


■ Limitation on Use of the Copyrighted Work and Copyright Notice

(For details, please refer to the “Terms of Use”)

The following marks are attached to the Materials depending on the limitation on the copyright. In using the Materials, the users must comply with the provisions of such marks.

***** : This is a copyrighted work, the copyright in which belongs to a third party, and consent of that third party needs to be obtained directly, prior to the use thereof.

CC : This is a copyrighted work, the copyright in which belongs to a third party, but is usable under the Creative Commons License.

 : This is a work that is in the public domain, and may be used without limitations on the copyright.

None : If none of the above marks is attached to the Materials, the copyright in such Materials belongs to the University of Tokyo and the University of Tokyo’s Lecturers. Users may use such Materials in the following form only for non-commercial and educational purposes.

- I Reproduction, and distribution, ownership transfer and rental of the reproduction;
- II Screen presentation;
- III Public transmission such as Internet distribution and the like;
- IV Translation, editing and other alteration; and/or,
- V Use of derivative work prepared based on the Materials in the form stipulated in I through IV above.

Please display the following credit:

The University of Tokyo / UTokyo OCW Japan in Today’s World
Copyright 2013, Tadashi Kimiya

The Structure of Korea-Japan Relations: Their Evolution and Present Situation

KIMIYA, Tadashi
July 23, 2013

Contents

- 1 Historical Reflections on the Postwar South Korea-Japan Relations during the Cold War
- 2 The End of the Cold War and Its Impacts on the South Korea-Japan Relations
- 3 The Structural Changes of the South Korea-Japan Relations
- 4 The Recent Frictions in the South Korea-Japan Relations
- 5 A Diagnosis of the Contemporary South Korea-Japan Relations

1 Historical Reflections on the Postwar South Korea-Japan Relations during the Cold War

1 The Paradox of the Japanese National Security and its Relations with Korea

2 The Korean Cold War and the East Asian Cold War

3 The South Korea-Japan Normalization and The 1965 Regime:

Strengthening Anti-communist Bloc through Economic Cooperation while Containing the Emergence of History Problems

4 The Normalization Negotiations: the Problem of Property Claims and Economic Cooperation:

three hundred million dollar grant, two hundred million dollar soft public loan,
and
more than three hundred million dollar private investment or commercial loan

5 The South Korea-Japan 1965 Regime as the 'Pseudo-Alliance' mediated by the USA

6 The Dynamism of the Korean Cold War under the East Asian Détente in the 1970s and Its Impacts on the South Korea-Japan Relations

7 The Return to the Normalcy of the South Korea-Japan Relations under the New Cold War in the 1980s

2 The End of the Cold War and Its Impacts on the South Korea-Japan Relations

1 Absence of a Clear Momentum instead of Anticommunism under the Cold War, and Dynamic Mutual Interaction at the Civil-Society Level.

2 Emergence of the History Problems: Compensation Problems of Comfort Women

3 Emergence of DPRK as an Actor and Its Impacts on the South Korea-Japan Relations: DPRK-Japan Relations, North-South Relations, and the Nuclear Crisis

3 The Structural Changes of the South Korea-Japan Relations

- (1) The power balance has become more level.
- (2) Shared values are spreading in each country's establishment.
- (3) The South Korea-Japan Ties are becoming more diverse and multi-tiered.
- (4) Mutual interest is becoming more equal in quantitative and qualitative terms.
- (5) A new sense of identity has been enabled through an accumulation of cooperative experiences.

Structure of the South Korea-Japan Relations

Vertical \Rightarrow Horizontal

Different \Rightarrow Similar

Simple \Rightarrow Pluralistic

Asymmetrical \Rightarrow Symmetrical

Exclusively Competitive \Rightarrow Cooperative

4 Recent Frictions in the South Korea-Japan Relations

1 The South Korea-Japan Relations under the DPJ and Lee Government

The Japanese Liberal and the South Korean Pragmatism, but Stalemate

The South Korean Judiciary Judgments and the Reemergence of History Problems, especially the Problem of Comfort Women

Their Consequences for Mutual Distrust

President Lee's Visit to Dokdo /Takeshima, and the Consequent Frictions

The South Korea-Japan Frictions under the New Leadership, Prime Minister Abe and President Park Geun Hye

South Korea resigned the right wing-declining Japan, Japan resigned the obstinate South Korea.

