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no i jeffrey sachs will come to it why i'm going conversation would willingly dollars woodwinds insulating in swearing and wildly important ones about history and social justice is a big challenge his abilities world and welcome to both called whatever saxon i am employee that role to go out today the professor bruce cummings of university of chicago one of our patients and the world's leading efforts to these ancient history then the day's topic wonderful no good purpose for college row and one hand one of several this one the korean war history and i learned so much from this and given that we are in war again now all of a kind of proxy war bow for the the things which i thought the talking with you crucify me about the korean borer and your insights would really help most all understand us for policy more generally and shades of at least the wreck white on the war in ukraine and the u. wes russia competition that is so what part about so if that's all it would you would want to talk about the korean war with your shirt thanks for inviting it's it's great you have called it the others and called the korean war the forgotten war but the theme of your boat is hollow incredibly equally important war was in shaping modern america this is a war of nineteen fifteen to nineteen fifty three that's almost never discussed but alex all we need to be understood so maybe i could ask you just don't know what song overall observations you spent a lot of your wife saudi in korea and a lot of the piecing together the truth about war and the author was not present in the dirt from four ways so maybe you could give us a new production of les fury think for americans the most important thing is to move from fucking this is a forgotten who are an important work to realizing that it was the fulcrum more lever upon which the u. s. became a global power

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or with your trip is over the world hidden in plain sight usually i would say we have more than nine hundred basis and i didn't realize until i read your book called complete when it suits the whopper us up apollo base is wrong the world will it's hard for americans in our after world war two to understand that the military in this country was not a great prestige is important to the profession than it was also very small france had more than six hundred thousand soldiers before world war two when they're standing on it we have less than a tenth of that may be little more than a tenth of that the american people did not want a standing army throughout history until nineteen forty five you know some ironic way to make when their rebuttal is talking about the second amendment and the right to own guns and pat militias both militias were the foundation of the army's there were called out for the civil war the world war one two lesser extent world war two rows of all began mobilizing for world war two a couple years before the u. s. actually entered it so we had a pretty good so sorry but i'm the guardian but it just wasn't part of the american tradition and most americans never saw the military because they're out west fighting indians throughout the nineteenth century after world war two the uncommitted ministrations started you mobilizing the soldiers there were more than eleven million of men and women under arms in world war two within the hour figure you're an actor was down to around five million pack up and drop in and the defense budget the nineteen fifty was thirteen at billion dollars a month as little bit more in ten dollars but it's a very small defense budget and the korean war became the occasion for dean acheson the secretary of state and paul nitza his national security adviser to push through a document that fantasy sixty eight which called for tripling of american defense expenditures and was really meant to find a global effort to keep bases in japan germany france until nineteen sixty seven england spain italy and although bunch of other places as c. sixty eight is a well-known documents the most important document of the american cold war wisconsin

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they misread including good people reading dove books about it but i did you say four year before tennessee sixty eight a dialogue and the dialectic within the truman administration about whether the u. s. should contain communist expansion or road back then and then say sixty eight you see this coconut grove containing inward feasible rolling back communism and it's also when another very important paper from that time which is a messy forty four paper for he had a very long genesis of several years which brought containment to east asia need to know howard was of course secret until it came out of the pentagon papers and it also had a couple of growth containment but if possible roll back and basically you had to people in the state department who were following george cannons advice and containment and others within the state department on peyton davies for example then in the defense department who wanted to royal communism back but victory the chinese revolution to spin off a huge piece of real estate at in the world that china's roughly the size of the united states and it really did a tremendous impetus to the idea of taking some chinese territory ruin allowing further expansion are just trying to contain him to buenos ares include fantasy sixty eight as national security council documents sixty eight when you were in this document written in nineteen fifty by paul nitza ebullient says that there's a unified worldwide communist up for war poll commendation and it's the responsibility of the united states to oppose that ended we need to oppose it on all fronts and as you say it's the basic we ideological bottle to call warner's after that when i read it for so many decades ago have read it many times since it seems else away his star cultivate i don't wonder whether they will lead to whether this was packed a goal or are you know what their view of that wasn't to mobilize resources was up to get a budget or was it the bullies that we were facing the prospect of worldwide dominate

