

# The History of Inter-Korean Relations





# Geopolitical Location of Korea

- Bridge between Continental Power and Maritime Power
- ✓ “A hammer ready to strike at the head of China”
- ✓ “A dagger pointed at the heart of Japan.”





# Surrounding Powers and the Division

1593: between Japan[s] and China[x]

1894: between Japan[x] and China[o]

1896: between Japan[s] and Russia[x]

1903: between Japan[x] and Russia[s]

1945: between USA[s] and Russia[o]

# The Division in 1948

Occupation by  
the US and the  
Soviet Union  
for Disarming  
Japan

The Cold War  
Rivalry in  
International  
Scene

Domestic  
Struggle  
Syngman RHEE  
vs.  
KIM Il Sung



# The Korean War: Domestic Origins

- Ideological Struggle in South Korea
- Civil Warfare along 38 Parallel





# The War for Unification



**“Let’s unify Korea under communist system by whatever means possible”**

# The War for Unification



**“March North!”**

**“We can’t live with  
Cholera”**

**The War ended on July 27,  
1953.**



# The Korean War: International Settings, Communist's International Revolution

- North Triangle vs • South Triangle(X)





# The Tragedy in Korea





# Influence of the War



- Deepening mutual antagonism between North and South Korea



# Influence of the War



**Strengthening  
Internationali-  
zation of the  
Korean  
Question**



# Influence of the War



**Intensifying  
Ideological  
Confrontation**



# The Tragedy in Korea





# Nixon Doctrine, Guam, July 1969





# US-China Normalization

- July 1971 Kissinger's secret visit to China
- October 1971 UN Entry of PRC
- September 1971 Tanaka's visit to Beijing
- February 1972 Nixon-Mao Summit in Beijing
- Normalization: Sep. 1972(Japan), January 1979(US)





# Joint Communiqué of July 4, 1972

- Agreed on Three Principles of Unification

- ✓ peaceful unification

- ✓ independence of outside forces

- ✓ grand national unity

- ❖ Opening of the era of “Confrontation with Dialogue”



# The Cases of North Korean Provocation: 1976





# NNSC

- Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission
- Swiss, Sweden, Poland, Czechoslovakia









- 스웨덴은 중립정책을 표방하는 영세중립국이었으나 1개 야전병원단의 파견 의사를 밝혔다.

1950년 8월 28일 야전병원단스톡홀름을 출발 1950년 9월부터 1957년 4월 철수할 때까지 지원(6년 6개월)등 전쟁에 파견된 의료지원부대 중 가장 오랫동안 한국에 머물면서 많은 중환자를 치료했다.

- 6.25전쟁 당시 지금의 부산진구 롯데백화점 부산본점 자리에 있던 스웨덴 적십자 야전병원에서 의료활동을 펼친 의료진 30여명이 2010년 9월 30일 부산을 방문, 영도구 태종대 한국전쟁 의료지원단 참전기념비와 UN 기념공원을 참배했다 (내일신문, 2010년 10월 22일, <http://news.n>



# 한국전쟁 의료지원단 참전기념비













# JSA





# The End of the Cold War

- December  
1989  
Malta Summit





- October 1990  
Unification of  
Germany





- December 1991  
Collapse of Soviet Union





- September 1991 UN  
Entry of two Koreas





# The Basic Agreement of 1992

- ① To recognize and respect each other's political system
- ② Not to interfere in each other's internal affairs
- ③ Not to use force and to abandon armed invasion against each other
- ④ To encourage economic exchange and cooperation



# Chung Ju-yung visit to North Korea, June 1998





# Open of Mt. Kumkang initiated by Hyundai, November 1998





# Joint Declaration of June 15, 2000

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)



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# Mt. Kumkang tour by land route, 2003





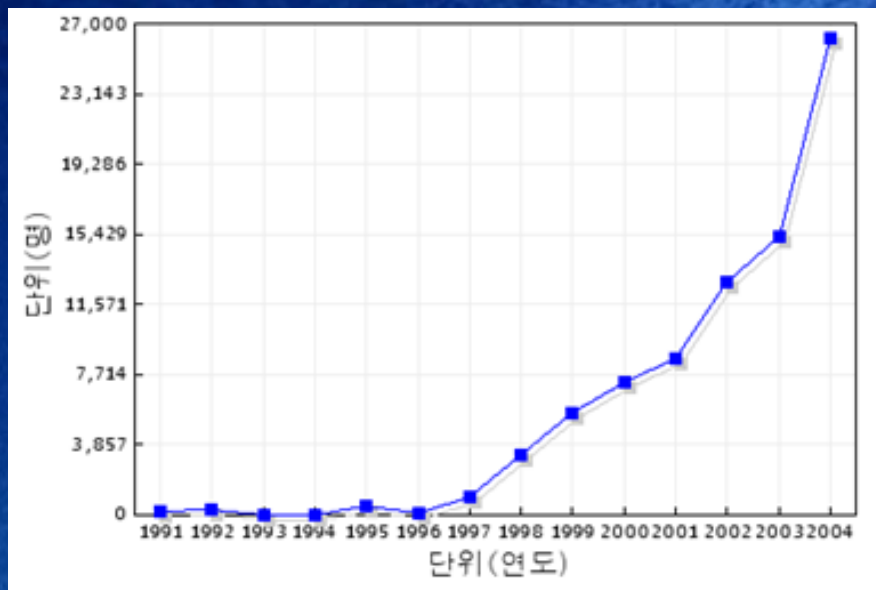
# Joint Declaration of October 4, 2007



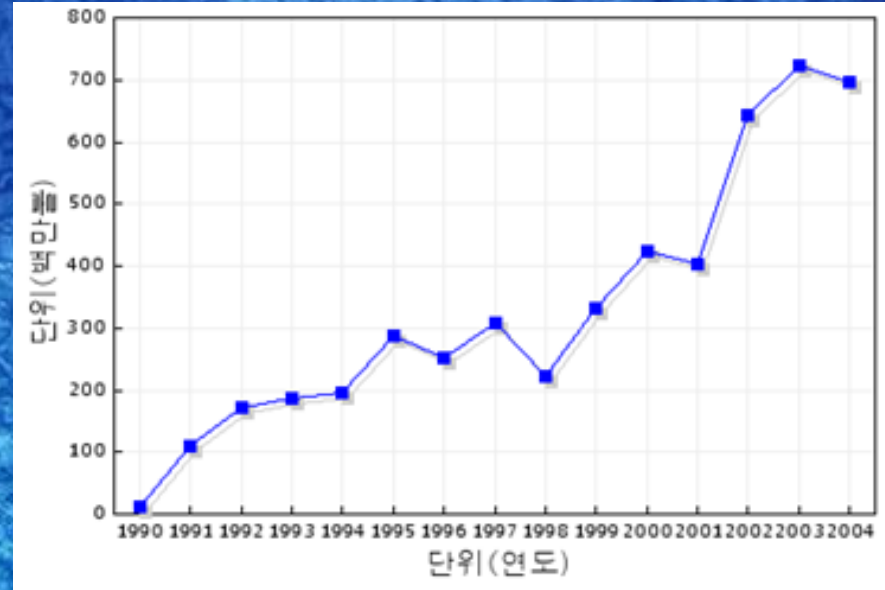


# Affirmative Effect

Trend of Social Exchange



Trend of Economic Exchange





# North Korea's Nuclear Weapon

## ● Why Does Pyongyang go for Nuclear?

- for Security (esp. against the US)
- for Political Gains
- for Economic Benefit
- \* for Bargaining Chip



# Two Korea's Today





# The Future of the Korean Peninsula

