

**50TH ANNIVERSARY OF KOREA-JAPAN NORMALIZATION:  
EVOLUTION OF CONFLICT AND COOPERATION**

**A New Paradigm of Korea-Japan Relations for the Next Generation:  
Reconciliation and Restorative Justice | CHUN Ja Hyun**

Korea and Japan experienced repetitive cycles of conflict and cooperation after normalizing diplomatic relations. While previous studies focused on the unique attributes of Korea-Japan ties, this study aims to analyze bilateral relations from an international justice perspective. The paper takes a minimalistic view of restorative justice considering the unique situation in East Asia. Japan's acknowledgment of its past atrocities and Korea's forgiveness are not enough to resolve matters such as post-war compensation, differing views on their shared history, and territorial disputes between the two countries.

The case of compensating victims of sexual slavery was used to explain the minimalistic view of restorative justice, and this study aims to evaluate the Japanese government's reaction to efforts made by Japanese civic groups which tried to deliver such compensation. Although the Japanese government reacted to the groups' efforts by establishing the Asia Women's Fund, it was still criticized for being restrictive and distorted.

Through this study, the author aims to look at Korea-Japan relations in a new light by approaching it from a restorative justice point-of-view, hoping this would lead to the development of constructive bilateral ties for the new generations to come.

• **Keywords:** Korea-Japan relations, international justice theory, restorative justice, post-war compensation, civic society

**Early Stage of Bilateral Economic Cooperation and the Process of  
Institutionalization | NISHINO Junya**

This paper aims to study how Korea-Japan economic cooperation developed after the 1965 Agreement on the Settlement Problem concerning Property and Claims. The study takes place from the perspective of institutionalizing Korea-Japan bilateral cooperative relation. "Institutionalization" refers to the formation of Korea-Japan economic cooperation network and council based on normalization of diplomatic relations and the Agreement on the Settlement Problem concerning Property and Claims.

This paper reveals that the leaders of each country shares recognition of economic cooperation through high level discussions in political and economic arena such as the Regular Korea-Japan Ministerial Conferences, and Korea-Japan Private Council of Economy. It also discovers that political knowledge and know-hows are passed on from working-levels such as Korea-Japan Joint Committee and Economy Research Groups. Formations of such various bilateral councils and the process of economic cooperation is only part of postwar Korea-Japan economic cooperation. Nevertheless, by focusing on the interactive cooperation between Korea and Japan instead of focusing on Japan's unilateral financial and technical contributions to Korea, one can understand the dynamics of Korea-Japan economic cooperation from a more profound perspective.

• **Keywords:** Korea-Japan economic cooperation, Agreement on the Settlement Problem concerning Property and Claims, Korea-Japan economic circle, the Regular Korea Japan Ministerial Conference, Joint Committee

### **Legal Status and Social Position of Koreans in Japan: After the 1991**

#### ***Memorandum of the Japanese South Korean Agreement* | YOO Hyuck Soo**

The “1991 Memorandum of the Japanese–South Korean Agreement” (hereafter the 1991 Memorandum) and the Special Exemption Law of Immigration Control guaranteed special legal status, including a special permanent residence with simplified procedure, relaxation of deportation requirements, and the extension of reentry permit period, to Koreans and their descendants who resided in Japan before August 15, 1945. However, the 1991 Memorandum did not resolve all the problems that the Korean society in Japan faced at that time. With the increase of Korean naturalization and marriage with Japanese, the shift from patrilineal *jus sanguinis* to bilinear system, and the growth of newcomer Koreans etc., the Korean society in Japan has experienced diverse and big changes and is now faced with new challenges.

This paper examines how the Korean society in Japan has been changed through the analysis of the legal status and social position of Koreans in Japan mainly after the 1991 Memorandum, and foresees the future of the Korean society in Japan.

First, we investigate how much the social-economic position of Koreans had improved during Japan's economic growth of the 1960s and 1970s, based on a series of studies on foreigners in Japan in terms of occupation and social position. Second, we address that the Japanese legal system for aliens still has some important problems to be dealt with despite that the legal status of Koreans has improved radically by the ratification of the International Human Rights Conventions by Japan and following the 1991 Memorandum.

