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Security In Korea - Phil
Williams - 2019-07-11
An erratic, aging North
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weapons is attracting a lot of
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EU-Korea Security
Relations - Nicola Casarini -
2021-02-25
This book provides an original
for a balanced assessment. European Union (EU)–Republic of Korea (ROK) security relations. It brings together analysis and original material on relations in the fields of Nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, Cybersecurity and data-protection, Space policy and technology, and Preventive diplomacy and crisis management. These represent areas of particular interest to examine the extent to which the EU and ROK are able to successfully or otherwise cooperate.

Relations between the EU and the ROK have been growing in quantity and quality over recent years. Alongside the economic dimension, the political and security elements of the relationship have shown promise for further collaboration between the two sides, not least within the context of North Korea’s nuclear threat and East Asia’s wider evolving security environment. All contributors are leading experts in their respective fields and each chapter is co-authored by a European and Korean expert for a balanced assessment.

The volume will be essential reading for students, scholars and policy-makers interested in EU-Korea relations, EU foreign policy and security, Area studies, and, more broadly to EU politics studies, security studies, and international relations.

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The Security of Korea - FRANKLIN B.. KAMIYA WEINSTEIN (FUJI.) - 2019-05-07
Any discussion of the security of Korea has implications for U.S.-Japan relations, but the Carter administration's announcement in 1977 of its intention to withdraw U.S. ground-combat forces from Korea by 1982, which brought to the surface deep-rooted Japanese and American frustrations with one another, made it clear that neither side...
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The Japan-South Korea Identity Clash - Brad Glosserman - 2015-05-26

Japan and South Korea are Western-style democracies with open-market economies committed to the rule of law. They are also U.S. allies. Yet
Despite their shared interests, shared values, and geographic proximity, divergent national identities have driven a wedge between them. Drawing on decades of expertise, Brad Glosserman and Scott A. Snyder investigate the roots of this split and its ongoing threat to the region and the world. Glosserman and Snyder isolate competing notions of national identity as the main obstacle to a productive partnership between Japan and South Korea. Through public opinion data, interviews, and years of observation, they show how fundamentally incompatible, rapidly changing conceptions of national identity in Japan and South Korea—and not struggles over power or structural issues—have complicated territorial claims and international policy. Despite changes in the governments of both countries and concerted efforts by leading political figures to encourage U.S.-ROK-Japan security cooperation, the Japan-South Korea relationship continues to be hobbled by history and its deep imprint on ideas of shared values, and geographic proximity, divergent national identities have driven a wedge between them. Drawing on decades of expertise, Brad Glosserman and Scott A. Snyder investigate the roots of this split and its ongoing threat to the region and the world. Glosserman and Snyder isolate competing notions of national identity. This book recommends bold, policy-oriented prescriptions for overcoming problems in Japan-South Korea relations and facilitating trilateral cooperation among these three Northeast Asian allies, recognizing the power of the public on issues of foreign policy, international relations, and the prospects for peace in Asia.

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United States National
Security Interests and
North Korea - U.s. Army
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**United States National Security Interests and North Korea** - U.S. Army Command and General Staff College - 2014-07-11

United States (US) policy towards North Korea has struggled to adequately address the US national security interests. Contrary to interests delineated in the US National Security Strategy, North Korea possesses nuclear weapons, demonstrates the propensity to proliferate weapons of mass destruction (WMD), destabilizes the Korean threat, violates the human rights and dignity of its citizens, and is listed as a state sponsor of terrorism.

This work identifies opportunities for cooperation with China, Japan, South Korea, and Russia to meet US security interests while exposing the challenges for the same. With the exception of terrorism, all countries share US interests related to North Korea. However, a significant divergence in ways and means complicates a coordinated approach. In general, the US and Japan support hard power, favoring all instruments of national power, while China, Russia, and South Korea favor a diplomatic approach to issues. In considering the positions of each country, the US should encourage a regional country to lead efforts in addressing common security interests through attractive diplomatic and economic means generally favored by China, Russia, and South Korea.

**Japanese Opinion on Security Links with South**
Korea, this timely book
Information Agency. Research Service - 1976


China-North Korea Relations - Catherine Jones - 2020-04-24
Developing a new approach to exploring security relations between China and North Korea, this timely book examines China’s contradictory statements and actions through the lens of developmental peace. It highlights the differences between their close relationship on the one hand, and China’s votes in favour of sanctions against North Korea on the other, examining the background to this and its importance.

