

Japanese and American college students'

View on Issues with North Korea



Keiko Freeland
Yuma Kaida
Jonathan Phan

Advisors:

Dr. Yoshiko Saito-Abbott, Dr. Shigeko Sekine

Outline

- Significance of the Study
- Research Questions
- Research Background
- Research Method
- Survey Results
- Conclusion
- Bibliography
- Acknowledgements

Significance of the Study

Yuma:

When study abroad to Japan, I saw North Korean news aired frequently and being born and raised in America, I never thought about North Korea becoming an issue so I wanted to know American college student's point of view towards North Korea.

Keiko:

As a Japanese, I would like to know the way of resolving the Japanese citizen abduction by North Korea, and how Japanese and American students think about the risk of North Korea using nuclear weapons.

Jonathan:

As an US Citizen I wanted to know more about the relationship between Japan and Korea, in hopes to see what can be done to have more peaceful relations and if the US government can/will aid Japan. I also have been hearing a lot of talk about possible nuclear missile launchings, which do scare me. I wanted to see where my peers stand on the subject, and whether they are desensitized or also scared about the subject.

Significance of the Study

Keiko Freeland	Yuma Kaida	Jonathan Phan
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Japanese American• U.S Citizen <p>Curious about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student's point of view towards North Korea• North Koreans rational behavior• North Korea issues towards U.S and Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• US Citizen• Scared of Nuclear weapons <p>Curious about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Japanese and Korean relations• US actions towards North Korea• peer's perceptions towards North Korea issues

Research Questions

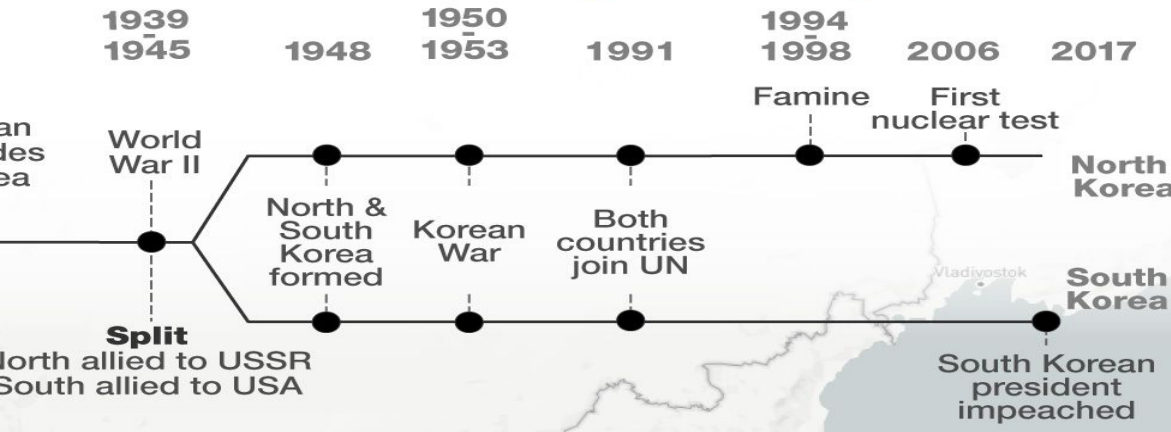
1. What is the Japanese and American students' perception towards the North Korean leadership?
2. What North Korean conflicts are Japanese and American students aware of?
3. What solutions to the North Korea conflicts are Japanese and American students aware of?

Research Background Outline

- North Korea's History Timeline
- Clandestine Kidnapping
- Leadership of North Korea's Government
- Violation of Human Rights
- Nuclear weapons retention & development program
- Experiments with missile launching
- Statements from North Korea nuclear weapons use
- Negotiations for return of Kidnapped Japanese citizens
- The U.S. and the Japan's strategy on North Korea
- Sanctions and the effects on North Korea
- Nuclear Weapons Arsenal

Korea's History

Koreas: History at a glance



- Korean Peninsula splitted with 38 Parallel line
- **South-Korea controlled by the U.S.**
- **North-Korea controlled by the Soviet Union**

Kim Jong Un family dictatorship



1972-1994: Kim Il Sung



1994-2011: Kim Jong Il

- **Military first policy**
- Highly dependent on trade and aid from Soviet Union and Eastern bloc
- **Violation of Human right**
-

(Liberty In North Korea.
org.)

