

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Hamma Lakhdar University of El-Oued
Faculty of Arts and Languages
Department of Arts and English Language



USA and North Korea : A Constant History Of Conflicts

**Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
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Submitted by:

Imen Geunnouni

Imen Bouamra

Supervised by:

Mr. Nacer Dehda

Board of Examiners:

Dr. Said Tarek

President

University of El-Oued

Mr. Nacer Dehda

Supervisor

University of El-Oued

Dr. Atik Zid Ouahid

Examiner

University of El-Oued

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Dedication

Imen Guennouni

This dissertation is wholeheartedly dedicated to the light of my life, my beloved parents, who have been my source of inspiration and gave me strength when I thought of giving up, who continually provided their moral, spiritual, emotional, and financial support.

To my dear sister and brothers: Rodayna , Abdelmalek ,Abderrahmane, Zakaria and Younes

To my teachers, uncles, aunts and friends who shared their words of love, advice and encouragement to finish this work.

Imen Bouamra

First and foremost, I would like to dedicate this work to my father, who taught me that the best kind of knowledge is that which is learned for its own sake. It is also dedicated to my mother, who taught that even the greatest task can be accomplished if you take it step by step. To my brothers, whom I would also like to thank from the bottom of my heart.

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Abstract

Relations between North Korea and the United States have always been tensing and hostile, neither country maintains diplomatic relations. This hostility is reflected in the ongoing conflicts between the two countries in several areas, the most important of which are economics and politics. This study aims to scrutinize the nature of relationships between US and North Korea in terms of politics, economics, and history, as well as the relations and negotiations between the two countries. It also examines the roots of the conflicts between the two countries and the reasons that have led to constant enmity and tension between the two parties, such as the Cold War and the Korean War. Nuclear diplomacy was also a major reason in which the U.S. and North Korea made an agreement, but North Korea did not honour it, leading to further conflicts that still exist today.

Key words: USA, North Korea, conflicts, nuclear diplomacy.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
NK	North Korea
WFP	World Food Program
US	United States
WWII	World War Two
DNC	Democratic National Committee
GOP	Grand Old Party
RNC	The Republic National Committee
WPK	Workers Party of Korea
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
NPT	Non-Proliferation Treaty
FP	Foreign Policy
UN	United Nations
NATO	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CFC	Combined Forces Command
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
KEDO	Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization
KCNA	Korea Central News Agency

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General introduction

1. Background of the Study

Relations between the United States and North Korea dates back to 1988. North Korea's nuclear weapons have been one of the most enduring issues in US foreign policy since the end of the cold war. Although the United States has never maintained formal diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, negotiations over North Korea's nuclear program have absorbed the attention of the US administrations for the previous three years. North Korea has been the recipient of well over 1 billion in US aid, and the target of dozens of US sanctions. This negotiation began in the early 1990s.

2. Statement of the problem

The objective of the study is directed by the following questions:

- How did the confrontations between America and North Korea begin?
- Has the conflict between North Korea and Us been going on for a long time?
- What are the main reasons and causes of the war?
- What are the main strengths and policies of both states.

3. Research hypotheses:

Some hypotheses can be put forward :

- The causes were political
- The causes were economic
- Wars were causes too

Or the causes were all these together

4. Aims of the study

In our study, we aim to scrutinize the nature of relationships between USA and North Korea to find out the real causes behind their constant conflicts.

5. Significance of the study

The significance of this research depends on its ability to explain the nature of conflicts between the US and North Korea ,maintain the factors that have caused changes in relations between the two states, also explain the rational theories of conflicts and conflicts profile, in addition to the explanation of the strategies used by both sides and finally, it presents background information about North Korea and its state system, leadership and its nuclear weapons and Us reactions toward them.

6. Structure of the study

This dissertation starts with a general introduction that covers all the elements of this research, and it is divided into two chapters. The first chapter comprises of a general background on the two countries politically, economically, and historically. The second chapter, however, describes the nature of relations between USA and North Korea. And the causes the causes of the constant conflict between the two powers. At the end, it concludes with a general Conclusion.

CHAPTER ONE:

The USA and North Korea History

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Introduction

The first chapter introduces America and North Korea politically, economically and historically and describes the relations between both countries in terms of politics and economy.

1.2. US Economy and Politics

1.2.1. USA economy

The roots of the American economy go back to the pursuit of European settlers for economic gains in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. This led to the progress of the New World from an effective colonial economy to a small independent agricultural economy and, in the end, to a highly complex industrial economy.

As it evolved, the United States developed increasingly complex institution to accommodate its growth. And although government intervention in the economy has been a constant theme, the extent of that interference has generally increased. .

1.2.1.1. Colonial Economy

Throughout the colonies, people lived foremost on small farms and self-sufficiency, and supporting industries progressed with the colonies' development. By the 18th century regional patterns of development had become intelligible and rationally stabilised. Ships were built and operated on a large scale in the New England colonies; plantations in Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas grew, while general crops and furs were shipped in the middle colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

As the colonies were slow to yield earnings, many English capital investors retreated leaving the field to investors among the colonists. As a result, the North American colonies were

poised economically and politically to become part of the emerging self-government movement by 1770; that had taken control over English politics since the time of James I. Controversies arose over taxation of the colonies and other issues. Moreover, few Americans believed that the growing dispute with the English government would lead to independence for the colonies. Like the political unrest in England in 17th and 18th centuries, the American Revolution was politically and economically motivated, led by the emerging middle class with its rallying cry of “inalienable rights to life, liberty, and property “– a phrase borrowed from English philosopher John Locke’s Second Treatise on Civil Government (1690). In April 1775, however, an event happened that would lead to an integral political separation; British soldiers clashed with colonial militiamen in Concord, Massachusetts, to capture a colonial armoury and inhibit a colonial uprising, and someone – unknown fired a shot- beginning the American War of Independence. The war lasted until a peace treaty was signed in 1783 declaring the United States, a new independent nation.

