

China's Policy Towards North Korea 1953-1961

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Abstract

The Korean Peninsula came out after the war in complete ruins and North Korea was more devastated than South Korea, it was unable to rebuild itself without relying on the help of the socialist camp, especially Soviet and Chinese aid, Chinese assistance has played an important role in rebuilding Korea, this aid continued even during the strained relations between the two countries due to the factional incident in August 1956, during the phase of the Sino-Soviet conflict, Korea's position oscillated between the two sides, both sides tried to drag it to its axis by signing agreements and providing much-needed aid to Korea.

Keywords: *North Korea, China Foreign Policy, Foreign Aid.*

INTRODUCTION

The Korean Peninsula has historically been of particular importance in China's foreign policy due to its important strategic location in Northeast Asia at the confluence of China's borders with Japan and Russia, this made it an important joint of China's national security, Korea, in its northern and southern parts during the Cold War, represented the meeting point of interests of the capitalist camps led by the United States of America and the socialist camps led by the Soviet Union, Korea became the focus of competition and conflict between the two camps, and Korea was the first victim of the rivalry between the two camps, that rivalry and conflict culminated in the Korean War on May 25, 1950 between U.S.-backed South Korea and China-backed North Korea and the Soviet Union, during the Korean War, China was an important and influential player in the course of the Korean War, thanks to Chinese intervention, Kim Il Sung maintained his regime, after the end of the Korean War, China played an important role in rebuilding Korea thanks to massive aid from Beijing, Sino-Korean relations were soon strained by internal unrest caused by the Yanan faction and the Soviet faction, China and Korea have tried to put pressure on Kim by sending a joint delegation to force him to admit his mistakes, during the phase of the Sino-Soviet conflict, Korea's position oscillated between the two sides, both sides tried to drag it to its axis by signing agreements and providing much-needed North Korean aid.

The research was divided into four topics, the first topic was entitled (The Historical Roots of Sino-North Korean Relations), the second topic is entitled (China and the reconstruction of North Korea in the post-Korean War phase), the third topic (the Chinese position on the Yanan faction), and the fourth topic (the impact of the Sino-Soviet dispute in the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Assistance and Mutual Cooperation between China and North Korea in 1961).

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First: The Historical Roots of Sino-North Korean Relations

Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China on 1 October 1949 under the leadership of Mao Zedong, it decided to ally itself with the Soviet Union, after Western countries rejected communist values, security and ideological concerns have been the main factor in determining China's foreign policy toward the Korean Peninsula, China has often described the Korean Peninsula with lips and teeth in its relationship with it, China has always attached special importance to Korea, the political and military alliance was formed between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was established in September 1948 under the chairmanship of Kim Il Sung, during the Korean War, despite the unwillingness of most Chinese Communist Party leaders to plunge the country into a new war, Mao Zedong's desire to enter the war and conform to the policy of the Soviet Union, in addition, Beijing felt threatened after U.S. forces crossed the 38th parallel, important factors favored Mao's view of entering the war, in October 1950, Mao Zedong sent a letter to Kim Il Sung, delivered to him by China's ambassador to North Korea, Jiliang, informing him "Under the current circumstances we have decided to send volunteers to Korea to help you in your fight against the enemy, with General Peng De Huai as commander of these forces".

Mao considered that providing support to Korea was a duty because of the many sacrifices of Koreans in supporting the Chinese revolution, the anti-Japanese resistance war and the civil war, China officially sent troops to the Korean Peninsula on October 18 despite Stalin's refusal to provide Soviet air cover to support communist forces in Korea, Chinese forces led by General Peng Dehuai entered, under the name of People's Volunteers and the Chinese leadership chose that name to avoid officially declaring war, at 9 p.m. on October 18, Mao ordered Communist Party leaders to cross Yalu, in the evening of the 19th of the same month, large numbers of Chinese communist forces officially began to enter Korean territory, after the first two major campaigns since the war began, it was able to push the battle line to the 38th parallel, at that time there were differing views on whether or not the People's Volunteers continued to cross latitude, Peng De Huai, commander of the communist forces, said his troops were very tired, the number of wounded was increasing, and his troops needed rest and reorganization.

Mao eventually decreed that the People's Volunteer Forces continued to advance, and Chinese troops began to cross the latitude, inflicting major defeats on the Allied forces, entering the South Korean capital of Seoul on January 4, 1951, the large difference in weapons between the US and Chinese forces, especially the air force, forced the Chinese forces to retreat at the 38th parallel and position themselves there, U.S. forces have not been able to force China to retreat any further, after China's retreat at Line 38, Mao called on Kim Il Sung to negotiate in Beijing the latest developments in the Korean War and the new strategy China intends to pursue, Mao demanded a unilateral truce, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, and the preservation of the gains made by Chinese and North Korean forces on the battlefield, after several rounds of negotiations between the conflicting parties, Zhou Enlai agreed to sign the armistice treaty at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953, the most important provisions of the treaty are:

1. Immediate cessation of all conflicting military operations and the designation of the 38 line and the distance of 2 km as a demilitarized zone.
2. Neither side shall carry out any hostile act within the demilitarized zone.