Finally, we raise three scenarios on the future of the Korean society in Japan: 1) Entering the mainstream Japanese society as Korean-Japanese by acquiring Japanese nationality; 2) Disregarding the constraints of nation-states and become a “free soul” in the globalized East Asia; and 3) Gradually immerse into the Japanese society with ambiguous and unclear

identity. Unfortunately, the most probable scenario would be the final one.

• **Keywords:** Koreans in Japan, old-comer and new-comer, the legal status and social position, identity

### **50 Years after the South Korea-Japan Fisheries Agreement and Delimitation of Maritime** | CHO Youn Soo

The year 2015 marks the fiftieth year of the Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea. Honoring the fiftieth anniversary, this paper examines the past five decades of conflict and cooperation between the two countries in terms of fishery and maritime relations. The two countries' maritime regime has so far been preserved by the South Korea-Japan Fisheries Agreement entered in 1965 and then re-established in 1998. In both cases, law of the sea conventions hosted by the United Nations Convention has been repeatedly adopted as the agreement's guideline. As members of the international society, South Korea and Japan have the duty to serve their national interests to the maximum extent allowable within the boundaries of international law. The reason why South Korea-Japan relations on fisheries and maritime affairs has been peacefully maintained throughout five decades of conflict and cooperation is because both countries chose policies that upheld the status quo concerning Dokdo and deferred dealing with the issue. However, those policies are failing as the two countries claim Dokdo as the starting point in negotiations on exclusive economic zones. South Korea and Japan are now left with the challenge of determining whether or not such negotiations shall follow the same format through which the existing fisheries agreement between the two countries was concluded.

• **Keywords:** South Korea- Japan Fisheries Agreement, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Dokdo, intermediate zone, Maritime Delimitation, Exclusive Economic Zone

### **South Korea's Diplomacy and the Evolution of Korea-Japan Security Relation** | PARK Young June

Since the normalization of the Korea-Japan diplomatic relations in 1965, South Korea and Japan have developed its security relations in diverse ways. Concerning the causes and mechanisms of Korea-Japan security relations, some researchers paid attentions to America's role in the Asia-Pacific regions in propelling the two allies into more friendly security relations or estranging each other signalling the prospect of entrapment. Other scholars have emphasized the role of Japan's diplomacy to manage the Korea-Japan security relations in terms of Japan's national security policy.

In this paper, I tried to shed light on the role of Seoul's national strategy and diplomacy in developing the Korea-Japan security relations. Each administrations of Park Chung-Hee, Roh Tae-Woo, and Kim Dae-Jung have underscored the importance of Korea-Japan

security relations and developed it by suggesting the national strategy of the Motherland Modernization, Northern Policy and so-called Sun-shine policy. In contrast, administrations of Kim Young-Sam, Roh Moo-Hyun, and Lee Myung-Bak failed to develop Korea-Japan security relations due to the rising national sentiment toward Japan during their presidency despite their initial directions of national strategy which had put emphasis on the development of mutual security cooperation. Incumbent Park Geun-Hye administration seemed to set South Korea on the similar path in terms of Korea-Japan security relations like her predecessors such as Lee Myung-Bak or Roh Moo-Hyun.

Considering these patterns and tendencies, South Korea's security relations with Japan in the near future will also be determined by the interaction of its national strategy and national sentiment in the contest of rising China and provocative North Korea.

• **Keywords:** Korea-Japan relations, Korea-Japan security cooperation, Korea's national strategy, Korea's diplomacy, Korea's security policy

### **Historical Perception, Developmental Strategy, Policy Idea and Korea-Japan Economic Relations: Competitive Dependence in Political Perspective |**

YOON Dae Yeob

By analyzing Korea's social perception on Korea-Japan economic relation, this study explains that Korea-Japan economic relations have developed not only under economic rational, but was also vulnerable to non-economic factors. Korea-Japan economic relation deepened both inter-dependence and industrial competition at the same time. Korea-Japan's "competitive dependence relationship" is an outcome of complex interaction of economic rational and political factors such as historical perception, developmental strategy, and policy ideas. Colonial memory drove Korea-Japan economic relations not in an equal and inter-dependent relation, but served as a negative perception alluding to Korea's economic dependency to Japan as well as Japan's economic invasion and economic control towards Korea. Export-led developmental strategy is ideational frame to understand competitive industrial relations and trade imbalance negatively. Industrial policy to resolve trade imbalance and unilateral dependence has been continuously implemented based on these perception.

