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Chapter 1 : China Anglo-American Sustainability in Asia - Stateless Homesteading

South Korea between China and Japan: lifting the Cold War lens David Hundt INTRODUCTION The fOWlding of the Republic of Korea (South Korea, ROK) was a.

It is a risky adventure since it is illegal to take photos of everyday life and show them outside the country. Here are some incredible photographs that were smuggled out of the country: North Korea also possesses an unknown number of nuclear weapons, though according to estimates, its nuclear arsenal is limited. North Korea also possesses a large number of chemical weapons. You need to work for your education in North Korea Did you know that the students in North Korea are required to purchase their own chairs, desks, and heating during the winter? At the same time, the miles of paved roads would barely make the distance from New York to Cleveland. This also means that the people of North Korea have to rely on their government to fulfill their every need. They were tied with Somalia with a score of 8. The rating is between 0 highly corrupt and very clean. By the way, there is no perfect corrupt-free country according to the Corruption Perceptions Index. North Korea is about the size of Pennsylvania Looking at these pictures, you might think that North Korea is a big country but in truth, it is about the size of Pennsylvania. It has been reported that one in every 25 North Korean citizens is an enlisted soldier. The uniformed, hardworking girls are sweeping one of the walkways as a form of public service. Not something you would see in the U. Their loyalty is determined by their own behavior, their political background, their economic and social status, and the behavior of their family and relatives going back three generations. Married women were supposed to wear their hair short, whereas single women were allowed to wear their hair longer and curlier. That will only get you to China, though and very few North Koreans would actually be able to afford it. China regards these defectors as illegal economic migrants. Most of what we know about North Korea comes from such defectors, who provide valuable information about the secluded country. When Michal Huniewicz, the photographer who took this photo, managed to get away from his two guides for a minute, he stumbled upon a local shopping area. He was soon removed by a cop as it was for locals only. Black markets and small scale farmers markets are also available, though the government regulates them heavily. Well, in North Korea, these are the vehicles that transport soldiers around. This is definitely an illegal photo to take! Any photos of military personnel would get you in serious trouble in North Korea. The government spends a lot of time making sure their capital city is one they would proudly show. This could have probably gotten both him and the man in serious trouble had he been caught. Jazz music was especially prohibited. His successor, Kim Jong-il, was more encouraging towards music, and allowed more western music genres to be played and enjoyed. The group performs in formal events and televised concerts, and is widely popular among North Koreans. This is so the government can keep tabs on where everyone is. I guess it needs to be obvious that they work for the government. Public transportation is very popular Public transportation is the most common way people commute to work and home. Here we have blocks of flats where the people live. This is what they call their home. North Korean streets only look normal Driving around the capital city, it looks like a normal populated city. While his guide drove him around, the photographer managed to get a shot of everyday life. Photographer Michael Huniewicz said the station looked staged, like a theatrical performance. The empty entry point This is the entry point to North Korea where you board the train to take you there. When Michal arrived, it was pretty much deserted. If caught, you will be thrown in a concentration camp and you could even be put to death if you are revealed to be a traitor. Here we can see rice fields being tended to by the locals. Waiting for the train to pass The photographer is passing by the countryside of North Korea by train. Here we can see people waiting for the train to pass so they can continue on their way. This is a picture of a rundown pink tower block the photographer saw through his window. As you can see, there is a big difference between the two nations. It is pretty much a luxury to have one, which is why people have to walk places, bike, or use carriages. The two women and maybe a son are street cleaners, sweeping the streets for dust and what not. The soldier standing

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there is required to watch them to ensure make sure the job gets done properly. It was adopted in , three years after the beloved leader passed away. Commuting to work Here is a photo capturing people of Pyongyang commuting to work. The girl wearing the white shirt and red scarf must be a public servant as we saw earlier. By Don Sutherland, U. Air Force " defenseimagery. It is their background music. Customs Declaration Form When photographer Michal Huniewicz first started his trip, he needed to get a North Korea customs declaration form. He had to list all of his belongings while also getting searched for anything illegal. It is pretty much the last brightly colored lights you will see before entering North Korea. Kind of depressing, right? North Korea has its own time zone Yup, you read that correctly. North Koreans like to play unusual instruments When was the last time you heard someone play the accordion? The instrument is still very popular in the country today, and many still specialize in it. North Koreans are shorter than South Koreans It is a well-known fact that you need to be well nourished in order to grow big and strong.