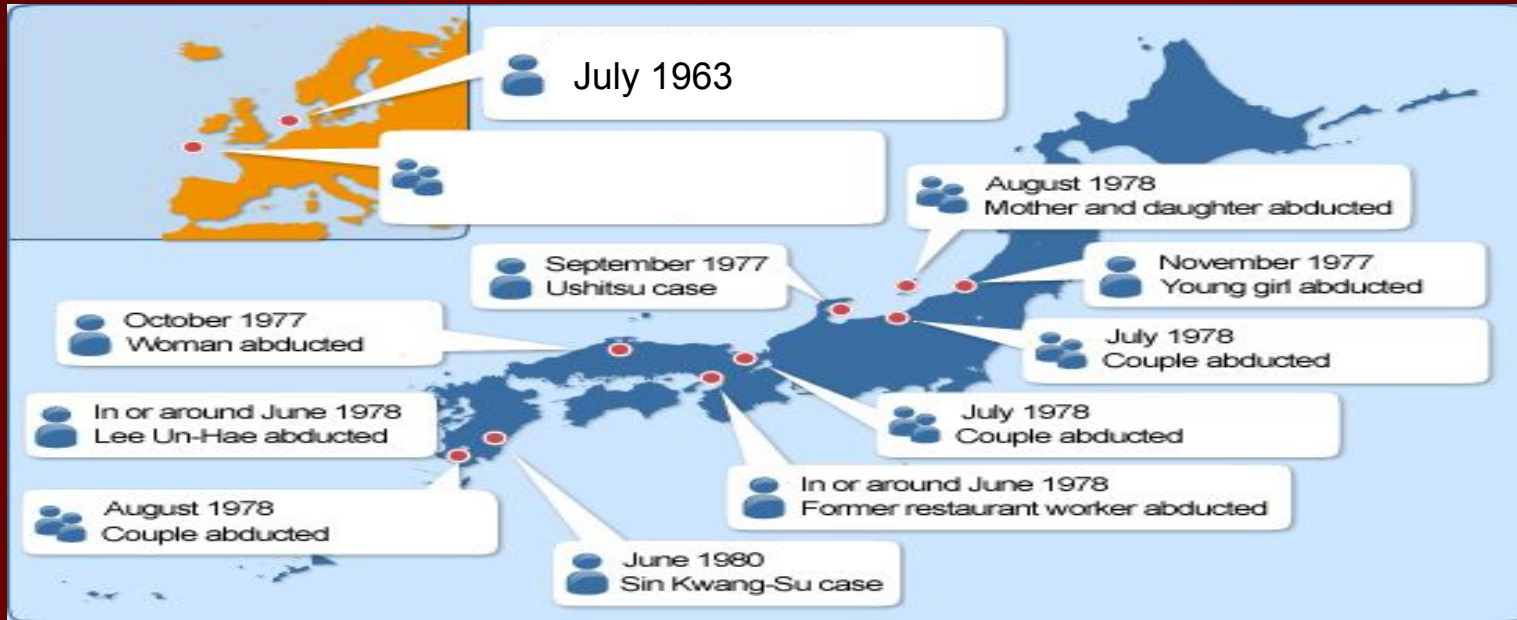


2011-current: Kim Jong-Un

- North Korea wants to unify of Korean Peninsula
- Massive inequality
- Built a lots of his statues and cult of personality for **citizens obedience**
- Restricting of international travel and **controlling all media**
- Officially, everything (one' clothes to business) belonged to the North Korean State
- 1970's-1980's: Clandestine Activities; Kidnapping

- **Nuclear weapons** retention
- Nuclear weapons **development program**
- [link](#)
- **Missiles launching** experiments
- **High risk** of Nuclear weapons use
- **Violation of Human rights**
- **Negotiations** for the return of Kidnapped Japanese citizens

Clandestine Kidnapping



[Link](#)

Purpose:

- North Korea was aiming for unification of the Korean Peninsula. North
- Korea devised a plan to send their spies to South Korea while impersonating Japanese citizens.

When: 1970's-1980

How many: 17 people (The number Government certified victims) , possibly much more

Clandestine Kidnapping -Response

17 Abductees Identified by the Government of Japan

The GoJ has identified the following 17 individuals in 12 cases as having been abducted by North Korea. Ages at the time of abduction and locations of disappearance are in parentheses.



Mr. Yutaka Kume
(52, Ishikawa Prefecture)
Abducted on September 19, 1977.
Fate remains unclear.
(North Korea denies all knowledge of his having entered North Korean territory.) 1



Ms. Kyoko Matsumoto
(29, Tottori Prefecture)
Abducted on October 21, 1977.
Fate remains unclear.
(North Korea denies all knowledge of her having entered North Korean territory.) 2



Ms. Megumi Yokota
(13, Niigata Prefecture)
Abducted on November 15, 1977.
Fate remains unclear.
(North Korea claims that she committed suicide.)
* Ms. Yokota has a daughter named Kim Hye Gyong in North Korea. 3



Mr. Minoru Tanaka
(28, Hyogo Prefecture)
Abducted around June 1978.
Fate remains unclear.
(North Korea denies all knowledge of his having entered North Korean territory.) 4



Ms. Yaeko Taguchi
(22, location of abduction unknown)
Abducted around June 1978.
Fate remains unclear.
(North Korea claims that she was killed in a traffic accident.) 5



Mr. Shuichi Ichikawa
(23, Kagoshima Prefecture)
and
Ms. Rumiko Masumoto
(24, Kagoshima Prefecture)
Abducted on August 12, 1978.
Fate remains unclear.
(North Korea claims that both died of heart failure and that Mr. Ichikawa had a heart failure while swimming in the sea.) 6

Abductees who have returned to Japan.



Ms. Miyoshi Soga
(46, Niigata Prefecture)
Abducted on August 12, 1978.
Fate remains unclear.
(North Korea denies all knowledge of her having entered North Korean territory.)
*She was abducted with her daughter, Hitomi Soga, who returned to Japan in October, 2002. 7



Mr. Toru Ishioka
(22, Europe)
and
Mr. Kaoru Matsuki
(26, Europe)
Abducted around May 1980.
Fate remains unclear.
(North Korea claims that Mr. Ishioka was killed in a gas accident, and that Mr. Matsuki was killed in a traffic accident.) 8



Mr. Tadaaki Hara
(43, Miyazaki Prefecture)
Abducted in mid-June 1980.
Fate remains unclear.
(North Korea claims that he died of cirrhosis of the liver.) 9



Ms. Keiko Arimoto
(23, Europe)
Abducted around July 1983.
Fate remains unclear.
(North Korea claims that she was killed in a gas accident.) 10

Response of the North Korean government:

2002, Acknowledged the abduction, apologized

North Korea acknowledged the abduction : 13 people Returned 5 victims in 2002

Returned 1 victims remains in 2004,

As DNA test result, the remains did not match as the person who kidnapped.

