

PLS356

International Politics of the Korean Peninsula

Spring 2022 | MWF 11:00-11:50 | Online

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Course Description

This course introduces students to the inter-Korean relations using theories of international relations. Being the last place where the Cold War politics remains dominant, the Korean Peninsula provides with a variety of international interactions, including limited warfare, arms race and control, military alliance, economic engagement, sanctions, and humanitarian aids, against which we can test existing IR theories. Hence the focus of this course is applications of various IR theories to real world international politics in the context of inter-Korean relations. We also examine models of domestic political factors and foreign policy decision making to discuss the multiple layers of international politics of the Korean Peninsula.

This is an online course with intensive writing assignments. Students are required to write a review essay and a term paper on a student's own research to complete this course. Since this is an upper-level course for PSIR majors, I assume that students have taken the research method courses (PLS210 and PLS211) and Intro to IR (PLS150). The course is organized as follows. Each week's lecture will be available on Moodle in a pre-recorded video format. A live online discussion session will be held on Fridays during the regular class hours (11:00-11:50). All students are expected to watch the lecture videos and participate Friday online sessions.

Course Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand and demonstrate knowledge on the history of inter-Korean relations (PLO1)
- Develop a critical evaluation of ongoing and/or past inter-Korean issues (PLO2)
- Write their own evidence-based arguments (PLO3)
- Apply relevant concepts and theories to explain inter-Korean relations (PLO4)
- Listen to and be tolerant of different ideas (PLO5)
- Use appropriate methods of collecting, organizing and interpreting evidence for their original arguments (PLO 6)

Textbooks

This course requires reading of both theoretical and empirical works on inter-Korean relations and IR theories. We will read a wide array of materials, including journal articles, reports, news articles and video clips. All required readings are available on the course Moodle (electronic versions). In below are some recommended materials for this course.

- Ku, Yangmo, Inyeop Lee, and Jongseok Woo. (2018) *Politics in North and South Korea: Political Development, Economy, and Foreign Relations*, Routledge (ISBN: 978-1138647503).
- Haggard, Stephen. (2011) *Engaging North Korea: The Role of Economic Statecraft*, East-West Center (ISBN: 978-1932728927).
- Oberdorfer, Don. (2001) *The Two Koreas: A Contemporary History* (revised and updated edition), Basic Books (ISBN: 978-0465051625).
- Woodrow Wilson Center's Database on inter-Korean relations (<https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/theme/database-on-inter-korean-relations>)
- George Washing University National Security Archive (<https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/virtual-reading-room>)
- The US Department of State (Office of the Historian digital archive), Foreign Relations of the United States (sorted by the administration) (<https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments>)

Course Requirements

A research paper (40%) All upper-level PSIR courses (300s and 400s) are writing intensive courses, meaning that students are required to submit a final term paper. This term paper should be an original research paper that tackles an empirical question about the inter-Korean relations. The term paper assignment is segmented in four steps as follows. Each segment has a deadline, by which students should submit via Moodle. The instructor will give feedback on them, but not grade except the final draft. For details, see the *Guidelines for Research Paper Assignment*.

- 1) Topic and research question (11 February, 2022)
- 2) Research proposal (25 February, 2022)
- 3) Literature review (1 April, 2022)
- 4) Final draft (6 May, 2022)

For all the segments of the research paper assignment, students are expected to demonstrate basic understanding of political science research (argument building, research hypothesis, testing strategies, empirical analysis) and academic writing (proofread before submission).

A review essay (30%) Students must submit a review essay after watching a film on the Korean Peninsula (the list available on Moodle). In the review essay, the student must demonstrate his/her thinking and comprehensive assessment of the work under review using political science literatures. For details, see the *Guidelines for Review Essay Assignment*.

A mini-lecture video (15%) Teaching is the best way of learning. By the end of March, students will form a team (3-4 students per team) and create a short video clip (10 minutes). In the video, followings should be presented: a main question or two related to the chosen topic; why the question matters (what's the real problem behind the question or observed phenomenon); what answers scholars and policy makers have made; critical assessments and discussion on those answers; and conclusion (lessons and take-aways from the presented contents).

