North Korea : A Guide to Recent Developments
Backgrounder no. 3 – 24th November 2010

La Corée du Nord : développements récents
Document d’information no. 3 – 24 novembre 2010
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Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l’OTAN.
2010

North Korea: How Will It End?.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 109, no. 728, September 2010, p. 237-243.)
Author(s):
1. Bluth, Christoph
Subject(s):
1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
4. KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION (1945-)
Notes:
The crisis on the peninsula will never be resolved until the international community focuses on the long-term goal of reunifying North and South Korea.
ID Number: JA027087
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

(international Security, vol. 35, no. 1, Summer 2010, p. 44-74.)
Author(s):
1. Byman, Daniel
2. Lind, Jennifer
Subject(s):
1. KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
Speculation about the future of the North Korean regime has been intense for nearly two decades. In the 1990s, economic crises and famine led to predictions of the Kim regime's imminent downfall. Today analysts highlight impending famine as well as threats to the regime's position brought by eroding information control. Several theories of authoritarian control help to explain how Kim Jong-il and his family have remained in power and how this might change over time. The Kim regime has employed a variety of authoritarian 'tools' to protect itself both from popular revolt and from internal coups. Its social policies, reliance on certain ideas and nationalism and use of force prevent the onset of revolution. Through numerous other tools (elite co-optation, manipulation of foreign governments for financial aid, and the 'coup-proofing' of domestic institutions), the regime protects itself from coups d'état and elite unrest. This framework not only helps to explain the past resilience of the regime, but it suggests that the regime is not in danger of being unseated by coups or revolution. Yet it also suggests that the regime has not adequately prepared for
succession after Kim's death. This analysis has implications for policy planning about the future of the Korean Peninsula, as well as for negotiations with and coercive strategies toward Pyongyang.

ID Number: JA027061
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Parsing Pyongyang's Strategy.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 1, February - March 2010, p. 111-136.)
Author(s):
1. Roy, Denny
Subject(s):
1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
Observers have attributed the long-term crisis between North Korea and its adversaries America, South Korea and Japan, which has reached a new high point with two recent nuclear weapons tests, to various explanations. One is that the regime is simply irrational. Another is that Kim Jong Il requires a constant state of near-war to maintain domestic support for his leadership. More plausible, however, is the theory that provocative behaviour serves two basic North Korean goals: deterring an attack by its much stronger potential enemies and increasing Pyongyang's leverage for demanding payments and concessions. This assessment, nevertheless, does not rule out the possibility of North Korea and its adversaries achieving a rapprochement. Failure to achieve such a breakthrough in the past does not necessarily indicate insurmountable bad faith on the part of North Korea, but rather the difficulty of overcoming stringent domestic political constraints and suspicions on both sides.

ID Number: JA026566
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Kim Jong-il's Successor Dilemmas.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 35-46.)
Author(s):
1. Snyder, Scott
Subject(s):
1. KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
A potentially volatile transition to a new generation of North Korean leadership lies ahead. Three major challenges await, and three early decisions will have implications for North Korea's international relations in general and US relations in particular.

ID Number: JA026541
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART
The Korean Nuclear Problem.
(INTernational Affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 56, no. 2, 2010, p. 57-66.)
Author(s):
  1. Sharko, Marina
Subject(s):
  1. Nuclear Weapons--Government Policy--Korea (North)
ID Number: JA026797
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Between Confrontation and Cooperation: Is There a Security Role for the European Union on the Korean Peninsula?.
(Internationale Politik, vol. 11, September - October 2010, p. 45-51.)
Author(s):
  1. Lee, Jae-Seung
Subject(s):
  1. EU--Korea (North)
Notes:
  With the Six-Party Talks at a stalemate, the European Union may need to step in with soft diplomacy. As the security environment on the Korean Peninsula deteriorates, more active engagement from the European Union could contribute to the long-term stability of the peninsula.
ID Number: JA027093
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

