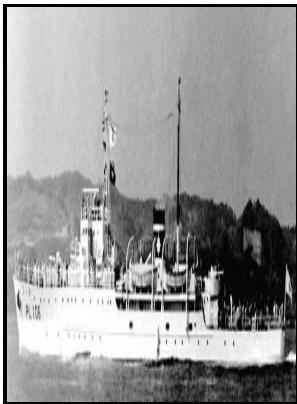


# Sengo Nikkan kankei - kokkō seijōka kōshō o megutte

**Kurein - Japan's Economic Power and Security: Japan and North Korea (Sheffield Centre for Japanese Studies Routledge)**



Description: -

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Korea (South) -- Foreign relations -- Japan.  
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Before looking at this evidence, it is first necessary to return to the starting point, and to pose two questions: What were the underlying origins and causes of the problem of repatriation to North Korea? The suspicion is also that Kanemaru, later brought down by the Sagawa Kyūbin bribery scandal and known to be involved in recycling massive illegal donations to his Takeshita faction, was encouraged to visit Pyongyang due to the prospect of North Korean financial gifts and pressure from Japanese corporations seeking to improve their business interests in the North. The preferred option for Japan was clearly a diplomatic settlement as this offered the best hope of avoiding a military-political crisis for the USJapan alliance and of demonstrating unanimity with its ally.

## Nikkan kokkō seijōka mondai shiryō. Kiso shiryō hen in SearchWorks catalog

I also want to thank Victoria Smith, James Whiting, and the anonymous referees at Routledge for giving me the opportunity to publish my work.

## Sengo ni okeru Nikkan seiji bunka masatsu no hikaku kenkyū

Hence, Japan since the first oil shock has sought to reduce overall energy demand; to stockpile reserves of fossil and nuclear fuels; to seek to reduce dependence on external supplies of energy by researching into alternative energy supplies and breeder reactor technology; and to diversify energy supplies as far as possible away from over-dependence on Middle Eastern oil.

## Chōsen hikiage to Nikkan kokkō seijōka kōshō e no michi in SearchWorks catalog

Without this repatriation, the problem will never be solved at present. But just as importantly, it is motivated also by an objective evaluation of the nature of the post-Cold War security environment, which demands that states make a contribution to security through diverse and innovative means and the application of economic power, and thus the practical argument that seemingly the most effective way for Japan to deal with the security problems which cannot be adequately addressed by military means alone is by the use of its economic power. At the end of the occupation, the Japanese government chose to interpret its acceptance of the 1945 Potsdam Declaration as implying that all Korean and Taiwanese residents in Japan who had previously held Japanese nationality under Japanese and international law were now foreigners.

## **Exodus to North Korea Revisited: Japan, North Korea, and the ICRC in the “Repatriation” of Ethnic Koreans from Japan—**

The officials noted that Mr. The fear amongst certain policy-makers was that Japanese cooperation in the imposition of UN sanctions upon North Korea in mid-1994 would lead to a backlash from the estimated 56,000 Chōsensōren members in Japan. The repatriation was a co-production which would have been impossible without this interaction between the two sides, as well as ICRC facilitation.

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Moreover, in areas where the North Korean production system could be competitive, such as steel, there are as yet no joint ventures. North Korean actions during the nuclear crisis suggest that the whole thrust of its strategy was to style the nuclear issue as one between itself and the US, and to engage the US in direct talks whilst avoiding dialogue with Seoul. But despite South Korean and Japanese domestic concerns about the contents of the Three-Party Joint Declaration, Japanese policy-makers also recognised the value of the Kanemaru mission in having secured the release of the Fujisanmaru crew and creating the opportunity for talks on normalisation and a range of other troublesome bilateral issues.

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In this way, the academic debate had neglected its core purpose of providing new and innovative ways to consider the causes behind conflict and to provide the type of flexible thinking about security matters which would be of benefit to policy-makers. An early non-government attempt to improve Japan-North Korea relations towards the end of the Cold War came with the visit to North Korea in September 1987 of Doi Takako, the then SDPJ Chairwoman, to discuss the Fujisanmaru crew issue. States derive direct power from communications due to their ability to deny or provide to other states access to transport systems and telecommunication networks, with resultant costs for economic development.

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