Attendance (10%) Students must attend online sessions on *Fridays*. If missed a live session, the student must watch the recording of the missed session and submit a summary of the session and required readings (800+ words) by next Monday. All students are expected to participate in the class discussion actively and to turn on camera (unless notified beforehand). *Missing one third or more of live sessions will fail in the course.*

Peer-evaluation (5%) Each team for the mini-lecture assignment should submit peer-evaluations *individually* to the instructor on week 13. Details will be announced on the course Moodle.

Grading Policy

Final grade The final grade is determined by the student's overall performance of all course requirements. The final score is a weighted sum of each requirement score and will be rounded to the first decimal point (not to ones). All assessments should be completed before the final grade due. No extra assignments are allowed after the submission of the final assignment (i.e. final draft of your research paper). Your final grade is non-negotiable. Unless there is a mechanical error, changes to the final grade will not be made. Only under exceptional circumstances (e.g. a long-term hospitalization) a grade of incomplete (I) may be requested. Following the NU grade policy, the final letter grade will be given as follows:

| Composition | | Scale | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------|--------------|----|-------------|
| Research paper | 40% | A | 95.0 - 100.0 | A- | 90.0 - 94.9 |
| Review essay | 30% | B+ | 85.0 - 89.9 | B | 80.0 - 84.9 |
| Mini-lecture | 15% | C+ | 70.0 - 74.9 | C | 65.0 - 69.9 |
| Peer evaluation | 10% | D+ | 55.0 - 59.9 | D | 50.0 - 54.9 |
| Attendance | 5% | F | < 50.0 | | |

Late submission I do *not* accept late submissions under any circumstances. Missing a deadline is equally treated as a missed assessment (see below).

Plagiarism/cheating This will never be tolerated. Students must be familiarized with the NU Student Code of Conduct and the university regulations about academic misconduct.

Re-grading Students can request re-grading of their assignments within one week after it is graded. Such a request must be made by a written form and submitted to the professor's email with a full description of reasons for request. Note that the entire of the requested assignment, not a specific part(s), will be re-graded and that the new grade may be lower than the original one. There will be no re-grading of once re-graded assignments.

Missed assessments Students are responsible for all course assignments and assessments outlined in the syllabus, even if they have a legitimate excuse (i.e. medical emergency). Students who know they will miss a deadline for an assignment or an assessment, even if it is a School or University activity, must contact the professor before the deadline. If this is not possible, the professor must be contacted within 24 hours. Students must provide documentation for their missing deadlines. If a student fails to do so, the student may receive a zero for the assessment. If circumstances are so dire as to keep the student from making contact during this twenty-four-hour-window, then the student must provide substantial documentation corroborating the situation (a simple spravka will not suffice). If an assessment (e.g. a quiz or an exam) is missed, instructors can give a zero.

Academic Misconduct

Official documents Students must become familiarized with the NU Student Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Procedures, which is the official document outlining policies and procedures about academic misconduct. Here are links to important NU policies:

- Academic policies and procedures for undergraduate programs
- Student code of conduct and disciplinary procedures
- Undergraduate attendance policy and procedures

All academic misconduct in this course will be penalized by “failure in course” (read the NU Student Code of Conduct). If a student has previous record of misconduct, the SSH Disciplinary Committee will automatically increase the category of misconduct, which may raise the penalty up to the dismissal from the University (category C).

Cheating Any attempts to deceive the student’s original status of works, including cheating during any types of tests, forgery of documents, and fake attendance, will be punished as academic misconduct.

Plagiarism Read the “plagiarism” document carefully. In sum, you should give proper credit (i.e. citation) for using others’ ideas, words, and/or examples in your works. The Turn-It-In does not detect plagiarism but reports the similarity of your works against sources in its database. In general, a similarity above 20% should be flagged for closer investigations. However, the instructor may report plagiarism cases with low similarity percentages as well.

Special notes for misconduct in online courses There was a sharp increase of the total number of misconducts in past years. Although I give my full respect for and confidence on my students, there will be strict rules for exams to prevent any misconduct:

- Two issues deserve your attention. First, students who share their work with others are also subject to an academic misconduct. If someone asks for a writing sample for this course, you should direct him/her to the instructor. Do not give your draft to other students in and outside of the course. Second, even if you didn’t cheat during an assessment, your plan to cheat constitutes misconduct as well. Your intension is not important in defining academic misconduct. Only the observed actions will be considered. Do not commit any suspicious actions before, during, and after any assessments.
- Moodle log file will be used and accepted as evidence of misconduct. In previous courses, students are caught for cheating online but not punished for insufficient evidence of such misconduct. From this semester, Moodle’s activity log file will be sufficient to prove a student’s online misconduct.
- There will be no exam or quiz type assessments in this course. Only writing and presentations (recordings) are used for evaluations. Also, students must be responsible for attending live zoom sessions. If there are any technical problems, students must notify the instructor immediately. Unnotified absence will not be excused.