5 Diagnosis of the Contemporary South Korea-Japan Relations

1 Limits to their Common Interests, and Zero-sum Aspects of their Competitive Relations

2 Thoughts to the Conditions needed for Political Choices that can pave the way to New Possibilities

3 Overestimation and Underestimation of Japan by South Korea

4 The Japanese Resignation of South Korea

5 The Remaining Possibilities not only for Japan but also South Korea

Converging Mutual Interests, but Mutual Distrust and Competitive Relations

(1) The Policy toward DPRK:

the most similar interest

the necessity of overcoming the DPRK Strategy of “USA First and Bypassing South Korea”

(2) The Policy toward China:

Their Different Stance,

but

the most similar for the Purpose of persuading China to
be a Responsible Great Power

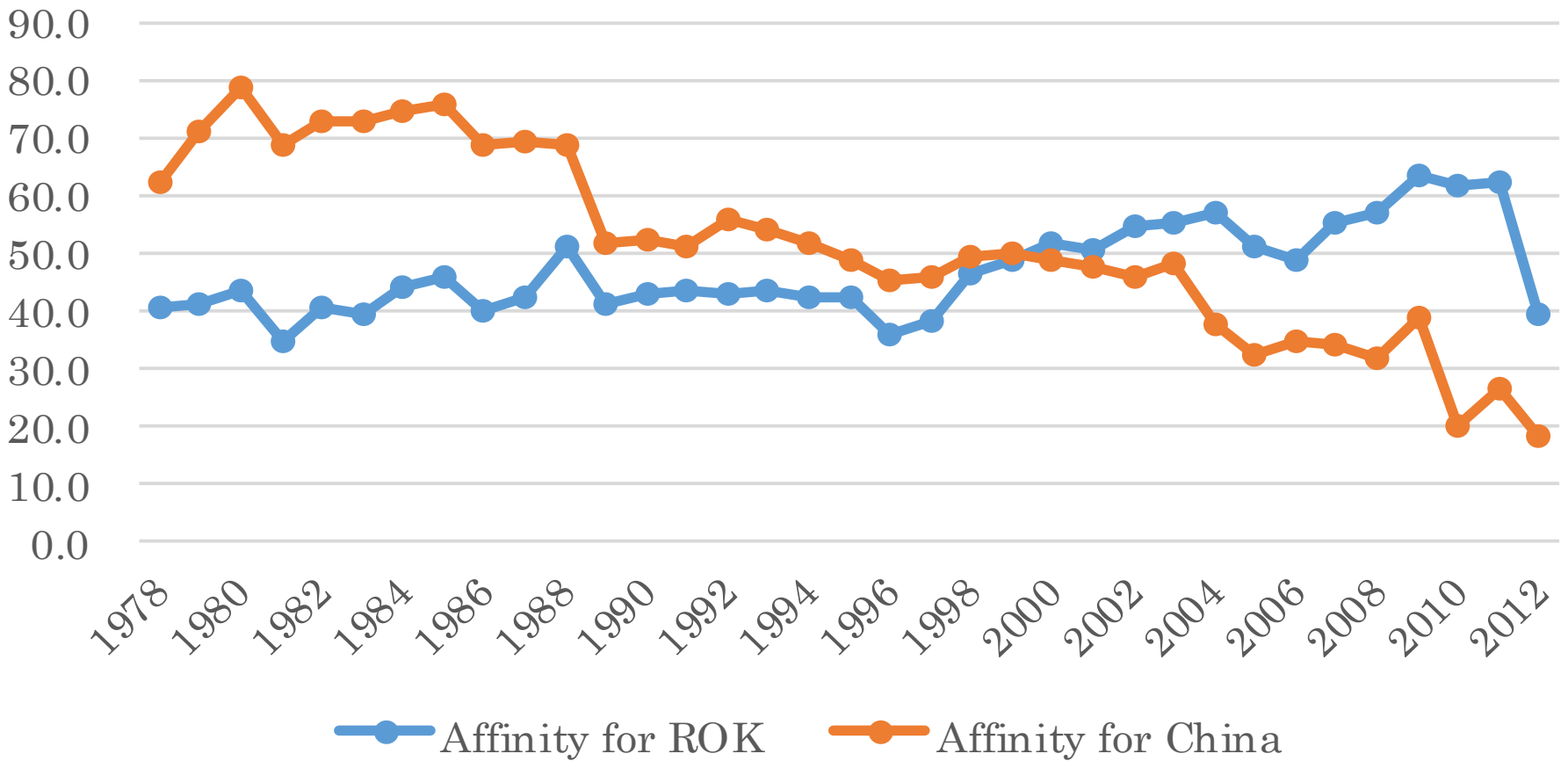
(3) Their Shared Alliance with the USA:

Maximize Benefit

Minimize Cost

Picture 1

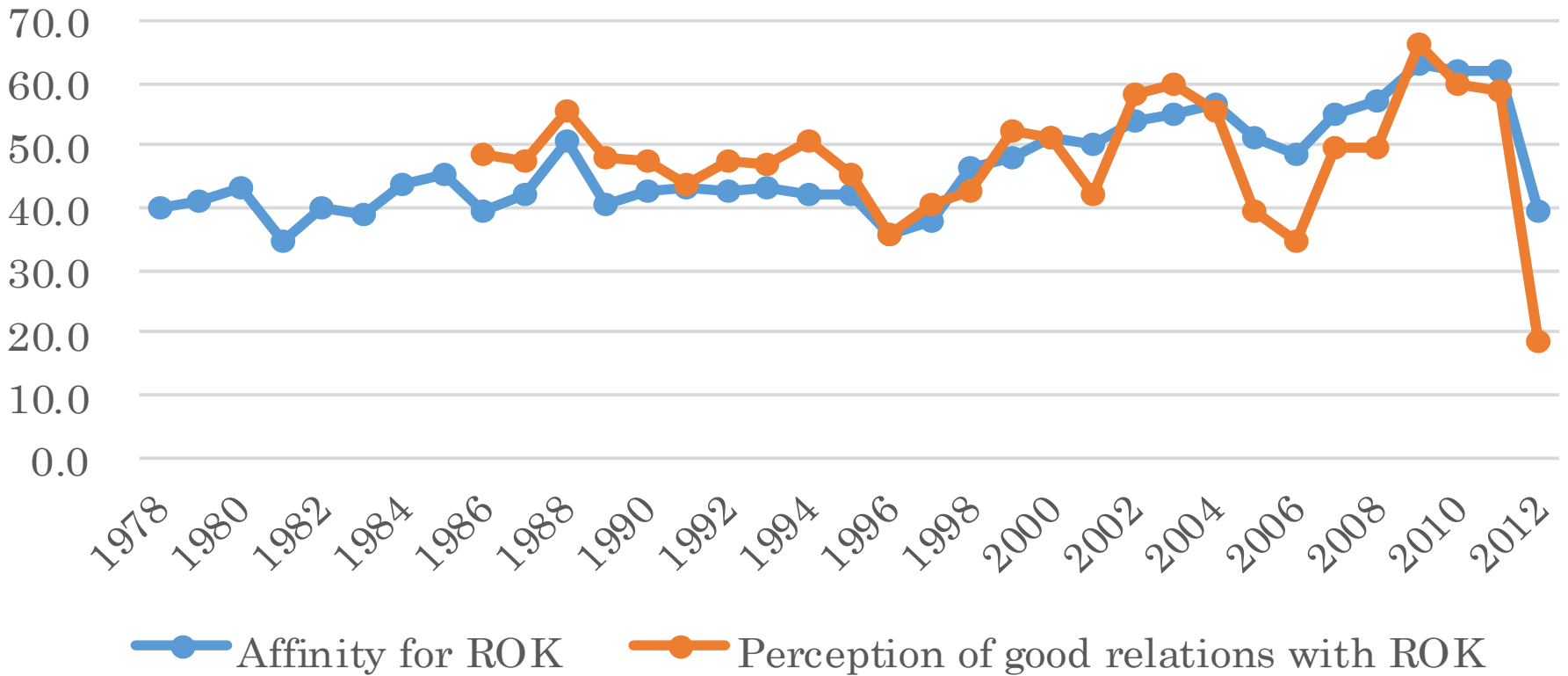
The Japanese Affinity for ROK and China



Source: "Public Opinion Survey on Diplomacy" by the Cabinet Office, Government of Japan