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Korea in Postwar U.S. Security Policy - Norman D. Levin - 1982
Historically, Korea has had a strategic importance far out of proportion to its size. This importance was linked for centuries to the competition between Japan and China for control over the peninsula. In the post-World War II period, Korea's importance has stemmed from its geopolitical position at the intersection of conflicting great power interests in East Asia. In this period, the United States and the Soviet Union became the central actors. Throughout the post-war period, however, the United States has vacillated in its appreciation

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position at the intersection of importance, and in its estimation of Korea's value in terms of U.S. global strategy. This has given U.S. security policy toward Korea a basic quality of ambivalence. It has also allowed U.S. policy to fluctuate between the extremes of intervention and with-drawal, leaving in its wake a sense of ambiguity regarding America's fundamental commitment to the defense of Korea. As we proceed through the 1980s, the task for policymakers is to provide a coherent and consistent policy toward the security of Korea. The purpose of this paper is to take a step in this direction.

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Korean Unification and United States Security Alternatives in Northeast Asia - Edward L. Hasell -
The end of the Cold War has removed the external restraints placed on the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that in the past have proved to be a barrier to unification of the two states on the Korean peninsula. An inter-Korea Cold War lingers on, frustrating both governments plans for unification of the peninsula. North and South Korea have made unification a major goal of their governments, and they will eventually succeed in unifying the Korean peninsula. Unification of the Korean peninsula removes the primary basis for a US military presence on the peninsula, that of deterring North Korea. Even in the post Cold War context, the Korean peninsula remains an area of strategic importance to the United States, and to Japan, China, and Russia. The United States has enduring political, economic, and security interests in Korea and Northeast Asia. The United States should expand its relations with North Korea which can now be done without damaging relations with South Korea. Unification of the Korean peninsula would reduce tension and the potential for instability, so the United states should work toward that goal. In the post Cold War, multipolar world of competing economic and political interests, a strong unified Korea as an ally would be an asset to the United States in Northeast Asia, particularly if relations between the US, Japan, and China suffer serious setbacks. It would still best serve the interests of the United States to maintain a military presence on the Korean peninsula in cooperation with the unified Korea government.

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**The U.S.-South Korean Alliance** - Gerald L. Curtis - 1983

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**Korea and United States National Security** - Steven A. Raho - 1989

The Korean peninsula still remains a potential flash point which could lead to major East-West confrontation. United States policy toward the Republic of Korea has often been characterized by vacillation and uncertainty. It is imperative that U.S. strategies take into account the current frictions between the U.S. and South Korea, and establish a policy which protects the regional interests of our allies while maintaining American influence in the Pacific.

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This edited volume brings together the work of ten distinguished scholars and leading experts on Korean politics to critically analyze the key factors and issues that are shaping a newly emerging security regime on and around the Korean peninsula. The Korean security regime is expected to undergo a swift structural change in the coming years, given new trilateral U.S.-South Korea-Japan relations, U.S.-Japan security cooperation, and increasing rivalry between China and the U.S. and China and Japan. North Korea's most recent initiatives to reach out to the international community have resulted in historic agreements on diplomatic normalization talks with the U.S. and Japan in March 2000. These talks and the first high level visit by North Korean officials to the United States will restructure the security dynamics on the Korean peninsula.

**Korean Security Dynamics**

**Alignment Despite Antagonism** - Victor D. Cha -
The first in-depth study of the puzzling relationship between Japan and the Republic of Korea and the influence of the United States on it from the Cold War to the present. It draws on recently declassified U.S. documents, internal Korean government documents, and interviews with former policy makers in the United States, Japan, and Korea.

Alignment Despite Antagonism - Victor D. Cha - 2000
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Transformation of the U.S.-Japan Alliance and South Korea's Security Strategy - Kuk-sin Kim - 2008

The Korean Peninsula was and is in a state of flux. More than 60 years after the war that left the country divided, the policies and unpredictability of the North Korean regime, in conjunction with the U.S. alliance with South Korea and the involvement of China in the area, leave the situation there one of the most capricious on the globe. Confronting Security Challenges on the Korean Peninsula presents the opinions from experts on the subject matter from the policy, military, and academic communities. Drawn from talks at a conference at
of Compellence, Provocations, papers explore the enduring security challenges, the state of existing political and military relationships, the economic implications of unification, and the human rights concerns within North and South Korea. They also reiterate the importance for the broader East Asia region of peaceful resolution of the Korean issues. In this volume, our authors have given us several important theoretical frameworks, new concepts, and diverse perspectives regarding the security challenges that Washington and its allies now confront on the Korean Peninsula. Through their research and writing, our distinguished scholars, military officers, diplomats, and practitioners have made valuable contributions to the scholarship relating to the security and the stability of the Korean Peninsula, and the threats and challenges that are imminent for the future.