Course Topics and Readings

Mandatory readings are marked with black bullets.

Week 1. Introduction: Historical background

In this week, students will be introduced to the course (important policies, deadlines, and structure) and historical backgrounds of inter-Korean relations.

- Course syllabus
- Armstrong, C.K. 2005. Inter-Korean relations in historical perspective, *International Journal of Korean Unification Studies*, 14(2): 1-20.
- Ku, Y., Lee, I., and Woo, J. 2018. *Politics in North and South Korea: Political Development, Economy, and Foreign Relations* (chapter 1), Routledge.
- Oberdorfer, D. 2001. *The Two Koreas: A Contemporary History* (chapter 1), Basic Books.

Week 2. Theoretical Perspectives of IR and the Korean Peninsula

What does the IR literature tell us about the inter-Korean relations? We will read and discuss applications and limitations of major IR perspectives in the context of the Korean Peninsula.

- 1) What does the IR literature say about the ongoing politics between two Koreas?
 - 2) What are the strengths and weaknesses of major IR perspectives in explaining the international politics of the Korean Peninsula?
- Choi, JK. 2008. "Theorizing of East Asian international relations in Korea." *Asian Perspective*, 32(1): 193-216.
 - Kim, YH. 2000. "Neorealism, neoliberalism, constructivism and peace on the Korean Peninsula." *Asian Perspective*, 24(2): 199-217.
 - Suh, BH. 2016. "Resolving the Korean conflict through a combination of human rights and human security." *The Korean Journal of International Studies*, 14(1): 53-75.
 - Beeson, Mark. 2009. "Hegemonic transition in East Asia? The dynamics of Chinese and American power," *Review of International Studies*, 35(1): 95-112.
 - Christensen, T.J. 2006. "Fostering stability or creating a monster? The rise of China and US policy toward East Asia," *International Security*, 31(1): 81-126.
 - Lind, J.M. and Christensen, T.J. 2000. "Spiral, security, and stability in East Asia," *International Security*, 24(4): 190-200.
 - Shambaugh, D. 2006. "Asia in transition: The evolving regional order," *Current History*, 153-159.

Week 3. The Korean War and the Panmunjom Regime

Research topic and question due on Friday (11 February, 2022), 17:00.

The Korean War is what the inter-Korean relations has evolved from. This week will address questions about the war, including causes, varying historical accounts, consequences and political implications.

- 1) What are the causes of the Korean War?
 - 2) What are the consequences of the Korean War at the regional and global levels?
 - 3) What does the Korean War imply to international relations and its theories?
- Ohn, CI. 2010. "The causes of the Korean War, 1950-1953," *International Journal of Korean Studies*, 14(2):19-44.
 - Cho, BJ. 2015. "Panmunjom regime: A global historical exploration for peace as social solidarity (review essay)," *S/N Korean Humanities*, 1(2): 129-138.
 - Jervis, R. 1980. "The impact of the Korean War on the Cold War." *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 24(4): 563-592.
 - Yufan, H. and Zhihai, Z. 1990. "China's decision to enter the Korean War: History revisited," *The China Quarterly*, 121: 94-115.
 - Cummings, B. 2010. "A 'Forgotten War' that remade the United States and the Cold War" in *The Korean War: A History* (chapter 8).
 - Kang, MS. 2011. "The impact of the Korean War on the political-economic system of South Korea: Economic growth and democracy," *International Journal of Korean Studies*, 15(1): 129-153.
 - Clemens, W. 2014. "GRIT at Panmunjom? How to cope with conflict in Northeast Asia?" *The Korean Journal of International Studies*, 12(2): 305-322.

Week 4. Explaining North Korean Provocations

Essay due on Friday (18 February, 2022), 17:00.

In this week, we will apply IR theories on the use of force to historical and recent provocations of North Korea. It will also engage in critical explanations of North Korean provocations by focusing on the domestic politics of North Korea as well as system level variables.