Second: China and North Korea's Post-Korean War Reconstruction

After the end of the Korean War in the summer of 1953, the entire Korean Peninsula was in complete ruins and infrastructure and economy were destroyed, North Korea was more devastated than South Korea by the devastating bombing of the United States of America, after the end of the war, the northern government tended to try to improve the economic situation, lay the foundations of an independent industry, and build a strong national

economy capable of achieving development for the country, improving conditions and enhancing the welfare of the people, those tasks were by no means easy to carry out without external assistance, so Kim Il Sung's first destination was to ask Moscow for help, so he visited it in September 1953 and asked for several economic aids, but he did not get everything he asked for, which prompted him to head to Beijing in October of the same year, and his visit lasted two weeks. Although the two sides have different views in wartime on the use of railways and the conduct of battles with the West, but Beijing has shown a willingness to help and made an initial commitment more generous than Moscow, this was reflected in the signing of the Economic and Cultural Agreement on 23 November 1953 by the two parties to strengthen the friendship between the two countries and to cooperate in the further and development of economic and cultural production technology. The Treaty affirmed the firm solidarity and mutual assistance between the two peoples. It was of great importance to North Korea, to make quick reforms in the country, it included the cancellation of Korea's wartime debt of \$364.5 million, in light of the agreement, China announced that North Korea would be given three billion rubles (\$750 million) in free economic assistance, aid accounted for 3.4 percent of China's 1954 budget, the Korean government's three-year plan that year was similar to the economic development plan of the socialist countries for economic recovery, it has given priority to the development of heavy industries and was developed on the basis of assistance provided to it by Beijing and Moscow, and China has played an important and prominent role in it by providing economic assistance in various fields, during the development phase, economic relations between the two countries were greatly energized, and China's total exports to Korea amounted to 922 million yuan (461 million dollars), of which 440,000 tons of grain, 178,000 tons of soybeans and 3,950 tons of rubber were exported, imports from Korea totaled 127 million yuan, and China accepted more than 3,000 Korean trainees. From 1954 to 1956, North Korea relied on 80 percent foreign aid from the Socialist Bloc to build its economy and the country's industrial reconstruction needs, this contributed to the completion of its three-year plan in 1956, one year ahead of schedule.

At the political level, the domestic and international situation allowed the emergence of opposition within the leadership of the Labour Party, which demanded more focus on the development of light industry and the agricultural sector, the integration of the North Korean economy with the socialist camp, and into internal democracy and collective leadership, it was the last time in North Korean history that dissenting voices emerged under Kim Il Sung, because it pushed him to establish a Stalinist dictatorship based on the cult of personality, the struggle for power and the purge of elements opposed to him, led by Choe Chan-LK. As will be seen.

North Korea's experience in economic development, and Kim's experience in leading revolution and independence, his orientation towards balancing the Soviet Union and China, and establishing legitimacy for its regime, was important motives in his introduction of Gucci policy, to eliminate foreign influence in Korea, especially Soviet and to a lesser extent Chinese influence, to further that policy, Korean leaders avoided mentioning the massive economic aid their country had received from socialist countries.

However, he was forced to accept aid, especially after the Hungarian crisis, which shook the socialist bloc, a Korean economic delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Kim Il visited China and held talks with officials for the period September 13-October 6, 1957, on the target figures for the DPRK's first five-year plan and foreign trade issues between the two countries, the Chinese leadership agreed on the general direction of Korea's economic development and assistance to solve material difficulties to the extent that it can provide, it had made every effort to meet its needs for vital materials such as coal, sulphur and rubber and had agreed to import 800 tons of calcium from North Korea.

It is also in this context that China made more concessions to achieve balanced trade with North Korea; in late 1957, the total volume of its trade with Korea was \$56.1 million, by

the beginning of 1958, Korea entered the stage of establishing socialist institutions and economic cooperation between the two countries began to move from an assist-oriented relationship to a more equitable one, increasing trade between them tenfold compared to 1954 .

Kim's visit to China on November 22, 1958, raised the level of relations between the two countries to a higher level , economic relations between the two countries developed in 1959 when the two sides signed a long-term mutual supply agreement for the period 1959-1962, which included supplying China and Korea with coal, cotton, tires, steel materials, ferromanganese, sulfur, paraffin and plaster, while North Korea supplies China with iron ore, copper, high-speed steel zinc, steel for automobiles, calcium carbide and seafood, Korea is building a Yellow River hydroelectric power plant, one clause was that China agreed to lend North Korea half of the construction fees . On October 13, 1960, an assistance agreement was concluded in Beijing, during which China provided substantial economic assistance to gain from Korea and provided credits worth 105 million dollars , China's net financial aid to North Korea between 1954 and 1961 was estimated at 1808 billion rubles .

