

## Diplomatic Roles in the N. Korea Standoff

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To talk about the diplomacy involved in resolving the North Korea conflict, Robert Siegel turns to a former ambassador to China and South Korea, James Lilley. He's now a Senior Fellow with the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Ambassador Lilley says we are now at a turning point in what the U.S. role will be in Asia. While America is a major player, Lilley says South Korea's and China's roles in a diplomatic solution will be key.

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1月4日(土)(日本時間)のAFN(元のFEN)で放送されたAll Things Consideredの内容が中国・朝鮮半島を巡る国際外交の話で、大変興味深かったので取り上げてみました。

上記の英文はNPR(National Public Radio)のサイトで、James Lilley で検索すると出てくるインタビューの導入部です。音声は聞こえますが、スクリプトは只では見られません。4ドル近く払えばいいのですが、そこまでしたくなかったので、自分で書き起こしました。因みにアドレスは <http://discover.npr.org/features/feature.jhtml?wfId=901393> です。

聞き取りのポイント

**Keep in mind the following points when listening:**

- 1) How does China view the Korean Peninsula historically?**
- 2) What kind of a Korean Peninsula would China find acceptable?**
- 3) What China would (not) do to its neighboring country, North Korea?**
- 4) North Korea and which country should sign a non-aggression treaty?**
- 5) What is the biggest threat to China? (What's China's worst-case scenario?)**

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S) James Lilley has been U.S. ambassador to China as well as to South Korea. He's also represented the U.S. in Taiwan and he is now with a Washington think tank, the American Enterprise Institute.

Ambassador Lilley, China was the site of the North Korean press conference we just heard about. I just wonder how would you describe China's interest in the outcome of this North Korea crisis.

L) First of all, I wouldn't use the term "crisis." I would use "confrontation," or "late difficulties." China is deeply interested in what happens in Korea. This is part of China... it was part of China until about the 1800s. It was a subordinate state to China. And the Chinese showed them their language, their culture. They fought a lot of battles back and forth. They still have claims against each other. But China also fought, as you know, in the Korean War against us. It was because we were moving to the Yalu river and they would not stand for a united Korea under Seoul allied to the United States. So they intervened and we went back to that 38th parallel. And some of that exists today. They do not wanna see a united Korea on their borders allied to the United States. What they are trying to do is to increase their influence in South Korea to match ours, and that's going like gangbusters.

S) It seems to be (that) they have influence in the North because they are communists, and in the South because they are capitalists.

L) That's a good thing to say, but they... 'cause they become communists when you turn on the blue light. They are something else other times, but until they get what they want on the Peninsula, a unified Korean Peninsula -- neutral, leaning slightly towards China -- they are not gonna sell North Korea down the river. They need that buffer zone.

S) What do you think of this idea of being advanced by the North Koreans and possibly soon to be presented by the South Koreans of some negotiated agreement whereby the U.S. states that it respects

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North Korea's security? Is this a possible solution to this, actually brought about by Asian powers in Asia?

L) I think that is a desirable solution because I was hoping all along that South Korea would take the lead on this, 'cause they hope to take the lead on it. This is not an American problem. It's their problem. The South Koreans coming up with something that would broker a deal between the U.S. and North Korea, I think it's all to the good. The particular non-aggression pact is not a good idea. **If they wanna sign a non-aggression pact, sign it with North Korea, not with us.** What they are doing is they're telling their people and they're telling the international community the essential problem is the American threat to them. Now, America has never been a threat to them since they invaded South Korea, and then we drove them back. We never invaded their territory. We have never struck at them. They have continuously struck at South Korea. And they murdered our troops on the DMZ in 1976. The onus is on them.

S) The DMZ is the demilitarized zone between North and South.

L) But I think, you know, we can make a deal with the North Koreans. The North Koreans are really tottering. They're in very, very bad economic shape. And the Chinese are really propping them up – they've given 70 percent of their oil, probably 20 percent of their food, all coming in from China. And the leverage China has is tremendous. And they can use this, I think, in a subtle way to get the North Koreans come across just as we can.

S) So we could be at a turning point here, in terms of what our role is in that part of the world.

L) Absolutely. I think you put it just right. The turning point is coming. You have the rise of China, which may not continue. But there it is right now, eight percent growth, a huge modernizing military, great influence. They're in the UN Security Council. They're expanding faster than any other country in the world. But they've got huge economic problems. But the reality is China is gonna be THE

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major factor in Asia. Number two, you have the failure of Japan economically, becoming more nationalistic, beginning to look at weapons of mass destruction of their own to counter what the Chinese are doing and that the North Koreans are getting. One of the worst things would happen if you let the North Koreans have these weapons and proliferate them to Middle Eastern people, which is a nightmare... is that you get proliferation to Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

S) They would want to have some counter force to what's happening in North Korea.

L) We provide the nuclear umbrella, but they say if you Americans let the North Koreans do it, and your friends can do it... You know we Americans have stopped the nuclear weapons program in Taiwan and in South Korea. We blocked it. We put strict limitations on the kinds of missiles they can make. We're much tougher on them than we are on North Korea in this respect. And I think **China's gotta work with us because a nightmare for China is Japan getting nuclear weapons, or Taiwan getting nuclear weapons.** So this is in the offing. It's the sort of a **baseball bat in the corner**. It's **Banquo's ghost** hovering behind you. But it's there.

S) Ambassador Lilley, thank you very much for talking with us. James Lilley, former US ambassador to China, as well as to South Korea, chief US diplomat in Taiwan as well. He is now with the American Enterprise Institute in Washington D.C.

(Transcribed by Masaki Ohtake)

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## 個人的感想

母国メディアのインタビューなのでかなり「ぶっちゃけ(本音)」で話している  
英語表現は当然「手加減なし」状態

例1) **sell sb down the river** と **betray sb** のニュアンスの違い

例2) **Banquo's ghost** は、外国メディアのインタビューだったら使わなかったのでは？

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