- 1) Why does North Korea keep provoking South Korea, if it's not willing to initiate a war?
 - 2) Are there any reasons behind military provocations of North Korea? What does explain such seemingly reckless behavior of North Korea?
 - 3) What would be possible measures to deter North Korea from taking further belligerent and provocative actions?
- You, SB and Kim SJ. 2017. "The pattern of North Korea's local military provocations." *The Korean Journal of International Studies*, 15(1): 71-84.
 - Kim, HC. 2012. "How to deter North Korea's military provocations." *The Korean Journal of International Studies*, 10(1): 63-93.
 - Park, TG. 2009. "Beyond the myth: Reassessing the security crisis on the Korean Peninsula during the mid-1960s," *Pacific Affairs*, 82(1): 93-110.
 - Sarantakes, N.E. 2000. "The quiet war: Combat operations along the Korean DMZ, 1966-1969." *The Journal of Military History*, 64(2): 439-458.

- Bae, JB. 2018. "The North Korean regime, domestic instability and foreign policy," *North Korean Review*, 14(1): 85-101.
- Hess, A. A.C. 2018. "Why does North Korea engage in provocations?" *Journal of Asian Security*, 5(1): 57-83.
- Lerner, M. 2010. "Mostly propaganda in nature: Kim Il Sung, the Juche ideology, and the second Korean War," *North Korea International Documentation Project Working Paper #3*, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
- Miller, R.A. 1995. "Domestic structures and the diversionary use of force," *AJPS*, 39(3): 760-785.
- Whang, T, Lammbrau, M., and Joo, HM. 2018. "Detecting patterns in North Korean military provocations: what machine-learning tells us," *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, 18(2): 193-220.

Week 5. Alliances and Inter-Korean relations

[Research proposal due on Friday \(25 February, 2022\), 17:00.](#)

One key characteristic of the inter-Korean relations is the involvement of external powers as major allies of two Koreas. This week's readings and lecture will examine the complex interactions within and between alliances.

- 1) What are practical and theoretical concerns of each alliance with regard to the security issues of the Korean Peninsula?
 - 2) Does South Korea and North Korea play an independent policy toward each other without troubling their respective patronage allies? What would be a possible policy for South [North] Korea in pursuing the balanced independence in its policy toward its rival?
 - 3) What would be the future of US-ROK and China-DPRK alliances in the age of the US-China competition? Or in the context of peaceful co-existence of two Koreas?
- Park, JJ. 2011. "The US-led alliances in the Asia-Pacific: Hedge against potential threats or an undesirable multilateral security order?" *The Pacific Review*, 24(2): 137-158.
 - Sukin, L. 2020. "Credible nuclear security commitments can backfire: Explaining domestic support for nuclear weapons acquisition in South Korea," *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 64(6): 1011-1042.
 - Shin, D. 2019. "A cautionary report: Resilience of the US-ROK alliance during the pro-North Korea engagement era of progressive rule in South Korea," *North Korean Review*, 15(2): 59-89.
 - Chung, JH., and Choi, MH. 2013. "Uncertain allies or uncomfortable neighbors? Making sense of China-North Korea relations, 1949-2010," *The Pacific Review*, 26(3): 243-264.
 - Smith, A. 1998. "Extended deterrence and alliance formation," *International Interactions*, 24(4): 315-343.
 - Huth, P. 1988. "Extended deterrence and the outbreak of war," *APSR*, 82(2): 423-443.
 - Jang, S.Y. 2016. "The evolution of US extended deterrence and South Korea's nuclear ambitions," *Journal of Strategic Studies*, 39(4): 502-520.
 - Morrow, J. 1991. "Alliances and asymmetry: An alternative to the capability aggregation model of alliances," *AJPS*, 53(4): 904-933.

