

Analyzing North Korea's Declaration of Non-First Use of Nuclear Weapons from the Perspective of Nuclear Deterrence Theory

CHOI Jung Hoon*

Kim Jong Un declared non-first use of nuclear weapons, NFU for short, in the 7th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in May 2016. What was the cause of this new move? What does it imply? This paper aims to answer these questions by using the historical explanatory approach based on nuclear deterrence theory.

To explore how NFU has been established since the nuclear revolution occurred in 1945, we first review the logic of nuclear deterrence theory first developed by Barnard Brodie in comparison with its counter-argument, namely nuclear use theory. Next, this paper examines the current state of North Korea's nuclear weapon development, focusing on the explosion capability and delivery systems, which are the core technology of nuclear retaliation capability.

After all, this paper will point out three findings to explain why North Korea has declared NFU in the historical Party Congress from the viewpoint of nuclear deterrence theory: (1) North Korea's self-recognition of the possession of nuclear retaliation capability, (2) prevention of the escalation of tension with nuclear weapons, and (3) possibilities that North Korea's nuclear policy would likely be nuclear deterrence theory-oriented after when the nuclear retaliation capability is firmly established.

*AAIJ member;

Visiting Researcher, Institute of International Relations and Area Studies
Ritsumeikan University

A Study of the ROK's alliance relation state position under the U.S. and ROK's alliance relation

SONG Key Young*

The purpose of this study is to understand the ROK's changing relation with the U.S. by ROK's change of alliance relation state position when ROK aided non-battle soldiers and battle soldiers to South Vietnam. A result of this study can be explained as follows: The ROK's battle soldier aid to South Vietnam was triggered to change from alliance relation non-influence state position to alliance relation restrictive influence state position with the U.S.

The ROK's battle soldier aid to South Vietnam made New Issue Area of the U.S. and the ROK's alliance relation in South Vietnam. The birth of the U.S. and ROK's New Issue Area meant that the U.S. and ROK alliance relation previously limited to South Korea was expanded to South Vietnam. USFK had held the ROK's Military operational control in South Korea from 1954 to 1994. So, the ROK's alliance relation state position was alliance relation non-influence state position with the U.S. in South Korea. But, the ROK holding its Military operational control during the aid of ROK's battle soldier to South Vietnam made ROK to become the position of the U.S. in South Vietnam. ROKFV commanded ROK's non-battle soldiers and battle soldiers in South Vietnam. ROK became the country to aid the U.S. in South Vietnam. ROK made the U.S. to aid military and economy to ROK.

*Lecturer, Department of Economics, Ritsumeian University

A Study on the Export-led Growth Model in Korea

OTSU Kento*

Korean economy has been increasing the lack of stability, and it does not show any sign of recovery yet. In order to articulate the problems behind it, Korea's export-led growth model should be put in the center of discussion. Particularly, this paper would focus on analyzing the relationship between current situation of the export-led growth model in Korea and the demand of labor force.

The following valuables are pointed out as the cause of the deterioration of Korean economy. First, Korea's shift to strengthen the political and economic tie with China created the business opportunities in countries abroad, rather than in Korea. Second, the economic policy in which Korea has been prioritizing industrialization, leaving the agriculture and small and medium size business sector behind, brought about huge imbalance on labor force distribution among industries over years, especially after the shift.

In the course of examining the current Korea's export-led growth model, the factors of Korea's economic problems would be articulated, and these factors made a fundamental transformation of the capital accumulation in Korean economy.

*AAIJ Member ; Lecturer, College of Economics, Rikkyo University