1.2.1.2. Economy in USA During the 19th Century

Within the late 18th and 19th centuries, the Industrial revolution started in Europe and rapidly spread to the United States. By 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was chosen president, 16 percent of the U.S populace lived in urban zones, and a third of the population’s salary came from fabricating. Urbanized industry was restricted essentially to the Northeast; cotton cloth generation was the leading industry, with the fabricating of shoes, woollen clothing, and apparatus too extending. Many new workers were foreigners, between 1845 and 1855, a few 300,000 European migrants arrived every year. Most were destitute and remained in eastern cities, regularly at ports of entry. Furthermore, the South stayed provincial and subordinate on the North for capital and fabricated merchandise.

Southern financial interface, counting subjugation, can be insured by political control as it were as long as the South controlled the federal government. In addition, the Republican Party organized in 1856 presented the industrialized North In 1860, Republicans and their presidential candidate, Abraham Lincoln, were talking forcibly on slavery, but they were much intelligible on financial arrangement. In 1861, the primary Pacific railroad was chartered. In 1864 and 1864, a national bank code was drafted. The Northern triumph within the U.S. Gracious War (1861-1865), in any case, fixed the predetermination of the country and its economic framework; the slave labour framework was nullified, making the expansive southern cotton ranches much less productive. Northern industry which had extended quickly since the requests of the war, surged ahead. Industrialists came to overwhelm numerous angles of the nation's life, counting social and political undertakings.

1.2.1.3. Economy in USA in the 20th and 21st centuries

The early twentieth century was a time of social and political change in the United States. Public discomfort with the degradation and predation of the superimposed age fostered the development known as progressivism. Progressives advocated civic duty, working people's rights, shopper security, political and policy change, abolition of faith, and sound governance to improve social conditions. By emphasising the improvement of working conditions for ordinary Americans, the dynamic period had a decisive impact on the U.S. economy

1.2.1.3.1 World War I, World War II, and Inflation

April In August 1914, Europe was drawn into the First World War. The United States entered the war in 1917 and remained so until the war ended in November 1918. Despite the fact that the nation was at war for nineteen months, the U.S. economy underwent crucial changes

during this period. Because the federal government spends considerable sums on weapons and equipment in a major war through contracts with private firms, it is commonly argued that war is good for the economy because these firms employ more people, which lowers unemployment and gives customers more money to spend in the centre of commerce. On the other hand, large wars almost always lead to remarkable inflation.

1.2.1.3.2 The Great Depression

Taking after the stock advertise crash, the US economy endured a obliterating downturn. The misery was so serious and kept going so long (over a decade) that it is known as the Great Depression.

Historically, economic depressions were brief downturns with limited impact; they were outliers in the overall trend of American prosperity. Moreover, the Great Depression was an entirely new experience; long-term unemployment and privation were experienced by millions of people in its wake. The unemployment rate skyrocketed from 3.2 percent in 1929 to nearly 25 percent in 1933 and remained above 10 percent until the late 1930s. the stock market, the banking system, and big business Lost public's confidence.

Although the United States officially entered the World War II in 1941, its companies had already been making war preparations for more than a year. This mobilization (the conversion of civilian enterprises to the supply of military goods) showed how important it was. A whole series of offices were organised by the government to supervise war production, labour relations, and costs. Efforts were also made to avoid the gigantic swells that occurred during World War I, and some products were adjusted to avoid emotional cost increases. These efforts were generally successful.

Inflation was high in the early part of the war and immediately thereafter, but it was unsupported throughout the decade. Businesses rushed to increase production and contract specialists to meet the demands of the war effort. Unemployment has dropped significantly, and wages have risen, particularly for workers in low-skilled manufacturing jobs. The labour market was in high demand, and a significant number of people joined unions to support their power and demand for better working conditions.

1.2.2. Politics in USA

The United States is a government governed by the majority, represented by decisions in which the various interfaces of citizens and lobbyists compete. The United States government is divided into three particular branches-the legislative, executive, and judicial-whose powers are vested separately in Congress, the President, and the courts of government, which include the Supreme Court.

1.2.2.1. The legislative branch

Congress is the name for the legislative branch of the United States government. Congress is divided into two chambers: The Senate and the House of Representatives. Congress meets in the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. Federal laws are enacted by Congress; individual members of Congress may propose unused legislation, usually called a bill. The bill is sent to the President after it has been approved by both the Senate and the House of Representatives. If the President approves, the bill may be signed into law by him. It then becomes law. However, if the President does not concur, he has the option of recusing himself from the impeachment, and if the President vetoes it, Congress can override the refusal. Congress can also correct the impeachment and resubmit it to the President for approval.

1.2.2.2. The Executive branch

At the head of the executive branch is the President of the United States, who also serves as the country's head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The President is responsible for executing and complying with laws passed by Congress and appoints the heads of government organizations, which include the Cabinet. The vice president is also part of the executive branch, ready to take over the administration when necessary. The Cabinet and autonomous government organizations are responsible for implementing and regulating government laws on a day-to-day basis. The duties and responsibilities of these departments and offices are as varied as those of the Department of Defence and the Office of Natural Security, the Social Security Administration, and the Securities and Trade Commission. The Office works with over four million Americans, if you count members of the armed forces.

1.2.2.3 The Judicial Branch

The Judicial Branch is responsible for deciding the meaning of laws, how they are applied in the real world, and whether a law violates the rules of the Constitution. The Judicial Branch also includes the United States' Supreme Court, the most important court in the country. The Supreme Court consists of nine judges appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The judges hear cases that have gone through the court system.

1.2.2.4. The Two Major Political Parties in USA

The electoral framework in the United States is called the two-party system. This means that two parties dominate the political field at all three levels of government. In the U.S., these two parties are the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. The other parties, often referred

to as "third parties" in the U.S., include the Green Party, the Libertarians, the Structural Party, and the Common Law Party.