- Moore, G.J. 2008. "How North Korea threatens China's interests: understanding Chinese duplicity on the North Korean nuclear issue," *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, 8(1): 1-29.
- Roehrig, T. 2017. "The US nuclear umbrella over South Korea: Nuclear weapons and extended deterrence," *Political Science Quarterly*, 132(4): 651-684.
- Cha, V.D. 2000. "Abandonment, entrapment, and neoclassical realism in Asia: the United States, Japan, and Korea," *International Studies Quarterly*, 44: 261-291.
- Christensen, T.J. and Snyder, J. 1990. "Chain gangs and passed bucks: Predicting alliance patterns in multipolarity," *International Organization*, 44(2): 137-168.
- Kim, T. 2011. "Why alliances entangle but seldom entrap states," *Security Studies*, 20(3): 350-377.
- Kang, J.H. 2007. "Recontextualization of news discourse," *The Translator*, 13(2):219-242.
- Jung, B.K. 2013. "The change of the view of war in the movies about the Korean War: focused on '71-into the fire' and 'The Front Line'" *The Korean Journal of International Studies*, 53(4):433-461.
- Sung, M.K. 2009. "The 'truth politics of anti-North Koreanism: the post-ideological cultural representation of North Korea and the cultural criticism of Korean nationalism," *Inter-Asia Cultural Studies*, 10(3):439-459.

Week 6. The Engagement Controversies

South Korea's engagement policy toward North Korea (i.e. Sunshine Policy) is still under debate regarding its effects and legitimization. We will read and discuss what major issues of the debate are and how we can understand the debate per se.

- 1) Was the Sunshine policy successful? What should be critically assessed in evaluating the Sunshine policy?
 - 2) Can economic engagement change North Korea? What could be said about the application of the 'Vietnam model' or the 'Kazakhstan model'?
 - 3) What have (not) been changed after the engagement policy toward North Korea? Why?
- Kwon, E. and Lim, J.C. 2006. "Crossing the river that divides the Korean Peninsula: an evaluation of the Sunshine Policy," *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, 6(2):129-156.
 - Kim, I. 2018. "No more sunshine: The limits of engagement with North Korea," *The Washington Quarterly*, 40(4): 165-181.
 - Drezner, D.W. 1999. "The trouble with carrots: Transaction costs, conflict expectations, and economic inducement," *Security Studies*, 9(1-2): 188-218.
 - Moon, CI. 2001. "The Kim Dae Jung government's peace policy toward North Korea," *Asian Perspective*, 25(2): 177-198.
 - Kim, CN. 2004. "The Sunshine Policy and its impact on South Korea's relations with major powers," *Korea Observer*, 35(4):581-616.
 - Kahler, M. and Kastner, S.L. 2006. "Strategic use of economic interdependence: Engagement policies on the Korean Peninsula and across the Taiwan Strait," *Journal of Peace Research*, 43(5): 523-541.
 - Bae, JY. 2010. "South Korean strategic thinking toward North Korea: The evolution of the engagement policy and its impact upon US-ROK relations," *Asian Survey*, 50(2): 335-355.

- Cho, YC. 2010. "Collective identity formation on the Korean Peninsula: United States' different North Korea policies, Kim Dae-Jung's Sunshine Policy, and US-South Korea-North Korea relations," *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, 10(3):93-127.
- Lee, SY. 2010. "Engaging North Korea: The Clouded legacy of South Korea's Sunshine Policy," *American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research*

Week 7. The United States and Inter-Korean Relations

The United States has been an active and crucial actor in East Asia. How did the presence of the US influence the inter-Korean politics and the regional order?

- 1) What is the role of the US in the inter-Korean relations? Given the significant role and historical involvement, will the US isolationism change its policy toward the peninsula?
 - 2) To what extent is the inter-Korean relations affected by the US alliances in the region, such as the US-Japan and the US-ROK alliance?
 - 3) How could the South Korean government find a leeway to survive and promote its own agenda in the context of global competition between China and the US? What's the US strategy on the Korean Peninsula under the growing challenges from China?
- Cossa, R.A. 2005. "US security strategy in Asia and the prospects for an Asian regional security regime," *Asia Pacific Review*, 12(1): 64-86.
 - Jervis, R. and Rapp-Hooper, M. 2018. "Perception and misperception on the Korean Peninsula: How unwanted wars begin," *Foreign Affairs*, 97(3): 103-117.
 - Dittmer, L. 1981. "The strategic triangle: An elementary game-theoretical analysis," *World Politics*, 33(4): 485-515.
 - Cha, V.D. 2002. "Hawk engagement and preventive defense on the Korean Peninsula," *International Security*, 27(1): 40-78.
 - Cha, V.D. 2009. "Origins of the US alliance system in Asia," *International Security*, 34(3): 158-196.
 - Choi, JK. 2015. "The perils of strategic patience with North Korea," *The Washington Quarterly*, 38(4): 57-72.
 - Easley, L. 2017. "From strategic patience to strategic uncertainty: Trump, North Korea, and South Korea's new president," *World Affairs*, 180(2): 7-31.
 - Grieco, K.A. 2020. "Assessing the Singapore summit-two years later," *Strategic Studies Quarterly*, 14(3): 12-21.
 - Kenwick, M.R., Vasquez, J.A. and Powers, M.A. 2015. "Do alliances really deter?" *The Journal of Politics*, 77(4): 943-954.
 - Beal, T. 2020. "US imperialism, the Korean Peninsula and Trumpian disruption," *International Critical Thought*, 10(1): 89-112.
 - Bakich, S.D. 2020. "Signaling capacity and crisis diplomacy: Explaining the failure of 'maximum pressure' in the 2017 US-North Korea nuclear crisis," *Journal of Strategic Studies*, online version.
 - Gartzke, E.A. and Gleditsch, K.S. 2021. "Ties that bias in international conflict: A spatial approach to dyadic dependence from alliance ties and inbetweenness," *International Studies Quarterly*, online version.

