North Korea. How realistic this goal is and how far Beijing is willing to pursue it remain unclear.

ID Number: JA018247

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

North Korea is No Iraq : Pyongyang's Negotiating Strategy.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 32, no. 10, December 2002, p. 8-12.)

Author(s):

1. Sigal, Leon V.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The revelation that North Korea is buying equipment useful for enriching uranium has led many in Washington to conclude that North Korea, like Iraq, is again making nuclear weapons and that the appropriate response is to punish it for brazenly breaking its commitments. According to this article, both the assessment and the policy that flows from it are wrong.

ID Number: JA018601

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Contending with a Nuclear-Armed North Korea.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 32, Autumn 2002, p. 35-40.)

Author(s):

1. Sokolski, Henry

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)  
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

A review of the North Korean weapons program and nonproliferation violations, how its nuclear capabilities might increase, and the risks of cutting a new wide-ranging nuclear deal can suggest what Washington must do to neutralize the severity of this threat.

ID Number: JA019367

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Hawk Engagement and Preventive Defense on the Korean Peninsula.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 27, no. 1, Summer 2002, p. 40-79.)

Author(s):

1. Cha, Victor D.

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The author explains why President George W. Bush should continue US engagement with North Korea, contrary to the opinion of hardliners in his administration who contend that engagement is a failed - and potentially dangerous - policy. The author agrees with skeptics in the Bush administration who argue that the Clinton administration's engagement of North Korea did not fundamentally alter the regime's malevolent intentions. Indeed, despite a variety of economic and political incentives from Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo, Pyongyang has neither dismantled its weapons of mass destruction program nor discontinued work on developing ballistic missiles. The author disagrees with the skeptics, however, that North Korea sees engagement as a sign of US weakness. He proposes a policy of 'containment-plus-engagement' that would use a combination of carrots and sticks to 'prevent the crystallization of conditions under which the North Korean regime could calculate aggression as a 'rational' course of action even if a North Korean victory was impossible'.

ID Number: JA018208

Year: 2002

Language: English  
Type: ART

Korea's Place in the Axis.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 3, May - June 2002, p. 79-92.)

Author(s):

1. Cha, Victor D.

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

President Bush's condemnation of North Korea as part of the 'axis of evil' caused confusion worldwide, as allies and enemies alike tried to discern his administration's constantly shifting policy toward Pyongyang. But there is method to the madness. Look closely, and a consistent strategy emerges : 'hawk engagement'. Although Bush's team may use tactics seemingly similar to those of Clinton's, the administration wants to engage Kim Jong II for very different reasons : to set him up for a fall.

ID Number: JA017788

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Waiting Out North Korea.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 44, no. 2, Summer 2002, p. 37-50.)

Author(s):

1. Miles, James

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The controversy generated by President George W. Bush's reference to North Korea as part of an 'axis of evil' highlighted the chasm between American and South Korean perceptions of engagement with Pyongyang. Bush's visit to the South the following month, during which he denied the United States had any plans to attack the North, helped to calm the furor. But lessons need to be drawn from the episode in order to maintain the cohesion of the US-South Korean alliance and the effective coordination of diplomatic approaches to the North. While Bush's choice of words may have been imprudent, it is important to focus on the nature of South Korean engagement with the North and whether it is arousing unrealistic expectations of systemic change in Pyongyang. Engagement on many levels with the North is becoming an increasingly urgent task, but North-South summitry should be downplayed as an immediate goal. A 'passionless' form of engagement should be pursued that fully recognises the difficulty, if not impossibility, of changing the way the North Korean leader Kim Jong II runs the country.

ID Number: JA017903

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2001

Kim Jong II's Military Strategy for Reunification.  
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 20, no. 4, 2001, p. 303-420.)  
Author(s):  
1. Chol, Kim Myong  
Subject(s):  
1. KOREA (NORTH)--MILITARY POLICY  
2. KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION (1945-)  
ID Number: JA017422  
Year: 2001  
Language: English  
Type: ART

The New Friendship Treaty between Moscow and Pyongyang.  
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 20, no. 5, October - December 2001, p. 467-481.)  
Author(s):  
1. Joo, Seung-Ho  
Subject(s):  
1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)  
Notes:  
This article explores the new friendship treaty between Russia and the DPRK focusing on Russia's shifting relations with the two Koreas, the process leading to the signing of the new treaty, and the treaty's implications for peace and security in Northeast Asia. Russia seeks a balanced relationship (or even-handed approach) with the two Koreas, while separating politics and economics. By doing so, Moscow will try to enhance its influence and prestige in Korean affairs.  
ID Number: JA017612  
Year: 2001  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Time to Leave Korea ?.  
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 2, March - April 2001, p. 62-78.)  
Author(s):  
1. Harrison, Selig S.  
Subject(s):  
1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)  
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)  
3. USA--ARMED FORCES--KOREA (SOUTH)  
Notes:  
After the historic summit between Pyongyang and Seoul last June, the Koreas could be on their way to eventual reunification. To ensure such progress, Washington should consider making military and economic concessions - including the possible withdrawal of US forces - to formally end the Korean War.  
ID Number: JA016372  
Year: 2001  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Enjeux de securite et mise en place de mesures de confiance autour de la peninsule coreenne.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 44, hiver 2001 - 2002, p. 127-136.)