<http://survey.gov-online.go.jp/index-gai.html>

Picture 2

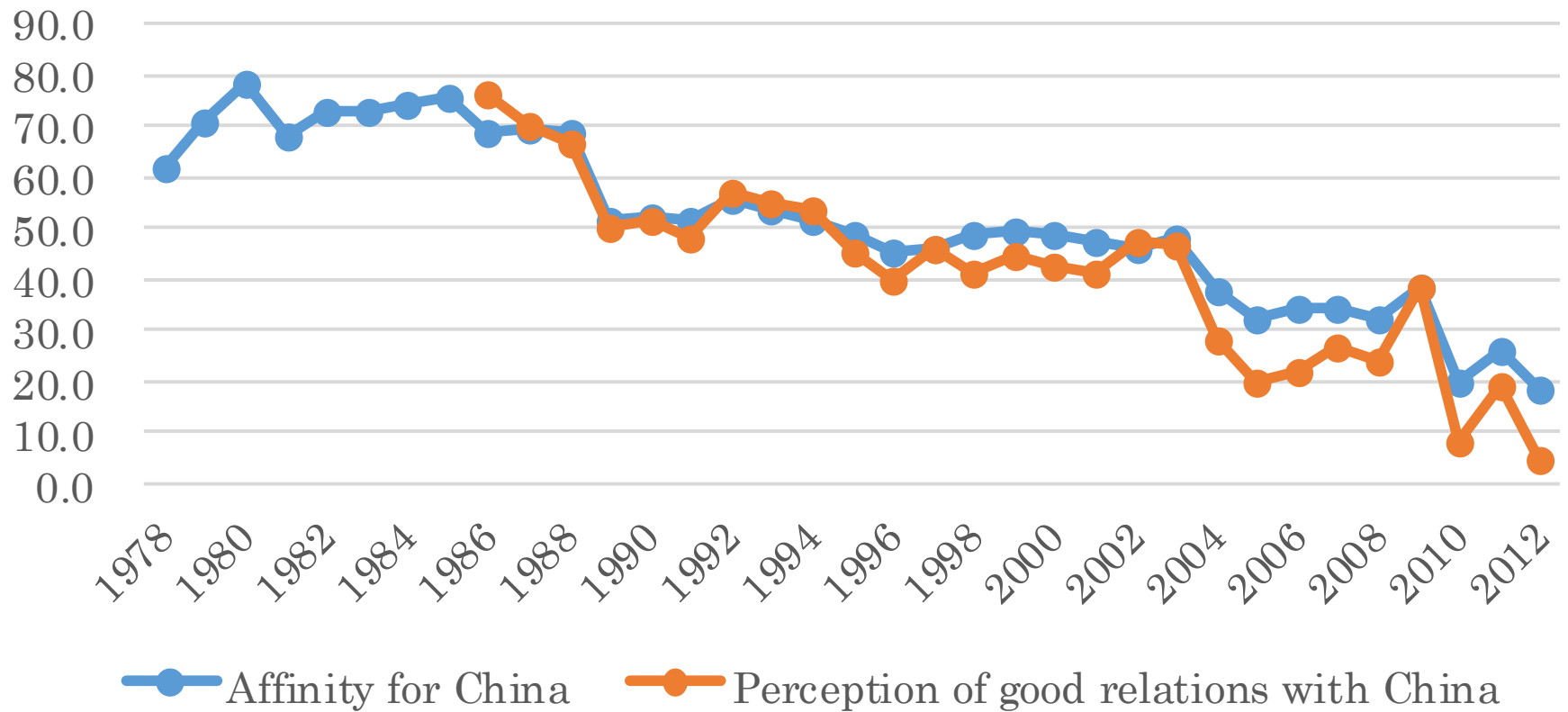
The Japanese Affinity for ROK and their perception of good relations with ROK