Week 8. China and Inter-Korean Relations

Literature review due on Friday (14 March, 2022), 17:00.

The growing power of China is not only challenging the US-led regional order, but also affecting the inter-Korean relations. We will discuss cases that the Chinese influence becomes a determining factor on the Korean Peninsula.

- 1) Will China be effectively leveraging North Korea? What would be China's major interests in maintaining [changing] its relationship with North Korea?
 - 2) How does the domestic political changes of China affect the inter-Korean relations? Given the growing tension between the US and China, will China continue to engage with North Korea?
 - 3) What would be South Korea's strategic choice vis-à-vis China as it deals with North Korea and the US?
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- Shin, J. 2018. "China's great power identity and its policy on the Korean Peninsula in the Xi Jinping era," *Pacific Focus*, 33(2): 284-307.
 - Mastro, O.S. 2018. "Conflict and chaos on the Korean Peninsula: Can China's military help secure North Korea's nuclear weapons?" *International Security*, 43(2): 84-116.
 - Ji, Y. 2001. "China and North Korea: A fragile relationship of strategic convenience," *Journal of Contemporary China*, 10(28): 387-398.
 - Kim, S. 2004. "The changing role of China on the Korean Peninsula," *International Journal of Korean Studies*, 8(1): 79-114.
 - Moore, G.J. 2008. "How North Korea threatens China's interests: understanding Chinese 'duplicity' on the North Korean nuclear issue," *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, 8(1): 1-29.
 - Chung, JH. and Choi, MH. 2013. "Uncertain allies or uncomfortable neighbors? Making sense of China-North Korea relations, 1949-2010," *The Pacific Review*, 26(3): 243-264.
 - Scobell, A. and Cozad, M. 2014. "China's North Korea policy: Rethink or recharge?" *Parameters*, 44(1): 51-63.
 - Song, W. and Lee, SK. 2016. "China's engagement patterns towards North Korea," *Pacific Focus*, 31(1): 5-30.
 - Easley, E. and Park, IY. 2016. "China's norms in its near abroad: Understanding Beijing's North Korea policy," *Journal of Contemporary China*, 25(101): 651-668.
 - Kim, I. 2020. "Trump power: Maximum pressure and China's sanctions enforcement against North Korea," *The Pacific Review*, 33(1): 96-124.

Week 9. Spring break

Happy Nauryz!

Week 10. Domestic Politics and Inter-Korean Relations

South Korea's policy toward North Korea is often discussed in the context of domestic politics. We will read and discuss how domestic politics of South Korea have been influencing the inter-Korean relations over time.