The reliability of North Korean government has collapsed considerably.

Japanese government and abducted families response:

Keep talking to North Korean government

North Korean government response : Keep silence

[ink](#)

[link](#)

North Korea and U.S. Government Comparison

North Korean Government

United States Government

Dictatorship	Presidential System
Totalitarianism	Constitutional Republic
Juche	Liberal Democracy
Republic	Federal Republic
Unitary State	Representative Government
Socialist State	Republic
One-Party State	Federal System of Government

Breaking Laws in North Korea and the United States

North Korean Government Human Rights



HumanRight

- **No Labor Rights**

- Has not joined the international labour Organization

- **No Freedom of Expression**

- All Domestic media and publications are strictly monitored.

- **No Freedom of Religion**

- Organized religion is seen as potential threat to the regime

- **No Freedom of Movement**

- Government uses threats of detention, forced labor, execution

- **No Freedom of Press**

- Government only allows speech that supports it

- **No Right for Food**

- There was more than 1.5 million people have died of hunger

(Dusan,2017)

North Korean Government Restriction of Freedom

[Prison Camps](#)



No Freedom of Speech in North Korea

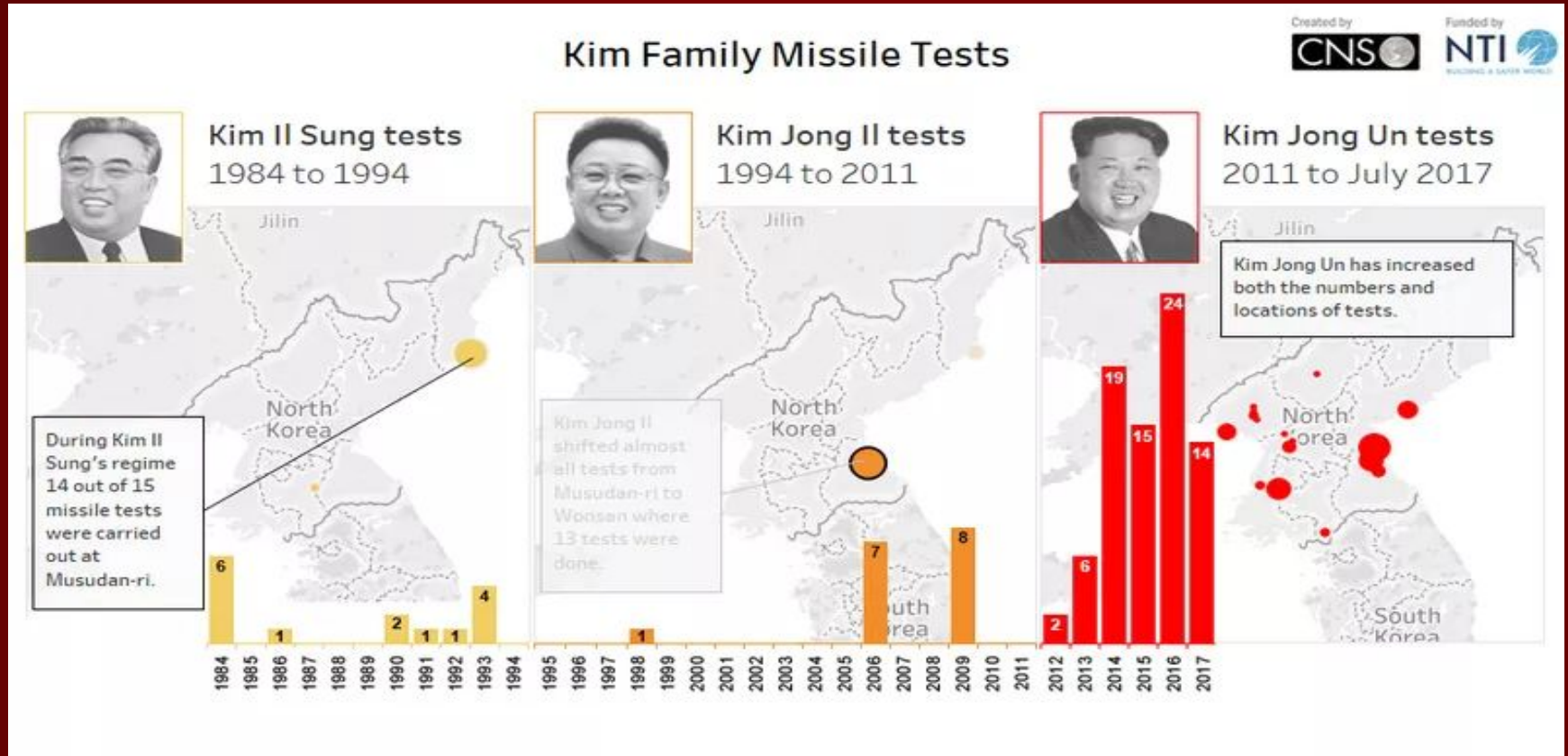
- No free media inside the country
- Only opinion allowed to be voiced is the regime
- “Disappear” from society if criticism of regime
- “Disappear” from society if criticism of leadership