• **Keywords:** Korea-Japan Economic Relations, competitive dependence, historical perception, export-led development strategy, policy idea, industrial policy to rebalance

### **Cooperation and Conflict seen from the Rise and Fall of Bilateral Political Network |**

PARK Cheol Hee  
Political network between Korea and Japan made a significant contribution in facilitating cooperation and mitigating conflicts between the two countries. Core political executives stood at the center of bilateral political network since the diplomatic normalization of the two

countries. Promoting economic cooperation to strengthen anti-communist alignment worked as a backbone of cooperation. Personal linkage between the key members of political network and the leaders of the two countries also strengthened cooperative ties.

With the end of the cold war combined with democratization of Korea, the need for security cooperation has been weakened while cooperative platforms based on shared systems and values have been upgraded. A variety of intellectual networks have been formed while existing political networks continued to play a pivotal role.

However, structural transformation in terms of regional and domestic political order led to a new situation. Economic power gap between Korea and Japan narrowed down. South Korea acquired elevated confidence in dealing with North Korea. Progress of Korea-China ties added a new horizon in handling history-related issues. In addition, domestic political changes in both societies made coordination through informal political network ineffective. The end of boss politics, generational change in both societies, increasing voices of civic organizations combined with the development of new medias made informal consultation among key political leaders difficult, though not impossible.

Even though existing political networks are trying to adapt to new political environments, certain issues have hardly been settled yet: mismatch of communication between generations, lack of political linkages with core political executives, and exclusive representation of participants. Developing a renewed vision for future cooperation in the new millennium would be the ultimate solution to these problems.

• **Keywords:** Political Network, Korea-Japan Parliamentary League, Intellectual Network, Korea-Japan Forum, Structural Transformation, Compound Fracture

### **Realizing and Overcoming the Double Mission: A Short History of Japanese Studies in South Korea | NAM Ki Jeong**

This paper examines the characteristics of Japanese studies in South Korea (hereafter Korea). Discussions are focused on the achievements and limits of the studies on Japanese politics which has been leading Korea's Japanese studies as an area study of Japan. Celebrating the 50th anniversary of Korea-Japan Normalization Treaty, this paper addresses the problems and responsibilities in hopes to develop Korea's study on Japanese politics.

In order to do so, three methods have been proposed. One is organization of previous research. The other is review of premodern Japanese studies, and the last is analysis of the activities done by The Korea Association for Contemporary Japanese studies.

Through the organization of previous research, "establishing Korea's own research methodology" and "securing universality" are raised as double mission that must simultaneously be achieved. These two tasks had been raised since the 1990s, however, are repeatedly addressed as newly found examinations. Joseon Dynasty's Japanese studies served as a tool to understand the world outside of Joseon objectively separating the world from ideologies.

Within this approach, conflict between neo-Confucianist cosmopolitan perception against independent interpretation and objective perception emerges. After Korea's Liberation, a new universal perspective from the United States appears in understanding Japan, creating new tension with objective Japanese studies. After the 1960s, studies on Japan are focused on Japan as role-model. Studies on Japanese politics began since the 1980s, achieving incremental development in the 1990s, is the result that succeeded and overcame the past heritage.

• **Keywords:** Japanese Studies, double missions, Joseon's perception on Japan, The Korea Association for Contemporary Japanese Studies, The Korea Journal of Japanese Studies

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## ARTICLES

### **Cross-Boundary, Cross-Lingual and Cross-National Writings of Yoko Tawada**

| CHOI Yun Young

Tawada is a writer who continues to ask how the boundary emerges, exists, and falls down. She carefully watches the changes in the cross-boundary movement. These questions are directly related to the problem of identity blurring. Based on text analysis of her three works *Opium für Ovid*, *Das nackte Auge*, and *Schwager in Bordeaux*, this paper shows that Tawada's texts deal with the phenomena that the boundary of self-identity, language, culture and nation is not firm but floating. She compares and mixes nonequivalent entities such as myth and economy, east and west, and capitalism and socialism. Implications of her writing are big, especially in the era of globalization, because globalization's characteristic also lies in the transgressive movement in all human lives.

• **Keywords:** Yoko Tawada, transgressive writing, *Opium für Ovid*, *Das nackte Auge*, *Schwager in Bordeaux*