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Chapter 2 : How the Atomic Bomb Myth Disarmed America - Lovesick Cyborg : Lovesick Cyborg

South Korea between China and Japan: lifting the cold war lens Hundt, David , South Korea between China and Japan: lifting the cold war lens. In Heazle, Michael and Knight, Nick (ed), China-Japan relations in the twenty-first century: creating a future past?, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, England, pp

When the Korean War broke out in June , the U. Now, painfully, at the cost of blood, the United States found that while long-range bombers and aircraft carriers are absolutely vital to its security, it had not understood in the shape of future warfare. To remain a great power, the United States had to provide the best in nuclear delivery systems. But to properly exercise that power with any effect in the worldâ€”short of blowing it upâ€”the United States had also to provide the bread-and-butter weapons that would permit her ground troops to live in battle. Much of that military budget went to the U. Air Force with its fleet of strategic bombers designed to deliver the atomic bomb to enemy targets. Very little went to modernizing or even maintaining the U. Soldiers bought surplus military equipment with money out of their own pockets to obtain spare parts for vehicles. No Army division had its wartime requirement of weapons and equipment. The first Americans to face North Korean soldiers and tanks went into battle carrying World War II-era weapons that were often poorly maintained. Army training had become a shadow of its former self. Army generals had bowed to the immense pressure from the U. They had not had enough training in plain old-fashioned musketry. The soldiers remained cocky as they landed in Korea and moved up to meet the onrushing North Koreans. The early performance of U. Members of the 24th Infantry Division, first United States ground units to reach the front, go into action against North Korean forces at the village of Sojong-Ni, near Osan. At right is Private First Class Kenneth Shadrack, who was killed by enemy fire a few moments after this photo was made. Colonel Charles Bradford Smith, the U. Another group of North Korean tanks appeared ten minutes later. But the three tanks moved up and began firing with their cannons and machine guns, killing American soldiers dug in along the ridge. The pressure grew as enemy artillery rounds exploded amongst the American foxholes. North Korean infantry joined the assault with automatic weapons. United States Army Harry S. Colonel Smith finally ordered a retreat. The disorganized Americans first abandoned their heavy weapons such as machine guns and mortars. Then they threw aside rifles, helmets and even shoes as they ran across the Korean hills and slogged through rice paddies. The next morning, Colonel Smith could only account for of his original men. The Atomic Bomb in the Cold War, Marines executed a crucial amphibious assault on the Korean city of Incheon, a risky but brilliant maneuver by General Douglas MacArthur that finally forced the North Koreans to begin a serious retreat. Louis Johnson, a U. General Bradley tells me that amphibious operations are a thing of the past. That does away with the Marine Corps. And the Air Force can do anything the Navy can do nowadays, so that does away with the Navy. Joint Chiefs of Staff held back for several military reasons: In fact, the threat of U. In the background, a corpsman methodically fills out casualty tags. Panikkar, Indian ambassador to Beijing. When Panikkar suggested that U. They may even drop atomic bombs on us. They may kill a few million people. What could the atomic bomb do against those rather than cities? Perhaps most crucial was the fear that the U. European allies were especially horrified by the thought of the U. Neutral Asian countries such as India also warned against the U. But the lesson had proved costly in terms of the price paid by U. Fehrenbach, drawing on his own Korean War experience, made the following observation: Americans in rediscovered something that since Hiroshima they had forgotten:

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Chapter 3 : Abe's reliability in doubt: Congress report - China - www.nxgvision.com

South Korea between China and Japan: lifting the cold war lens D Hundt (), pp. , China-Japan relations in the twenty-first century: creating a future past?, Cheltenham, England, B1.