- 1) How did the inter-Korean relations change over time as the domestic political structure changes in both Koreas?
 - 2) What would be most important factors of domestic politics of South Korea in explaining its changing policies toward North Korea?
 - 3) How does the domestic political changes in other countries impact the inter-Korean relations?
- Chung, C. 2003. "Democratization in South Korea and inter-Korean relations," *Pacific Affairs*, 76(1): 9-35.
 - Pratamasari, A. 2019. "Kim Jong-Un's change of stance: North Korea's rapprochement for peace in 2018," *North Korean Review*, 15(2): 23-37.
 - Park, J. 1990. "Political change in South Korea: the challenge of the conservative alliance," *Asian Survey*, 30(12):1154-1168.
 - Ha, Y.C. 2001. "South Korea in 2000: A summit and the search for new institutional identity," *Asian Survey*, 41(1):30-39.
 - Hong, S.R. 2002. "Reunification issues and civil society in South Korea: the debates and social movement for reunification during the April Revolution period, 1960-61," *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 61(4):1237-1257.
 - Lee, S.J. 2005. "Democratization and polarization in Korean society," *Asian Perspective*, 29(3): 99-125.
 - Shin, G.W. and Burke, K.C. 2008. "North Korea and identity politics in South Korea," *The Brown Journal of World Affairs*, 15(1): 287-303.
 - Snyder, S. 2010. "Changes in Seoul's North Korean policy and implications for Pyongyang's inter-Korean diplomacy," in Park, M.S. eds. *New Challenges of North Korean Foreign Policy* (Palgrave Macmillan, New York), 153-171.
 - Kim, J.Y., K. Friedhoff, and C. Kang. 2013. "The fallout: South Korean public opinion following North Korea's third nuclear test," *Issue Brief # 46* (the Asan Institute for Policy Studies).
 - Shin, S. 2013. "Engagement? Containment? The role of identity in the formation of South Korea's policy toward Pyongyang," *North Korean Review*, 9(1): 83-99.

Week 11. Origins and History of the North Korean Nuclear Problem

[Mini-lecture video due on Friday \(8 April, 2022\), 17:00.](#)

In this week, we will survey the history of the nuclear issue and discuss what could have been done differently to change, if possible, the trajectory of North Korean nuclear program.

- 1) What is the rationale of North Korea's nuclear program? Why did North Korea choose to nuclear armament despite its costs?
- 2) How did the relevant actors and neighboring countries respond to North Korea's nuclear weapons? Was it successful? How could it have been done for better outcomes? Was it possible to stop North Korean nuclear program in the first place?

- Ku, Y, Lee, I, and Woo, J. 2018. *Politics in North and South Korea: Political Development, Economy, and Foreign Relations* (chapter 8).
- Koo, BH. 2006. “The six-party talks: A critical assessment and implications for South Korea’s policy toward North Korea,” *The Korean Journal of Defense Analysis*, 18(1): 85-110.
- Mansourov, A.Y. 1995. “The origins, evolution, and current politics of the North Korean nuclear program,” *The Nonproliferation Review*, 2(3):25-38.
- Sagan, S.D. 1997. “Why do states build nuclear weapons?: Three models in search of a bomb,” *International Security*, 21(3): 54-86.
- Martin, C.H. 2002. “Rewarding North Korea: theoretical perspectives on the 1994 Agreed Framework,” *Journal of Peace Research*, 39(1):51-68.
- Nah, L.T. 2013. “Explaining North Korean nuclear weapons motivations: constructivism, liberalism, and realism,” *North Korean Review*, 9(1): 61-82.
- Cho, Y.W. 2014. “Method to the madness of Chairman Kim: the instrumental rationality of North Korea’s pursuit of nuclear weapons,” *International Journal*, 69(1):5-25.
- Kwak, T.H. 2016. “North Korea’s second nuclear crisis and the six-party talks” in *North Korea’s Second Nuclear Crisis and Northeast Asian Security* (London: Routledge).

Week 12. Seeking Solutions for the North Korean Nuclear Problem

[Peer evaluation due on Friday \(15 April, 2022\), 17:00.](#)

In this week, we will survey the ongoing debates on the possible solutions to the North Korean nuclear problem.

- 1) What should be considered in dealing with North Korea’s nuclear weapons? How could it be deterred or even denuclearized? What are possibilities and obstacles for the nuclear free of the Korean Peninsula?
 - 2) From the theories of denuclearization and previous cases of nuclear reversal, what could be said about the likelihood and strategies of North Korea’s denuclearization?
 - 3) What are domestic responses to North Korea’s nuclear weapons? Will it be negatively influencing the inter-Korean relations?
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Week 13. Student presentations

[Term paper due on Friday \(22 April, 2022\), 17:00.](#)

Live zoom sessions will be scheduled. Mini-lecture videos will be presented, followed by a class discussion. The presentation schedule will be announced on the Moodle.

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