Chapter One - Transfer of Wartime Command-Some Personal Thoughts * Chapter Two - North Korea's Strategy and the Northern Limit Line * Chapter Three - The ROK-U.S. Military Alliance: Transformation and Change * Chapter Four - The Lee Administration and Changes in ROK Strategic Culture * Chapter Five - The North Korean Military Threat * Chapter Six - Irregular Warfare on the Korean Peninsula * Chapter Seven - Understanding North Korea's Human Rights Abuses * Chapter Eight - Breaking Barriers: The Media War for North Korea * Chapter Nine - The "Faminist" State


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Korea-U.S. Relations - Robert A. Scalapino - 1988

security-of-korea-us-and-japanese-perspectives-of-the-1980s
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Balancing American Alliance and North Korean Issue - - 2003

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This report summarizes a joint study by RAND and the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA) on U.S.-Korean force planning and the sharing of roles and burdens in the consider possible changes in the forces and burdens of the allies in view of the changing strategic environment, altered economic and technological capabilities, and political constraints, while maintaining a durable alliance. The study identifies alternative security environments and conflict contingencies and draws from them policy guidelines for combined military planning. It then assesses the relative changes in U.S. and Korean economic and technological capabilities as well as the resource constraints faced by the allies. The study concludes that: The United States and South Korea should reaffirm the mutual importance of their alliance. The two allies should formally declare their intention for South Korea to be principally responsible for its own defense by 2000. This intention should be gradually implemented consistent with South Korea's force improvement and progress in inter-Korean relations. South Korea's force improvement should reflect the principle of
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Japan's Economic Power
and Security - Christopher
W. Hughes - 2013-01-11
Is Japan re-emerging as a
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security debate, set against
the background of a shifting
international environment and
domestic policymaking
system; the status of Japan’s
national military capabilities
and constitutional
prohibitions; post-Cold War
developments in the US Japan
alliance; and Japan’s role in
multilateral regional security
dialogue, UN PKO, and US-led
coalitions of the willing. It

undoubtedly moving along the
trajectory of becoming a more
assertive military power, and
that this trend has been
accelerated post-9/11. Japan
is unlikely, though, to channel
its military power through
greatly different frameworks
than at present. Japan will opt
for the enhanced, and
probably inextricable,
integration of its military
capabilities into the US Japan
alliance, rather than pursuing
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Security Cooperation and Deterrence in Korea - U.S. Army Command and General Staff College - 2014-10-22
The United States' insufficient investment in security assistance and cooperation to build the capacity of the Republic of Korea's (ROK) military before the start of the Korean War contributed to the ROK's inability to deter or effectively conduct military operations. The U.S. investment in security cooperation and strong U.S. policy support in Korea following the Korean War enabled the U.S. to gradually withdraw forces from the peninsula while simultaneously building ROK capabilities and deterring a North Korean invasion. An analysis of the correlation of U.S. and ROK capabilities will potentially help future researchers and analysts to identify the critical point where the minimum amount of U.S. security cooperation efforts will continue to
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The Korean Peninsula and Indo-Pacific Power Politics - Jagannath P. Panda - 2020-03-03