1.2.2.4.1. The Democratic Party

One of the two major political parties in the United States today is the Democratic Party. The Republican Party is basically the equal of the party. The National Majority Decision Committee (DNC) is the party's main administrative organisation, responsible for overseeing the compilation and development of the party platform every four years, as well as national administration in the areas of campaigning, fundraising, political action, and campaign methods

1.2.2.4.2. The Republican Party

The Republican Party is one of the two major political parties in the United States today. It is also known as the Grand Old Party (GOP). The Republican the Republican National Committee (RNC) is the main leadership organization of the party. It is responsible for developing and promoting the Republican political program and coordinating fundraising and election strategy every four years. It is also responsible for organizing and conducting the Republican National Convention.

1.3. The North Korean Economy and Politics

1.3.1. The North Korean economy

The economic system of North Korea, is the product of a variety of factors that have influenced its development. It is critical to understand the unique history and dynamics changes of North Korea, both inside and outside. The national economic policies and the behavior of state and non-state actors had affected by these factors in other post-Soviet Union transition countries.

The collapse of the Soviet system and barter trades between socialist states severely harmed North Korea's economy due to a lack of parts, energy, and foreign trade, electricity generation is currently estimated to be between 10 percent and 30 percent lower than it was previously.

The fall of the soviet system and barter trades between socialist, badly impact the North Korean economy. Due to a lack of parts, energy, and foreign trade; electricity generation is now believed to be between ten percent and thirteen percent lower than it was previously. Food stamps are no longer being distributed. However, a considerable amount of international debt is owing by North Korea, and it lacks foreign currency. In order to gather foreign funds through mafia-like methods such as; drug manufacturing and deadline, North Korea must instruct its diplomats in other countries, such as; the arm trade, and money counterfeiting.

1.3.1.1. food and agriculture

Between 1981 and 2010, North Korea's average temperature was 40 degrees lower than in the south, the Korean meteorological administration Agency claimed that North Korea receiving less annual rainfall. This is in line with previous research that found. Despite the relatively short distance between North Korea and South Korea, in the north of the country, the farming condition are less favorable with shorter growing seasons and higher flood and drought risks.

In April and May North Korea experienced a severe drought, especially in the country's western areas that experienced the driest May in 1962. In Kingman country in Pyongyang city, the situation had not changed late April. The same for Anak country in south Hwanghae province, Ryonggang country and Kango district In Nampho city, and Ucnchon country in South Hwanghae province in 2012. The drought was replaced by floods which killed 169 people,

injured 144, and left 400 people missing. 65,280 hectares of arable land have been washed away, buried across the country despite difficult circumstances, the agricultural sector of North Korea produced a record harvest in 2012, in addition, the country produced million tons of rice equivalent in 2012. Only 0.2 million tons short of the 4.9 subsistence level according to the world food program.

In December 2012, individual food rations reached 400 grams per day, it is considered as the greatest amount in these recent years. Vulnerable groups of the population will continue to face hunger or famine. The agricultural productivity of North Korea is limited by the shortage of the agricultural resources. Nonetheless, the climate, geography, and soil conditions are all favorable for farming, and the cropping season is relatively short.

In his new year's greeting, Kim Jong II emphasized the importance of enhancing agricultural productivity. According to Pyongyang, North Korea must grow more potatoes and irrigation infrastructure must be enhanced, in addition, the country will expand a plot initiative that will provide households greater production independence throughout the country. In order to grow more food, collective farming units should be divided into two or three households.

1.3.1.2. Minerals

The DPRK's mineral resources has a great value and estimated to be in the billions of dollars, but their importance as a source of hard currency income is expanding. According to the Korea resource Institute, the total deposits amount to 9.7 trillion USD. North Korea's mineral resource exports surged 33 times in the last ten years due to growing market prices in all the world.

In 2011, North Korea's mineral exports totaled 1.65 billion, in which the overall exports accounting for 59.4 percent. China was the most major importer, mainly of iron ore and coal according to the Korean trade and investment promotion Agency.

In 2012, the cooperative development of mines was proceeded. The North Korean investment and joint venture committee signing contracts for the construction of one gold mine and two iron ore mines. China owned 51 percent of North Korea's main copper mine. Mine in Hyeson, as well as mining right to a larger mine in Musan , North Hamgyang province, for 50 years A large sum, of money in the joint venture were lost according to the Chinese mining company Xiyang group of Lioaning.

1.3.1.3. Natural resources

75 percent energy needs accounts for coal, with hydroelectric power accounting for 15 percent and oil accounting for 10 percent of the country's energy needs (Halliday1987:30). Coal accounts 70 percent of total energy consumption. It also accounts 50 percent of electricity generation (Asian survey,1993, second quarter, p.38) The period between 1985 and 1997, the production of coal and the crude oil were nearly halved and were one-fifth in 1990. The development of offshore petroleum may help in the alleviation of the problem. No commercial discoveries have been made since the Australian, Swedish, and British companies were granted explanation.

North Korea is considered as a mineral-reach country, with abundant coal, iron ore and tungsten reserves. Farmers are suffering, as a result of being forced to plant on steeper and more dangerous terrain. In its first report on North Korea's environment, the United Nations said; that

the communist country's forests have been depleted, factory run off play a role in pollution of rivers and streams, the urban air pollution is the result of the country's reliance on coal energy.

The United Nations environment program in 2003 made an assessment about the assistance of the North Korean government. Due to the country's fast-growing population (over 24 million people), the forest in North Korea have suffered. In its report, the agency admitted that there was a "paucity" of reach and data make credible environmental assessments. According to the UN report, farmer should use more restorative practices; such as, tree planting and organic fertilizers. Since 1990, the country's trees logging of one-tenth as a result of the search for food and fuel, endangering rare species habitats and increasing the risk of social erosion and flooding. Breakthrough, the output of the country has been halved. Between 1992 and 1996 many factories were shuttered. According to the article, the research for fuel power and farms provided food for many 374 people.

1.3.1.4. Telecommunication

Outsiders have been interested in North Korea's telecommunications sector for many years, because mobile phones, in particular, are linked with a certain level of personal freedom, growth, and influence. Karyolink's Egyptian partner, Orascom telecoms, has surpassed one million users by February 2012. Android-based smartphones are becoming more popular according to south Korean sources. Orscom has invested US 150 million in North Korea's communications industry since 2008. 180 US million were invested by the Egyptian firm in the Ryugyong hotel in Pyongyang 1980s. The Kempinski hotel groups has expressed interest in managing the property.

