

English Abstracts

Articles

Global Financial Crisis and U.S. International Economic Statecraft: A Geoeconomic Perspective

Chi-Wook Kim

When Industrialization Would Contribute to the Sustainable Development?: An Analysis of North Korea's Industrialization

Jiyoun Park

Chinese Intellectuals and Political Leaders' Understanding of the Nature and Countermeasures of Economic and Trade Conflict Between China and the US

Jung Nam Lee

An Interwork Analysis of North Korean Kim Jong-un's Political Behavior and Symbolic Leadership Image: Focusing on Verifying Kim's Willingness of Denuclearization

Kyo Jin Jung

A Study on the Characteristics of Taiwan's National Defense Power: Focusing on the Intangible Power Organization and Education Direction of the Political Warfare Bureau (PWB) and the Fu Hsing Kang College (FHK)

Woo-Chan Cho

US and China's Global Strategy and the Topological Change of the Korean Peninsula Unification

Moon Seok Cha

A Study on the Reform of the North Korean Financial System in the Kim Jong-Un Era

Soo Min Hwang and Moon Soo Yang

Global Financial Crisis and U.S International Economic Statecraft: A Geoeconomic Perspective

Chi-Wook Kim

This paper sheds light on how since the global financial crisis the United States has carried out various geoeconomic statecraft to maintain international leadership as a rule-maker. The financial crisis raised serious questions about the sustainability of the post-war liberal international economic order under U.S hegemony. In response, the U.S. tried to stop a further decline of its hegemonic status by adopting geoeconomic means such as trade, financial and monetary, and investment policies. Through a more bilateral/unilateral trade policy, the U.S drastically revised free trade agreements, aggressively enforced domestic trade rules, and hard pushed for WTO reform. Financial and monetary policies pressured the economic rivals by arguing possible changes in international monetary system and tightening sanctions on currency manipulation. Third, a more protectionist investment policy strengthened the screening of foreign direct investment and restricted Chinese companies' access to the American stock markets. These international economic statecraft causes a significant rift in the post-war economic order and its liberal belief, suggesting that both domestic and international remedies are necessary to brighten the dark side of neo-liberal globalization.

Keywords: Global Financial Crisis, US Hegemony, Geoeconomics, Neo-Liberalism, Globalization

When Industrialization Would Contribute to the Sustainable Development?: An Analysis of North Korea's Industrialization

Jiyoun Park

This paper explores the North Korean case based on a research questions “When industrialization could contribute to the sustainable development of the country?” To do this, the author would build up an “integrated approach model” from previous studies, and apply this model to North Korea’s industrialization. According to the analysis, the fundamental reason for the failure of industrialization in North Korea to contribute to economic growth was from the implementation of internal-oriented industrialization, the unfriendly international atmosphere, and political instability. In terms of more recent stories of North Korea’s industrialization, North Korea has seen little progress for sustainable industrialization due to a slow-down in the proportion of value-added production in the manufacturing sector, a sharp drop in the proportion of exports, as well as the creation of an unfriendly external environment. Meanwhile, this paper is meaningful as a very beginning step that has tried to understand North Korea’s sustainable industrialization and set goals and indicators in line with international discourse.

Keywords: Industrialization, Economic Growth, Sustainable Industrialization, SDGs, North Korea

Chinese Intellectuals and Political Leaders' Understanding of the Nature and Countermeasures of Economic and Trade Conflict Between China and the US

Jung Nam Lee

This article examines Chinese intellectuals and political leaders' understanding of nature and strategy of economic and trade conflicts between China and the US and forecasts the direction of the Xi Jinping regime. China recognizes the current conflict with the United States as an inevitable process following China's rise, emphasizing the posture of long-term response. In the academic community, there are three views about the long-term phase of the conflict between China and the United States: First, establishing a new and more balanced power relationship with the US; second, returning to Taoguangyanghui(韬光养晦) policy; third, maintaining strategic goals but seeking a tactical retreat for a compromise with the US. In fact, the Chinese government is seeking to find a way to compromise by emphasizing its role as a participant rather than a modifier of the current US-led international order and stepping away from directly confronting the United States. By doing so, China is trying to dispel US concerns that China is trying to revise the US-led international order.

Keywords: Economic and Trade Conflict between China and the US, Power Competition between China and the US, New Taoguangyanghui(韬光养晦) Policy, New Forms of International Relations, Human Destiny Community

An Interwork Analysis of North Korean Kim Jong-un's Political Behavior and Symbolic Leadership Image: Focusing on Verifying Kim's Willingness of Denuclearization

Kyo Jin Jung

In October, Kim Jong-un climbed up to the top of Mt. Baekdu riding a white horse. He became the "Third General of Mt. Baekdu" in August last year, replacing his grandmother, Kim Jung-sook. Because Kim Jong-un declared his national goal to be "The Great Nation of Mt. Baekdu" in 2014, it was necessary for him to acquire the symbolic image of the Third General of Baekdu Mountain. Calling the People's Army as the "Baekdusan Revolutionary Strong Army", Kim Jong-un emphasized the importance of the army as a vanguard to enter into 'the Great Nation of Mt. Baekdu,' and announced that "Nuclear power" as the most precious 'spiritual food' for his own country at the top of Baekdu Mountain in the year of 2015, implying that nuclear power is an indispensable factor in entering into the "Great Nation of Mt. Baekdu." In January 2016, when North Korea successfully tested its first hydrogen bomb, Kim Jong-un stressed out that nuclear weapons were the only secure guarantee for sustaining the North Korean regime. Three months after Kim Jong-un became the third general of Mt. Baekdu, North Korea declared that its nuclear capability had reached the level of completion when launching HwaSung-15 in November 2017. Can you get a sense of Kim Jong-un's willingness to denuclearize from these North Korea's diplomatic behaviors? This paper examines the political changes of the Kim Jong-un regime and the leadership images generated by Kim's political behaviors in chronological order by applying two theories, 'the symbolic image' and 'the creation of the Sureyong image.' The result indicates that there is a close linkage between Kim Jong-un's political behaviors and his leadership images.