Author(s):

1. Peron-Doise, Marianne

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Suspendues en mars 2001, apres les espoirs qu'avait laisses entrevoir la rencontre des deux dirigeants coreens au mois de juin 2000, les negociations intercoreennes vers une eventuelle reunification ont repris au mois de septembre 2001. Depuis le communiqu e commun Nord-Sud de 1972, les deux Corees s'efforcent en effet d'instaurer - non sans quelques desaccords - un regime de securite et de confiance dans la Peninsule. Mais les attentats du 11 septembre 2001 ne sont pas sans perturber ces nouveaux espoirs de reconciliation. En effet, ces derniers reveillent l'image de l'Etat paria nord-coreen, ainsi que les nombreuses tensions politiques de la region, susceptibles de mettre un coup d'arret definitif au processus de reconciliation. La mesure des interventions militaires americaines et la prise en compte du poids politique des puissances regionales, comme la Chine, le Japon et l'Inde, determineront l'avenir de la Peninsule.

ID Number: JA017331

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

Seoul-Pyongyang : radioscopie d'un naufrage.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 94, hiver 2001 - 2002, p. 387-405.)

Author(s):

1. Rigoulot, Pierre

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The election of South Korean president Kim Dae Jung - a longtime opponent of the country's authoritarian regime - should have opened up a new era in relations between the two Koreas. Contacts were reestablished, discussions intensified, and in June 2000, for the first time since the war, the two Korean heads of state met in person. Indeed, reconciliation seemed imminent. And yet the euphoria didn't last. As the months passed, it seemed increasingly clear that - despite spectacular moves such as the reunion of divided families - inter-Korean dialogue was making no progress. It's often said that Pyongyang has no other choice but to open up. But for the moment, North Korea is above all trying to buy time. By pretending to negotiate, the country rakes in the maximum amount of foreign aid while carrying out minimum domestic reform. How long can this go on ?

ID Number: JA017582

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

Korean Changes, Asian Challenges and the US Role.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 1, Spring 2001, p. 53-69.)

Author(s):

1. Campbell, Kurt M.
2. Reiss, Mitchell B.

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

Notes:

The George W. Bush administration faces difficult challenges in Asia associated with the rise of China and the potential for instability in Indonesia. Yet perhaps the most pressing early decisions facing the new administration concern the Korean Peninsula. This Korean challenge is a somewhat incongruous one. Major strategic issues in Asia are usually associated with negative developments, such as instability across the Taiwan Strait. The June 2000 North-South Korean summit, however, has presented the US with the opposite dilemma. Enhanced stability on the Korean peninsula raises the prospect of an overall improvement in the strategic situation in North-East Asia. But these developments also carry uncertain implications for the US and its influence in Asia.

ID Number: JA016353

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

North Korea and the US Grand Security Strategy.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 20, no. 1, January - March 2001, p. 25-43.)

Author(s):

1. Kang, C. S. Eliot

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Despite North Korea's atrocious human rights record and the transparent effort to blackmail the US and its allies with its nuclear and long-range ballistic missile capabilities, Washington has treated Pyongyang with a remarkable degree of forbearance. In fact, rather than imposing on North Korea even a modest level of economic sanctions, let alone responding militarily to provocations, the US has promoted economic and diplomatic engagement with Pyongyang. This essay analyzes how the US has handled North Korea in the post-Cold War security environment and important structural factors that constrain Washington's policy toward Pyongyang despite the primacy of American power in the international system.

ID Number: JA016462

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

North Korea : The Leader of the Pack.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 24, no. 1, Winter 2001, p. 77-92.)

Author(s):

1. Wit, Joel S.

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Pyongyang has seemed interested in engagement, but US strategy toward North Korea has been politically controversial. Barring the unforeseen, a two-year window of opportunity exists to pursue real change. Then it really gets complicated...

ID Number: JA016079

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2000

The Cult That Is North Korea.

(STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 28, no. 2, Spring 2000, p. 4-12.)

Author(s):

1. Centner, Christopher M.

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

2. KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

World policymakers are puzzled by North Korea's erratic and violent behavior, failing to understand that North Korea is not a traditional nation-state, but a cult that possesses territory. As a cult, North Korea needs to maintain tensions with the outside world and resist reforms that would seem to others as rationally necessary. Moreover, Pyongyang seems to be slipping more and more toward a totalistic cult model that mirrors the behavior of groups that have, in the past, used weapons of mass destruction, murdered outsiders and committed group suicide. By viewing North Korea not as a rational nation-state but as a religious cult, policymakers will have a better model to understand and predict Pyongyang's behavior. Some attributes of south Korea's Sunshine Policy appear to correctly focus on weakening Kim Jong-II's absolute control over the north Korean population.

ID Number: JA015224

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Negotiating an End to North Korea's Missile-Making.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 30, no. 5, June 2000, p. 3-7.)