1.3.2. North Korean Politics

1.3.2.1. North Korean politics and political system

Since 1989, although the communist regimes across eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have fallen like dominoes, certain communist regimes; such as, China, Vietnam, North Korea, and Cuba, have remained robust.

China and Vietnam as a communist party are thrived as they adopted the free market economy while maintaining a one-party dictatorship. An unusual paradigm was provided by North Korea; it has not succumbed to the tsunami of communist collapse that swept Europe and the Soviet Union, but it has also not transformed itself to follow the Chinese or Vietnamese reform routes.

Pyongyang's dictatorship does not appear to have a long-term plan to alleviate the country's poverty. Despite its continued existence, it will not last for long and will topple sooner or later, because such collapses theories are not new, but they gained traction following Kim II Song's death in 1994, this is according to a corollary forecast, hid death followed by a three-year power vacuum, natural disasters, statewide famines and huge defections.

In 2011 Kim Jong Un completing a second generational power, Pyongyang has conducted four nuclear tests (once in 2006, 2009 and twice in 2016), in the last decade leaders of North Korea refused to curb their weapons of mass destruction program. Despite the fact that, a severe economic penalty was imposed by the international community.

Dictatorship or power over citizens in many circumstances, North Korea is a dictatorship state. The so-called "soft" dictatorships are characterized by strong control force, and the

prosecution for citizen who are not part of the repressive system, and sometimes even supporters of the regime, are all characteristics of a “hard” dictatorship.

1.3.2.2. Political parties and elections

North Korea, officially the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, is a one-party state ruled by the workers party of Korea (WPK). There are also two other minor parties, which are members of the democratic front of Korean reunification, which is similar to popular fronts in other communist countries such as; China’s united front. At the most recent election in 2019, three political parties were present. (WPK, Korean social Democratic party, and Chongu parties).

The Chondoist Chongu party and the Korean social Democratic party, both of which have a few elected officials, are the Coalition’s two minor parties. When the DPRK was established in September 1948, the constitution was written, the word “socialist” was added to the title of the constitution in 1972 (The socialist constitution of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea), and the state system was severely limited. In addition, the constitution has been changed several times, the most recent being in June 2016.

The Supreme people’s Assembly, is unicameral legislature. Elections were held 13 times between the country’s establishment in 1948 and 2014. All citizens over the age 17 have the right to vote. However, the elections are held under a vote of confidence system and each constituency proposed a single candidate in the March 2014 election about 99.97 percent turnout and a 1200 percent approval rate, all 678 proposed candidates were elected. Ballet papers were given by the North Korean voters with their names printed on them and identification cards.

The following are the instruction for North Korean voters: to approve, do not cross the candidate’s name, to disapprove, across the candidate’s name. In the North Korean elections,

when the voters want to vote for the candidate, the ballots were returned without writing anything on them; whereas, if they want to vote against the candidate, the candidate's name that printed on the paper must be crossed off, in other words; it is obvious that a voter intends to vote against him or her the moment he or she picks up a pencil. The statute government of North Korea clarifies the details of these procedures, requiring substantial evidence to back up defectors' claims.

In addition, individuals who are travelling outside the province and they are registered as residents or who have left the nation to work in China must return to their home address during the election. North Korea is serious about maintaining the image of democratic relationship with a few exceptions, while the procedures appears as sham for outsider. The supreme people's Assembly must meet at least once a year. The WPK is a one-party rule and the Kim family's heredity right to power succession through Assembly of representatives elected in "Democratic and popular election". North Korea is striving to portray itself as a democratic state by implementing a number of policies.

1.3.2.3. Juche as a political ideology

North Korea's political ideology is known as Juche. There are a surprising number of original North Korean sources available in European languages, most of which were produced specifically for foreign markets in the early 1980s. Juche is regarded as a philosophical system rather than a political ideology by its adherents. "The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything ". (Kim Il Sung, quoted in Ajami, 1978:19). Juche denotes "autonomy" or "autarky «. Kim Il sung esta Ajami, 1978:19). Juche denotes "autonomy" or "autarky «. Kim Il sung established the concept in the 1940s, and

Marxism was supplanted as the primary philosophy in The North Korean constitution in 1977. Juche is said to be the only feature of the revolution that is uniquely Korean. Juche emphasizes the nation's self-sufficiency. It is seen to be important to have a powerful army. Unification is seen as a matter of "internal Korean national matters". As Kim II Sung stated, the unification of Korea does not have to be peaceful settlement is preferable (Kim,1971:6)." If we step up the revolution of our own country with our own arty efforts in a responsible manner, whether or not recognized by others, we will naturally gain sympathy, recognition, and assistance from other countries". (Kim II Sung, quoted in Ajami,1978:29). Even the country's previous allies have admitted that this ambition has failed, North Korea has been abandoned by Russia and China.

The United nation and other countries are providing humanitarian aid, but not out of sympathy or recognition for North Korea's regime. Juche purports to be a philosophical idea that prioritizes the human being and their well-being, but it has a leader living in absolute luxury while the rest of the populace is starving. Juche is said to be teaching people how to be masters of their destiny and the key to finding paradise on earth, which is the polar opposite of what happens in North Korea daily. The subjugation of nature, the subjugation of society, and the mastery of oneself are all part of Juche ideology.

According to it, all of these elements are referred to "creativity" .The importance of political awareness is emphasized because North Korea politics is so concentrated on the leader thanks to Juche, it is also a crucial factor in the conflict situation. (Christine Locher n.d the conflict with North Korea/North Korea as a source of conflict, Berlin/Germany.

1.3.3. Foreign relations

The great international media frenzy around Kim Jong II's death and Kim Jong I's elevation to power in December 2011 diminished fast once it became clear that the DPRK was not on the danger of collapsing and that there would be no obvious opposition to the new arrangements in place. Many people urged the DPRK leader to rethink his policies.

