

PYEONGCHANG OLYMPICS AS THE PEACE INSTRUMENT TO ENCOURAGE THE RECONCILIATION IN KOREAN PENINSULA

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Abstract

Sport is an effective diplomacy in achieving National Interest. Sport has some values such as Spirit of universality, respect each other, teamwork, tolerance etc. The war between South Korea North Korea created instability in the region because North Korea keep developing his nuclear weapons. XIII Olympic Winter Games comes up by giving a hope that a peace can be achieved in Korean Peninsula. This writing will talk about The Sport Diplomacy on how XXIII Olympic Winter Games able to unite two Koreans. The fact that two Koreans were together under Unification Flag send a good narrative to the world. Next, Multi-track Diplomacy in explaining some related tracks in creating peace between two Koreans by providing platform to interact and constructing values of peace and to open the possibility to held Korean Summits. XXIII Olympic Winter Games as instrument to encourage the reconciliation in Korean Peninsula.

Key words: *Korean Peninsula; Reconciliation, Sport Diplomacy; Multi-track Diplomacy; Olympic Games*

Abstrak

Olahraga merupakan diplomasi yang efektif dalam mencapai kepentingan nasional. Olahraga mempunyai beberapa nilai seperti semangat universalitas, saling menghargai, kerjasama, toleransi dan sebagainya. Perang yang terjadi antara Korea Selatan dan Korea Utara telah menciptakan ketidakstabilan pada kawasan dikarenakan Korea Utara tetap mengembangkan senjata nuklir-nya. Olimpiade Musim Dingin ke-23 hadir dengan memberikan harapan bahwa perdamaian dapat terjadi di Semenanjung Korea. Tulisan ini akan membahas tentang Diplomasi Olahraga dari Olimpiade Musim Dingin ke-23 mampu menyatukan dua Korea. Fakta bahwa kedua Korea bersama-sama dibawah Bendera Unifikasi memberikan narasi yang baik kepada dunia. Selanjutnya, Multi-track Diplomacy juga akan membantu menjelaskan bahwan ada beberapa jalur yang akan menciptakan perdamaian antar kedua Korea dengan menyediakan ruang untuk berinteraksi dan mengkontruksikan nilai-nilai perdamaian serta membukakan peluang untuk melaksanakan pertemuan tinggi antar-Korea. Olimpiade Musim Dingin ke-23 sebagai instrumen dalam mendorong rekonsiliasi di Semenanjung Korea.

Katakunci: *Semenanjung Korea, Rekonsiliasi, Diplomasi Olahraga, Multi-track Diplomasi, Olimpiade Games*

Introduction

Diplomacy is closely related to foreign policy because diplomacy is the implementation of foreign policy in itself.

Diplomacy is carried out by the well-trained public officer (Djelantik, 2012). There are many types of diplomacy in the world. One of the examples is

Multilateral Diplomacy that related to the evolution of the nation-state system if we refer to the Westphalia Treaty in 1648 (James P. Muldoon JR, 1999). First, diplomacy was conducted by the government to the government. Currently, the idea of Music, sports and culture are also included under diplomacy.

Sport is also categorized as the instrument to implement the diplomacy. Nelson Mandela, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mao Zedong are the world leaders who used sports as the instrument of diplomacy. Take a look of examples on how Nelson Mandela used sports for his public diplomacy. He was selected to be the President of South Africa in 1994. Nelson Mandela was successfully united black and white people after the Apartheid era. Nelson Mandela used the 1995 Rugby to have a national reconciliation (Wibowo, 2014). Sports diplomacy can be an effective instrument for achieving the national interest.

The end of the world war II created a phenomenon where Korea was divided into two Korea because of Capitalist and Communist who came to Korea in that moment. Besides that, the dialogue was

created to reconcile two Korea. The dialogue was conducted by North Korea, South Korea, Japan, the United States and Russia which are members of Six-Party Talks (Armstrong, 2006).

In 1953, the relation between South and North was in the worst level. The ceasefire was the main reason that makes South and North are in the status of war until now. Nuclear test that always is conducted by Kim Jong-Un is harming and threatening not only to South Korea but also to the stability of the region. The nuclear test also impacts the worst relations between two Korea. The status of Ceasefire created instability since those countries are in the status of war while having a bad stigma between one and each other (Yasinta, 2019).