This is Antony Sutton: Quite a thesis, with a slew of primary documentation and the pedigree to back it up. Needless to say, Sutton had to go. The future slums of Eco-Fascism To what does Tianjin owe this seemingly unnatural success? One helped build the Nazi Empire. Two are members of the globalist Trilateral Commission. America makes bombs, Germany makes bombs, GM makes a killing. This book is not an indictment of all American industry and finance. Bush, son of Nazi financier Prescott Bush. Just sustainable cities and networked smart cars: Does a driverless car, whose inherent aim is to limit human control of the machine, make anyone more free or autonomous themselves? Are cars constantly connected to the Internet, laden with microphones, sensors, and geolocation data a liberating technological development in a world where digital snitches in our pockets smartphones already run rampant? Should I outsource my critical thinking and succumb to cognitive dissonance? The Trilateral Commission maintains a well-sourced adherence to the global vision prescribed in Agenda Trilateralism, since its inception, has had a specific affinity with Asia; originally tasked with merely assimilating Japan, the Commission has since added a number of Asian countries to its repertoire, most notably South Korea. Chinese Trilaterals are still vastly underrepresented, but the organization has taken great care in hand-selecting former diplomats, academics, and businessmen with Chinese experience, as their roster clearly demonstrates. A model city in which pervasive, wirelessly-integrated sensors document, trace, track, and surveil every aspect of human life. This data, managed via an Orwellian Smart Center read: Will Mitsui bring to Tianjin the same tightly-controlled, technofeudal model it is developing in Kashiwa-no-ha? As noted earlier, however, the model from city to city remains nearly identical. Of Songdo, Smart Data Collective says: This will result in smart innovations such as streetlights that automatically adjust to the number of people out on the street. All houses in Songdo will be equipped with sensors, also known as domotica, which can be managed via a large TV in the living room of each residency. Next to the homes, these TelePresence screens will be available in all offices, hospitals, schools and shopping centres. The City of Songdo is a futuristic city, completely ready in Samsung Biologics moves to Songdo, via pharmaceutical-technology. SmartEcoCity , a sustainable development project based out of China, intimates as much in an article published in March of Devastation, as for the survivors of Fukushima who now find themselves homeless and unemployed. Be willingly stacked-and-packed in your local Smart City, of course, before such a fate befalls you as well! Truly a Hegelian masterpiece. Heavy-handed bureaucracy and overt threats of fines, closure of business, or imprisonment if emission guidelines are not adhered to. While the wholesale export of American military ingenuity Eastward described by Sutton is beyond the purview of this article, the links that have been enumerated upon here are no less insidious. Behind the mask lies the vision of Brzeiznski, of Huxley, Orwell, and of comptrollers throughout the ages: Such a society would be dominated by an elite, unrestrained by traditional values. Soon it will be possible to assert almost continuous surveillance over every citizen and maintain up-to-date complete files containing even the most personal information about the citizen. These files will be subject to instantaneous retrieval by the authorities. The failure of this goal throughout the 30s and 40s was not for lack of trying, but a simple matter of timing. The technological, automated surveillance of the 21st Century that could make such a society feasible simply did not exist yet. A Dream Coming True? These same BRICS countries, many alt-media prognosticators proclaim, are tirelessly working towards supplanting the Anglo-American Establishment in geopolitics and finance. The evidence suggests the latter to be infinitely more likely than the former. This challenge is not new or unique to our generation, but its current form and implementation are. Secret police replaced by sensors. Judge and jury supplanted by algorithm. Smart Meters to regulate every aspect of human dwellings. Smartphones to track your every movement. Self-driving cars to limit or restrict

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human mobility. Biotech and pharmaceuticals to regulate the spontaneity inherent in human thoughts and emotions. The challenge lies in recognizing this glittering Technocratic vision for what it is:

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Chapter 4 : China-Japan Relations in the Twenty-First Century : Michael Heazle :

The Cold War neatly divided the region along ideological lines: the US, South Korea and Japan (and Taiwan) stood on one side, while the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China (PRC, China).