During the regime succession and power building period (2012-2013), Kim acquired the leadership image of "the Sun of the World" by stating 'the nuclear power state' in the Constitution for the first time. Kim acquired the leadership image of "an Ideological Prodigy" when formalizing the ideology of Kim Il-sung & Kim Jong-il. During the time of securing leadership after the execution of Jang Sung-taek (2014), he obtained the leadership image of 'Benevolent Parent'.

During the time of processing independent route (2016) when the party rule and constitution were revised, he had acquired the leadership image of ‘Supreme Leader’. During the time of completing the level of Nuclear Armed Forces(2017), he was called as the ‘Third General of Mt. Baekdu’, and in the period of concentrically focusing on Economic Construction(2018), he was called as ‘a leader who leads to paradise’ by his extensive local visits especially the economic sectors. Kim was called as ‘the leader of perseverance’ in the year of 2019 by consistently pushing self-rehabilitation and strenuous efforts responding to the international economic sanctions against North Korea. Kim Jong-un’s leadership images appeared in these periods (2012-2019) are the result of the author’s analysis of Kim Jong-un’s Leadership images represented in ‘Kim Jong-un’s Suryeong image novels (Short Novel)’ published in Chosun Literature. This paper calls for attention to ‘the leader of perseverance’, which is emerging as the representative leadership image of Kim Jong-un in 2019. This idiom demonstrates not only Kim Jong-un’s strong willingness to counter UN economic sanctions, but also his consistent commitment to nuclear armed force.

Keywords: Political Behavior, Symbolic Image, The Creation of the Sureyong Image, Nuclear Force.

**A Study on the Characteristics
of Taiwan's National Defense Power:
Focusing on the Intangible Power Organization
and Education Direction of the Political Warfare Bureau(PWB)
and the Fu Hsing Kang College(FHK)**

Woo-Chan Cho

The tone of the Taiwanese military's mental education has not changed much, but the content of education is gradually changing as the times change. Meanwhile, changes were accompanied in many aspects, including China's economic and military rise, as well as the thawing of bilateral relations, and the increase of exchanges and cooperation. Nevertheless, the framework of Taiwan's military and security policy toward China remains solid and the establishment of a defense system against Chinese attacks remains unchanged.

Taiwan's Defense Ministry's Political Warfare Bureau(PWB) is responsible for the military's mental education, as well as for military secrets, public relations and military service, and has a high profile. The institution responsible for the implementation of mental education is the Fu Hsing Kang(FHK) College under the National Defense University. The Fu Hsing Kang College is an educational institution that conducts related research along with university course and graduate education. The goal of the Taiwanese military's mental education, is to check the superiority of the Taiwanese system and to defend its system.

Keywords: Taiwan Military, Political Warfare Bureau(PWB), Fu Hsing Kang(FHK) College, Mental Armed Power

US and China's Global Strategy and the Topological Change of the Korean Peninsula Unification

Cha Moon Seok

The order of Northeast Asia and the Pacific region in the 21st century, especially in 2018 and 2019, is rife with the hyper-uncertainty that is amounting to a perfect storm. China's 'One belt One road' strategy, which began with the inauguration of the Xi Jinping regime, is a global strategy and a grand plan for realizing Chinese dream. Through this strategy, Xi aims to build a Chinese world system of the 21 century. Trump's America is pursuing the India-Pacific strategy, connecting India, Australia, Japan, and the US in order to block China. These global strategies of the US and China are making a significant change in the status of the Korean peninsula. The Korean Peninsula has grown in status and has become a very important geopolitical and geoeconomic region. At the same time, the autonomy necessary for constructing a peace-regime and attaining unification, which Korea has been pursuing for a long time, has greatly diminished. This paper analyzes the topology(and its change) of the Korean Peninsula unification in relation to the situation of the US and China's hegemonic competition. Also, this paper looks for ways to restructure the diplomatic strategy and to find new alternatives for unification.

Keywords: US and China's Global Strategy, Topology of the Korean Peninsula Unification, The Return of Geopolitics, Korean Paradox.

A Study on the Reform of the North Korean Financial System in the Kim Jong-Un Era

Soo Min Hwang and Moon Soo Yang

The purpose of this study is to analyze financial reforms carried out during the Kim Jong-Un era. North Korea's financial reforms are characterized by "North Korean style" reforms that encompass fiscal reforms, enterprises reforms and governance decentralization. For the analysis, official documents related to relevant laws that have been enacted and revised since Kim Jong-Un took power were reviewed. In addition, interviews with North Korean defectors were conducted to see how the actual system works and complement the analysis.

Financial reforms during the Kim Jong-Un era have the expectancy effects of recovery of the currency cycle, integration of the private financial system into the public financial system and self-reliance of local districts. This allows the North Korean authorities to mobilize domestic funds efficiently and ease the central government's financial burden amid toughened external sanctions. The study can provide implications for comprehensively analyzing financial reforms in the Kim Jong-un era and analyzing the effects of actual financial reforms.

Keywords: Financial System of North Korea, Financial Reform, Financial Reform of the Kim Jong-Un Era, Socialist Enterprise Responsibility Management System