(Benjamin and Elishia,

North Korean Government Passing Laws

North Korea and United States Government's Military Spending

Comparison of Implementation of Missile Tests



- Kim Jong Un pushed the nuclear program improvement
- North Korea's nuclear capabilities have improved significantly

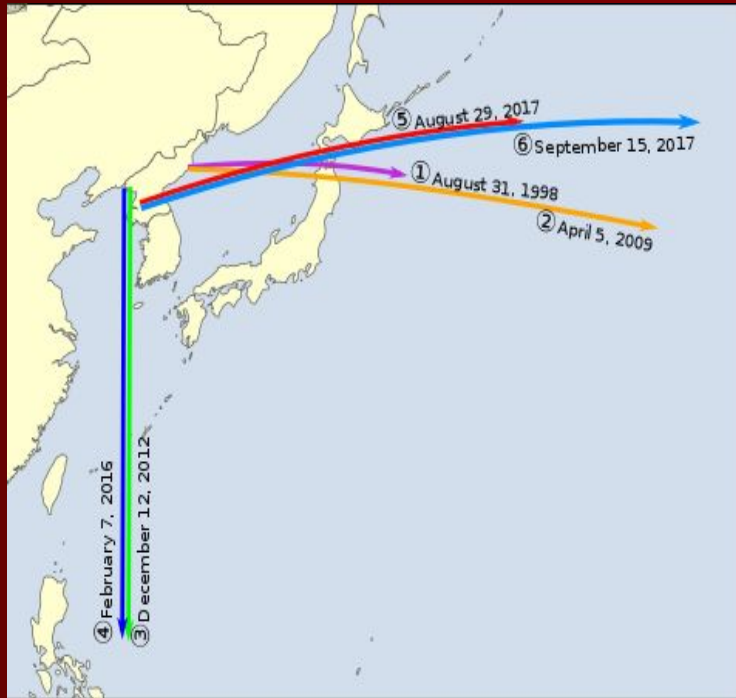


- North Korea had tested about 120 kiloton
- It is five to eight more powerful than the nuclear bombs that were dropped on Hiroshima (15 kiloton) and Nagasaki (21 kiloton) in 1945.

(Ritzen, Yarno. 2017.)

(Rosenfeld, 2017)

North Korea's Missile Reach



“North Korea’s main enemy, the United States, is ready for use a nuclear armed ICBM (intercontinental Ballistic Missile).

Japan's Self-defence Forces

- Japan is **not allowed** to have military forces.
- Article 9 of the **Japanese Constitution**, **May 3, 1947**
- = **It is impossible for Japan to protect own country itself**
Japan needs the U.S. great protection from North Korea's threats
- **There are ? he U.S. army bases in Japan**



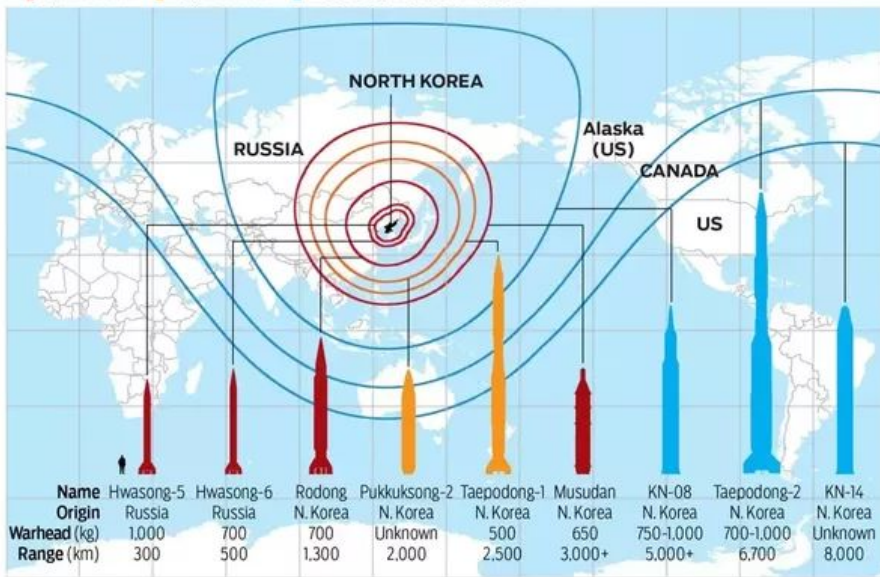
North Korea's aggression

The Treat of North Korea VS The U.S. Correspondence

North Korean missile range

Nuclear testing is part of a process that moves Pyongyang closer to miniaturising nuclear warheads to mount on intercontinental ballistic missiles. North Korea has well over 1,000 missiles of various ranges. Below is a comparison of North Korea's ballistic missiles' range and capabilities.