This book assesses the strategic linkages that the Korean Peninsula shares with the Indo-Pacific and provides a succinct picture of issues which will shape the trajectory of the Korean Peninsula in the future. This book analyses how critical actors such as the United States, China, Russia and Japan are caught in a tightly balanced power struggle affecting the Korean Peninsula. It shows how these countries are exerting control over the Korean Peninsula while also holding on to their status as critical actors in the broader Indo-Pacific. The prospects of peace, stability and unity in the Korean Peninsula and the impact of this on Indo-Pacific power politics are explored as well as the contending and competing interests in the region. Chapters present...
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2020-03-03
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Japan and South Korea Security Cooperation - U S Military - 2019-08-21
Japan and South Korea's bilateral security relationship has experienced periods of both cooperation and friction. Despite several contemporary similarities, expanded security cooperation between these two countries remains elusive. Clarifying why Japan and South Korea pursue cooperation at some times but avoid it at others provides a deeper understanding of the relationship between these two East Asian nations. This thesis analyzes the influence of international factors (China, North Korea, and the United States) and evaluates the impact of public opinion and domestic leaders, especially with regard to animosity over historical issues. The research reviews how and when each of the
systematic analysis of the discourages cooperation, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative methods. In an attempt to capture variation and identify trends in security cooperation levels, the thesis examines Japanese and South Korean defense white papers that catalog security-related meetings, exchanges, and agreements. The thesis confirms that security cooperation levels fluctuate significantly between cooperation and friction, and contends that domestic factors mostly discourage cooperation while international factors have more of an encouraging effect. In fact, domestic factors appear to play a role at least equal to-but potentially more important than-international factors in explaining this fluctuation. This compilation includes a reproduction of the 2019 Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community. To better understand security cooperation between Japan and South Korea, there is a need for a rigorous and state of security cooperation over the last several decades. While much of the current literature takes the level of cooperation, or lack thereof, for granted, this research works to establish the level of security cooperation. This assessment is not only a critical component of this research, but it is also an important contribution to the literature in general. This thesis determines levels of security cooperation by evaluating direct, observable measures of security cooperation, like bilateral and trilateral military exercises and high-level meetings; the research design section of this chapter provides more detail on the methods of evaluation and measurement. In addition, the intent is to capture both bilateral and trilateral Japan-ROK security cooperation. This more all-encompassing approach facilitates a better understanding of the United States' influence on and importance to Japan-ROK relations.

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**North Korea and Northeast Asian Regional Security** - Simon Xu-Hui Shen - 2016-04-14

With its unstable and intermittent nuclear weapon project, and the recent leadership succession issue, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) has been a past decade in this region, in addition to the delicate international relations among the powerful China, United States, Japan, and Russia. The essence of DPRK issue lies in the instability and uncertainty of nuclear development that even the slightest miscalculation by any one power could disturb the sensitive balance of relationships, creating a butterfly effect with a catastrophic result. Drawing on various perspectives on the interaction over DPRK and other regional powers, this volume seeks to explore the role of DPRK in Northeast Asia, and its implication to regional security as a whole. The volume does not confirm a particular position over DPRK’s nuclear showdown; rather it invites scholars to provide assessments from the viewpoints of neighbouring powers in order to present a more complete understanding of the leading issue in Northeast Asia. The volume will serve as an invaluable resource for policymakers, students and scholars of...
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**South Korea at the Crossroads** - Scott A. Snyder - 2018-01-02

Against the backdrop of China’s mounting influence and North Korea’s growing nuclear capability and expanding missile arsenal, South Korea faces a set of strategic choices that will shape its economic prospects and national security. In
with the United States. South Korea at the Crossroads, Scott A. Snyder examines the trajectory of fifty years of South Korean foreign policy and offers predictions—and a prescription—for the future. Pairing a historical perspective with a shrewd understanding of today’s political landscape, Snyder contends that South Korea’s best strategy remains investing in a robust alliance with the United States. Snyder begins with South Korea’s effort in the 1960s to offset the risk of abandonment by the United States during the Vietnam War and the subsequent crisis in the alliance during the 1970s. A series of shifts in South Korean foreign relations followed: the “Nordpolitik” engagement with the Soviet Union and China at the end of the Cold War; Kim Dae Jung’s “Sunshine Policy,” designed to bring North Korea into the international community; “trustpolitik,” which sought to foster diplomacy with North Korea and Japan; and changes in South Korea’s relationship

Despite its rise as a leader in international financial, development, and climate-change forums, South Korea will likely still require the commitment of the United States to guarantee its security. Although China is a tempting option, Snyder argues that only the United States is both credible and capable in this role. South Korea remains vulnerable relative to other regional powers in northeast Asia despite its rising profile as a middle power, and it must balance the contradiction of desirable autonomy and necessary alliance.

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Korea - Robert Dujarric - 1998

Korea has long been at the center of East Asian politics, and the strength of the South Korean economy ensures that it will only become more important in the coming years. With North Korea's attempts to develop nuclear weapons and its ominous behavior toward its neighbor to the south, the divided country is a serious security concern. Yet there is a strong desire in both countries for a
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**Oxford Handbook of the International Relations of Asia** - Saadia M. Pekkanen - 2014
This handbook examines the theory and practice of international relations in Asia. Building on an investigation of how various theoretical approaches to international relations can elucidate Asia's empirical realities, authors examine the foreign relations and policies of major countries or sets of countries.

