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## Divided Korea: United Future?

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ation. "Hot spots," such as the former Soviet Republics, the Middle Eastern countries, and South Asian nations such as India, pose a threat to the nonproliferation movement. Bee discusses U.S. attempts to implement a "dual containment" policy in the hopes of averting a spread of nuclear weapons to both Iran and Iraq. What sets Bee's discussion apart from simple reporting is his combination of personal viewpoints with those of other scholars, practitioners and policy makers. In this manner, the reader is left with a feel for the complexity of the issues and the boundaries of the debate.

What are the limits to stemming proliferation? As mentioned above, the book only obliquely examines the Regime's effectiveness. Thus far, the Regime's health has been bolstered by several successes, such as the resolution of Argentina's and Brazil's nuclear differences and their accession to the NPT. Yet Bee points out that despite the presence of the NPT, South Africa has developed a nuclear capacity, states such as Italy and Japan have developed the ability to produce weapons within a relatively short period of time, and the former Soviet Union may allow weapons-grade plutonium to travel across borders in exchange for sorely-needed hard currency.

The final section addresses these difficulties through a discussion of the Clinton Administration's nonproliferation policy goals. These include: a strengthening of existing nonproliferation norms and agreements; trouble-shooting; domestic-export control regulations tailored toward nonproliferation and commercial objectives; and, military objectives, including the doctrine of "counterproliferation" should the nonproliferation trend reverse. This section also offers problems with and criticisms of each of these goals.

This user-friendly resource includes a map charting the global spread of nuclear weapons to present day, a summary reference of the NPT, a glossary, and an annotated reading list. As worldwide events progress, the book's greatest strength will lie in its particular applicability to the post-Cold War nuclear proliferation concerns. These cover policy-polemics, such as nuclear testing and a test ban treaty, implications of the have/have-not problem, and security concerns from control of nuclear materials — all are issues likely to endure and perhaps outstrip the rapid pace of technology.

*Marco Madriz*

CUMINGS, BRUCE, *DIVIDED KOREA: UNITED FUTURE?*; Foreign Policy Association, New York, NY (Spring 1995); (\$5.95); ISBN 0-87124-164; 88 pp. (softcover).

Cumings believes that it is imperative for Americans to understand the past and present role of the United States in Korea and to learn about the history of the "two Koreas." In the absence of such knowledge,

Cumings argues that Americans can not fully appreciate the ongoing danger of war in Korea.

*Divided Korea: United Future?* takes a chronological approach to Korean history. It first briefly describes each of the past dynasties in Korea with its respective doctrinal belief. The book then discusses the influence of Japan over Korea. In particular, Cumings describes how Korea's politics, economics, and national identity have been affected since Japan established Korea as a protectorate in 1905. Cumings then describes the American influence on Korean affairs in the post-World War II era, including attempts to reunify Korea and extraneous actions which may have actually further divided Korea.

The book shifts to the post-Korean War era in the next section, including the Kwangju rebellion in May of 1980 and Korea's movement toward Democratic politics at the end of the Chun regime in June of 1987. Cumings analyzes political developments in both South Korea and North Korea. He describes four political constants in South Korean politics before turning to the more difficult question of North Korea. Because North Korea's political system can be very complex to understand, Cumings attempts to demystify the system with an historical analysis.

The underlying theme of North and South Korean differences is echoed in the next section of the book as Cumings contrasts the two Korean economies. For example, South Korea is described as an internationally-based and export-led system, whereas North Korea is depicted as a self-reliant and heavy-industry based system. Cumings cites to hidden similarities in the two economic systems however, and applauds their comparative economic successes.

The final section of the book addresses the Korean relationship to the world, including South Korea's pursuits of active diplomacy toward China, the Soviet Union, and various Eastern European countries. This final section also examines the relations between the two Koreas over the years, and those between the U.S. and the DPRK (North Korea), which has often teetered on the brink of war.

Cumings is hopeful that a strong U.S. presence in the peace-keeping forces in Korea will ensue. Although this book is not intended as a detailed study of Korea, Cumings provides the reader with a solid and interesting overview of the two Koreas.

*Tatiana Palova*

KRAUSS, ELLIS S., JAPAN'S DEMOCRACY: HOW MUCH CHANGE?; Foreign Policy Association Headline Series, Foreign Policy Association, New York, NY (1995); (\$5.95); ISBN 0-87125-163-3; 79 pp. (pbk).

*Japan's Democracy: How Much Change?* provides a thorough, yet concise, summary of Japan's brief democratic history. Krauss begins his