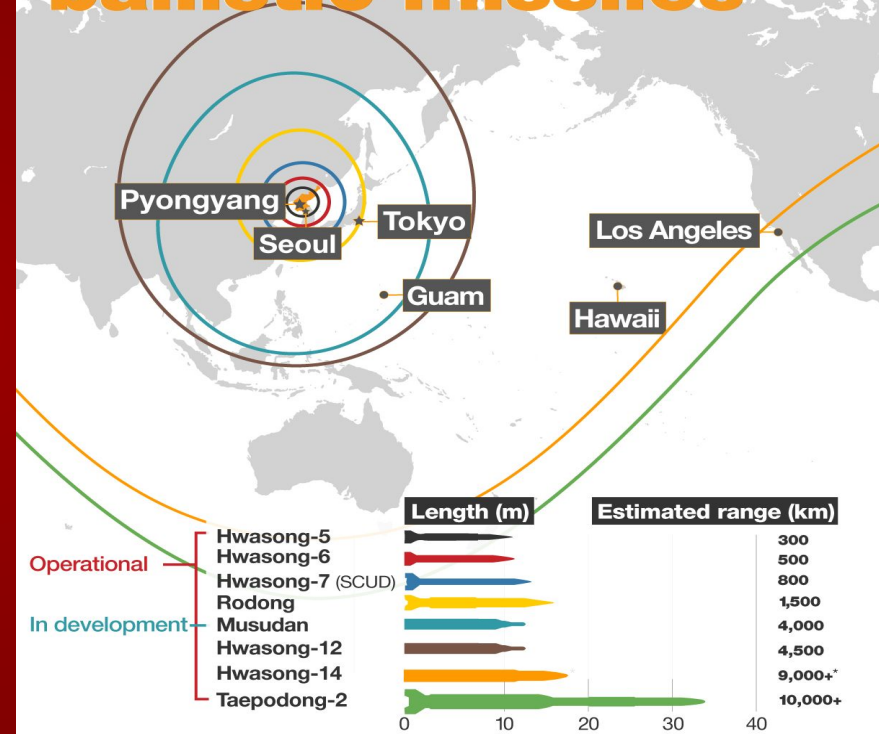
Operational Flight tested In development or untested



Notes: Ranges of KN-08 and KN-14 show minimum estimates from CSIS; Taepodong-2 shows designed range but could travel further with lightened payload.

Sources: The Republic of Korea Ministry of National Defense; National Intelligence Service, South Korea; CSIS Reuters/©Gulf News

North Korea's ballistic missiles



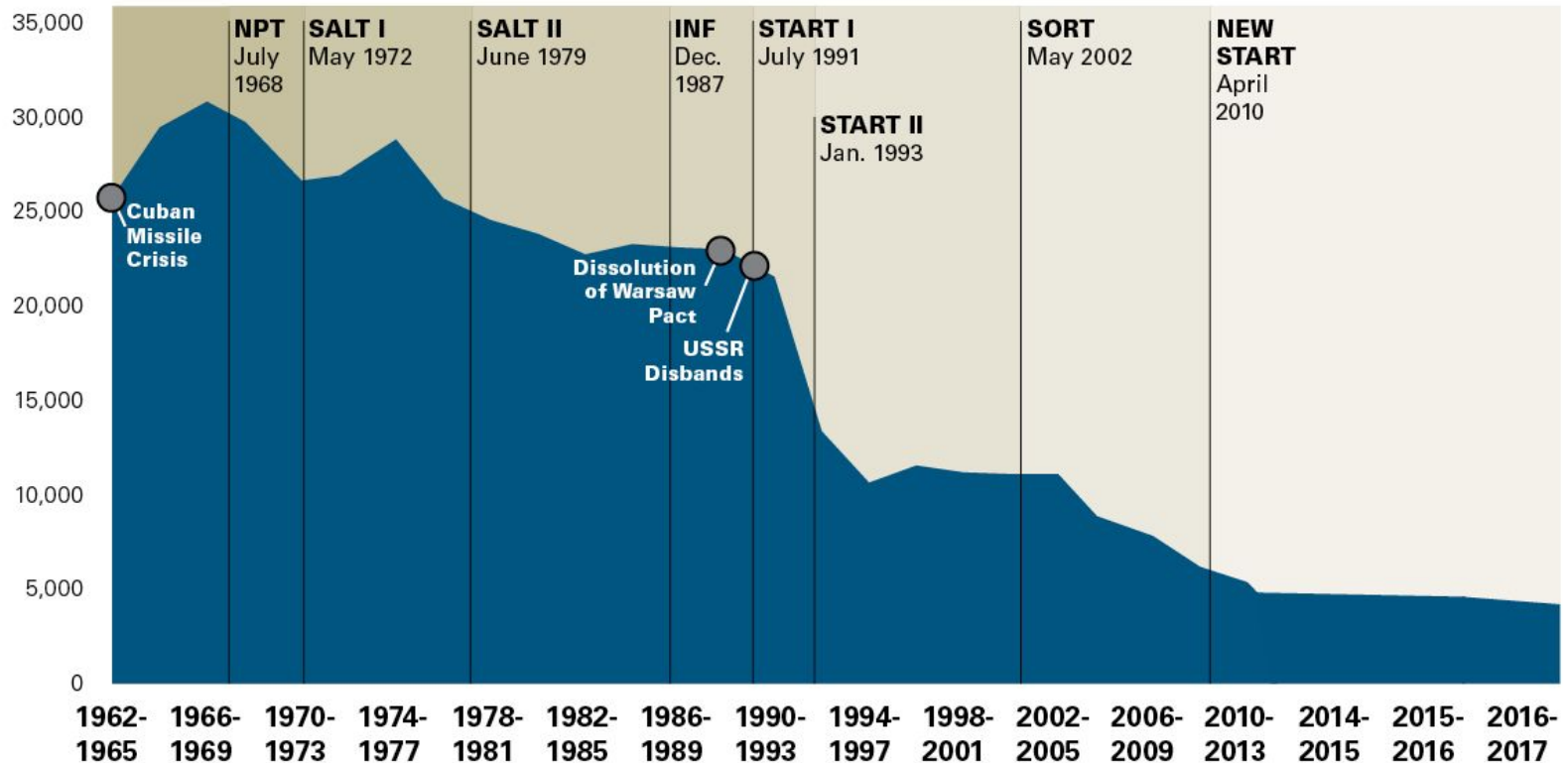
*Estimates based on currently available information