Table No. (1) Illustrates assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 1954-1961

Country/Region	Economic Aid	Loans	Military aid	Total
Union of Soviet Republics	1,160	140	500	1,800
People's Republic of China	1,808	-	-	1,808
Eastern Europe	1,042	351,5	16	1,410
East Germany	372	-	-	372
Poland	335	-	16	351
Czechoslovakia	113	344	-	457
Romania	90	-	-	90
Bulgaria	76,4	-	-	76,4
Hungary	52,5	7,5	-	60
Albania	2,46	-	-	2,46
Mongolia	1,76	-	-	1,76
Vietnam	0,44	-	-	0,44
Total	4,012,2	491,5	516	5,019,7

Third: The Chinese position on the Yanan faction

In mid-August 1956, the Chinese-backed Yanan faction and members of the Soviet-backed Communist Party of Korea attempted to overthrow Kim Il Sung, taking advantage of his absence from the country during his tour of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Europe for the period June 1-July 19, 1956 , China has been keen on its relationship with the Yanan faction to maintain a major channel of communication with North Korea .

After Kim returned from his foreign tour on July 19, 1956, the Soviet Union and China sent delegations to Pyongyang, the Chinese delegation was headed by Peng Duhai, Minister of Defense, the Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Prime Minister Mikoyan, was in contact with the Workers' Party of Korea, the Yanan faction and the pro-Moscow faction. Mao asked the two delegations to assure Kim that they had come to his aid rather than overthrow him, he asked him to allow the Yanan faction members who fled to China to return to their country and reinstate them to their former posts and advised him to solve his country's problems more democratically and rationally .

The joint delegation arrived in Pyongyang on 19 September and immediately began to hold meetings with faction members to listen to them , the Workers' Party Standing Committee met on September 20, 1956 with the leaders of the two delegations and after discussions the Committee decided to hold a plenary session on September 23 in which

Kim agreed with the views of the two delegations, Choi Chuang-ik and Pak Chang-ok were rehabilitated for their previous positions in the Central Committee, but nevertheless after the joint delegation's visit, Kim expelled about 3,000 members, mostly from the Yanan faction and the Moscow faction, and the purges continued until 1961, leading to a decline in relations between Beijing and Pyongyang, China declared that it could not help Korea at that time when the latter sent a memorandum to the Chinese and Soviet governments proposing to invite the United Nations to help unify the Korean Peninsula and withdraw foreign troops, China opposed this, stating that the United Nations was a party to the conflict and would therefore not be qualified to administer the resolution of the crisis in an impartial manner.

Based on the above, it seems that the August opposition received some support from the Chinese embassy even before the August plenary session, and it is possible that the whole issue is instigated against it, the core of the opposition consisted of the Yanan faction, which maintained close ties with the Chinese embassy, and after the failure of the opposition, the conspirators fled to China and faced no difficulties in obtaining asylum.

China has not forgotten Kim's disregard for Mao's instructions during the Korean War, as well as the continuous hidden deterioration of relations between Moscow and Beijing from 1955 to 1956, so the Chinese leaders took some measures aimed at undermining Soviet domination of the socialist camp, it is worth mentioning here that after the purge of Peng De Huai in 1959, Mao and Kim met on May 21, 1960, Mao was told that the reason the defectors attacked him was because they received support from Peng Di Huai, however, those factors were not sufficient to incite such a draconian action by China to remove Kim.

Beijing changed its policy toward Korea after the Hungarian crisis shook the socialist bloc by becoming less sympathetic to the Yanan faction, the Chinese Communist Party is no longer willing to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and the sister party in exile, this has reflected positively on relations, especially supporting Korea's economic development, we have explained.

It is worth noting that during the Moscow Conference in November 1957, Kim and Mao met twice, and the latter apologized for interfering in the affairs of the Workers' Party of Korea, discussing the issue and fate of the Yanan faction members, Mao said: (After studying the facts, we decided not to resort to such measures, and there could be contradictions and errors in the work of each party) and propose the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the grounds that such actions are politically desirable and well accepted by world public opinion and may force the United States of America to withdraw their contingent from South Korea, he also informed Kim of his desire to visit the DPRK personally, to which the latter replied that it was fully in accordance with their view and desire to visit the People's Republic of China in 1958, and expressed his gratitude for their decision to visit that visit.