Among those who sorely miss the Cold War, China serves as an endless source of fear and loathing. Mitt Romney responded in tones appropriate for a bitter foe. In the latest one, it finished second only to Iran. The perception of Iran is understandable, given that our leaders seem bent on taking us to war there. The United States spends between two and nine times as much on defense as China. We have 11 aircraft carriers; they have one -- which they bought, used, from Ukraine. We have nearly 3, modern combat aircraft to their Scott Van Buskirk, commander of the U. Seventh Fleet, said last year. Not to mention that it has 9, miles of coastline on the Pacific Ocean, which is effectively owned and operated by the U. Like any normal regional power, China aspires to have some capacity to dictate to others rather than be dictated to. Rising powers often collide with established powers, which means there is certainly potential for China to clash with the United States. But the two sides have proved able to peacefully manage their chief disagreement, Taiwan, decade after decade. And the economic changes China has made are bound to lead, over time, to political liberalization. China bears little resemblance to Nazi Germany or the Soviet Union in its approach to the world. The post-Mao government has shown no interest in grabbing territory from neighbors, enforcing obedience or promoting revolution. It has no dangerous ideology to spread. It has exhibited a consistent desire to focus on internal development. It has done little to make trouble beyond its borders. China has repeatedly shown itself to be, writes Princeton scholar Aaron Friedberg, "a cautious power with limited aims. In our daily lives, someone who sells us things and lends us money is to be valued, not feared. China is often accused of keeping its exchange rate low to benefit its export sector. It has transformed a backward communist nation into a thriving, mostly capitalist one. It has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty. As long as it remains an authoritarian state, China is not going to be our BFF. But it is not fated to be an enemy, unless we decide to make it one.

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Chapter 5 : List of Korean inventions and discoveries - Wikipedia

South Korea between China and Japan: lifting the cold war lens.

Cold Warriors Andrew J. Rotter Architects of the conflict that gripped the world for nearly fifty years, cold warriors were the men, and few women, who gave shape to the ongoing conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union from to In the West, the so-called free world, cold warriors were usually well-born and well educated. In revolutionary societies and communist countries, high class standing was no asset for a leader, so cold warriors either came from humble stock or claimed that they did. The most prominent cold warriors were men of power—commanders of great armies, of the masses, of economic might, of words and ideas. Cold warriors were frequently messianic in their convictions, believing they represented the one best political, economic, and social system. They were serious men, disinclined to joke about their work and for the most part innocent even of a sense of irony about it; with the exception perhaps of their hubris, they masked their emotions, though they could never fully erase them. Cold warriors lived most obviously in the United States and the Soviet Union , but because the Cold War enveloped the world its warriors were everywhere. They included the presidents of the United States , from Harry S. Truman to George H. There were members of the intelligence community J. Edgar Hoover, Edward G. The ideologue Andrei Zhdanov was a cold warrior of the first magnitude. Outside the United States and the Soviet Union, cold warriors fought their own battles in the shadows cast by their powerful allies. Their Cold Wars were similar to the principal super-power conflict in their ideological and geopolitical purposes, but different to the extent that they were influenced by histories that preceded the Cold War and in some ways transcended it, and also different because local concerns pressed down upon a broad Cold War foundation, reshaping it as wood construction forms mold wet concrete. In Canada there was Lester Pearson prime minister , — France had Charles de Gaulle whose Cold War had an overwhelmingly Gallic flavor , South Africa Hendrik Verwoerd prime minister —, who invoked the Soviet threat in order to defend white supremacy in his country , and the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos president —, who traded his support for U. There were thousands of cold warriors; the four profiled here were selected because they represented different sides of the conflict and because, taken together, their influence spanned nearly the length of the Cold War. Joseph Stalin was dictator of the Soviet Union from the late s until his death in Dean Acheson was U. And Ronald Reagan, U. All of these men made decisions that had enormous consequences for the world in which they lived and for the world inherited by the next generation of leaders. Strenuous as it was to fight the Cold War, it proved even harder to unmake it. Stalin was a man people underestimated. He was short five feet, four inches tall and stocky, with a face pitted by smallpox and a left arm bent permanently by a childhood accident. He mumbled or talked so quietly that he was hard to hear; possibly he was embarrassed at his poor grasp of Russian, which he spoke with an accent. There really is nothing more to be said about him. His family name was Dzhugashvili. Joseph would take the name Stalin, meaning "man of steel," in the early s. Possibly he was illegitimate. His father, or the man who raised him, was a cobbler, while his mother was a domestic servant. Joseph attended local schools and was a good student, though inclined to challenge the authority of his teachers. His boyhood hero was Koba, a character in a novel called The Patricide, who battled against the forces of injustice and rewarded the downtrodden with the spoils of his victories. Joseph identified so fully with this Russian Robin Hood that he later took "Koba" as one of his code names. Stalin had no philosophy in the usual sense of the word. Unlike Marx or Lenin he was not much good at theorizing. He understood Russian history as a narrative of triumph and tragedy and took from it the lesson that an unguarded Russia would be ripe for exploitation or worse. Each of these hard-won triumphs had saved civilization. Stalin believed that the revolution required a long period of incubation at home, that it would not be ready for export to other nations until it had totally transformed Russia. Agriculture must be collectivized. The state must control industry, goading factory workers to new heights of production. Art, literature, and even science ought to reflect the noble purposes of the communist