Source: Al Jazeera, 38North, MissileThreat, CSIS | August 2017

Nuclear Weapons Arsenals

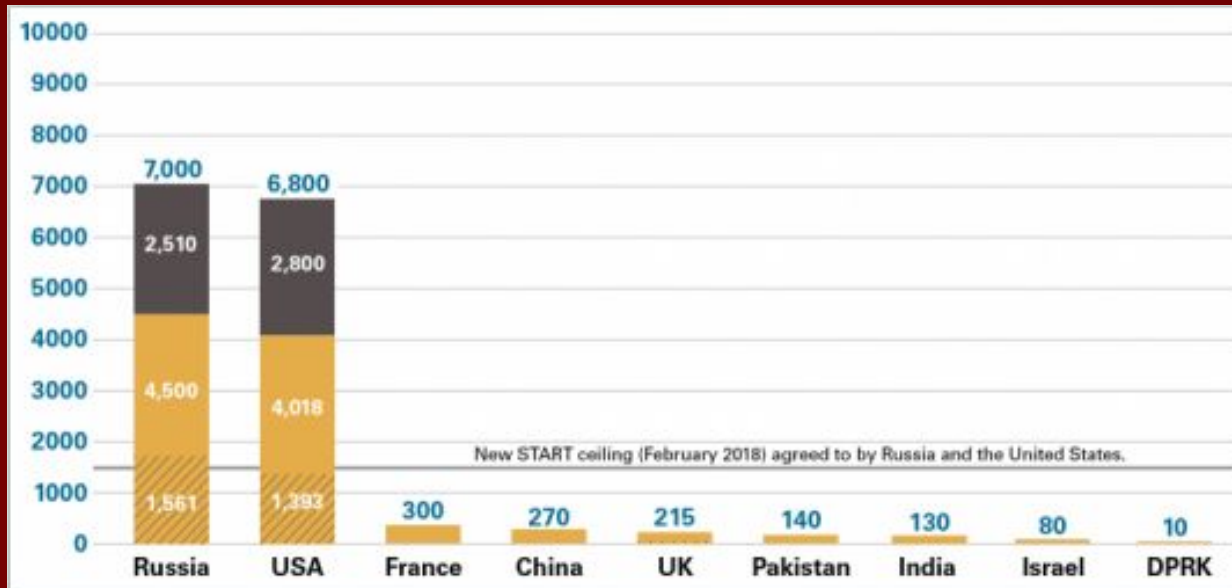
U.S. Nuclear Weapons Stockpile, 1962-2017

Since the late-1960s, the United States and Russia have signed a series of nuclear arms treaties that have contributed to steep cuts in their active and inactive nuclear warhead stockpiles.

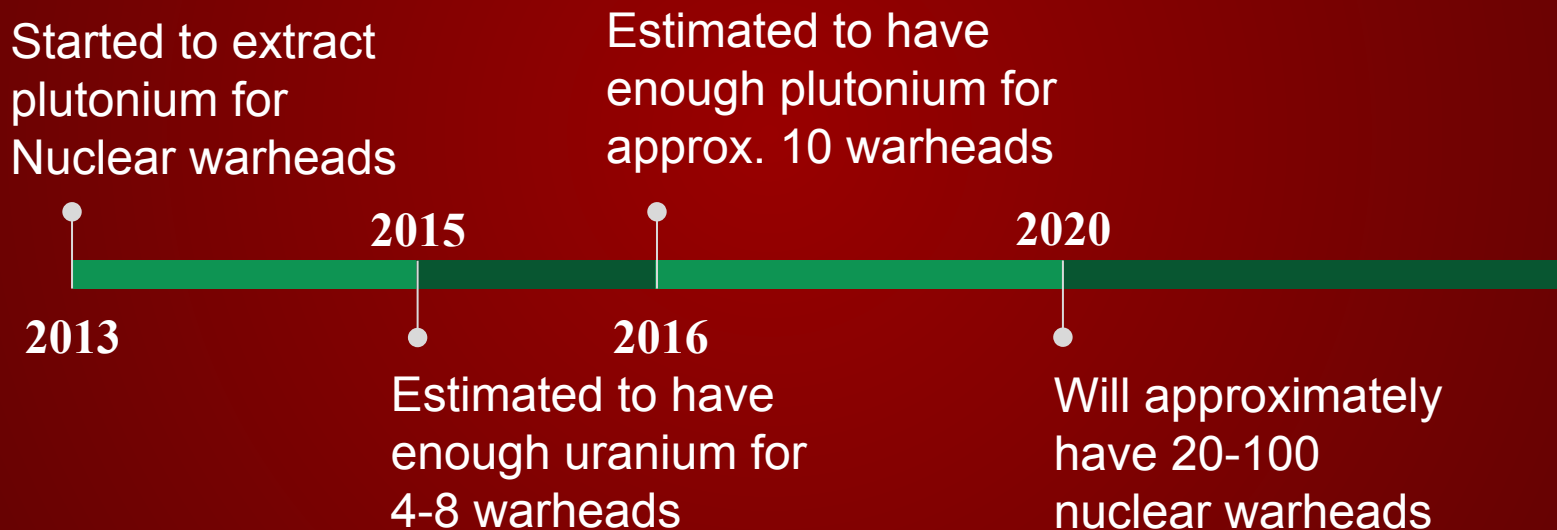


Sources: U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense, Arms Control Association. Updated: January 19, 2017.