2009

North Korea and Nuclear Danger: Context and Policy Options.
Author(s):
  1. Cimbala, Stephen J.
Subject(s):
  1. Nuclear Weapons--Korea (North)
Notes:
  The author analyzes the problems associated with North Korea's determination to be a nuclear power based on his understanding of the difficulties that the US and the Soviet Union and later the Russian Federation have encountered when trying to establish a stable non-proliferation and balanced nuclear relationship. Recognizing that the 'problem' of North Korea's nuclear weapons is embedded in a matrix created by 'overlapping state and system level problems of deterrence, nuclear arms reduction and nonproliferation -- with missile defences in the background', he concludes that the Obama administration has few options as to how to respond: talk; buy them out; coerce them; or, as a last resort, militarily force them to acquiesce.
ID Number: JA026390
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
Cooperative Denuclearization toward North Korea.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 32, no. 4, October 2009, p. 175-188.)
Author(s):
1. Shen, Dingli
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--KOREA (NORTH)
Notes:
The article discusses the relationship between North Korea and the rest of the world, focusing on the problems posed by the isolated and impoverished dictatorship's nuclear weapons program, and the dearth of reasonable diplomatic or even military options for resolving the ongoing crisis. The policies of China and the United States regarding North Korea are analyzed. It is noted that neither the Chinese nor the Americans seem to have much power to affect North Korean nuclear policy. Efforts at diplomacy have repeatedly and consistently failed, and any coercive solution would be prohibitively expensive, either in terms of money or human lives.
ID Number: JA026385
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Kim Jong-il's Clenched Fist.
Author(s):
1. Pollack, Jonathan D.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Notes:
The article discusses the relationship between North Korea and the rest of the world, focusing on the country's dictator, Kim Jong-il, and the problems posed by his regime's nuclear weapons program. The policies of the United States and China regarding North Korea are analyzed. It is noted that neither the Americans nor the Chinese seem to have much power to affect North Korean nuclear policy. Efforts at diplomacy have proved ineffectual, and any coercive solution would be prohibitively expensive, either in terms of money or human lives.
ID Number: JA026384
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
Playing the Same Game: North Korea's Coercive Attempt at U.S. Reconciliation.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 32, no. 4, October 2009, p. 139-152.)
Author(s):
1. Michishita, Narushige
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Notes:
The article discusses the relationship between North Korea and the United States, and the problems posed by North Korea's nuclear weapons program. It is argued that North Korea has little to lose and much to gain by pursuing its goal of becoming a nuclear power. Whether it chooses to pursue diplomacy or not, a nuclear arsenal will only strengthen the country's strategic position. It is noted that America's options are very limited, as the North Korean regime has neither incentive nor inclination to negotiate in good faith, and any coercive solution would be prohibitively expensive, either in terms of money or human lives.

ID Number: JA026383
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

What Do They Really Want?: Obama's North Korea Conundrum.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 32, no. 4, October 2009, p. 119-138.)
Author(s):
1. Cha, Victor D.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Notes:
The article discusses the relationship between North Korea and the United States, and the problems posed by North Korea's nuclear weapons program. It is noted that America's options are very limited, as the North Korean regime has neither incentive nor inclination to negotiate in good faith, and any coercive solution would be prohibitively expensive, either in terms of money or human lives. The motives of North Korean dictator Kim Jong-il and his regime are analyzed, and previous attempts at diplomacy which were rejected by this regime on various pretexts are discussed.

ID Number: JA026382
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
The North Korea Problem: Dealing with Irrationality.
Author(s):
1. Cumings, Bruce
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--KOREA (NORTH)
Notes:
Why is it so hard for Washington to learn from its mistakes in responding to Pyongyang's regularly recurring provocations?
ID Number: JA026153
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

The Perilous Case of Kim Jong II.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 103, September - October 2009, p. 36-42.)
Author(s):
1. Green, Michael J.
Subject(s):
1. KOREA (NORTH)--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--KOREA (NORTH)
Notes:
Kim Jong II is dying. Sons, generals and statesmen vie for his throne. With an impressive arsenal of chemical-, biological-, and nuclear-weapons programs - not to mention a penchant for proliferation, smuggling, drug dealing and counterfeiting - North Korea will not collapse quietly. The United States must deftly manage Pyongyang's implosion. If we fail, the fall of the house of Kim could end in a peninsular war or worse.
ID Number: JA026145
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Unlocking Russian Interests on the Korean Peninsula.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 2, Summer 2009, p. 52-62.)
Author(s):
1. Bauer, John W.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
4. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Decades ago the Soviets exercised extraordinary influence over North Korea, as witnessed by Josef Stalin's complicity in the North's invasion of South Korea in 1950. The author tells readers that although Russia's interests may have waned or been redirected over the years, they still exist. We should remember that Russia shares a 12-mile border with North Korea, and it is North Korean territory that separates energy-rich Russia from an energy-hungry South Korea. Russia's desire it to not only quench the South's energy-thirst, but to also supply the greater Far East with needed resources. The author believes that Moscow's recent initiative to reinvigorate relations with the North needs to be viewed in the context of Pyongyang's reluctance to permit any rail or pipeline projects. He notes that overcoming North Korean reluctances is not Russia's only concern; China has vowed not to let Russian initiatives aimed at greater economic access to the Korean Peninsula go
Creating Instability in Dangerous Global Regions: North Korean Proliferation and Support to Terrorism in the Middle East and South Asia.


Author(s):
1. Bechtol, Bruce E.

