

Asian Studies – Fall 2006
Dr. Christy Story

Korean Nuclear Settlement Roundtable Simulation

Position Papers DUE: Wednesday, September 20, 2006

Roundtable meetings: Thursday & Friday, September 21-21, 2006

Final Agreement DUE: Friday, September 22, 2006

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North Korea, a reclusive, Stalinist state has technically been at war with the US and its neighbor, South Korea since the end of the Korean war in 1954. North Korea has an army of 1.2 million soldiers and spends 30% of GDP to maintain its military and thousands of artillery pieces. Beginning in the 1980s, US intelligence learned of North Korea's efforts to develop both nuclear weapons and missiles capable of delivering them. In 1994 President Clinton negotiated a framework by which the North would agree to abandon its nuclear program and close its nuclear reactor in Yongbyon. In exchange, the U.S., South Korea and Japan would help construct two light-water nuclear reactors (from which it would be more difficult to enrich plutonium for use in weapons), as well as deliver 500K ton of fuel oil (to produce electricity and other energy needs) each year until completion of the reactor. North Korea violated the framework when it fired a test missile over Japan in 1998. President Bush announced in 2002 that North Korea, along with Iraq and Iran, constituted an Axis of Evil, connected through their plans for mass destruction through nuclear weapons. North Korea admitted to violations of the framework, which indicated an implicit acknowledgement of a violation of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and IAEA inspectors. Efforts to reduce the risk of nuclear destruction as well as relations between the US and North Korea remain at a stalemate. Working in groups of two, you will participate in multilateral roundtable by the major powers involved: China, Russia, US, Japan, North and South Korea. The goal is to negotiate and draft an international agreement to resolve the crisis. You will have time in the library to research your positions, as well as several days devoted to the negotiations.

I have currently assigned you positions. Negotiators have been separated from Diplomats because frequently negotiators have more freedom in their ability to make deals while the Diplomats must be sure to represent the public face of the nation's agenda at all times.

Assignments:

Country	Negotiator	Diplomat
China	Tory Anthony	Chelsea Waite
Russia	Anne Given	Nanneke Jansen
US	Andrea Godoy	Anna Martingnetti
Japan	Barbara Kang	Tiffany Wong
South Korea	Kaitlin Keller	Brett Powers
North Korea	Jessie Loughheed	Marie McLellan-Heck

Resources:

Frontline has a thorough website with background information, timelines, explanations regarding nuclear development and digital versions of the film we will watch in class in case you want to re-watch scenes. These resources are a great place to start:

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/kim/>

The IAEA maintain a useful website with updated briefings on various atomic issues. To learn more about the agency and its mission visit:

<http://www.iaea.org/About/index.html>

To learn more about the IAEA's work in North Korea check out:

<http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/Focus/IaeaDprk/index.shtml>

You will read two articles, but if you want to view them on-line through Proquest go to:

Philip Gourevitch, "Alone in the Dark: a Letter from Korea," vol. 79, no. 25, *the New Yorker*, (9/8/2003).

<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=401144161&sid=2&Fmt=3&clientId=13718&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

Tom O'Neill, "Korea's Dangerous Divide," vol. 204, n. 1, *National Geographic*, (July 2003).

<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=379450211&sid=1&Fmt=3&clientId=13718&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

Additionally, the library will place materials on reserve.