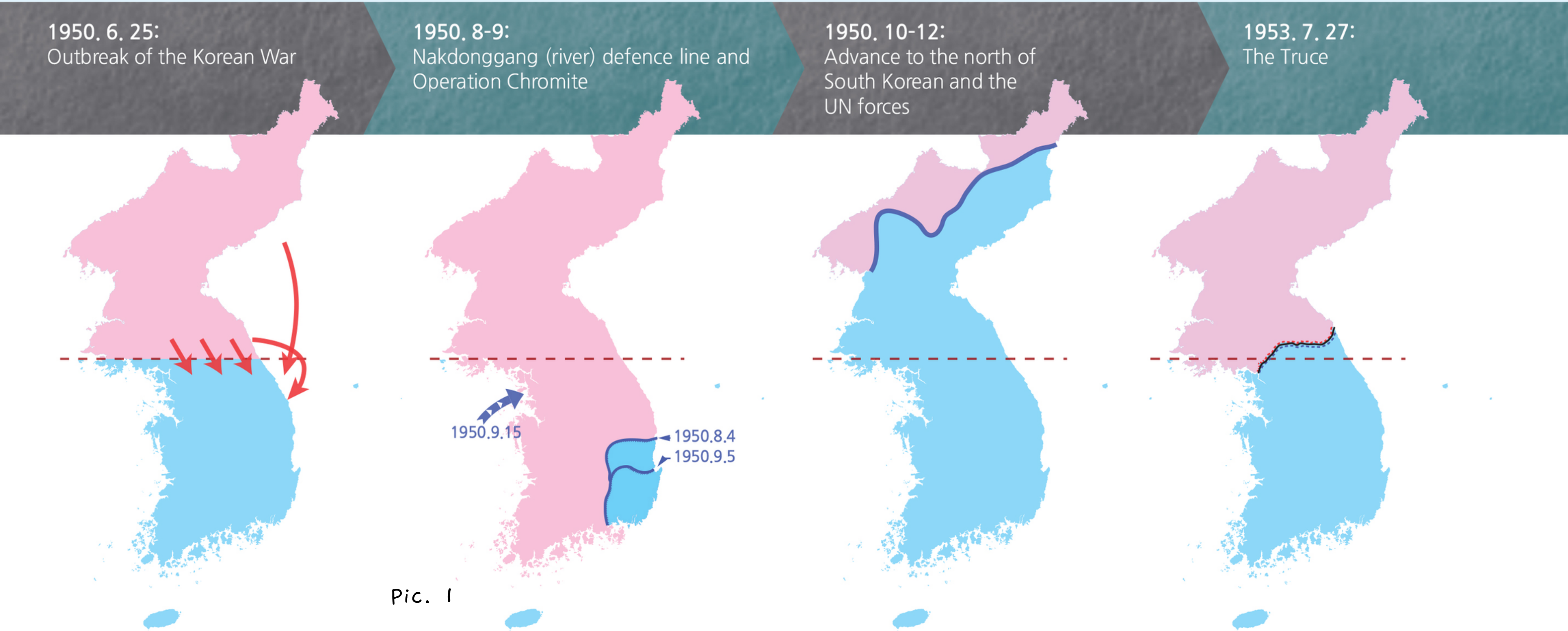


# KOREAN-KOREAN BORDER

DANIEL DUMONT  
MIN-DJU JANSEN



Following World War II, and after decades of Japanese occupation, Korea was divided along the 38th parallel, leading to the status quo of two separate countries with completely different governments.



After the defeat of Japan in World War II the Soviet Union occupied the north and the United States occupied the south. This differed to the Japanese occupation, which was made only by the United States.



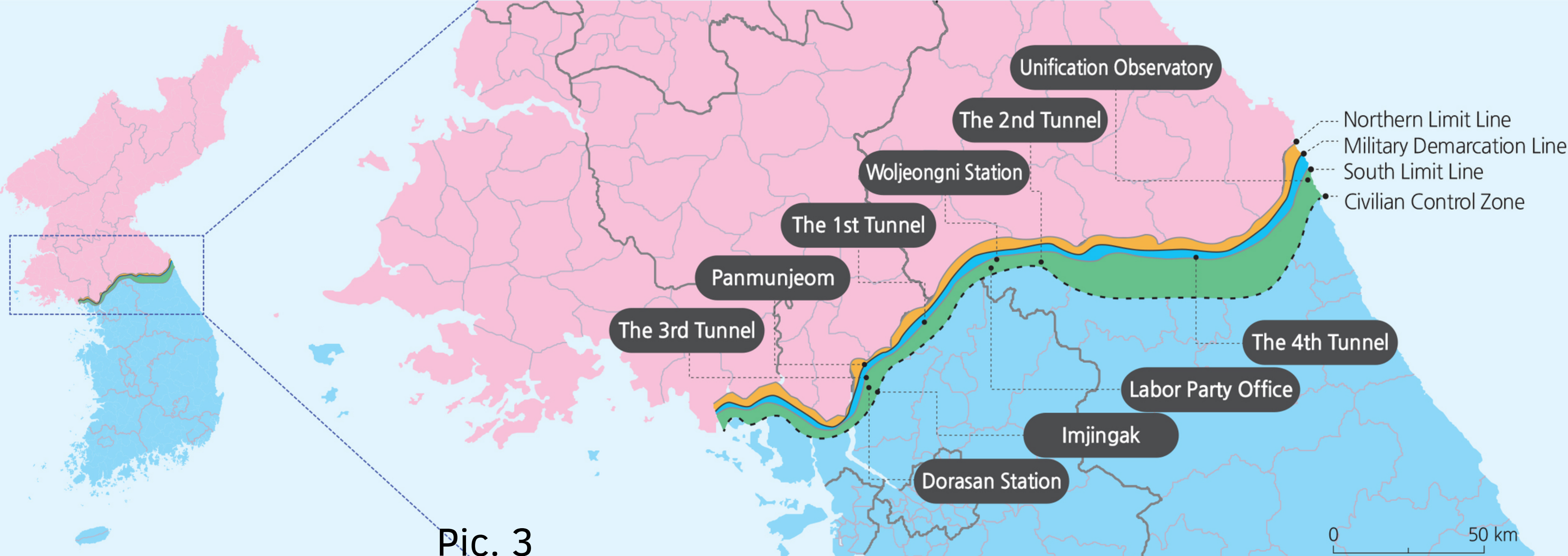
Pic.2

The Korean War (1950-1953) solidified the division, resulting in the creation of the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) as a buffer between the two nations.

# The Demilitarized Zone

The DMZ is a 4 kilometer strip of land that goes along the Korean Peninsula, from coast to coast, serving as a buffer zone among North and South Korea.

To this day it remains heavily fortified and patrolled, with strict rules of passage.



Pic. 3

Southern Side



Nothern Side



Pic. 4

The border is a reminder of the ideological separation between North Korea's authoritarian regime and South Korea's capitalist government.



South Korea enjoys one of the world's biggest economies and has a good standard of living, while North Korea grapples with poverty, isolation, and financial stagnation.

Pic. 5



Pic. 6

"The Republic of Korea is calling, come back under the Taegeukgi" — Propaganda leaflet from the Korean War (1950) encouraging North Korean soldiers to surrender during the UN offensive in the North.

Propaganda pamphlet showing North Korea dividing Korea with a knife, while UN forces try to put it back together again.



Pic. 7



Ongoing diplomatic efforts aim to ease tensions and promote peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The Panmunjom Declaration (2018) and the Singapore Summit (2018) are examples of these efforts.

Yet, long lasting peace is still a complicated endeavor.

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