Nuclear Weapons Arsenals



North Korea's nuclear arsenal



Old Sanctions

New Sanctions

- Proposed by the Obama administration

- Actions taken by United Nations

- Focused on activities that may have funded for the Nuclear Program

- Aimed to stop North Korea's Nuclear Program

- Proposed by the Trump administration

- Actions taken by United States

- Focused on activities involving North Korea's Economy

What can New Sanctions do?

US Treasury Department can:

- bar an entity (company, bank, etc.) from US financial system
- seize assets of any individual it deems in contravention
- Ban ship or aircrafts that made stops in North Korea from the US for 180 days

(Tweed and Mohsin, 2017)

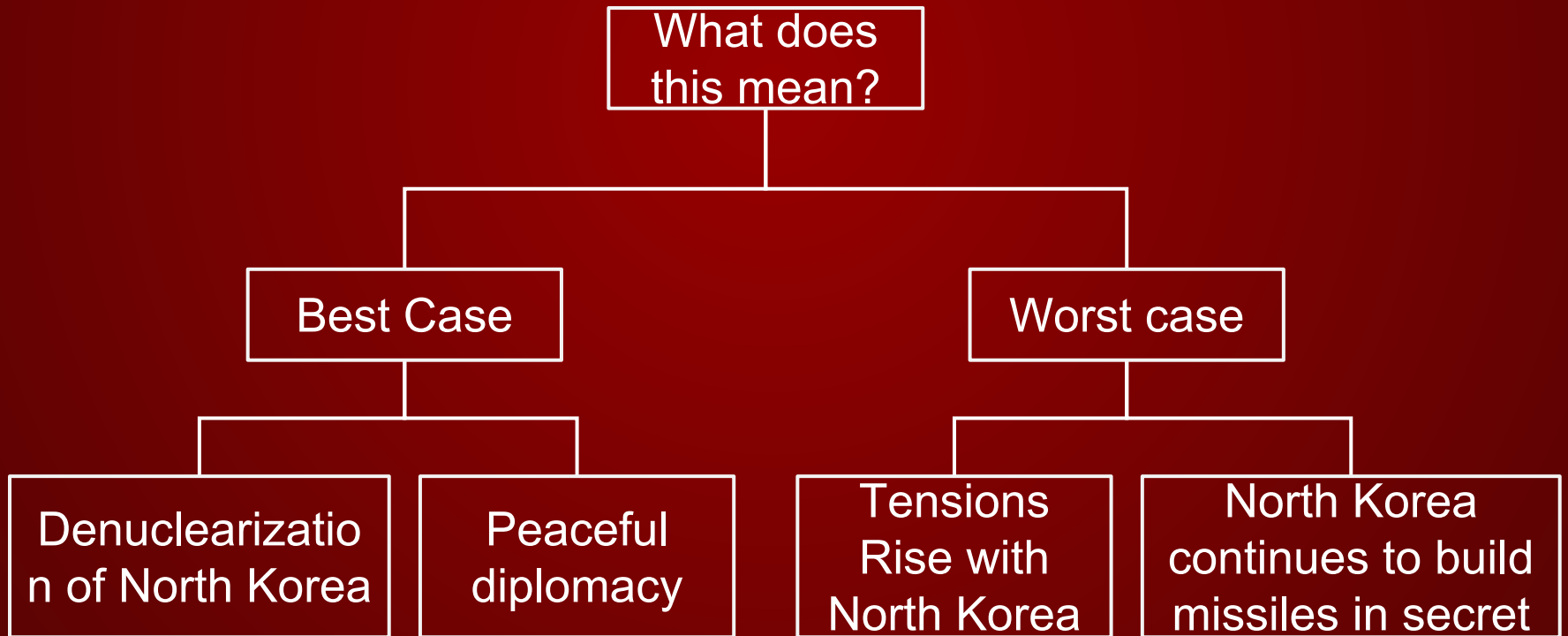
Effects of New Sanctions

- American military boarded suspected vessels bound for North Korea
- Sanctioned ships from China, North Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Marshall Islands, Tanzania, Panama, and Comoros
- Blacklisted 28 ships

(Landler, 2018)

Talks with North Korea

- Leader to Leader meeting scheduled for May 2018
- No missile testing during this time



Research Method

Subjects:

- Japanese college students: 30 students
 - Ages 18-35
 - Male: 15, Female:15
- American college students:30 students
 - Ages 18-35
 - Male: 15, Female:15

Survey Instruments:

Google survey form:

Japanese

English

Survey Results 1

Results for the Research Question 1:

Insert graphs from survey plus observation

(State the most important finding from the graphs in one or two sentence)

Survey Results 2

Research Question 2:

Insert graphs from survey plus observation
(State the most important finding from the graphs in
one or two sentence)