Subject(s):
1. WMD NONPROLIFERATION--KOREA (NORTH)
2. STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:
North Korea contributes to instability in the Middle East and South Asia through its proliferation of missiles and other weapons systems used as delivery platforms for chemical (and the production of chemical munitions) or biological weapons, including long-range artillery. Evidence also shows that North Korea has collaborated in the nuclear programs of Syria, Liban, and Pakistan and has provided weapons and training to terrorist groups in both the Middle East and South Asia (Hezbollah and the Tamil Tigers). Given the recent decision by Washington to take Pyongyang off the list of State Sponsors of Terrorism, the recent and ongoing activity by North Korea directly related to proliferation of WMD and the support of terrorist groups could lead to severe foreign policy challenges for the United States and its allies in the future.

Dealing with North Korea: 'Diplomatic Warfare' Ahead.


Author(s):
1. Wit, Joel S.

Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
123 p.; 24 cm.
(Adelphi ; 411)
ISBN: 9780415595292
Author(s):
1. Taylor, Brendan
Subject(s):
1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
'Economic sanctions are becoming increasingly central to shaping strategic outcomes in the twenty-first century. They afford great powers a means by which to seek to influence the behaviour of states, to demonstrate international leadership and to express common values for the benefit of the international community at large. Closer to home, they can also offer a 'middle way' for governments that apply them, satisfying moderates and hardliners alike. For some great powers in the multipolar world order, however, they pose a threat to trading relationships. They may also serve as a prelude to military action. With China's international voice growing in prominence and Russia asserting its renewed strength, often in opposition to the use of sanctions, it will be ever more difficult to reach a consensus on their application. Against this backdrop, knowing what kind of measures to take and in which scenarios they are most likely to work is invaluable. This paper focuses on the different sanctions strategies of the United States, China, Russia, Japan, and the EU, with regard to the unfolding nuclear crises in Iran and North Korea. It examines how these measures, designed to marginalise the regimes in both countries and restrict their ability to develop nuclear weapons, have also influenced the sanctioning states' international partners. As such, they are not just a tool of statecraft : they are potentially an important facet of grand strategy.'

Author(s):
1. Kan, Paul Rexton
2. Bechtol, Bruce E.
3. Collins, Robert M.

Subject(s):
1. ORGANIZED CRIME--KOREA (NORTH)
2. DRUG TRAFFIC--KOREA (NORTH)
3. COUNTERFEITS AND COUNTERFEITING--KOREA (NORTH)

Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:
'North Korea's criminal conduct, smuggling, trafficking, and counterfeiting, is well known, but the organization directing it is understudied or overlooked. North Korea practices a form of 'criminal sovereignty' that is unique in the contemporary international security arena. It uses state sovereignty to protect itself from external interference in its domestic affairs while dedicating a portion of its government to carrying out illicit international activities in defiance of international law and the domestic laws of numerous other nations. The proceeds of these activities are used in a number of ways to sustain North Korea's existence and to enable other policies. The authors of this monograph focus on North Korea's Office #39 as the state apparatus that directs illicit activities to include the manufacture and distribution of illegal drugs, the counterfeiting of U.S. currency, and the manufacture and distribution of counterfeit cigarettes. Finally, as Kim Jong-Il becomes more frail, the authors assess how his successor may continue or alter Office #39's activities.'

ID number: 80023236
Year: 2010
Type: M

2008


Author(s):
1. Jenkins, Charles Robert, 1940-

Subject(s):
1. JENKINS, CHARLES ROBERT, 1940-
2. MILITARY DESERTERS--USA
3. AMERICANS--KOREA (NORTH)
4. DEFECTORS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:
'In January of 1965, twenty-four-year-old US Army sergeant Charles Robert Jenkins abandoned his post in South Korea, walked across the DMZ, and surrendered to communist North Korean soldiers standing sentry along the world's most heavily militarized border. While both the United States and North Korea would insist that Jenkins had defected for political reasons, the truth, as we learn in this autobiography, was more mundane: he was scared, drunk, and homesick, and he believed his action would get him back to the States where he'd face a short jail
sentence. Instead he found himself in another sort of prison, where for forty years he suffered under one of the most brutal and repressive regimes the world has known.'

ID number: 80022130
Year: 2008
Type: M

2007

623 /01067
Failed Diplomacy : The Tragic Story of How North Korea Got the Bomb -
xii, 228 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780815772002
Author(s):
  1. Pritchard, Charles L.
Subject(s):
  1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
  3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  Includes index.
'North Korea's development of nuclear weapons raises fears of nuclear war on the peninsula and the specter of terrorists gaining access to weapons of mass destruction. It also represents a dangerous and disturbing breakdown in US foreign policy. The author offers an insider's view of what went wrong and allowed this isolated nation - a charter member of the Axis of Evil - to develop nuclear weapons. He offers an authoritative analysis of recent developments on the Korean peninsula and reveals how the Bush administration's mistakes damaged the prospects of controlling nuclear proliferation. Although multilateral negotiations continue, the author proclaims the six-party talks a failure.'