Only a few countries followed the standard protocol for the death of a national leader. Exceptions for big policy changes were not satisfied throughout the year, as evidenced by events. More restrictions were imposed after the DPRK defied international efforts to counter its nuclear and missile programs. As a result, it's no surprise that by the end of 2012, the DPRK seemed less inclined than ever to heed pleas for it to become less isolated.

1.3.3.1. Relations with Russia

The relations with Russia have worsened since Kim Jong II started paying regular visits in the early 2000s. At the time, Russia seemed to wield more power than China. Perhaps Kim Jong II's personal experience influenced his decision. He was born in Russia and seemed to have a warm heart for the country, despite the official fiction that he was born and nurtured in Korea. He made regular visits to the Russian embassy. Following his initiative after a visit to Irkutsk in 2002, Pyongyang received a Russian Orthodox Church in 2006.

Despite the fact that Russia, like China, was cautious in criticizing certain of the DPRK's practices, the political relationship seemed to erode gradually. In recent years, Russia has grown more critical. Nonetheless, Russia continues to be an important economic partner in the DPRK, with sway over domestic affairs. While Russia may not serve as an example for reform in the same manner that China does, it does bring up opportunities for cooperation in technology, trade,

and investment. A shrine-a crew of North Korean railway specialists was dispatched to Russia for training, according to the Tass News Agency in February 2012.

According to the KCNA, in April the train service between Rajin and Khasan would start in October 2012. Because China and Russia have been at odds for years over the route that would connect the Korean peninsula, and later Japan, to Europe, and this service is significant. Although this service is still in progress. Trade between China and Russia increased in 2012, but it remained low, with a 50 percent annual of less than US 100 million. The outstanding debt of the DPRK to Russia, which had been committed during the soviet era, was ultimately settled in September 2012.

1.3.3.2. Relations with Japan

The abduction of Japanese citizens dominated Japanese opinion on the DPRK, and relations with Japan remained steady. It was strong backer of sustained sanctions against North Korea, and its bilateral restrictions were in addition to the UN sanctions issued in reaction to the two rocket launches in 2012, kidnapped Japanese situation.

The Japanese Red Cross Organization and the DPRK reached an agreement in August to allow relatives to visit WWII graveyards where Japanese troops were buried, following their first talks in last ten years. September and October 1945, was the first such visits. Another common occurrence was the entrance of Japanese journalists to the DPRK to cover the visits. Senior foreign ministry meetings between the DPRK ambassador Ho Song II and Sugiyama Shinnnosuke, directed-general for Asia at the Japanese Ministry of foreign affairs, were revealed in November in the Mongolian city of Ulaanbaatar. The Japanese prime Minister Noda

reportedly organized the talks during a visit to Pyongyang. The conservative Japanese government's development have a ramification for these endeavors.

1.3.3.3. Relations with China

China's massive influence over the DPRK is difficult to overlook. The relationship is as asymmetrical as it is intimate, since that, the DPRK follows China's directives. It has its own dynamics, which are difficult to exploit by outsiders. In the other hand, the relationship could be shifting. Kim Il Sung spoke Chinese language and fought with CCP guerrilla groups in the 1930s.

In the Korean war, the China's intervention rescued Kim Jong. He may have objected because of his frequent official visits to the country, but as evidence involved. Kim was a frequent visitor of China and spent part of the Korean war there. He may have disagreed with some Chinese policies and resented the Chinese pressure at the time (previously Rajin-sobbing) in the DPRK's far northeast was given fresh life. In Tandem with the Chinese, development on a new economic zone built on islands in the Yalu River near the Chinese cities of Dandong and Sinuiju has continued (DPRK). Capacity-building assistance was also provided. Government officials and academics from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited China to learn how to administer, manage, and attract investment to special economic zones.

China has reminded the DPRK's biggest international backers, albeit with clenched teeth at times of their political importance. The Chinese have made it clear that they do not want nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula and have refused to back the DPRK's rocket and missile programs. The two countries' relations have remained mostly unaltered in recent years.

While Kim Jong did not travel to China, his uncle Jong Song, who is largely considered as a major power behind the throne, was in charge of economic zones, among other things.

There were contracts with the defense and public security departments to investigate the refugee/defector issue. If it did, the latter might have seen the difference in both. Senior officials from the DPRK and China met on the margins of many major events, as is customary. An episode in the Yellow sea in May, in which seven Chinese fishing vessels were taken and kept in captivity, was one unpleasant aspect for the Chinese.

Four were released after paying, but the other three and their crews were held for a while before being released. There was no word on whether a ransom was paid. Pirates were initially suspected, but it eventually emerged that DPRK officials were involved; similar events are routine, and there was no proof that the incident was sanctioned by the government.

1.4. North Korean Relations with the United States

North Korea, has been one of the most persistent crises in the US at the end of the cold war. Whereas, the United States has never established a formal diplomatic relation with the Democratic people's Republic of Korea. Negotiations over North Korea's nuclear weapons have absorbed the attention of US administration during the past three years. North Korea has received over a billion dollars in assistance from the United States and is the target of hundreds of US sanctions.

The six-party talks which include (China, Japan, Russia, North Korea, South Korea, and the US) changed from a bilateral to a multilateral format as the US strategy toward Pyongyang

evolved in the 2000s. The talks generated certain important agreements, such as aid and recognition in exchange for North Korea's nuclearization, severe implementation challenges remained. The six-party system has been halted for the duration of Obama's presidency. North Korea continues to pursue its nuclear and missile programs, in the absence of a binding deal.