The Olympic winter games is a prestigious competition because there are 92 countries participate in the competition. The Olympic winter games is not only a sports competition but it is the competition that has a strong essence and narrative such as Spirit of universality, respect each other, teamwork, tolerance etc. The Olympic Winter Games was a bright moment because North Korea participated

in the competition. On the other sides, there was the moment where the delegate of South Korea and North Korea stand and walk together under the Korean Unification flag. North Korean Hokey's delegate Chung Su-Hyon and South delegate Park Jung-Ah brought the torch together at the opening ceremony of XXIII Olympic winter games in South Korea (Rich, 2018).

The Reunification between South Korea and North Korea had passed for a very long time. It was started where the United States and the Soviet Union sent their delegates after World War II. The participation of North Korea in the XXIII Olympic winter games was a good chance if we reflect how bad relations between South and North. The togetherness between two Korea was a great moment because of they able to reduce conflict and also political issues and it was proven by having a united Korea team under the Korean Unification Flag (Rothman, 2018). On the other hand, the participation of North Korea in the XXIII Olympic Winter Games created a positive contribution to the progress towards the issues and

conflict between South Korea and North Korea.

The problem between North Korea and South Korea are getting worst by the times. The conflict and tension increased recently that affect to the stability not only for two Korea but also the region. There were many ways that already done to overcome the conflict but it worked nothing. Fortunately, XXIII Olympic Winter Games was held in South Korea and coupled by North Korea's participation made this issue become so interesting. This article would like to talk about how Pyeongchang Olympics as sport diplomacy that going to open the possibility for two Koreas to have a dialog to carry out the denuclearization in Korean Peninsula. Besides that, this article would like to talk about the value of Winter Games as sport diplomacy that created several historical phenomena during the Olympics such as North Korea's participation in the Olympics, Korean's delegate who walked under Unification Flag and the interaction of Korean citizen etc. which are positive sign for two Korea. Last but not least, this article would like to talk about the after effect of Pyeongchang

Olympics who took two Korea to seat together to end the conflict and commit to create peace in Korean Peninsula.

Top of that, this article also going to talk about the essence of sport diplomacy coupled with the value of Olympics Games that contribute to the betterment for the relations two Korea.

Literature Review

To understand the contribution of the XXIII Olympic Winter Games in Encouraging the Reconciliation in Korean Peninsula, the author uses two theories:

Multi-track Diplomacy

Multi-track diplomacy consists of 9 tracks that explain how peace and reconciliation can be achieved by having several processes. The author believes that –Multi-track diplomacy is the most relatable to explain on how Pyeongchang Olympics is the bridge to achieve a betterment in Korean Peninsula. Pyeongchang Olympics showed phenomenon and agenda such as the official meeting by the public officer, interaction between officer and the citizen

and also the role of media who spread a good narrative regarding South Korea and North Korea during and after the Olympics. The author believes that those phenomena can be explained through related tracks in Multi-track diplomacy.

Track 1: Government or Decision making process by using official processes such as negotiation and diplomacy.

The first track is the official process because the actors in this track are official delegates or direct representatives that are appointed by a country. Policymaking in the first uses official methods such as negotiation and diplomacy to reach an agreement for peace. The Olympics is considered as the peace festival which open the door where South Korea and North Korea able to held some important meeting and discussion to end the conflict in Korean Peninsula.

Track 4: Private Citizens, or creating peace through personal involvement.

Citizens can also contribute to creating peace through a number of activities or methods as well as through citizen diplomacy. These activities are in the form of voluntary, student exchanges

and so on. The Olympics became the platform where the athlete from two Korea not only practice together, but also united as a team to compete in Olympics. It created citizen interaction which is a part of this track.

Track 9: Peacemaking through communication and media or information.

This track focuses more on how the media creates public opinion in order to create peace. Creating public opinion can be shaped by using several media such as video, film, radio, advertisement or through art media such as music and others (McDonald, The Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy, 2012).