On February 14, a Chinese delegation led by Premier Zhou Lai visited Pyongyang and was received at the airport by Kim and Zhou announced his readiness to hold talks with the Korean government on the withdrawal of Chinese people's volunteers, Kim used the Chinese government's proposal to withdraw the People's Volunteers with great fanfare to pressure the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea, he wrote to the Chinese president demanding the withdrawal of popular volunteers from North Korea, he also sent a letter to the United Nations demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. At the same time, Mao called for avoiding direct contact with the United Nations, the Chinese side asked Kim to conduct negotiations with the South directly to prepare for free elections in the whole of Korea and to be held under the supervision of a neutral country after the withdrawal of foreign troops, the draft withdrawal proposed specific steps for the withdrawal of SPLA volunteer forces, which were as follows:

- A. North Korea issues a public statement to put forward a proposal to withdraw foreign troops.
- B. The Chinese government issues a statement supporting North Korea's proposal, declares its readiness to negotiate with the Korean government on the date and plan for withdrawal, and asks the United Nations to do the same.
- C. The Soviet Government shall issue a declaration in support of the Chinese and Korean statements and request the convening of a conference of designated countries to resolve the Korean question peacefully, the People's Volunteer forces will withdraw in accordance with the plan and according to a schedule in three batches, the first group in March and April of 1958, the second in August and September, and the third in December.

Eight years after the withdrawal of the SPLA volunteer forces, all the camps, equipment and weapons of those forces were transferred to the Korean forces free of charge, there were reasons behind the withdrawal process that were not announced by both parties at the time, but it seems that Mao decided to withdraw the SPLA volunteer forces to ease the burden on the state budget, as for North Korea, Kim was concerned that the presence of volunteer troops in Korea threatened his situation .

Kim Il Sung visited China on November 22, 1958 after a five-year hiatus and was received in Beijing by Prime Minister Zhou Enlai, Kim thanked him for China's unlimited economic support to his country , Kim then met Mao, who told him: (We China confirm the right direction of the Workers' Party of Korea) our policy has three aspects: first, respect for the Korean nation, respect for the Workers' Party of Korea, and respect for Korean leaders .

Fourth: The Sino-Soviet dispute affected the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Assistance and Mutual Cooperation between China and North Korea in 1961.

Sino-Soviet relations have been characterized by cooperation, alliance and mutual support since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 under the conditions of the international environment at the time, China did not expect the West to help it because of its rejection of communist values, which led it to rely on the Soviet Union , the latter, for his part, saw this support as a global strategy to ensure the higher interests in his conflict with the West, but after Stalin's death, signs of Sino-Soviet disagreement began to appear, when Nikita Khrushchev threw , during the Twentieth Congress held on February 4, 1956, a speech was made in which he criticized Stalin's policy of leading the socialist camp , despite China's dissatisfaction with that speech, it remained silent , but what aroused her at that conference was Khrushchev's speech on Peaceful Coexistence with the West , not necessarily taking war, and a peaceful transition to socialism , so when Mao traveled to Moscow in 1957 to attend its congress of communist parties, he declared his rejection and opposition to the policy of peaceful coexistence with the West, and these differences increased after China embarked on the second plan to make the great leap forward in 1958 , which failed, especially after the Soviet Union suddenly withdrew all experts , on July 31, 1958, Khrushchev and a number of members of the Soviet government visited Beijing and offered Mao to build a radio station in China so that the Soviets would keep in touch with their fleet and submarines in the Indian Ocean, but Mao refused, the reason for his refusal appears to be Khrushchev's refusal to provide China with Soviet nuclear technology to develop Chinese nuclear weapons .

Sino-Soviet dispute is exposed to the open for the first time after three years of ongoing conflict, during the Bucharest Congress of Communist Warriors on June 20, 1960, Khrushchev accused China of making the dispute public and attacked Mao as another Stalin, he described the Chinese Communist Party as ideologically rigid , and knew nothing about contemporary warfare, Khrushchev stressed that Soviet foreign policy is based on the principle of peaceful coexistence between states because nuclear war causes

great losses , Peng Chen , a delegate of the Communist Party of China, responded with an attack and accused Khrushchev of arranging the meeting only to denounce China and undermine its hegemony, he added that the Chinese Communist Party was not confident and did not agree with Khrushchev's analysis of the new international situation .

The differences between China and the Soviet Union affected the rest of the socialist camp, in North Korea, the issue of removing Stalinism has negatively affected Kim Il Sung's dominant position, it caused conflict within the Workers' Party of Korea when the Soviet Union pressured them to abandon Kim's cult of personality and adopt the principle of collective leadership, in Article 26 of the Party Constitution on the principle of collective leadership, Kim nevertheless remained determined to retain one-man rule, so that at the beginning of the conflict phase Korea was oscillating between the two powers .