ID number: 80022181
Year: 2007
Type: M

2006

623 /01032
vii, 39 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584872691
Author(s):
  1. Ha, Yong-Chool
  2. Shin, Beom-Shik
Subject(s):
  1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Added entry(s):
  1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
  'One of the key challenges of our time is the threat posed to the security of Northeast Asia by North Korea's nuclear proliferation. Efforts to resolve this problem through the medium of a six-party negotiation are proceeding with great difficulty. As in any multilateral process, a major problem is understanding the goals and perspectives of each of the participants. One of those participants is Russia, and this monograph focuses upon Moscow's perspectives with regard to North Korea's nuclear program and Russia's own standing in Northeast Asia.'

ID number: 80021142
327.5  /00436
China's New Approach to Conflict Management : The Cases of North Korea and Taiwan - Uppsala, SWE : Uppsala University.
59 p.; 25 cm.
(Silk Road Paper)
ISBN: 9185473189
Author(s):
1. Zhao, Quansheng
Subject(s):
1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
5. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Added entry(s):
1. Central Asia-Caucasus Institute and Silk Road Studies Program (US)
Notes:
'In analyzing China's new approach to conflict prevention and management, this paper examines Chinese foreign policy toward two flashpoints in East Asia - the Korean Peninsula and the Taiwan Strait. It argues that there has been an evolution in terms of Beijing's approaches toward these two international crises over time. One can discern three different approaches. First, historical legacies have always played a critical role in the formulation of China's policy calculations and the Korea and Taiwan issues are no exception. This is called the 'history-embedded' perspective. Second, with the recent rise of China's economic and political might, nationalism in China has correspondingly been on the rise. National interests have been further prioritized over ideological considerations. This approach can be called 'national interest-driven' foreign policy. Third, Beijing has become increasingly confident not
only about its strengths in the world arena but also in its ability to coordinate with related powers regarding their various interests. This approach can be called 'co-management of international crises' with major powers. This paper argues that until recently China has emphasized the first two sets of considerations, but seems to be gradually moving toward a new approach in terms of conflict prevention, namely co-management with major powers.

ID number: 80020996
Year: 2006
Type: M

327.5 /00435
Comparing Different Approaches to Conflict Prevention and Management: The Korean Peninsula and the Taiwan Strait - Uppsala, SWE: Uppsala University.
38 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9185473146
Author(s):
1. Ledberg, Sofia K.
Subject(s):
1. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--KOREA (NORTH)
2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--KOREA (SOUTH)
3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--TAIWAN
Added entry(s):
1. Central Asia-Caucasus Institute and Silk Road Studies Program (US)
Notes:
'The objective of the conference was to discuss the different experiences of conflict prevention and management in Northeast Asia and identify the common and differentiating factors regarding attempted measures of prevention and management on the Korean Peninsula and in the Taiwan Strait. A further aim was to provide a historical and theoretical perspective on approaches to conflict management and prevention to enable a constructive analysis of the present day situation in Northeast Asia.'
ID number: 80020995
Year: 2006
Type: M

338.9 /00692
71 p.; 24 cm.
(Adelphi Paper; 382)
ISBN: 0415407257
Author(s):
1. Carlin, Robert L.
2. Wit, Joel S.
Subject(s):
1. KOREA (NORTH)--ECONOMIC POLICY
2. KOREA (NORTH)--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
'While foreign policy and security concerns have trumped past efforts to reform the North Korean economy, Pyongyang is implementing important economic reforms despite renewed
tensions with the United States. This is in response to a leadership debate - between 'reformers' and 'conservatives' over whether Pyongyang's military industrial complex should be scaled back to help ensure the success of reforms - that is fundamentally transforming the country. The direction of these developments reflects strong pro-reform forces in the leadership and could have profound implications for the future of national security policy. Pyongyang may decide that a more favourable external security environment is key to securing access to international assistance for its reform measures and, ultimately, downsizing its military. It could launch a policy of engagement that would include greater flexibility in the Beijing Six Party Talks. But internal struggle over reform could lead to indecision on security and foreign policy issues, including at the nuclear talks. Progress in reform may, paradoxically, strengthen conservatives, fuelling hopes in Pyongyang that the economy can be improved while maintaining a large, powerful military. Whether Washington can influence the debate is unclear, but a US policy of engagement could enhance the chances of success for North Korean advocates of reform.'

ID number: 80020802
Year: 2006
Type: M

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:
'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 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
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. Kihi, 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