Multi-track Diplomacy is a settlement concept that is used to achieve peace in the international world. Each track on the Multi-track Diplomacy has its own way of creating peace. Each track also has advantages and disadvantages in achieving its goals. The 9 tracks in Multi-track Diplomacy are interrelated with one another because they have the same ultimate goal, which is to create peace in the world (McDonald, Multi-track Diplomacy, 2003). The media also took a big part in promoting the peace in Korean

Peninsula by spreading a positive and good news regarding two Korea which is a result of Pyeongchang Olympics.

Sport Diplomacy

Barry Sanders said that Sport is a big and strong instrument in creating a good image in International Relations, spreading out the information and also becoming the core of public diplomacy. On the other hand, sport is also a platform that used the most by many countries because sport is very effective to create a positive message behind the sport tournament. Sport is also used as one of the strategy for public diplomacy that is well-arranged to have a significant result to achieve national interest by using sport (Sanders, 2011).

Sport diplomacy is a reflection of an international instrument and also the concept of soft power. Sport is very effective in achieving national interest because sport diplomacy uses a peaceful and civilized method. Sport diplomacy is defined as an instrument to bridge and open a chance in public diplomacy that can promote, create dialogue and also and negotiate between countries by using sport

diplomacy to overcome the dispute and differences. The differences are linguistic, socio-cultural. By using the spirit of competition that is universal to unite those differences (Arif ÖZSARI, 2018).

Murray said that Sport Diplomacy shares and spreads the good narrative because sport diplomacy uses activities such as delegates or representatives as well as diplomatic roles carried out by actor in the sport sector or even sports fans (Murray, Sports-Diplomacy: a hybrid of two halves., 2011).

Sport diplomacy is an activity that consists of representative and also diplomatic activities undertaken by sports people on behalf of and in conjunction with the government. The practice of sport diplomacy uses sports people and also supporting events to engage, inform and create a favourable image among foreign public to shape their perception in a way that is (more) conducive to the sending government's foreign policy goals(Murray, Sports-Diplomacy : a hybrid of two halves). On the other sides, international sporting events keep continuing to mediate estrangement among people and their governments by

promoting intercultural understanding and also corporation. Take a look of the Olympics as a diplomatic tool to improve a country's image abroad or to better the relationship between countries. Sporting events are very useful because both the spectators (people) and their government (elite politicians) can be reached through their love of sport. As the results, international sporting events can improve relations both bilaterally and multilaterally(Graig Esherick, 2017).

There was a historical moment in the opening ceremony of the XXIII Olympic Winter Games. The South and North Korean delegations walked together and side by side carrying the Korean Unification flag. On the other hand, the Korean delegation used white nuanced attributes when flying the Unification Korean flag during the opening ceremony(LAKSAMANA, 2019).

The Olympic motto consists of three Latin words: CITIUS, ALTIUS, FORTIUS which means Faster, Higher, Stronger. Sport is considered as a tool that could create a better world. Therefore, the spirit of Olympics is expressed through three core values namely excellence,

respect and friendship (Chevalley, HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW THE OLYMPIC GAMES ?, 2011, pp. 08-09). Those are the values of Pyeongchang Olympics that were spread out as the first stage to encourage a better communication and interaction in Korean Peninsula.

Before Olympic Winter Games started, the tension and conflict between Korean were getting worst. Seeing those delegates walked and marched together sent a good narrative that Olympic Winter Games brought hope for the betterment of Korea in the future (Rossingh, PyeongChang Games end with spectacular closing ceremony -- and calls for peace, 2018).

Discussion

The Contribution of the XXIII Olympic Winter Games to Encourage the Reconciliation in Korean Peninsula

There are at least two assumptions that encourage North Korea to participate in the Pyeongchang Olympics. First, North Korean President Kim Jong-un believed that sending North Korean delegation to participate in the Winter Olympics will

open up opportunities to show unity for Korea (Anonim, Korsel: Korea Utara terima tawaran dialog bahas Olimpiade, 2018). The second assumption, America considered that North Korea's participation in the Olympics is an instrument for North Korea to weaken international sanctions aimed at North Korea (Padden, 2018).