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state, valorizing the proletariat and refusing to indulge in bourgeois fripperies. Judging the rich peasants, or kulaks, inherently selfish and therefore incompatible with the goal of collectivization, Stalin eradicated them as a class. When grain production fell short of expectations in 1929, Stalin demanded more. The result was the starvation of perhaps five million Russians. Between 1929 and 1933 Stalin instituted the Terror, in which millions more of his political opponents real or imagined were deported to Siberia or executed following a show trial. On one December day in 1934 Stalin and Molotov signed 3, death warrants, then went to a movie. A cult of Stalin developed throughout the country. Poems and songs celebrated the dictator. One of his speeches was pressed onto seven sides of a gramophone record; the eighth side contained nothing but applause. There was a germ of logic to this fear. If Stalin did not hesitate to murder Russian citizens, why should he have scruples about killing foreigners? Revolutionary ideology would not respect national boundaries. The reality was a good deal more complicated. Certainly Stalin was opportunistic, looking for trouble spots or turmoil to exploit. He had not abandoned hope of inspiring revolution in other countries, only shelved it temporarily in favor of consolidating control at home. There was much to lose—including, of course, his own power. This meant, for example, that when Germany was restored to its military power under Hitler during the 1930s, Stalin would seek to offset German strength by finding friends among the bourgeois states that were ideologically anathema to him. The result was the Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939, in which the two nations agreed not to fight each other, and secretly to divide Poland and the Baltic states between them. Stalin even promised that if Germany seemed in danger of losing a war, he would send a hundred divisions to the West to defend his new ally. It turned out badly for the Soviet Union, which in June 1941 was invaded by the Germans. Stalin was at first shocked into near paralysis. He fled Moscow and failed to communicate with his generals, who were desperate for instructions. But he recovered and began issuing orders. Russia would not surrender. Germany would be beaten, and the Soviet Union would have a peace that would at last guarantee the protection of the nation against all outside forces. Stalin was grudgingly appreciative of this aid. Still, he believed that the Americans, along with the British, could have done much more, and he suspected that his new allies wanted Russians and Germans to kill each other in droves, leaving Roosevelt and British prime minister Winston Churchill free to dictate the peace. It seemed to Stalin that the Russians bore the brunt of the German attack. Over time, however, Stalin found the policy could work to his advantage. Once the Nazis had been defeated at Stalingrad, in February 1943, they fell into retreat, pursued by the Red Army. By the spring of 1945, as the Americans and British were preparing at last to invade Normandy, the Russians had begun arriving at the eastern frontiers of the European nations that had made common cause with the Nazis. Ultimately, by dint of having the largest army in the region, the Soviets gained predominant influence after the war in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the eastern quarter of Germany. Yugoslavia was controlled by communists. To gain these prizes seemed to Stalin nothing more than a reasonable division of the postwar spoils. He did not picture the eastern European satellites as an entering wedge toward world domination but rather as recompense for Russian suffering at Nazi hands and the logical result of occupation policies established by his allies. And he sought a buffer zone of politically compliant states along the western face of the Soviet Union. It was not so much ideological conformity as simple cooperation that Stalin sought, in eastern Europe and elsewhere. He hoped that the Americans and British would allow him the buffer zone and a good deal of reconstruction aid as well. Churchill, after all, had conceded major Soviet influence in several eastern European countries. Franklin Roosevelt endorsed a spheres of influence arrangement in the postwar world, to include a Soviet sphere roughly east of the Elbe River. Meeting with Stalin at Yalta in February 1945, Churchill and Roosevelt had seemed to accept a face-saving formula on the composition of the emerging Polish government. Stalin felt sure that the others would permit him to do essentially what he wanted there. Elsewhere Stalin probed in places where his predecessors had long had interests. He pressured the Turks to revise the Montreux Convention, up for renewal, and grant him joint management of the strategically vital Dardanelles strait. He dragged his feet on the matter of withdrawing Soviet troops from northern Iran in 1946, though he had previously agreed to pull out. And he demanded a share of the occupation authority in Japan, having sent his armies against Japanese forces

