

An Analysis of the U.S. Military Balancing against China

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This study attempts to demonstrate that the U.S. has resorted to balancing strategy, driven by the rise of China as a potential regional hegemon. Despite its general acceptance, the concept of balancing lacked clarity in its definition and methodology. Coupled with renewed focus on economic interdependence, the narrowly defined concept contributed to the wide-spread understanding that the U.S. does not harbor any intention to balance China and is content with its traditional role as an off-shore balancer, while transferring major security burdens to its allies and partners. Such understanding is at odds not only with realist theory but with the reality in which the U.S. officially defines China as a revisionist power seeking to displace the U.S. as the dominant regional power. This study presents a modified analytical framework with explicitly delineated sets of military activities to measure America's balancing behavior. This study finds that the U.S. has embarked on the strategy of balancing with three major components: (1) the forward and scattered deployment of troops and equipment, (2) military operational concept specifically designed to address China's military buildup, (3) the Bismarckian system of multilateral military cooperation.

Key Words: US-China Competition, Realism, Balance of Power, Balancing,
Indo-Pacific Strategy

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A Study on the New Concept of ‘Force Employment’ of the US in the Trump Era: Global Operation Model(GOM) and Dynamic Force Employment(DFE)

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This paper aims to analyze GOM and DFE from the perspective of the long-term competition with China and the concept of US force employment to counter Chinese ‘fait accompli’ in case of failure of deterrence. Accordingly, it is analyzed that the U.S. aims to take a ‘cost-imposing’ approach that forces china to waste considerable costs by increasing ‘uncertainty’ in China through GOM and DFE, and focuses on global force employment to prevent China from quickly accomplish a fait accompli in preparation for the gray zone dispute. This study analyzes what status and meaning GOM and DFE have in the U.S. strategic and force planning system, and analyzes the background and necessity of GOM and DFE, core contents, providing some case-studies. Furthermore, this paper presents policy implications for South Korea’s military security.

Key Words: Long-term Competition with China, Fait Accompli, New Concept of Force Employment, Global Operating Model, Dynamic Force Employment, Cost-imposing, Uncertainty

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Challenges and Limits of the International Organization in the Time of Shifting Global Governance

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Global governance is aimed at facing common global challenges while promoting mutual benefit of the countries beyond their individual needs by exploring cooperation without having to establish a world government. This is an attempt to recognize and explain the existing and emerging challenges in the world arena. This problem cannot be met by policy implementation or capability of one or a group of countries in that cooperation and among countries in the world is necessary to counter this. Global governance is currently in decline due to slow down in globalization. The global leadership which focuses on the cooperation between the countries is being challenged due to an advent of powerful emerging local political leadership among the leading states in the world as the people's will to change in those countries is strong. With the emergence of such international issues as global terrorism, refugee and environmental crisis, the focus and investment by many countries and international organization on global governance have been diminishing. This research is an attempt to provide perspectives on the issues of the global security. trading • banking and environment • development governance. The aim is to overcome the current crisis of global governance by taking critical approach to multilateralism and supranationalism by the

superpowers and analyzing global capital reform and prevention of an emergence of a global hegemonic power.

Key Words: Global Governance, Global Security Governance, Global Trading · Banking Governance, Global Environment · Development Governance, Multilateralism, Globalization

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Development Direction and Analysis on the Basic Communications Network in the Republic of Korea Forces: Focusing on Ground Forces

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Secure and seamless communications between the forces deployed in battlefield are utmost important for success of the military operation. Numerous back-up communication systems are prepared in military in order to enhance the communication requirement of the military. The basic military communication network is classified into two main categories in Korea; fixed communication network and mobile network system. The fixed network system includes M-BcN, Leased commercial communication network and Micro-Wave network, SPIDER, TICN, Satellite communication system, combat radio system are the elements of the mobile communication network system.

In this research, the propriety of current communication system of ROK Army is studied. It is discovered that some elements of the system are needed to improve in order to enhance essential military command & control capability. Current military communication system is suitable for voice communication, but is not fulfill the demand for data communication in military. Moreover it is also required to prepare future communications system which will be used in the next generation scientific warfare.

This paper demonstrates directions for developing future military communication system in order to maximize its operational capability. Since it is essential to provide DATA communication along with voice communication in military acquiring and fielding multi-purpose tactical radio system for all the operation units is the very first project need to be accomplished. For the military communication network system, it is required to construct All-IP based unified network system by integrating the fixed network system and the mobile network system.

Key Words: Basic Military Communication System, Fixed Communication Network System, Mobile Communication Network System, All-IP

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