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should i do so medial in its allies the first one is right it was fundamentally a fund raising document there were trying to scare the hell out of congress to get a very conservative congress typically on defense spending to triple defense spending it's also true though that george cannon and the idea that there were five industrial base is in the world capable of making major warfare we have for the soviets had one in contaminant keeping things that weren't which turned out to be among the many pressure and things that he said because he's so you never never hold on to other industrial base and that was a limited form of containment so that you didn't get into what they used to go brush fire wars in countries that don't really count i'm went through cannons papers were chosen for durable criticized one point he says you know some countries get communism and they deserve it like in afghanistan hand this was before of course for war of customers have you for a hand to do especially unfair to because the soviet tried to oppose governors of money to play bass of things he had to these such a moment for you of the world which is don't pack the worst possible push back the best way to the adventurers above the russians don't back off a few pushed back but o. p. is they're all this is not homework so give it time things will collapse or not the same song gran military takeover of the whole world yeah in my book i quote him and i think what is most important statements were news says that we get containment going we go to marshall plan we were building up our military we're doing all these things that seem to wait it reached the point where we could reach out to the soviets for negotiation decree on europe in nineteen fifty this was before the korean war and the cellmark and the office and started talking to you know my colleagues in this was the wildest thing possible they were going in the exact opposite direction they were or where or when wanted to all this money for a huge difference build up but wanted to say the most important thing about the expansion of cannons limited doctrine is not the pigs

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and did it to afghanistan or any other place but rather they expanded it to countries that were undergoing medical o'neill revolution which should be korea china and vietnam and for my students say outcome communism didn't collapse in east asia are always go back to the point that all of the movements throughout all of anti japanese story at a french movements from the nineteen thirties and early forties i've been through addison's papers to bundy and then had no idea about the revolutionaries in the third world women that they thought the third world and corleone countries were basically where they are busy with the british from the french are the germans would ever growing them for the americans in the case of philippines it was just a good you blockage we couldn't see it and then they proceeded to intervene in korea against our leadership bid for the japanese for a decade in the worst possible conditions and i'm sure you in the nineteen thirty's very hard bitten hard into people and we went in because of kim il sung and his friends we didn't win were still there today and now his grandson has a full panoply of nuclear weapons and missiles that one of the great policy failures in american history that we allowed ourselves to be drawn in without any idea how to get out or outer do with north korea so that we don't constantly at the problem of the war for them in the case of vietnam to rose sensitive when the district is as good we don't roll over the moon chronology of the korean war to understand and one of the things i've learned i guess they said but i did not know what because i'm doubtful started the korean war was over pop about the korean war by the way it all through primary and secondary school or university death of i don't think either one day yeah i knew that was a war ended when war war to which i learned about and vietnam war to clock with an honest good as a whole school or no war just as you've described even though the government did a good knowledge about wade but korea i never learned about at all you needed so why would you walk i didn't understand what i didn't understand was up basic point that you emphasize which is a rubber market

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point that the north koreans were really the anti colonial force that they were the ones that fought the japanese lot for the south koreans read so this was really the civil war no way between two different sides of the colonial experience with the north having been in the freedom fighters right so let's just stipulated for real thought or japanese you cure your rule from the eighty nine musical form will it come in that colony of japan in nineteen ten and then when japan's defeat in nineteen forty five the occupation forces were the soviets who would better way to the war ended the arkin's ana wind was brought up the thirty eighth parallel wall and what was supposed to happen in nineteen forty five with this temporary occupation i assume the worst falls to the moon eventually your sooner rather than later unified korea to follow the defeat of the japanese in some kind of restoration of the national government than a unified in korea well it's an ironic thing that the confidence of foreign ministers in december nineteen forty five did provide a solution to the setting up a provisional government and reuniting the two halves of korea and it was pursuing roosevelt's trusteeship bills in the water doomed both korea and vietnam to have a great power trusteeship for the period of time after the nineteen forty five was so that the koreans and jimmy's could be prepared for independence there was a paternalistic idea to go over very well but it was roosevelt and the state department didn't like it and rows of neglect state department so if it was american policy until he died in a move their whole lives in forty five right stood by one forward and said about these trusteeship ideas and plans to the american military occupation in the fall of nineteen forty five minutes and they were nonplussed because koreans that this was another form of corniel was a no no