North Korea's reaction to these developments exposed Kim Il Sun's fears of that conflict and the consequent desire for neutrality, paying tribute in August 1960 on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japanese occupation in Moscow and the sacrifices it made for the Korean people and their economic assistance, he supported Khrushchev's new policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and the settlement of international disputes through negotiations, Kim expressed his people's full support for the sincere efforts and all reasonable proposals made by the Soviet Union aimed at curbing imperialist policies , Kim, on the other hand, devoted much of his speech to attacks on the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, revealing the continued convergence of Beijing's hardline policy of unrelenting struggle against the United States in Asia, Zhou Enlai responded to Kim by saying: "The imperialism of the United States of America has become the most vicious enemy of the peoples of the entire world" , in order to ensure North Korea's loyalty in light of this strong tug-of-war with China, Moscow announced on October 13, 1960 that it would exempt Korea from repaying loans of \$190 million and postpone the repayment of another \$35 million, two high-value agreements were signed with it on December 24, 1960, the first of which included technical and scientific cooperation in the construction and expansion of a series of industrial enterprises and power plants in North Korea, therefore, the Soviet Union committed to helping expand the Kim Ch'aek iron plant to an annual production capacity of 2.8 million tons of steel and 2.3 tons of structural steel, construction of two thermal power plants in Pukeh'ang and Pyongyang with 600,000 and 400,000 kW generation, the Soviet Union also agreed to build an oil refinery with an annual capacity of 2 million metric tons and provide the necessary crude oil, the second treaty covered the exchange of goods between the two countries during the period 1961-1965, under which the volume of trade between the two countries increased by more than 80 per cent compared to the previous five years .

China did its best to compete with Moscow for influence in Korea by providing two long-term loans to Korea worth \$105 million for the period 1961-1964, it also announced that the money would be used to buy paper and textile factories and help Korea build a China-Korea hydroelectric power plant on the Yellow River, it sent trains, freight cars, passengers and equipment to Korea to ensure that Korea was encouraged to approach Beijing and move away from the Moscow line, the second loan amounted to \$10 million for the construction of the Yun Bong hydroelectric power plant on the Yellow River .

The level of Sino-Soviet disagreement continued to escalate during the Moscow Conference in October 1960, it showed a new rift between the Soviet Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party when the latter refused to coexist and peacefully convert to socialism, called on States to carry out armed revolutions for the purpose of seizing power in their countries, China wanted to win the support of the delegations attending the conference, so the Albanians warned the Chinese delegation against Moscow and its allies against organizing counterattacks against them, China's speech provoked reactions from the communist parties that supported the Soviet line, with the exception of the Albanian Communist Party , the disagreement was reflected in China's

policy towards Korea, China needs to gather as many allies as possible in the international communist camp to its side to achieve its goal of global communist leadership, so it needed to put North Korea back on its axis and reassure Kim, so it avoided dealing with anti-Yanan factions and became less sympathetic to the Yanan faction in exile since 1957, the Chinese Communist Party seemed unwilling to interfere in Korea's internal affairs, so its new policy strengthened relations with Korea and opened the door to an alliance treaty with it, this came in line with the latter's desire to conclude a security treaty with China and the Soviet Union, especially after South Korea concluded a mutual defense treaty with the United States of America in 1953, China signed a treaty of friendship with Burma on January 28, 1960, and Mongolia on March 21 of the same year, therefore, in that context, Mao ordered the Chinese Communist Party to conduct a comprehensive study of the possibility of signing a similar treaty with North Korea and Vietnam, he instructed that copies of the Sino-Mongolian Treaty be sent to the Soviet Union, North Korea and Vietnam, noting that if North Korea and Vietnam wish, they can also enter into such treaties with them for military assistance, the President of the Republic, Liu Shaoqi, held, Premier Zhu Enlai and Communist Party General Secretary Deng Xiaoping, on March 21, 1960, a meeting to discuss the signing of treaties of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance with North Korea and Vietnam, the reason China attached great importance to this issue was due to the threatening international environmental conditions at that time, as it had to face the Taiwan Straits crisis, in addition to the continental situation surrounding its land borders, which were constantly escalating, it continued to raise the issue of coordinated operations between it and North Korea on the possibility of future wars, shortly thereafter, its Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed its ambassadors to the Republics of North Korea and Vietnam to approach the two sides about signing the said agreement Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Luo Guibo met, on May 31, 1960, North Korean Ambassador Yuong-ho gave him a copy of the Sino-Mongolian Treaty of Friendship, and the Korean ambassador promised to submit that report to his government as soon as possible, the deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations in June 1960 and the Soviet Union's quest to attract North Korea to its axis by signing the Treaty of Friendship in July 1961 added to the exchange of diplomatic visits between the two sides to China has given an important impetus for the speedy signing of the treaty with North Korea.