Kim Jong-Un, the son of Kim Jong-Il II, became a supreme leader after his father's death in December 2011. Following Pyongyang's launch of a long-range ballistic missile in April 2012, bilateral agreements involving aid and the cessation of some nuclear activities fell apart. More successful launch in December 2012, and a third nuclear test in February 2013, the outlook for talks became even more bleak. In response to new UN sanctions, Pyongyang increased its rhetoric and made a series of risky moves. The US retaliated by pledging military support for South Korea and taking steps to improve its missile defense capabilities. Since its escalating ambitions, North Korea has strengthened its diplomatic outreach to Japan, South Korea, and Russia. The release of three US citizens detained in North Korea in late 2014 may have removed another roadblock to resuming discussions. As relations with China deteriorated, Pyongyang appeared to be striving to avoid diplomatic isolation while also diminishing its near-total economic dependence on China.

1.4.1. US Interests and Concerns

Having recently looked at the essential components of the US-DPRK relationship, it is important to look at the U.S. interface within that relationship. In some ways, US policy toward the DPRK is more difficult to justify and more coherent than North Korean policy. Under the Clinton Administration, U.S. activities were constrained by an ambiguous arrangement (due to the separation of powers between the administrative and official branches of government).

While President Clinton favoured engagement, the Republican-controlled Congress was reluctant to provide the necessary funding. As a result, President George W. Bush pinned down all oil deliveries to North Korea that were mandated by the 1994 Agreed Framework. In any case, while political strategies were discussed within the U.S. government and between the Clinton and Bush administrations, the U.S. interface remained constant.

According to former Secretary of Defence William Perry's 1999 report, U.S. priorities with respect to the DPRK remain the destruction of North Korea's nuclear programs and the reduction and eventual elimination of medium- and long-range missiles. By addressing the coordinated risk posed by these programs and preventing the proliferation of these advances to friendly states or psychological militant systems, these goals would enhance U.S. security. Budgetary disagreements over how best to achieve U.S. goals stem from ambiguity about which measures will be most successful, not from thoughtlessness. The United States' objectives are primarily concerned with the security consequences of North Korean behaviour. While the expulsion of North Korean programs will undoubtedly reduce these concerns, other solutions are conceivable, such as improving solid political relations between the two countries, that could work equally well. Moreover, the DPRK's nuclear and missile programs are not the only threat to regional and U.S. security.

The overthrow of the North Korean government would present a critical vulnerability, particularly with respect to control of the country's endless military, and could produce a more risk-averse government that would pose a remarkable threat indeed to the United States and its partners. If the North Korean government were desperate enough, it is conceivable that it would opt for an ordinary strike against South Korea without nuclear weapons.

1.4.2. US Negotiations with North Korea

An examination of the transactions and behaviour of the two actors over the past decade confirms the thesis that North Korea's forceful actions may be a shrewd pursuit of its political goals, with the issue of commitments posing a significant obstacle to a fruitful agreed solution. While pressure on the Korean peninsula fluctuated after the end of the Korean War in 1953, there was uninterrupted progress between the two parties. The joint effort of the United States and its allies and the development of nuclear weapons. The use of weapons to arm these missiles increased pressure within the country in the early 1990s. The use of weapons to arm these missiles increased pressure within the country in the early 1990s. Pressure to develop nuclear capabilities developed in response to North Korea's collapsing security situation, which was accelerated by Pyongyang's key partners withdrawing concessions and security guarantees.

The DPRK's extended defencelessness was evident both in the concentrated advancement of its weapons of mass destruction program and in its selection of provocative activities, such as threats to withdraw from the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Armistice Agreement, and a series of limited weapons deployments against South Korea. In exchange for two light-water reactors (not including the processing facilities for converting radiation waste into weapons). While Japan and South Korea were to pay for most of the reactors, the United States guaranteed delivery of the fuel oil. However, the U.S. organization was unable to supply the guaranteed fuel on a continuous basis, and North Korea continued to rely on military provocations, including a missile launch over Japan in 1998 and construction work on a suspected nuclear office. In all circumstances, North Korea has received additional concessions and benefits under the new agreements. First, North Korean missile tests were to be conditioned on continued talks with the United States, and in the second case, early food aid was to be provided. While the outcome

of the current crisis depends on both U.S. actions and North Korean behaviour, our analysis of interactions between the parties over the past decade suggests a certain pattern of North Korean behaviour. If things break down to the point where the cost of maintaining the status quo exceeds the cost of dangerous provocations aimed at disable it, Pyongyang will choose the last path. Since the September 11 attacks, however, the costs of maintaining North Korean missile development and the plausibility of weapons of mass destruction have skyrocketed. North Korea is still in an impasse and cannot give up these weapons without consequences.

Conclusion

To conclude, this chapter has provided an overview about the economic and political history of both USA and North Korea, and a background about the relationship between the two countries, in addition, each country has its own unique policy and economy; however, the diplomatic relations between America and North Korea are characterized by aggressiveness, and this is due to several historical reasons that led to a constant economic and political conflict between the two countries.

CHAPTER TWO:

The conflicts between USA and North Korea

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2.1. Introduction

This chapter presents US foreign policy toward North Korea and the outbreaks of conflicts, it also introduces the nuclear diplomacy and negotiations between the two powers.

2.2. U.S Foreign Policy

2.2.1. Definition of U.S Foreign Policy

U.S foreign policy (FP) can be defined as a set of diplomatic policies that dictate foreign relationships (international relations); that is, how a country acts toward, interacts with, and influences the behaviour of other countries, international organizations, non-governmental and private organizations, and even private citizens. Under the U.S Constitution, the two branches of government must develop U.S FP by sharing powers and resolving tensions (Zoellick,1999). In addition, U.S FP is designed to achieve, first and foremost, national' objectives and interests that promote security, economic competitiveness and national prosperity while helping to ensure the well-being of its citizens (Spalding.2010). U.S FP rarely focuses on creating, building, improving, and sustaining good relationships with other nations (Clinton,2011). Since U.S FP is tied to and impacted by domestic issues, some U.S FP efforts are meant to either directly or indirectly influence and sway the opinion of societies both abroad and here in the United States. In other words, FP is often an inseparable part of domestic policy. U.S FP can be executed unilaterally, bilaterally, or multilaterally and can target a country, countries or even a region. Multilateral FP execution involves a group of countries or even organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), to name a few (Wittkopf, Jones, and Kegley,2007;Dumbrell and Barrett,1998)