Table 1. Korean Peninsula Reconciliation Timeline

No.	Date	Detail of Activity
1	29 November 2017	For the third time, North Korea tested ICBM fire. The missile was threatening South Korea and the stability of the region because it is able to reach altitudes above 4,000 km and cover a distance of 1,000 km.
2	1 January 2018	In New Year's speech, Kim Jong-un announced that North Korea would send their delegation to the South Korean Pyeongchang Olympics.
3	4 January 2018	Military Maneuver between South Korea and the US

		were postponed. The US and South Korea would like to continue it after South Korea conduct the Pyeongchang Olympics.
4	9 January 2018	An agreement was reached to hold talks between South Korea and North Korea at the Ministerial level. On the other hand, North Korea was willing to send its delegation to the Pyeongchang Olympics.
5	9 February 2018	At the Opening Ceremony, South Korean and North Korean delegates marched together under the Korean Unification Flag.
6	10 February 2018	Moon Jae-in visited Pyongyang. Moon Jae-in and Yo-Jong's younger brother Kim Jong-un decided to have talk that was located in Seoul. North Korea also invited Moon Jae-in to come to Pyongyang.
7	23 February 2018	The US announced that there were several sanctions that would be

		given to North Korea
8	25 February 2018	At the Olympic Closing Ceremony, North Korean public officer visited South Korea to meet President Moon.
9	5 March 2018	South Korea sent their delegation to North Korea to have talks with Kim Jong-Un.
10	6 March 2018	An agreement was reached to have an inter-Korean summit in April 2018 It was announced by the South Korean Presidential Office.
11	8 March 2018	Trump would like to meet with Kim Jong-Un in May 2019 to achieve permanent denuclearization. It was announced by South Korean officials.

Source: Muhaimin, Sindonews 2018

North Korean President Kim Jong-Un met with US President Donald Trump on 27 and 28 February 2019 to have a second bilateral summit located in Hanoi, Vietnam. Donald Trump and Kim Jong-

Un had met in Singapore in June 2018. At the first meeting, Kim Jong-Un together with Donald Trump had agreed to sign a joint statement to change bilateral relations; and agreed to create a peace regime (Terry, 2019).

The XXIII Olympic Winter Games as the Platform of Sport Diplomacy to Encourage the Reconciliation in Korean Peninsula

Sport has the essence that is able to unite and eliminate differences because of its values such as the spirit of universality that accommodates differences. On the other hand, sport also shares several skills such as self-confidence, leadership, cooperation, discipline, tolerance and even respect for others. These values have been constructed for a long time through positive interactions with others (Krafchek, 2012).

Olympic Winter Games XXIII was illustrated as a "Peace Festival" because under the Olympic winter games, sport, politic and diplomacy contributed to the hope that peace could happen in Korean Peninsula (David Rowe, 2018). There are three values expressed through the

Olympic such as the spirit of excellence, respect and friendship. Every single Delegate who wants to participate or get in touch in the Olympics must uphold these values (Chevalley, HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW THE OLYMPICS GAMES !, 2011).

The combination of the essence of sport and the values of Olympics became a bridge for betterment in the Korean Peninsula. South Korea and North Korea were successfully reduced their tension by uniting together on behalf of Korea. It's the evidence on how Olympic winter games XXIII was the platform of hope for peace in Korean Peninsula.

In New Year's speech, Kim Jong-un announced and confirmed that North Korea would participate by sending a delegation to compete in the XXIII Olympic Winter Games (Anonim, BBC, 2018).

Kim Jong-Un believed that participation in the Olympics will share a positive effect on both Koreas. Kim Jong-Un believed that North Korea's participation will provide a good narrative and show the existence of unity among North Koreans (Anonim, Korsel: Korea

Utara terima tawaran dialog bahas Olimpiade, 2018).

The opening ceremony of the XXIII Olympic Winter Games was started by showing a moment of South Korean and North Korean delegates who marched and walked together. They gave breakthroughs and hopes for the two Korea to reduce tension and political deadlock which had caused many insecurities due to the threat of nuclear weapons. Both Korean delegates entered the Pyeongchang Olympic stadium together while holding hands and standing under the Korean Unification flag and displaying the entire Korean Peninsula with shades of blue and a white background (Aleem, 2018).