Despite the importance of the Soviet-North Korean Treaty of Friendship for Korea, however, Kim did not want to neglect China because of it, so he informed Beijing three days before his trip to Moscow, on June 26, 1961, of his upcoming visit to Moscow, the Korean Foreign Ministry explained that the purpose of that visit is to sign the military alliance treaty, although the announced name is the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, when China learned of the terms of the treaty, it quickly signed a treaty with Korea, and its Foreign Ministry made the necessary plans, so in advance and entrusted its embassy to find out what North Korea thinks about it, on June 28, 1961, Prime Minister Kim Il Sung received Chinese Ambassador Qiao Xiao to Korea and expressed his full approval for the signing of the treaty, explaining that the negotiation process with the Union was arduous, Kim requested that the treaty be signed after his return from Moscow on July 10 because he wanted to visit Beijing, the Chinese side responded through its embassy in Korea, welcoming the visit because it would enable the two sides to sign the Sino-Korean Treaty of Amity, Cooperation.

The North Korean delegation had already arrived in Beijing on June 29, 1961 amid a large public reception organized by the Chinese government, it is worth noting here that the Soviet Union was not aware of these negotiations, because it was done clandestinely because Kim feared the Soviet Union, which at that time began to improve relations with the United States of America, moreover, he did not give any information or hint about his visit and the signing of the treaty of alliance with Beijing to the Soviet side during his meeting with Khrushchev, the latter only learned through the Chinese government's statement on July 7 about the agreement to sign the treaty and Kim's visit to it, the

statement came as a surprise to Moscow as Kim was planned to remain there until July 12.

On July 10, 1961, Kim Il Sung led a party and government delegation to visit China, he held talks with President Liu Shaoxi and Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Zhou Enlai on the terms of the treaty, on July 11, Zhou Enlai visited Kim's residence and represented the government in the negotiations, and the Korean side submitted the draft of the Soviet-Korean treaty to it, proposing to review its terms and final statement, after negotiations lasting less than two weeks, the treaty was signed by Zhou Enlai and Kim Il Sung on July 11, 1961, officially called (Treaty of Amity, Mutual Assistance and Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea), the provisions of which included the following :

- Article I: The Contracting Parties shall continue to make all possible efforts to maintain peace in Asia and the world and the security of all peoples.
- Article II: The Contracting Parties jointly undertake to take all measures to prevent aggression against either Contracting Party by any State, in the event that one or more Contracting Parties is jointly attacked by any or more States and is involved in a state of war, the other Contracting Party shall immediately render military assistance by all means at its disposal.
- Article III: Neither Contracting Party may conclude any alliance directed against the other Contracting Party or participate in any bloc nor any action or measure directed against the other Contracting Party.
- Article IV: The Contracting Parties shall continue to consult with each other on all important international matters of mutual interest to the two countries
- Article V: The Contracting Parties shall continue to proceed on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and in the spirit of friendly cooperation to provide all economic assistance and a possible technique for each other in the issue of the socialist construction of the two countries and the further consolidation and development of economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.
- Article VI: The Contracting Parties are of the view that the unification of Korea must be achieved on peaceful and democratic foundations, that solution was fully consistent with the national interests of the Korean people and their goal of maintaining peace in the Far East.
- Article VII: The Treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of instruments of ratification held in Pyongyang, they shall remain in force until the Contracting Parties agree to amend or terminate them, the treaty was written in Chinese and Korean, both of which are equally argued .

Both sides were fully satisfied with the terms of the treaty, speaking at the banquet of the Korean Embassy in Beijing, Zhou Enlai said that it has expanded the brotherly friendship and alliance between the two peoples and laid a new foundation for their relations, Kim praised China's role in signing the treaty, which he described as a law in the relations of the two countries and supporting their struggle against imperialism, concerned with the Western camp, in a joint statement issued by him and Zhou on July 15, Kim praised the role of Beijing's leadership, stressing that its successful construction of socialism strengthened the socialist camp, encouraging the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for peace, national independence and social progress, Shaw, for his part, declared that the main danger to world communism was "Yugoslav distortion." It is a term commonly used by Beijing to denote soft Soviet policies, Chinese government circles also praised the agreement as helping the two countries to confront the West, reflecting the unity of the socialist bloc and increasing its solidarity.

The Moscow and Beijing treaties were largely identical, especially in the four basic elements, affirming the mutual defense of Article I of the Moscow Treaty and Article II of the Beijing Treaty, they also focused on economic and cultural ties and the principles of sovereignty and equality, as affirmed in Article IV of the Moscow Treaty and Article V of the Beijing Treaty, they pointed out that the Pyongyang regime must remain neutral in the Sino-Soviet conflict, as confirmed by Article II of the Moscow Treaty and Article III of the Beijing Treaty, importantly, both jointly emphasized Pyongyang's neutral stance on the Sino-Soviet conflict, on the issue of the unification of the Korean peninsula, both held the same view that unification should be achieved on the basis of peaceful and democratic lines, because that solution fully corresponded to the national interests of the Korean people and the goal of peacekeeping in the Far East, but nevertheless there were differences between the two treaties with regard to the preamble, the Soviet preamble stipulated that the parties would follow the purposes and principles of the United Nations in maintaining security and peace and their strengthening in the Far East and the world, in full accordance with the new Soviet Union policy towards the West , pursued by Khrushchev, China's preamble did not mention the United Nations, instead stressed that the DPRK and the People's Republic of China jointly defended the safety of the two peoples against any aggression or interference in their internal affairs, because they are at common risk represented by the United States of America, which controls Taiwan and South Korea, the Chinese preamble also stressed that the development and strengthening of such relations between the two countries is consistent not only with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries but with the interests of all socialist countries.

