2016-10-12 Chen Danyi

복한 5차 핵실험 이후 각국의 반응—미국 싱크탱크

* Joshua Pollack, editor of the *Nonproliferation Review*, Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Montery.
* The *Nonproliferation Review* is a refereed journal concerned with the causes, consequences, and control of the spread of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. The *Review* features case studies, theoretical analyses, historical studies, reports, viewpoints, and book reviews on such issues as state-run weapons programs, treaties and export controls, safeguards, verification and compliance, disarmament, terrorism, and the economic and environmental effects of weapons proliferation.
* “This is the largest, but of course it's the largest North Korean test, it’s not in the same class as the things superpowers were testing in the 1950s."
* A lingering question for many North Korea analysts is whether the country sees its nuclear program and missile tests as leverage in international negotiations. Or if it's planning to actually use the weapons against its perceived enemies. According to Pollack, this test gives no indication that North Korea is looking to launch an offensive.
* "This is a country whose leadership is obsessed with national defense - and not just national defense but independent national defense, not relying on allies as they were forced to during the Cold War," Pollack said.
* Harry J. Kazianis serves as Executive Editor of The National Interest, has a simple theory as to why North Korea has stepped up its testing schedule.Mr. Kazianis is also Director of Defense Studies at the Center for the National Interest and a Senior Fellow at the China Policy Institute (non-resident). He is the former Editor of The Diplomat
* “I think the technology basically is maturing and the only way to ensure that this technology works is to test it and to test it rigorously,” he said. Kazianis notes that revisiting history; one will see similar paths taken by the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1950s and ‘60s. "The only way to make sure that stuff basically works is to continually test it — to make sure that it's accurate," said Kazianis.
* The nuclear test in January earned the North Korean leader a strong rebuke from the international community, with the United Nations passing what is typically referred to as the strongest sanctions against the regime.Many look to China to rein in Kim Jong Un’s provocative behavior, but is that something that’s even possible? Kazianis says China “definitely can exert pressure, but the question is will they? And the answer is of course, they will not.”
* Adam Cathcart, lecturer in Chinese history at the University of Leeds and editor at SinoNK.com, says the world saw how the dynamics unfolded.
* “Judging from the fact that Beijing didn't absolutely explode with anger on the day of the test, I would assume that the North Koreans probably explained the rationale andexplained that it was coming,” he said. “The Korean War itself was unleashed by Kim Il Sung without warning… so this is kind of an ongoing issue between the two sides” with North Korea “doing things by surprise.”
* Nonetheless, Cathcart said, “This test appears to have been much better [received by Beijing] than the previous test.”
* “Who knows what Kim Jong Un wants?” asked Cathcart. “Some people think that maybe he wants this ultimately as a bargaining chip. He basically said this nuclear program is part of constitution. So why would you accrue all of this power and prestige?”
* Since 2012, leader Kim has personally presided over nearly every test, essentially becoming “the face” or “brand name” of the program. “For him to suddenly say, ‘Well, you know, yeah it was all just kind of a game so that we can make some kind of a deal…’ I don't see that happening,” said Cathcart. With Kim not entertaining the thought of giving up his programs, what options remain? “If you look at all of the available policy options in front of us, an isolation-and-containment strategy really is only the viable alternative,” said Kazianis. “I think we all know the United States and South Korea and Japan are not going to institute regime change,” citing not only the DPRK’s possession of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, but the ensuing problems that would create. “In terms of of sanctions,” Kazianis said, “there is only so much that we can do.”