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radical of trouble explaining it to koreans to coincidence the word of the japanese overlords now there was forced out of other power control and no it's very interesting because korea had a huge independence movement in nineteen ninety and the un japanese prime minister in responding to this with force first later with the kind of performance colonial policy uses the term like trusteeship trust rule the editing to put their career for independence nobody really believes in god and it was fairly similar to what roosevelt had been imposed from anywhere along comes this conference of foreign ministers in the gutter pretty good agreement which reduces the number of years of the trusteeship and roosevelt was talking to and sometimes twenty or thirty years that does that to a five years and suggested that men i've even be implemented of the provisional government could emerge will this conference of foreign ministers was held in moscow it was moscow's turn for world war two cop does and so it victorian right wing in the south of this is the soviets trying to ram address the shoot down our throats and they succeeded because most people annoyed you know what was going on and ivar oil men actually had to fly out to korea to tell the commander there is that this was roosevelt's baby as he put it and had to be implemented but it never works and the service in america that met in nineteen forty six forty seven trying to get a provisional government but as the court were deep and let me just became impossible to get agreement also the u. s. to turn the korean problem over to the u. n. which was a master stroke because days of us and for the u. n. lock stock and barrel except for the security council have intelligence of all over the u. n. is surely hazardous shown and one of her books and john foster dulles was put in charge of courier and later became secretary of state under eisenhower in the shepherded the deep south korean government which was run by a carter mincing manrique would united states most of his adult life that was a patriot and anti japanese and all that but the trouble was his entire regime the army and national police much to do right

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she had served in japanese and anybody paying attention to that so it kind of set up as you said earlier the civil war because the north koreans were not gonna put up with these people running things and they were brutal to clear the national police got a terrible reputation one for jones would see them during the korean war but before that they just do you know wiped out entire villages in the south are talking about in the south from nineteen forty seven to nineteen fifty there was just a bloodbath before the korean war as we know it began and the truth and reconciliation commission and south korea has identified by upwards of half a million people who were killed for political resolved by the good news just awful as before and during the korean war two summer months clark's that after the korean war of course i know not the off this also went on with your book would just to emphasize this is the u. west allied side this is not the communist regime this is the american occupation backed regime maria most americans would think we're talking about north koreans because of north korea's terrible got at vision but it it was a real bloodbath and then assess the war started in nineteen forty seven on a small island of kyushu island off the coast and spread to the mainland were there were guerrillas and then there was border fighting in nineteen forty nine because chain of islands escalating violence leading up to the north korean invasion but fundamentally the north koreans have some level decided they were not gonna will out for japanese collaborators to continue slaughtering people in the south wind in the u. s. take the decision that opens were given not completely on a unified korea probably by january twenty eighth nineteen forty seventh that is when the george marshall was with secretary of state the great general of world war two had become secretary of state is the one noted dean acheson who was here often acting secretary but the deputy secretary of state and he said set up a separate government in south korea and connected up to the japanese economy while nobody ever put american policy so succinctly and that was exactly where that has a lot of addison

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and one brilliant call cnn one not so brilliant close to the berlin one was to revive the japanese to industry tie it to control and economies hidden former japanese colonies like south korea taiwan ben countries in southeast asia and then use the newly floating oil from the middle east to be that isn't cheap as you do with power rapid growth in these countries and japan have a huge boom in the fifties and sixties tour korea taiwan came along in the mid sixties with a twenty five years of being the two most rapidly growing economies and then go shopping in china basically took us up with someone you know modifications and what export led the development that began during the korean war which was sometimes called japan's marshall plan to zero summit procurement of ten thousand tanks and trucks and jeeves that started in the korean won a pinching you'd until she's in pain that our message is and what it does is completely transformed into the thing edison did was the fundamental rationale for the u. s. intervening in the korean war was to save japan was to make sure japan is not touched and to reestablish south korea which are already developed quite a bit of trade with japan in nineteen forty nine save taiwan the seventh fleet was put in the taiwan straits and dividing china and the very day that the korean war began then all of this was fundamentally tied to his great crescent strategy from alexandria to tokyo to provide an industrial economies and get the year of former colonies involved acheson in dallas and other leaders of the time didn't think americans would buy japanese goods have all those him the poison were made in japan are regular two hours after you said flying with them and back then the idea was to that didn't know what they're doing industrially but the u. s. okay for the indonesians were the koreans and there was a very deeply held idea right into the mid fifties until japan's started selling transistor radios and producing cars on life if not with an so there was a brilliant color