Summary of the Findings 1

- Analysis of survey results 1

Summary of the Findings 1

- Analysis of survey results 2

Summary of the Findings 2

Conclusion

Limitation of the Study and Future Research

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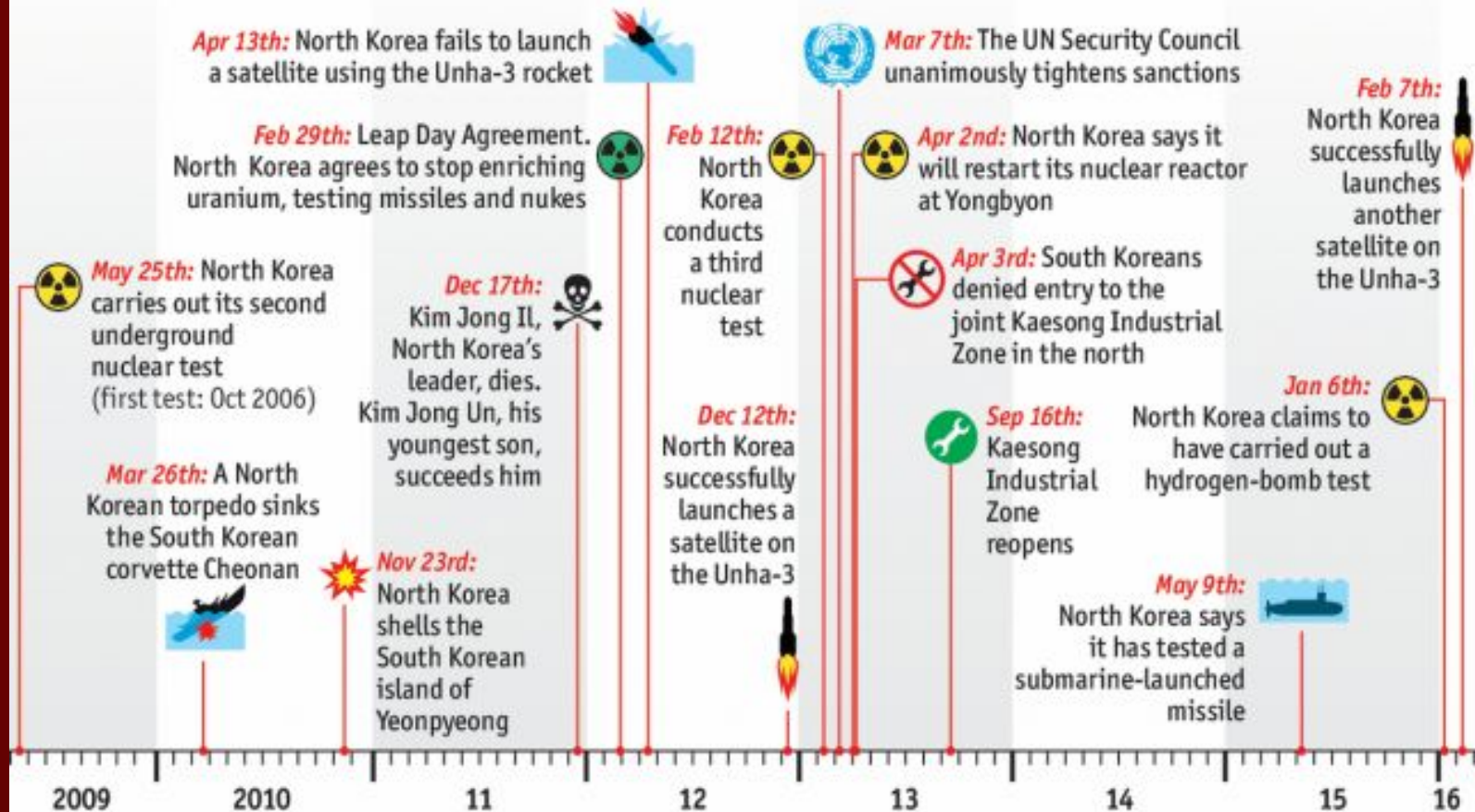
Acknowledgements

[Video](#)

North Korea's Aggression 2009-2017

Appetite for destruction

Seven years of North Korean aggression, defiance and provocation



North Korea's Nuclear arsenal

- North Korea operates its 5-megawatt heavy-water graphite-moderated reactor used to extract plutonium in the past for nuclear warheads on an intermittent basis since August 2013
- Experts estimate that if North Korea is producing
- Estimated to have enough plutonium for approximately 10 plutonium based warheads as of late 2016
- highly-enriched uranium, it could have the material for an additional 4-8 uranium based warheads as of 2015, bringing the total to 14-18 warheads. By 2020, experts estimate that North Korea could have anywhere between 20-100 nuclear warheads based on the rate of its stockpile growth and technological improvements

Sanctions on North Korea

Old Sanctions:

- Until now, the U.S. had mainly relied on sanctions coordinated through the United Nations
- President Barack Obama's administration in February 2016 focused on cutting funding for North Korea's missile and nuclear program rather than targeting its entire economy

New Sanctions:

- It gives the U.S. Treasury Department the authority to block from the U.S. financial system all banks and companies that do business with North Korea
- It allows the U.S. to seize the assets of any individual it deems in contravention of the president's order
- The order also lets the U.S. ban ships or aircraft that have

Effects of Sanctions on North Korea

Effects so far:

- In terms of financial sanctions, China's central bank has instructed institutions to suspend accounts of clients doing business with North Korea, in compliance with UN sanctions imposed on Aug. 5

Why is this a big deal?

- China is North Korea's biggest trading partner, supplying it with about 90 percent of its energy and much of its food.
- Trump's latest sanctions could penalize Chinese individuals or entities involved with North Korea.
- By deploying its new powers against Chinese companies, the U.S. risks provoking a trade and financial war with the world's second-biggest economy