This report summarizes a joint study by RAND and the Korean Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA) on U.S.-Korean force planning and the sharing of roles and burdens in the 1990s. It considers possible changes in the forces and burdens of the allies in
environment, altered economic and technological capabilities, and political constraints, while maintaining a durable alliance. The study identifies alternative security environments and conflict contingencies and draws from them policy guidelines for combined military planning. It then assesses the relative changes in U.S. and Korean economic and technological capabilities as well as the resource constraints faced by the allies. It focuses on alternative Korean and U.S. force structures, roles, command relationships, and cost implications. Among other things, the authors conclude that (1) the United States and South Korea should reaffirm the mutual importance of their alliance, (2) the two allies should formally declare that they intend South Korea to be principally responsible for its own defense by the year 2000, and (3) this intention should be gradually implemented consistent with South Korea's force improvement and progress in inter-Korean relations.

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Security Policy Dynamics - Byung-ok Kil - 2017-10-05
This title was first published in 2001: Byung-ok Kil's thorough analysis deals with both the broad area of public policy and the specific topic of national security policy change in Korea. Using an historical comparative approach, he tests the relative importance of international and domestic developments as determinants of security policy change. Drawing extensively on carefully selected sources of quantitative and qualitative data including original documents and interviews, this engaging text is of theoretical, methodological and applied policy relevance to the academic community and of substantive interest to a broader audience of governmental officials in national security and related policy areas.

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The Future of the US-Republic of Korea Military Relationship - Kim Jung-Ik - 2016-01-25
As the international security situation has changed after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the book examines the implication of the new security environment to the security of South Korea and how the strategic and military relations with the United States will develop. In the new era, the lack of common interests has made the mutual defence sceptical. This book suggests that South Korea should eventually develop a long-term strategy with a goal of self-reliance.

No Exit - Jonathan D. Pollack - 2017-10-03
This book chronicles the political-military development of the Korean Peninsula since 1945, with particular attention to North Korea's pursuit of nuclear technology and nuclear weapons, and how it has shaped Northeast Asian security and non-proliferation policy and influenced the strategic choices of the United States and all regional powers. I focus on North Korea's leaders, institutions, political history, and the system's longer-term prospects. How has an isolated, highly idiosyncratic, small state repeatedly stymied or
No Exit - Jonathan D. Pollack preferences of much more powerful states, culminating with its withdrawal from the Non Proliferation Treaty (the only state ever to do so) and the testing of nuclear weapons in open defiance of adversaries and allies alike? What does this portend for the region?s future? Unlike most of the literature that focuses on US non proliferation policy, this is a book about decision making in North Korea and the state?s survival in the face of daunting odds. It draws on extensive interviews with individuals in China, South Korea, Japan, Russia, and the EU who have had ample experience in and with North Korea, additional interviews with former US policy makers, and the results from two visits to the North. The author makes extensive use of archival materials from the Cold War International History Project, enabling a far fuller rendering of North Korean history than appears in most of the literature on the North Korean nuclear weapons issue.

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**Japan, South Korea, and the United States Nuclear Umbrella** - Terence Roehrig - 2017-09-19

For close to sixty years, the United States has maintained alliances with Japan and South Korea that have included a nuclear umbrella, guaranteeing their security as part of a strategy of extended deterrence. Yet questions about the credibility of deterrence commitments have especially when nuclear weapons are concerned. Would the United States truly be willing to use these weapons to defend an ally? In this book, Terence Roehrig provides a detailed and comprehensive look at the nuclear umbrella in northeast Asia in the broader context of deterrence theory and U.S. strategy. He examines the role of the nuclear umbrella in Japanese and South Korean defense planning and security calculations, including the likelihood that either will develop its own nuclear weapons. Roehrig argues that the nuclear umbrella is most important as a political signal demonstrating commitment to the defense of allies and as a tool to prevent further nuclear proliferation in the region. While the role of the nuclear umbrella is often discussed in military terms, this book provides an important glimpse into the political dimensions of the nuclear security guarantee. As the security environment in East Asia changes with the growth of North Korea's capabilities and
deterrence theory and U.S. modernization, as well as Donald Trump's early pronouncements that cast doubt on traditional commitments to allies, the credibility and resolve of U.S. alliances will take on renewed importance for the region and the world.

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The U.S. Security Interest in Korea - John Scott Williamson - 1981*

South Korea-U.S. Political and Security Relations - Richard P. Cronin - 1996