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c. for reviving the whole region but what the north koreans didn't they knew about it wasn't attacking true disrupted and the destructive it's about fifteen years in the case of korea but the idea really of course in europe and exactly the same way was developed by any chance of not having called war room of weighed in a fundamentally divided world in europe that almost exactly the same moment the u. worse than the outlines of plants and bridges settled there were renovate the federal public of germany the top of the unified germany and so the idea was everywhere we just go off on our own will rebuild our economy will fight communism which will be on the other side of the border the i'm in the case of japan our policy that third nineteen forty five was reparations for japan's neighbors japan a lot of industry in manchuria and northern korea lot of other investments and the idea was these would go to china and korea as reparations for all the depredations in japan and don then that policy had the full support the american government for about two years and the girl were disbanded it or not it was hard to get people to accept reindustrialize in west germany and japan because you arrived we were there when we thought the same thing we've we do that ten years to mellow out of the army and the house at this again one of the things that so striking for me yet i don't want to work to walk from korea but just to say i'm in vienna and i'm the awhile but i'm thinking about how austria regained its independence from having been divided by occupying powers austria declared neutrality in nineteen fifty five and the soviet union laugh at oxford became a unified puffery no bloodshed don't walk though revisions by declaring the new colony and the thought was i think from the soviet side was this was to demonstrate that it surely one of the same way as a neutral conferee we could end the cold war already back in the nineteen fifties and stop the divisions and heading to come back to george kennan even though we may you live some parts about the post colonial world get some

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the sense and decency said ya what's avenue for all germany and then the cold war can then but the american policymakers guided by embassy sixty eight set in galway and if we're out to the feed these guys will why you ready and we don't want to be about bob our side and soul of the cold war persisted for decades later and will the visions of course persist until today well this is so important because austria was a model for how to reunite korea after the korean war senator mike mansfield who was in east asia expert terrific in nineteen fifty nine sixty tabled an idea of neutralizing korea along lines of austria they didn't go anywhere but you're right the soviet stood for troops out from austria and they had taken their troops out of manchuria nineteen forty six and north korea in nineteen forty eight this is under stalin knew didn't believe the hadn't empires you didn't have troops on the ground with seducer stylish let alone there are three hundred sixty five thousand soviet red army troops in east germany won the wall collapsed in nineteen eighty nine or intimidated by it doesn't make you still see the better to notice if beth blowing in the way and yet the soviet hope the troops out of north korea in nineteen forty eight the road but that was a poll in albany know we actually refused to countenance well we kept our troops in south korea if been killed six months later in part because there was allowed a guerrilla activity and us as long as it had combat troops on the ground is an operational control of the south korean go to on national police but finally the end of june nineteen forty nine american troops came home by became really to japan to open are mostly then we had five hundred officers and men in butcher advisory group until the korean war so you as never really pull its troops out of korea no one is the one thing about your that one point on cannon wanting to end the cold war with the neutralize germany the way that acheson than that sir from looked at

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west germany and japan was taking out the steel mills weekend reindustrialize them don't they can do what they want industrially will have troops on the ground and they will be defense dependencies summer southern states who do not conform the wrong torture and that's the the way they still are today they're fifty to fifty five thousand american troops in japan another number of german executives tens of thousands still so that counterfeit important americans paid no attention about unless they're in the military get sent to the base on okinawa was a trump card that could be played if japan or germany were to try and do again what we did in the nineteen thirty's and george kennan them just a billion percent in nineteen forty nine you said the roof we keep troops and japan we can have a veto power over what they do and where the defense and resources by then him and the new u. s. navy control the royal blames from italy is and in japan from time to time has come at shifted their bid but they never done a thing about really and it is a brilliant policy from the standpoint of american interest because most blood no idea that we have all these troops over which was gonna say you know the the this really ingenious and the armada foresight and it's out there that the old but deeply divided and dangerous world that remains for falling divided and very dangerous to this day they didn't have to be we didn't have to have the nuclear arms for is the way we did we did it happen compost armageddon as we did not allow for patients most notably the cuban missile crisis we didn't have to divide the world would swing also down bought from the point of view of accepting the division was quite clobber because of what the u. was being in control and really differ by the economies of these conference that that's right then the fact is when you have a huge military ruler 'cause it capabilities sinner later somebody thinks jordan use them that i think this is definitely you know what was going for dick cheney and don rumsfeld smiled when they decided to do so