Author(s):

1. Sigal, Leon V.

Subject(s):

1. MISSILES--KOREA (NORTH)

2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

ID Number: JA015444

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Time for Conventional Arms Control on the Korean Peninsula.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 30, no. 10, December 2000, p. 16-22.)

Author(s):

1. Han, Yoing-Sup
2. Davis, Paul K.
3. Darilek, Richard E.

Subject(s):

1. CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--KOREA (NORTH)
2. CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--KOREA (SOUTH)

ID Number: JA016376

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

The Missiles of North Korea : How Real a Threat ?.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 17, no. 3, Fall 2000, p. 13-24.)

Author(s):

1. Harrison, Selig S.

Subject(s):

1. MISSILES--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

ID Number: JA015936

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

The Continuity Behind the Change in Korea.

(ORBIS, vol. 44, no. 4, Fall 2000, p. 585-598.)

Author(s):

1. Cha, Victor D.

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--MILITARY POLICY
2. KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION (1945-)
3. KOREA (SOUTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

ID Number: JA015826

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

The Korea's New Century.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 42, no. 4, Winter 2000 - 2001, p. 85-96.)

Author(s):

1. Han, Sung-Joo

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The June 2000 summit between North and South Korea has engendered exaggerated hopes and unreasonable fears. At one extreme is the optimism of those who see the summit as an irrefutable sign of North Korea's intention to join the rest of the world as a constructive player. At the other extreme, it is seen as a masterstroke of deception by Pyongyang to reap economic gains and lower the guard of Seoul and its allies, principally the US. A more realistic assessment lies somewhere in between. Clearly, Kim Jong-II has not decided overnight to atone for all the regime's past ills. Nonetheless, his emergence on the world stage has started an inevitable process - intended or not - of North Korea opening itself to the rest of the world.

ID Number: JA015910

Year: 2000

Language: English  
Type: ART

The Koreas : Kim to Kim.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 56, no. 6, June 2000, p. 17-19.)

Author(s):

1. Foster-Carter, Aidan

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

All being well, on 12 June, South Korea's President Kim Dae-jung will travel to Pyongyang to meet North Korea's supreme leader, Kim Jong-il. This will be the first summit meeting since two separate states - the Republic of Korea (ROK), south of the then 38th parallel, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in the north - were proclaimed in 1948, three years after the 'temporary' partition of the peninsula by America and the Soviet Union.

ID Number: JA015350

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Korea, quo vadis ?.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 54, nr. 11, november 2000, p. 548-555.)

Author(s):

1. Heijkoop, Gert

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The author presents an analysis of recent reconciliation efforts on the Korean peninsula. Since the inter-Korean summit of 13-15 June 2000, events have followed each other with breakneck speed. The ministerial meeting overseeing the follow-up of the summit has met three times, and the ministers of foreign affairs and defence have meanwhile had their own meetings. At a lower level there has been a plethora of meetings in many fields as well. The North is more willing than ever before to discuss matters pertaining to eventual reunification, but it has since become clear that the North sets the tone and the pace while the South follows and foots the bill. If detente becomes a reality on the peninsula and even more so if the two Korea's eventually reunite, the balance of power in North East Asia will change dramatically and probably not for the better. It would appear that all regional powers have more to lose than to gain from such a development. From this it would follow that all parties involved, including the two Korea's, might for the foreseeable future prefer the status quo to remain as it is, with a divided peninsula and American troops south of the demilitarized zone (DMZ).

ID Number: JA016097

Year: 2000

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

North Korea's Arduous Trip : The North-South Summit Examined.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 31, no. 4, December 2000, p. 475-488.)

Author(s):

1. Hwang, Jaeho

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

This article is divided into five parts. The first part suggests the summit's meaning. The second, reviewing the evolution of North Korea's survival strategy in the post-Cold War era, examines what motivated North Korea to agree to the summit. The third part evaluates the potential results North Korea has gained from the summit. The fourth compares the responses of the four major powers concerned with the Korean peninsula. Finally, the fifth part remarks on the real challenges that North Korea's survival strategy is facing.

ID Number: JA016035

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Engaging North Korea Credibly.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 42, no. 2, Summer 2000, p. 136-155.)

Author(s):

1. Cha, Victor D.

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

North Korea's intransigent behaviour has led many in Washington, Seoul and Tokyo to question the wisdom of policies that aim at persuading rather than coercing Pyongyang into cooperation. For critics of engagement, the solution for dealing with this rogue regime is simple : squeeze the regime until it either concedes or collapses. Yet, containment and robust defence are necessary but not sufficient conditions for dealing with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). While such policies can successfully deter a second invasion on the peninsula, they do not adequately address a new dimension of the DPRK threat : its capacity for undermining the non-proliferation and missile-technology control regimes. Engagement with North Korea, though distasteful, is still a better strategy than diplomatic isolation or coercion. However, engagement without certain additional measures on the military front is not advisable. In particular, if policy-makers in Washington and Seoul seek to make engagement more 'credible', this has implications for theatre-missile defence (TMD) initiatives in the region. US-ROK cooperation on certain forms of TMD can make for an 'enhanced' engagement strategy which is both more credible to Pyongyang and less susceptible to domestic accusations of appeasement.

ID Number: JA015399

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

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