

Assignment 2

- For the most part, it seems people are on track
- Need to understand what the annotative bibliography is!
- Remember sourcing is different between footnotes and bibliography

Sourcing

- Chicago Manual footnotes
 - first name, last name, *Title*, (Publisher, Year), pg #
- Bibliography – in Alphabetical Order
 - last name, first name. *Title*. City, State: Publisher, Year

Assignment 3

- Final Assignment
- 2 pages double spaced
- Also includes a more complete bibliography WITH annotations
- Will most likely at this point be your final paper product

Assignment 3

- 2 pages updating me again on your current research. Telling me whether you have changed your original argument or letting me know you have kept the same one
- This paper will explain how you will go about writing the final paper. Let me know how you will organize it, what sections you have broken the subject into, and what kind of methodology/methodologies you plan on using
- Methodology?

Methodology

- Methodology is generally
- I.e. Political, historical, philosophical, theoretical, analytical, statistical, etc
- Where does your paper fall under
- Also remember your paper isn't limited to these and can approach it from many of these aspects

Assignment 3

- You will also update me on your sourcing in your paper and tell me what are your most valuable sources in doing this paper
- Lastly, let me know what pitfalls you have found in your research. What questions you have that remained unanswered. Difficulty in finding sources, etc.

Nuclear Weaponry and Energy in Japan



Nuclear Proliferation vs Non-Proliferation

- With the growing tensions in East Asia and the LDP's decision to return military status to Japan, do you think this may lead Japan towards arming itself with nuclear weapons?
- How does the effects of its neighbours having nuclear weapons factor in?
- Is this the lead up to a new Cold War in East Asia?
- What would it mean if Japan did go nuclear?

Atomic Energy Basic Law

- Establish in 1955
- Created with the purpose of solving Japan's energy problems
- Developed at the time nuclear energy was on the rise in first world nations as sources of energy
- Intended to be used for peaceful purposes

Nuclear Energy Usage in Japan

- First nuclear reactor in Japan was built in 1966
- Many reactors built afterwards with the guarantee of safety despite the building established on fault lines
- The 1990s faced many nuclear incidents that put the Japanese population on edge with its nuclear program
- Much of this comes at the height of the pro-environment movements around the world to switch to green energies



Three Mile Island

- March 28, 1979
- Seen as the first bumbling of a nuclear power plant
- Also rejuvenated a sense of uneasiness about nuclear power that the American had worked hard to prevent through propaganda advertisements since its inception





EG&G COLOR PHOTO PRINT

Chernobyl

- April 26, 1986
- One of only two level 7 nuclear catastrophe cases in history
- The USSR handled this situation in the Ukraine very poorly and has often been seen as an event symbolic of the decline of Soviet power
- There are still cases of radiation sickness and mutations in pregnancies being accounted for today





United States-Japan Joint Nuclear Program

- Signed in 2007 with the purpose of developing safer nuclear technologies
- Global initiatives have always existed to monitor the care of nuclear energies and weaponry, however, it has really been increased since the 1990s due to continual problems occurring

Fukushima



Fukushima

- March 11, 2011
- 9 magnitude earthquake cause the reactors to be shutdown
- Units were being cooled by backup generators until the tsunami destroyed the generators causing small meltdowns in some of the reactors.
- With the urgency to cool the reactors, gases were released into the air as well as radiation seeped through cooling waters into the ocean







Fukushima

- Large amount of the radiated waste and coolant have contaminated fish supplies and ground water
- Concerns about the release of nuclear gases into the atmosphere also have people worried about the long term effects on the population and how far the radiation has and can spread
- Continuing concerns about the future still play a factor in Japanese politics and anti-nuclear activists

Fukushima

- The events of Fukushima sparked a stronger movement against nuclear energy in Japan
- All reactors in Japan were shut off as a result of the anti-nuclear sentiment and fear for future earthquakes that could potentially create a similar event
- This has led Japan to find alternative energy resources, especially in green and solar technologies

Government Reactions

- The Japanese government has often been criticized for its handling of the Fukushima Incident
- Many argue that the government has been working with the energy companies to downplay the seriousness of the radiation leakages and that they are not getting the truth of the situation to the people
- This incident also came at the time the DPJ was in power and is often attributed to their decline in popularity and eventual ousting from office

Naoto Kan



Abe Shinzo



Questions

- Do the benefits outweigh the costs?
- Is nuclear energy really something to fear or do we have to face the reality that catastrophes will happen, get used to it?
- What can we do to prevent such problems in the future?

Questions

- Is Japan's government telling the truth about the safety or could this really be a bigger problem than what the news tells us?
- Why do governments try to cover up events like these?
- Like Three Mile Island and Chernobyl, will Fukushima go down as a forgotten incident like those meltdowns, or is this just beginning?