The concept in the opening ceremony was written directly by Song Seung-whan. Song Seung-whan is a famous actor and creator of theatres from South Korea. Song Seung-whan tried very hard to create a projection of a vision of unity and peace on the Korean Peninsula in the opening ceremony (Hill, 2018).

President Moon Jae-in used the Winter Olympic to create a dialogue and also reconcile with North Korea. President Moon Jae-in uses sport as a

diplomatic tool to achieve reconciliation with North Korea (Sang-Hun, 2018).

Even though South Korea and North Korea were one, they were divided after the end of World War II. Therefore, creating a Korean Joint team must go through a procedure first. The Korean joint team must obtain approval from the International Olympic Committee. After getting approval, the Korean joint team can officially participate in the Olympics (Kim H.-J. , 2018).

The spectacular moment of two Koreas happens again at the closing ceremony of the Olympics. Before the Olympics, relations between South and North Korea were always in tension. The end of the Winter Olympics had an impact on improving relations for the two Koreas. The Olympic Winter Games was ended by having a speech by President Moon Jae-in by saying that Peace on the Korean Peninsula will continue even though the Olympics have ended (Rossingh, Spectacular closing ceremony and calls for peace, 2018).

The XXIII Olympic Winter Games as the peace instrument through Track 1 "Government"

What makes Track 1 different is that under track 1, the diplomacy will be in a formal way. Basically, track 1 will be the main instrument of foreign policy. The main actors are Diplomat, President, Government Officials.

The XXIII Olympic Winter Games is included under track 1 in the Multi-track Diplomacy because it has become a bridge that encourages the two countries to meet and overcome their problems. This was proven by the Korean Summit which took place after the end of the XXIII Olympic Winter Games that ultimately resulted in two agreements, the September 19th Pyeongyang Declaration and the 4.27 Panmunjeom Declaration.

South Korea - North Korea wanted to have a talk with the United States. President Moon Jae-in uses the Olympics as a platform to encourage North Korea to reduce the threat of nuclear. During an hour-long meeting in Pyeong Chang, North Korea's chief representative at the Closing Ceremony told to Moon Jae-In that Pyongyang was

open for dialogue. North Korea agreed that relations between -Korea and North Korea-USA should be improved together(Fifield, 2018).

The third high-level meeting between South Korea and North Korea was held on April 27, 2018. The summit was expected to reconcile the relations between South Korea and North Korea by hoping to create peace on the Korean Peninsula. The meeting was also expected to be an effective diplomacy in solving North Korea's nuclear issue that endangers the stability of South Korea and the region (Anonim, Seoul: Beberapa Bagian KTT Antar Korea akan Disiarkan Langsung, 2018).

President Kim Jong-Un along with South Korean President Moon Jae-In held a meeting located at the Inter-Korean Peace Hall, Panmunjeom. Two Koreas decided to commit by agreeing to the Panmunjeom Declaration which contained two important things. First, there is a commitment to end the Korean War. Second, there is a commitment to work on the Korean unification process.

The meeting that was held by South and North Korea was momentum and hope

for peace in the Korean Peninsula. President Kim Jong-Un announced that North Korea was willing not to resume its nuclear weapons program (Anonim, KTT Antar-Korea: Upaya Membangun Perdamaian dan Denuklirisasi Semenanjung Korea, 2018).

Declaration of Pyongyang September 19

On September 18-20, 2018, President Moon Jae-In and President Kim Jong-Un along with the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held an Inter-Korean Summit in Pyeongyang. Korea was expected to head for Reunification. The two Korean leaders held a dialogue and in-depth discussion of issues to advance inter-Korean relations at a higher dimension which was the Pyeongyang Summit (Anonim, The National Committee on North Korea).

Some important points of the September 19th Pyeongyang Declaration:

- a. South Korea and North Korea decided to resolve and end hostilities in the confrontation prone areas, including the Demilitarized Zone, and try to eliminate all risks of war on the Korean Peninsula and resolve hostile relations.
- b. South Korea and North Korea have agreed to improve the level of exchange and also to cooperate by having the principle of mutual reciprocity for mutual prosperity and to formulate substantial steps to improve the national economy on an equal basis.
- c. South Korea and North Korea agree to strengthen humanitarian cooperation to resolve separate family issues.
- d. South Korea and North Korea agreed to actively pursue cooperation and exchanges in various fields in promoting the situation and atmosphere of reconciliation and unity and to encourage the unyielding spirit of Koreans both inside and outside the country.
- e. South Korea and North Korea agree that the Korean Peninsula will become a place of peace and free from nuclear weapons and

nuclear threats. Therefore, South and North Korea are committed to make the progress needed to achieve their goals.