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in China in the last days of the war. When the allies remonstrated or acted firmly against him, however, Stalin backed down. He did not want a confrontation with the United States. He emphatically did not want war. But between April and March Stalin came to believe that the British and Americans sought a confrontation with him. Truman, seemed less inclined to give Stalin the benefit of the doubt. The American use of atomic bombs against Japan in August was a shock. The Russians had known and had been receiving information that scientists in the United States were working on the bomb, but until he read reports of what had happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki Stalin had not appreciated the power of the new weapon. He immediately authorized a major effort to build the bomb; unless the Soviets tested their own weapon, he believed, they remained subject to intimidation by the United States. The Soviet bomb was tested successfully in August. Finally, as the disagreements mounted between Russia and the West—quarrels over the disposition of postwar Germany, reparations or loans or aid due the Soviet Union, and the future of atomic weapons—the United States and Great Britain seemed to conspire against the Russians. The rhetoric on both sides intensified; the Cold War had begun. He had clamped down ruthlessly in eastern Europe, suppressing freedom throughout the region, most outrageously in Czechoslovakia in early

Chapter 6 : China As Punching Bag - www.nxgvision.com

This book examines the often troubled relationship between Japan and China from a broad interdisciplinary perspective. Utilising the expertise of Chinese, Japanese and regional specialists working in a variety of fields, this original work approaches the contemporary sources of tensions between these two Asian giants from several levels of analysis.

Chapter 7 : North Korea Like You've Never Seen Before - DirectExpose

Beyond the pre-Cold War historical relationship between Korea, China, and Japan, there are contemporary pragmatic reasons why Korea could shift away from Japan and toward China.

Chapter 8 : Table of contents for China/Japan relations in the twenty- first century

China-Japan Relations in the Twenty-first Century avoids perceiving the discord between China and Japan simply from an international relations-based perspective, as has been the tendency of recent scholarly analysis.

Chapter 9 : South Korea between China and Japan: lifting the cold war lens - CORE

China and Japan's war of the words reveals a larger struggle for regional influence akin to a mini Cold War.