One of the most prominent features of the Sino-Korean treaty was the emphasis on the military aspect and the nature of the alliance between them, while the Soviet-Korean treaty enters into force only in the event that either side is attacked and defines relations between the two countries as a military alliance, the Soviet treaty was valid for ten years only and renewable every five years, then, while the China-Korea Treaty was in force indefinitely, the Sino-Korean Treaty was therefore clearly stronger in terms of security assurances than the Soviet-Korean Treaty , the question that arises here is what prompted the People's Republic of China to sign this treaty, especially since its provisions are more beneficial to the DPRK than to China?

The nature of the answer lies in the following:

1. Sharing the common threat against the United States of America.
2. The series of events that took place in South Korea, including the anti-government student uprising in 1960, and the military coup there , under the command of General Park Chung Hee, in May 1961 .

Those factors were insufficient to push China and the DPRK to sign the treaty because although both considered the military triangle between the United States of America, South Korea and Japan as their main security threat, the Chinese leadership sought to open negotiations with the United States in 1960 in an attempt to retake Taiwan peacefully, while criticizing the policy of American attack in Indochina, as for the Korean side, Kim proposed to South Korea on the fifteenth anniversary of the liberation of Korea on August 15 that the confederation become a model for Korean unification, which China considered as an extension of the Soviet Union in its strategy of peaceful coexistence with the United States of America, given the fact that North Korea has waged a vigorous campaign against the 1960 United States-Japan Security Treaty , the perception of this common threat against the United States cannot be a decisive factor in justifying a treaty between them because both countries have focused more on stability rather than changing the status quo, China's view on the treaty was seen as an important strategic choice to overcome domestic and external problems and lay new foundations for Chinese foreign diplomacy, the signing of the treaty with Korea was considered essential for the following reasons :

First: The Chinese leadership believed that diplomatic support for Korea was necessary for strategic reasons in order to create a new situation in diplomacy, especially with regard to its Soviet policy, Mao changed his thinking about the alliance and decided to conclude a military alliance treaty with Korea, the more the Sino-Soviet conflict intensifies, the more Beijing wants to draw Korea into its camp, therefore, after the conclusion of the Korea-Soviet treaty, under heavy pressure, it rushed to include Korea by making more commitments than the Soviet commitments to the DPRK.

Second: From China's security point of view, it can no longer leave the relationship with Korea unstable, as the complete withdrawal of army volunteers in November 1958 from Korea meant the loss of Chinese influence there, this increased Kim's political independence towards China and siding with Moscow despite the great sacrifices made by the Chinese people in the Korean War, without his intervention, the United States would have easily annexed North Korea, in addition to the tensions that occurred between the two countries during the faction incident in August 1956, when China interfered in the internal affairs of Korea, which Kim considered an existential threat, China's troubled relationship with Korea has created a new enemy for an old brother, which is of course not in its security interest, therefore, it worked to tighten the alliance with it through proactive initiatives to build Korea's national goals in the economic aspect, this was done through economic assistance and the military aspect, which culminated in the signing of the Treaty of July 1961 .

We conclude from this that the signing of the China-Korea treaty was linked to the feeling of China and Korea of the importance of strengthening their relations for worried after the tension in Sino-Soviet relations, the treaty was a product of China's strategic behavior based on its national interest and national security, when it learned about the forthcoming Soviet-Korean treaty, she quickly co-opted Korea by making more commitments than the Soviets, as for North Korea, it worked on its own interest by gaining a strong ally in light of the changing regional situation and the rapprochement between the United States of America and the Soviet Union internationally, Kim sought military support from them and the Soviet Union by signing these treaties and agreeing with Mao Zedong, while China continued to view Korea as an important national security strategy, since the end of the Korean War, China's policy toward Korea has been unstable, it continued to take place according to international changes, but despite that, China legally committed itself through that treaty in the text of Article VII thereof that it may not be amended or canceled without prior agreement, despite the economic burden that China has borne from that treaty and military aid, but it enabled it to make Korea its first line of defense against U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and to play the role of the most decisive and important player in South Korea.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Chinese aid has played an important role in rebuilding North Korea, Korea would not have been able to rebuild itself without the aid provided by China and the countries of the socialist camp.
2. Sino-North Korean economic relations have remained relatively stable Sino-Korean political relations have been volatile at times, China has never suspended its aid to North Korea, even when China-North Korea relations have been strained or China is in a very difficult economic situation, in order to gain political support from Kim Il Sung, China should tolerate North Korea's growing demand for material aid but not its betrayal.
3. The August 1956 incident caused tension in relations between the two countries when China tried to interfere in North Korean affairs, this upset Kim, who feared Chinese influence that threatened his independence and standing in the Labor Party, so he began to liquidate his opponents from the Soviet and Chinese factions.