- f. President Kim Jong-Un agreed to visit Seoul earlier at the invitation given by President Moon Jae-In (Anonim, KTT antar-Korea 2018).

- Panmunjeom Declaration 4.27

President Moon Jae-In and President Kim Jong-Un agreed to resolve the conflict and confrontation of the Cold War legacy that has occurred for a long time. The goals are achieving national reconciliation, prosperity and peace, improving relations between South and North Korea.

Some important points are:

- a. Two Koreas will reconnect Korean relations and create a future for mutual prosperity and unification led by Korea by facilitating comprehensive and innovative progress in inter-Korean relations.
- b. Two Koreas are committed together to reduce military tension and eliminate the danger and threat of war on the Korean Peninsula.

- c. Two Koreas will actively collaborate to create a permanent and solid peace regime on the Korean Peninsula. South Korea and North Korea have also agreed to stop the current ceasefire because creating a strong peace regime on the Korean Peninsula is a historic mission that may soon have to be realized (Anonim, KTT antar-Korea 2018).

The Panmunjom Declaration stated that there will be no military action on the Korean Peninsula in the near future or that it is likely that military action will never occur again. President Kim Jong-Un and President Moon Jae-In have agreed and openly stated that they have a commitment to resolve conflicts that have lasted for approximately 60 years. Korea wanted to settle its differences peacefully and even wants to avoid the risk of provocation (Monaghan, 2018).

Track 4 Private Citizens, or Peacemakers through Personal Involvement

Citizens can also create peace through personal involvement in Track 4 on Multi-Track Diplomacy. There is various form of this track such as interstate exchange programs, private voluntary organizations or non-governmental organizations (McDonald, Warga Negara Swasta, atau Pembuat perdamaian melalui Keterlibatan Pribad, p. 67).

The Olympics Winter Games is also included in the 4th Track in Multitrack Diplomacy. It was proven by having a joint team of South Korean and North Korean female Hockey athletes who competed together during the Olympics. On the other hand, South Korean athletes also did joint exercises with North Korean athletes in North Korea where athletes are categorized as Private Citizens in the Multitrack Diplomacy.

The two Koreas have a joint Korean team that officially competed on Olympics. The Korea joint team consists of 23 people who are filled by 12 North Korean delegates and 11 South Korean delegates. Nonetheless, the Korean joint team has obstacles which are the difficulties of communicating with each

other during training and competing together during Olympic Winter Games XXIII. The results of the Korea joint team put Korea ranked below the top 20. The final result of the Olympic Games was not the most important thing because having a Korean joint team sent a message as a Moral Victory for the two Koreas (Ward, 2018).

Even though the Korea Hockey Team lost the match, the Korea Joint Team became symbolic that received public appreciation and appreciation (Anonim, Winter Olympics 2018, 2018). The fact that the joint exercise and the Korea Joint Team are a part of Track 4 because there are interactions between citizens who are in conflict. Both forms of interaction are a good thing when considering the endless conflict between the two Koreas.

Track 9 Communication and Media, or Peace Creation through Information

Communication and media can also be instruments to create peace. In track 9, the role of the media is to shape public opinions and perspectives which will later be expressed through various media such

as film, video, electronic systems, radio and even art (McDonald, Warga Negara Swasta, atau Pembuat perdamaian melalui Keterlibatan Pribad, p. 68). The Media will construct the value such as tolerance, understanding, peace etc to society gradually and consistently so that the public opinion and perspective can be shaped.