2.2.2. The Making of U.S Foreign Policy

In the United States, developing and implementing Foreign policy is a difficult task. The constitution has been compared as a “invitation fight” between the president and congress over foreign policy decisions. The United States conducts foreign policy in a convoluted manner when compared to every other liberal democracy. The executive branch is in charge of formulating and carrying out foreign policy. The president serves as our country’s chief diplomat and spokesperson, among other things. When it comes to foreign policy, he is aided by a small group of close advisers, as well as input from other departments and agencies, such as intelligence agencies, the department of Defence, the department of state, and even Homeland Defence. Many FP responsibilities are shared by the legislative branch, which approves funding and declares war, among other things. The judicial branch also has a modest involvement in foreign policy, deciding on presidential authority and other issues pertaining to foreign policy. Special interest organizations, including as military manufacturers and other lobbyists for think tanks, foundations, and diverse ethnic and religious groups, strive to influence FP formation and implementation outside of the government and its agencies. Academia and the media are also attempting to sway FP through their studies, stances and stories. However, there is a general lack of awareness and interest in financial problems in The United States. This “lack of knowledge and interest” is particularly prevalent, and particularly concerning among high-level government officials and scholars and analysts who work in universities, the national media, and think tanks, all of whom are responsible for developing, studying, and implementing US foreign policy. Unfortunately, with the exception of a few instances throughout history, the public appears to be largely uninterested in FP issues and rarely participates. When there is a serious crisis or

concern, such as the Vietnam War or human rights violations, this is usually an exception. When this occurs, the public can exert a tremendous impact on decision-makers.

2.2.3. U.S Foreign Policy Toward North Korea

Except for multiple infiltration, assassination, and bombing efforts, it might be claimed that North Korea was mainly an enigma to the United States from the end of the Korean War until the 1980s. (H. Kim,1993; Michishita,2013). Until the 1970s, the US, South Korea, and, to a lesser extent, other Western nations were deeply involved in Vietnam while attempting to contain the rise of communist around the world. Furthermore, until the 1980s, the United States was recovering from the Vietnam war's effects, while South Korea was engaged with internal political issues and trying to overcome years of revolutions and military dictatorships. From the start of the Cold War until now, the United States 'foreign policy toward North Korea has essentially consisted of the same approach of containment and isolationism, accompanied by assurances that the US would use nuclear weapons to protect its allies. The "nuclear umbrella" policy was designed to both deter and assure-to deter the Soviet Union(China and North Korea) from attacking the US and its allies' vital interests, and to assure those allies that the US could and would stand by its commitment to assist in their defence in even the most extreme circumstances. While the US-Korea Combined Forces Command (CFC) has handled any military-related concerns directly on the Korean peninsula, this limited FP toward North Korea has continued virtually unhindered. In addition, from 1976 to 1993, the US and its allies conducted "exercise TEAM SPIRIT" on the Korean peninsula, which is renowned as the world's largest yearly military exercise. Team Spirit was billed as a drill to protect South Korea in the event of a North Korean attack, but it appeared to North Korea to be exceedingly provocative. One of the main reasons FP's attitude toward North Korea hasn't altered dramatically is the

mistake notion that containment and isolationism will inevitably lead to collapse, either before or after one of the leaders dies. This has essentially been a common notion for decades. With the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, the death of the founder Kim Il Sung in 1994, and the death of his son Kim Jong Il in December 2011, there were several forecasts by government, military, and Korea analysts that North Korea was on the verge of collapse. Surprisingly, many people still feel that a US foreign policy that forces a regime transition is the best way to resolve North Korea 'problems, despite the fact that they don't comprehend or even know what to do if the regime changes or collapses. Many people feel that if North Korea's new Young leader Kim Jong-Un continues on his current course of no real economic development and a malnourished populace, the regime will eventually lose control, the North Koreans would rebel, and the peninsula will be reunified. The problem with this insularity hypothesis is that after years of suffering and deaths in North Korea, two government changes, and a strategy of containment and isolationism imposed on that country, no collapse has occurred. North Korea employs a highly efficient "feudalistic idea of filial devotion" as a tool for absolutism, which aids in the maintenance of ultimate authority in the face of adversity. Despite increasingly harsh sanctions, the Kim dynastic system appears to have the ability to continue to exist indefinitely, regardless of the human cost.

Furthermore, the economic hardships experienced by North Korean residents have no impact on the system or the isolated elite. Furthermore, even if the regime were to begin to crumble, it is more likely to violently suppress any resistance, as it has in the past, or to be tempted to relieve internal pressure by launching an all-out war with the South and the United States, resulting in millions of deaths and wreaking havoc across the region. Regardless, waiting for a possible collapse means "subjecting current and future generations of North Koreans to live

under the flag of one of the world's most repressive regimes" and condemning many more to starvation and death.

2.3. Reasons of Conflicts

2.3.1. Roots of Conflicts

When the second world war ended in 1945, Korea was freed from 35 years of fractious and often harsh Japanese rule. While many Koreans desired self-government, much of the country's prosperity had been built on the contributions of its old imperial rulers, and by the time, Japanese rule ended; Korea was the region's second most industrialized nation after Japan. However, the opportunities presented by the country's industrial strength and location on the borders of China and Japan, with whom the USA wanted to build trade relationships after the war, as well as Russia's desire to expand its "sphere of influence" meant that the hopes of a single, self-governing nation were not to be realized.

Fearing communism, America sought to contain what it saw as the threat of global communism in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and this division resulted in Korea being divided along the 38th parallel. North Korea effectively became a Soviet-backed communist regime led by Kim Il Sung, grandfather of current ruler Kim Jong Un, while South Korea became a US backed attempt at democracy led by Syng Man Rhee.

2.3.1.1. The Cold War: Communism and Capitalism

With the onset of the cold war, tensions between the Russians and the Americans grew. The US chose to occupy South Korea and impose a military regime. Kim Il Sung declared the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in North Korea (DPRK) in 1948, and the Soviet Union

immediately recognized its legitimacy due to shared communist values. The US, on the other hand, did not diplomatically recognize the DPRK and instead imposed economic sanctions on it that lasted until 2008.