Source: "Public Opinion Survey on Diplomacy" by the Cabinet Office, Government of Japan
<http://survey.gov-online.go.jp/index-gai.html>

Picture 3

The Japanese Affinity for China and Their Perception of good relations with China



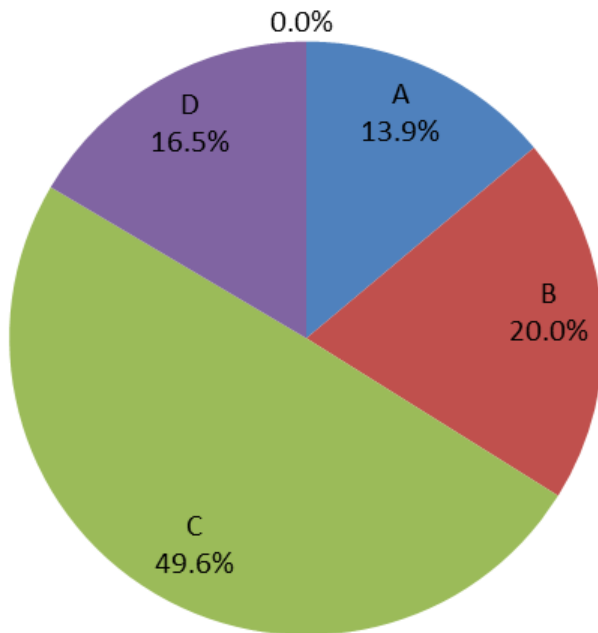
Source: "Public Opinion Survey on Diplomacy" by the Cabinet Office, Government of Japan
<http://survey.gov-online.go.jp/index-gai.html>

The Joint Public Opinion Research of EAI in South Korea and the Media NPO in Japan, March 2013

Picture 4

Comparisons of the Importance of South Korea or Japan and China

Japan



A: Its relations with South Korea or Japan are more important than its relations with China.

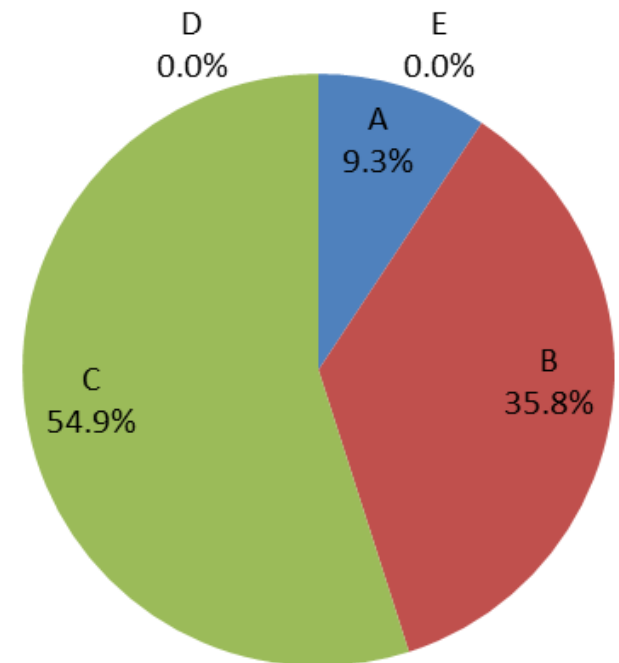
B: Its relations with China are more important than its relations with South Korea or Japan.