During the XXIII Olympic Winter Games, there were international media who spread good messages on how that there would be hope for betterment in Korean Peninsula. Here is the example of those media:

First, Official Olympic Games website with *Headline*: “Pyeongchang 2018 Welcomes the World with a Message of Peace and Hope” Stated that the XXIII Olympic Winter Games would contribute to encouraging the reconciliation to make a better world in the future. Olympic 1998 was the example of how diplomacy could be the peace instrument. The Olympic 1998 able to overcome the conflict of East and West that was happened 30 years ago. Olympic Winter Games XXIII is hoped that it could bring peace in Korean Peninsula (Anonim, PYEONGCHANG

2018 WELCOMES THE WORLD WITH A MESSAGE OF PEACE AND HOPE, 2018).

Second, VOA Indonesia with *Headline*: “Meski Berjalan Lambat, Diplomasi Olimpiade Korsel Capai Kemajuan” Stated that South Korea continued to use the Olympics as a peace instrument. Nonetheless, there were various criticisms aimed at North Korea which said that North Korea only wanted to avoid economic sanctions without stopping its nuclear test. Kim Jong-Un said that he wanted to have progress on the atmosphere of reconciliation and good dialogue with South Korea. This was stated after North Korea's participation in the Olympics (Anonim, Meski Berjalan Lambat, Diplomasi Olimpiade Korsel Capai Kemajuan, 2018).

Last but not least, The New York Times with *Headline*: “*Olympics Open With Koreas Marching Together, Offering Hope for Peace*” Stated that the XXIII Olympic Winter Games was opened by having a historical moment where there was Two Koreas marched and walked together to the stadium. Olympics brought

hope in a conflict, geopolitical deadlock and also tension between Two Koreas. The audiences expressed an emotional expression when they saw that historical moment. On the other sides, there were 100 South Korean who watched the live streaming of opening ceremony in Seoul. They clapped and cheered while watching that moment (Anonim, Olympics Open With Koreas Marching Together, Offering Hope for Peace).

Some of South Korean's perspective regarding the XXIII Olympic Winter Games

1. **Talia Yoon, 32, Seoul** –“ It was so tragic when people who share the same history, blood, language and also culture should be divided through differences geopolitics of the superpower's interest. On the other hands, Korea become independent since the division, but under the influence of the U.S and also China. I'm truly giving my support to the decision that was taken by both governments to make the delegates from both countries walked together under the unification flag and also

compete as the united hockey team”.

2. **Ji-Eun Lee, 29, Daegu, South Korea** – “I still remember and can't forget the 2000 Sydney Olympics, the moment where South Korea and North Korea did a parade together. It was like a dream. We are same. The Olympics is a good moment to unite and try to solve the problem in a peaceful way” (Virella, 2018).

The role of the media is to convince people that even though South Korea and North Korea were in a conflict for a long time, peace can be realized by North Korea's participation in the Olympics. The media who reported and spread out the news that the Olympics opened a door for dialogue for the two Koreas would impact on improving relations between the two Koreas. These media tried to construct the value that reconciliation can be realized.

Conclusion

First, the relationship between South Korea and North Korea were getting

worst since North Korea under Kim Jong-Un's administration focus on developing nuclear weapon which threat the stability in region

The reconciliation between two Korea never works well because of some reasons. First, they were always in stagnant situation which means that there is no trust between two Korea so they never achieve the common ground to overcome the conflict. Next, the huge tension between two Korea is also affected to them always stay in the position of dilemma since North Korea under Kim Jong-Un's administration create even a bigger tension in Korean Peninsula.

This article could be the reflection on how Pyeongchang Olympics could be a good diplomacy to at least decrease the tension between two Korea. Take a look of example on how Moon Jae-In tried his best to invite North Korea to participate in the Olympics. North Korea's participation is used by Moon Jae-In as the foundation to held a Korean Summit to discuss about the hope and peace in Korean Peninsula.

XXIII Olympic Winter Games that was held in South Korea become a tipping-point in Korean

Peninsula. The participation of North Korea in the Olympics also became the positive sign for the relationship for two Korea. Not only North Korea's participation, there were some togetherness moment for two Korea such as the Korean delegates who marched together under Unification Flag, Korean Team who competed in the Olympics and the media who glorified a positive news regarding the hope and peace in Korean Peninsula. Top of that, the Olympics became the bridge for two Koreas to held Korean Summit and created the declaration to end the conflict and reconcile the relationship. Whatever the results are, Pyeongchang Olympics was the positive sign that a hope and peace can be achieved in Korean Peninsula.

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