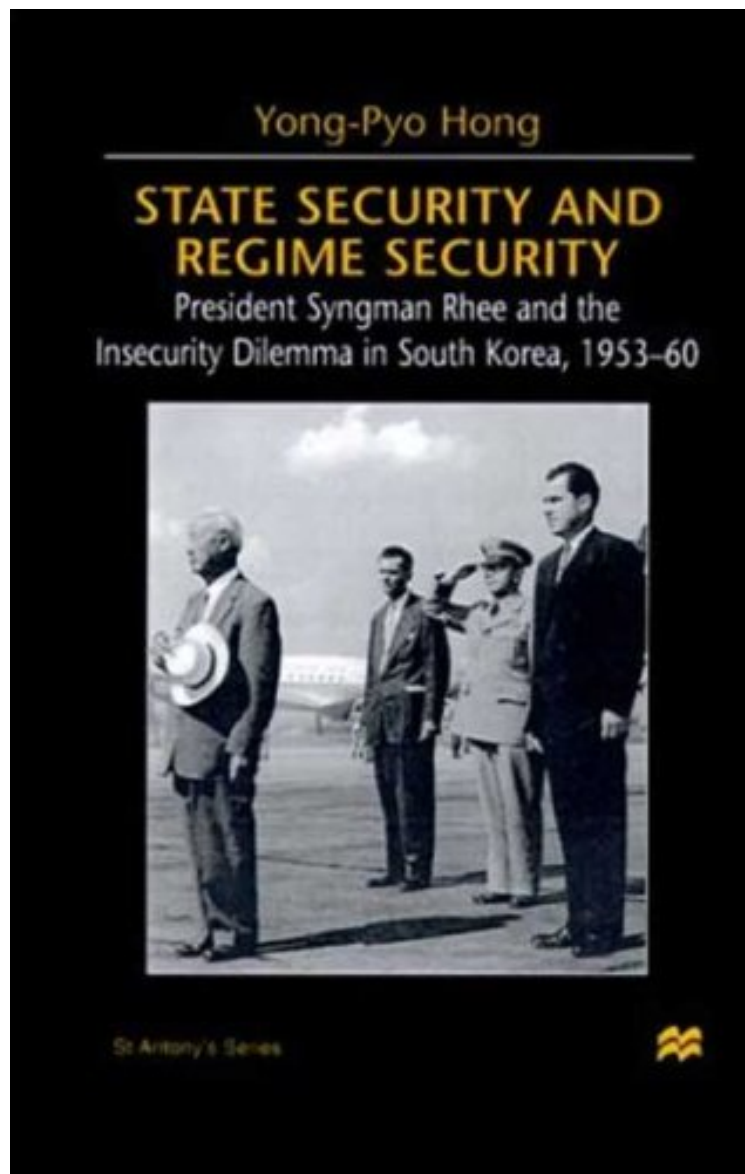


(Ebook free) State Security and Regime Security: President Syngman Rhee and the Insecurity Dilemma in South Korea, 1953-60 (St Antony's Series)

## State Security and Regime Security: President Syngman Rhee and the Insecurity Dilemma in South Korea, 1953-60 (St Antony's Series)

NA NA

*audiobook / \*ebooks / Download PDF / ePub / DOC*



[Download](#)

[Read Online](#)

#5546668 in Books 2000-01-07 Original language: English PDF # 1 8.50 x .69 x 5.501, 1.03 #File Name: 0312217668231 pages | File size: 62.Mb

NA NA : State Security and Regime Security: President Syngman Rhee and the Insecurity Dilemma in South Korea, 1953-60 (St Antony's Series) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time,

and all praised State Security and Regime Security: President Syngman Rhee and the Insecurity Dilemma in South Korea, 1953-60 (St Antony's Series):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. An Analogy to North Korea's Behaviors TodayBy A CustomerAs the year 2000 marks the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, this book is quite thought-provoking as it meticulously describes how President Syngman Rhee of South Korea struggled to ensure the survival and rehabilitation of his country in the closing days of the war and how he interrelated state security with the survival of his regime as his popularity declined in later years. The book, well documented based on extensive source materials and interviews the author had with personalities concerned, is also instructive for its implications that help its readers better understand the political mentality and negotiation behaviors of Korean leaders, be they communists or West-oriented politicians like Rhee who was educated at Princeton and Harvard and who lived for decades in exile in the United States. One can draw an analogy between various unilateral actions taken by Rhee in his attempt to secure better terms in armistice talks and ultimately a firm U.S. security and economic commitment to his country, as illustrated in the book, and the brinkmanship that North Korea's Kim Il-sung and his son, Kim Jong-il, have employed in their deals with the U.S. in recent years for the survival of their state and regime, playing nuclear and missile cards. As Rhee turned out to be the very victim of his inflexible policy governing the interaction between state security and regime security, it is to be seen how North Korea will manage a similar interaction and what sort of fate it will face as the result.

This book examines the interaction between state security and regime security in South Korea under the leadership of President Syngman Rhee in the period 1953-60. In examining the reasons which led Rhee to repeatedly call to "march North," such as to remove the Communists and to empower Korea in the aftermath of the Korean War, the author shows that the "march North" was a manifestation of Rhee's concern for both state and regime security. Rhee's aggressive anti-Communist policy contributed to the promotion of security in South Korea. As he declined in popularity, Rhee's concern for the survival of the regime increased and he used the prevailing anti-Communist feeling to enhance his legitimacy. However, such tactics could ensure neither regime security nor the security of South Korea.

About the AuthorYong-Pyo Hong is Research Fellow at the Korea Institute for National Unification, Seoul.