2.3.1.2. The Korean War

The Korean War was a conflict that arose following World War II. During the war, the Japanese Empire occupied the Korean Peninsula; following Japan's defeat, the victorious allies divided the peninsula along the 38th parallel. The southern part was occupied by the US troops, while the northern part was occupied by the Soviet troops. The border conflict between the two Koreas erupted when North Korea invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950.

The Americans entered the war on the side of South Korea, but their real goal was to stop the spread of Soviet communism. Following the war, a four-kilometer-long border area known as the Korean Demilitarized Zone was established between the two countries. About five million people died during the Korean War, with more civilian casualties than World War II. As a result, North Korean attitudes toward the United States deteriorated further, and relations deteriorated dramatically which led to deepening anti-American sentiment in North Korea.

2.4. U.S.A, North Korea, and Nuclear Diplomacy

2.4.1. The Agreed Framework

In 1986, US intelligence discovered the start-up of a plutonium production reactor and reprocessing plant at Yongbyon that were not subject to international monitoring as required by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which North Korea signed in 1985.

After the early 1990s, agreeing to and then obstructing inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of North Korea announced its intention to withdraw from the NPT as a result of these facilities. As stated by statements made by former Clinton Administration officials, a pre-emptive military strike on the North's nuclear facilities; as the crisis progressed, nuclear facilities were seriously considered.

Sanctions discussions at the UN Security Council, as well as diplomatic mission from former President Jimmy Carter, persuaded North Korea to engage in negotiations, with eventually led to the U.S.-North Korea 1994 Agreed Framework, under which the US agreed to arrange for North Korea to receive two light water containers, nuclear power plants with light water reactors, and heavy fuel oil in exchange for North Korea freezing. And under IAEA supervision, it will eventually dismantle its plutonium program. In addition, the document outlined a path toward normalization of diplomatic, economic, and security relations, as well as security assurances.

2.4.2. The Missile Negotiations

In response to congressional pressure resulting from opposition to the terms of the Qgreed Framework, the Clinton Administration began pursuing a series of negotiations with North Korea in 1996, with the goal of limiting the DPRK's missile program and ending its missile exports. Particularly to Middle Eastern countries.

North Korea agreed to cease fire in September 1999. A moratorium on long range missile testing in exchange for a partial lifting of US sanctions and a continuation of bilateral negotiations in 2007, then, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright paid a visit to Pyongyang in October 2000 to finalize the terms of a new agreement under which North Korea would end its

nuclear program. The final agreement proved difficult to reach; however, North Korea maintained its moratorium until July 2006.

Relations between North Korea and the United States entered a new era, after North Korea conducted its first nuclear test in October 2006. This resulted in a four-month agreement within the framework of the so-called Six-party Talks, which included both the US, Russia, China, and Japan.

The agreement called for North Korea to receive energy assistance as well as diplomatic and security benefits in exchange for abandoning its nuclear program. North Korea implemented the agreement by restarting the Yongbyon reactor in July 2007, and the United States removed North Korea from its list of terrorists. Moreover, negotiations were halted in December 2007 due to a disagreement between the two parties over the method of verifying North Korea's compliance with the agreement.

In April 2009, North Korea test-launched a long-range missile intended to carry satellites, according to North Korea's statement, while the United States saw it as a cover-up for the test of a long-range ballistic missile capable of striking targets on the eastern coast of the United States. As a result, the Security Council passed a non-binding resolution tightening sanctions on North Korea, prompting the North Korean government to withdraw from the Six-Party Talks, restart the reactor, expel inspectors, and threaten to resume nuclear testing.

Conclusion

In conclusion we summarized the main reasons which lead the two countries being in a constant conflict; for instance, the cold war, the Korean war which played a significant role in

the beginning of the enmity between North Korea and the USA. Also, we have mentioned the nuclear diplomacy that increased the intensity of conflicts.

General Conclusion

North Korea and the USA had never had a diplomatic relation as the other countries, this is due to their constant competition in different fields; for instance, economy, politics and history which is full of wars and plots.

In the economic side, the competition is always present, because each country wants to be better and stronger than the other. Moreover, the nuclear experiences played a significant role in strengthening the enmity. Whereas, the USA' aims is to suppress North Korea, and forbid it from carrying out nuclear tests. That's because North Korea is considered to be an impediment to the USA goals.

In politics both countries seeking to strength its relations with other countries, and each side trying to gain more foreign relations than the other.

The cold war also had been one of the reasons that led to political conflicts. In addition, the interference of America in the Korean war where it supported South Korea against North Korea and refused to recognize the DPRK diplomatically.

In conclusion, the conflicts is still existing till nowadays and the competition will keep going as long as the two countries want to reach the ultimate power.

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الملخص

لطالما كانت العلاقات بين كوريا الشمالية والولايات المتحدة متوترة وعدائية حيث لا تحافظ أي من الدولتين على علاقات دبلوماسية. وينعكس هذا العداء في الخلافات القائمة بين البلدين في عدة مجالات أهمها الاقتصاد والسياسة.

تبحث هذه الدراسة في الخلفية العامة للولايات المتحدة وكوريا الشمالية من حيث السياسة والاقتصاد والتاريخ بشكل عام فضلا عن العلاقات والمفاوضات بين البلدين كما يبحث في جذور الخلافات بين البلدين. والأسباب التي أدت الى العداء والتوتر المستمر بين الطرفين مثل الحرب الباردة والحرب الكورية. كانت الدبلوماسية النووية أيضا سببا رئيسيا لعقد اتفاقية بين الولايات المتحدة وكوريا الشمالية لكن كوريا الشمالية لم تلتزم بها مما أدى الى استمرار الصراع الى غاية اليوم.

الكلمات المفتاحية الولايات المتحدة الامريكية كوريا الشمالية الصراعات الدبلوماسية النووية.