4. The withdrawal of Chinese troops from North Korea had economic and political aspects for China, as the presence of these forces cost the state treasury a lot of money, as for the politician, the results of Beijing's policy were after the emergence of signs of Sino-Soviet disagreement, in addition, they wanted to reassure Kim that he was not trying to impose his will on Korea's internal affairs.
5. When China clashed with the Soviet Union, the two sides tried to win North Korea over to consolidate its power and prestige, North Korea was on the frontline between two opposing blocs during the Cold War and two giant neighbors, this geographic location has enabled North Korea to receive massive economic assistance from both neighbors, Kim Il Sung was adept at maintaining a balance between Beijing and Moscow.
6. The signing of the treaty between China and North Korea in 1961 was a product of China's security behavior, Beijing has begun to think about regaining control of its international borders, as for Pyongyang, through that treaty, it was able to legally oblige China to defend it.

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groups in China and abroad, most delegates and members were intellectuals, the Congress approved the first Constitution of the Party and defined its objectives, and the first General Secretary of the Party was elected during the Congress, Chen Tu Hsiu, the opening speech was delivered by the Russian delegate Mar Enng, the membership of the party expanded after 1926, teaming with the Kuomintang against warlords in order to unify the country, the party received support from the Soviet Union, after the end of World War II, the party fought a fierce civil war with the Chinese government, which was led by the Nationalist Party, he eventually took control of the government in 1949 and Mao became president, for more information, see: Safaa Karim Shukr, Intisar Ali Hussein Abboud, *The Communist Party of China 1921-1949*, Adnan Publishing House, Baghdad, 2020, Xiaobingli Editor, Op.Cit., P.58-59.

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Zhihua Shen & Uafengxia, *Mao Zedong Kim Il-Sung*, p.148.

The rigging of the Korean elections in 1960 and President Ri's adherence to power in any way led to the explosion of opposition against him, so crowds of people, especially university students, came out to demand new elections and the dismissal of the government, and the latter issued orders to disperse the demonstrators by force, re-resigned in 1960 and led a

transitional government to prepare for elections, but failed to address the country's deteriorating economic conditions, so Park Chung-hee planned a military coup in coordination with the Korean Army division commanders, and carried it out on May 16, 1961, one of the military units led by Do Yong managed to cross the Han River after clashing with government forces stationed on the bridge to reach the presidential residence in the capital, Seoul, as for the special forces of the navy and paratroopers, they managed to cross the Han River and take control of the radio headquarters to issue their statement with restraint, the stressed that the fate of the homeland and the people cannot be trusted under corrupt governments and that it is time to give the role to the armed forces, Change Uun Shik & Steven Hugh Lee, *Transformation in the 12th Century Korea*, Pr. Taylor & Francis, London, 2017.

Park Chung-hee (1917-1979): Born in Gumi City, North Gyeongsang Province, ruled South Korea after the coup d'état of May 16, 1961, for 18 years with the support and support of the United States of America, his era witnessed an economic renaissance and a qualitative shift in the country through the five economic plans that he developed and implemented for the period 1962-1981, he succeeded in achieving a major boom in the Korean economy, but prolonging the Yushin Constitution in 1972 to restrict the political activity of opponents, he was assassinated on October 26, 1979, for more information, see: Farouk Khaled Al-Spectrum, *Chung Hee Park and the Political and Economic Course in the Republic of Korea 1961-1979*, unpublished master's thesis, College of Education for Human Sciences - University of Samarra, 2017.

Joint Security Treaty 1960: signed between the two American sides, and the Japanese on January 19, 1960, accompanied by large demonstrations in Japanese cities, especially Tokyo, to denounce it and American policy, the treaty included eleven items, the most important of which is the fifth item, which stressed that any armed attack on either party in the area under Japanese control represents a threat to the security and safety of each of them, under Article VI, Japan allowed U.S. forces to use its territory and land and air bases, and limited the treaty to ten years starting from the date of ratification, for more information, see: Kadhum Helan Mohsen, *The Treaty of Security and Joint Cooperation between the United States and Japan: A Historical Study in the Light of the US State Department Documents 1950-1957*, Journal of Historical Studies, Volume 11, Volume 11, College of Education, University of Basra; Muhannad Salman Saleh Al Hamad, *Japanese-American Political Relations 1952-1972*, Unpublished Master's Thesis, College of Education, University of Basra, 2012.

Ibid., p.127-128.

Lee Dongjun, *Op.Cit.*, p.128.