

## Ensure international solidarity to bolster pressure on North Korea

- 1) To make North Korea abandon its development of nuclear weapons and missiles, solidarity in the international community is essential. Japan must redouble its efforts toward this goal.
- 2) To discuss the North Korean issue in his address at the U.N. General Assembly on Wednesday, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe took more than 80 percent of his approximately 16-minute speech — this underscores his sense of crisis about the growing tension on the Korean Peninsula.
- 3) Bearing in mind the recent nuclear test defiantly conducted by North Korea and its repeated ballistic missile launches, Abe said: “The gravity of this threat is unprecedented. It is indisputably a matter of urgency.” (indisputably 争う余地のないほどに、明らかに)
- 4) Abe also stressed that “the [nuclear] nonproliferation regime is about to suffer a serious blow from its most confident disrupter ever” and called on the world to share his view that “what is needed ... is not dialogue, but pressure.”
- 5) Now is the time for applying stronger pressure to prompt a policy shift on the part of Pyongyang, which has repeatedly ignored warnings from the international community.
- 6) Abe also conferred with the leaders of Ethiopia, Israel, Iran and others, and emphasized the importance of strictly implementing sanctions resolutions approved at the U.N. Security Council. (confer with 協議する)
- 7) Japan needs to make continued efforts to work with other countries, through opportunities such as talks with as many countries as possible and international conferences.
- 8) In his U.N. speech, Abe referred to two past instances in which countries including Japan and the United States tried to find a solution through dialogue but eventually ended up being betrayed by North Korea.
- 9) Pyongyang obtained a supply of heavy oil and other assistance in return for pledging to relinquish its nuclear development program in the Agreed Framework reached in 1994 between the United States and North Korea, and in the 2005 and 2007 six-party agreements, involving North Korea plus Japan, China, South Korea, Russia and the United States. But later North Korea unilaterally broke its promise and has now gone as far as being on the verge of acquiring hydrogen bombs. (relinquish 放棄する)

### Pursue UNSC reform

- 10) “For North Korea, dialogue was instead the best means of deceiving us and buying time,” Abe said. His statement makes absolute sense. It can hardly be said that such facts as those mentioned by Abe are common knowledge throughout the world. Abe’s assertion was thus reasonable for him to make.
- 11) Referring to the Japanese nationals who were abducted by North Korea, Abe said, “I will continue to make all possible efforts so they can set foot on Japan’s soil as soon as possible, until the day when they will finally be in the arms of their parents, and their family members.” He also noted that in November a full 40 years will have passed since Megumi Yokota was abducted by North Korea.
- 12) U.S. President Donald Trump referred to Megumi in his U.N. address the day before Abe’s speech, and her mother Sakie appreciated his reference. This should be used as an opportunity to raise global interest in the abduction issue and break the stalemate in resolving it. (stalemate 行き詰まり、こう着状態)
- 13) Abe also pointed out the need for reform of the Security Council. The composition of the Security Council, which comprises five permanent members each with veto power, does not reflect the current international situation, and its discussions on the North Korean issue tend to stagnate. (stagnate 停滞する)
- 14) As a nonpermanent member of the Security Council until December, Japan has been deeply involved in adopting resolutions. But the nation’s influence will unavoidably decline after it loses its seat on the Security Council. Reform of the council is a difficult challenge, but the goal must be pursued tenaciously in cooperation with other Asian nations as well as African and Latin American countries. (tenaciously 粘り強く、断固として) 【2017-09-22 | Yomiuri】

### ★Ice breaker for active discussion

1. Why does North Korea keep launching missiles despite objections from other countries?
2. How can N. Korea afford to conduct multiple missile launches?
3. What do you think about the statement of Prime Minister Abe in his speech in the UN council which says, “what is needed ... is not dialogue, but pressure.”? (paragraph #4)
4. How does the UN contribute to global peace and order?
5. Make sentences using the following words: indisputably, confer, stalemate, tenaciously, relinquish and abduction.