C: Its relations with South Korea or Japan are as important as its relations with China.

D: DK(don't know)

E: No Answer

South Korea

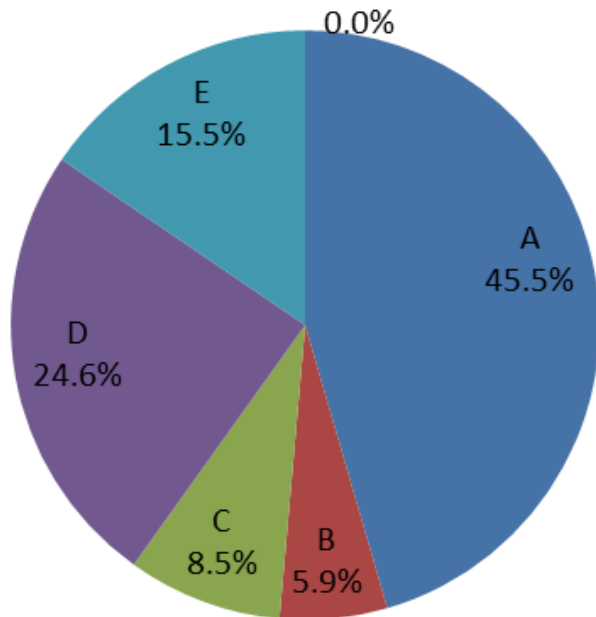


Source: "Analysis Report in the Comparative Data (The First Joint Japan-Korea Public Opinion Poll)" by the Genron NPO and the East Asia Institute, May 2013.
http://www.genron-npo.net/english/opinionpoll_js_1.pdf

Picture 5

Comparison of Its Affinity for South Korea or Japan with Its Affinity for China

Japan



A: Affinity for South Korea or Japan is more than that for China.

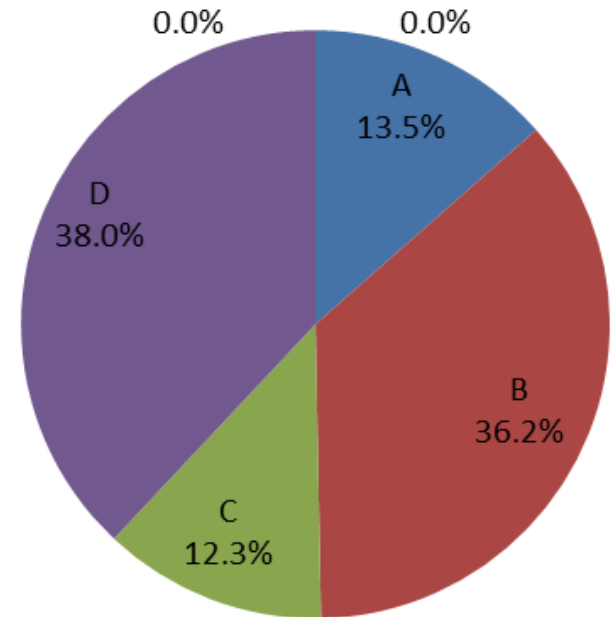
B: Affinity for China is more than that for South Korea or Japan.

C: Its affinity for the two is the same.

D: DK

E: No Answer

South Korea



Source: "Analysis Report in the Comparative Data (The First Joint Japan-Korea Public Opinion Poll)" by the Genron NPO and the East Asia Institute, May 2013.

http://www.genron-npo.net/english/opinionpoll_js_1.pdf