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they never to my eleven and ended up attacking the rack bound for americans they need believed to think very hard about the efficacy of motor force because we fought fires major wars since nineteen forty five and we haven't won but one of them and i was the persian gulf war which in some ways was a pro you to do rack war that is so that our military however well funded and will run in which it is this black balls in the world is not subject to military force so can you describe what happened in korea nortel lanes harwood ended and then politicians so far off with the north after that was a failure as simple to exercise where the north invaded in june nineteen fifty and they they swept through the peninsula very quickly and we're down along the pusan perimeter with him about six weeks goes on in the very salo of korea yep listen this is southeast port city down a very great city and the biggest container port au think the northeast asia us was able to maintain that goes on perimeter very heavy fighting the first marine brigade came in and that was the first time that the u. s. was really able to stiffen resistance against the north koreans one thing i i discovered in moscow was unintentional this is that the north koreans that tens of thousands of soldiers fighting in the chinese civil war and they came back in nineteen forty nine fifty and there were crack troops will diaries are funny things about the early stages of the war's people were wondering how come the north koreans confide in our koreans campaign of life is so good hand how come they did to our soldiers americans can go speculated that must be on drugs is something funny when they get down to the pusan perimeter quickly the u. s. formed an effective resistance in mid august of nineteen fifty anonymous letter macarthur executed an amphibious landing at the port of inchon which is about thirty miles from so it's staying in most history books as a brilliant clairvoyant exercised by macarthur but the fact is that again paper the couple weeks before the war

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suggested if the north koreans invade drawback quickly and then go around to the engine for a month and lined up but there was basically following orders then the north korean army seem to collapse love foot soldiers were captured tens of thousands of foot soldiers but the entire officer corps almost an entire officer corps god that north and with chinese help and advice what they did was they kept withdrawing further and further into the north to draw the u. s. done and the u. s. at the yellow river and thanksgiving of nineteen fifty the yellow were forbidden the border with china bright and by the photo from the time of american troops to join a full thanksgiving dinner on the banks of the yellow river about three days later the chinese intervene with massive force about two hundred thousand troops with maybe a hundred thousand north koreans who had been sequestered but knew the yellow river and they declared north korea's in about two weeks of u. n. forces it was seen as the worst defeat since bull run by acheson then they captured so on the first of january nineteen fifty one the american forces were down about a third of the way down the korean peninsula south of seoul with africa fired in april it's probably don't have time to go into that but truman flagg macarthur and what was an enormous brouhaha because macarthur was basically arguing for war with china to go into china and to use nuclear weapons and truman was willing to use nuclear weapons in defense of korea but not to use them on china and he didn't use nuclear weapons the dictators are close ridgeway general ridgeway was given command of the troops in korea our troops in use of fine gentlemen we're rather curious things to me is so maneuver officers were heroes of world war two in about ten major generals who may of course in the air force one observed you can just go on naming them and ridgeway was one of them and he got to us back to seoul in a few weeks and then the fighting basically to stabilize the red april or may nineteen fifty one and became what we see in ukraine today people

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losing their lives in trench warfare fighting over some small villages been bombed to smithereens and the d. m. z. you see this as we would could've been achieved in nineteen fifty one but it took to old july eight fifty three for the armistice to be agreeable on and that there was just vicious fighting for you know till one sixty one behind it slow was recovering and south korea society where on morales is normal north korea had no air force to attract us out we were constantly coming north korea raising every city and with vast numbers of people being killed absolutely them in there isn't any good number although most stylistic about four million people died in the korean war millions of lives billion chinese and three million north koreans the north koreans never provided a bona fide accounting of how many people died but it could boost her web where would imagine that all through the war one may was probably arguing for dropping a holocaust well not really because when he was saying was with our conventional bombing were selling everything inside bombing everything inside nuclear weapons are not needed here don't know what targets that democrats are called for twenty four to twenty six atomic weapons to be dropped in december along the yellow river and truman turned him down and everybody thought that was crazy that came out in interviews he did just before he died but then ridgeway and renewed his request in may nineteen fifty one foot is a couple dozen that helmet weapons so are coming to us not only use conventional bombing but what le may in the air force to do was about network crime is the nineteen fifty three they bombed big dams in north korea that the japanese adults we're not talking about little things hundred ten feet tall these are for form of nylon rather like the hoover dam on a smaller scale and that they were trying to fly but do you know the fields and start out the north korean people and they said that and at times against the laws of warfare and something we would refuse to do during world war two so north korea's affair embittered country i first went there in nineteen eighty one i've been back for three times with our street need to live

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good respect your dignity in a tenement toward moment but they have their bitterness there beard mother or your grandfather was killed in the bombing and the enormous efforts to had to do to rebuild their country and we just ended up creating a nuclear north korea which we didn't have to do it seems everything we did wrong that concern on both north korea today named nuclear weapons failed miserably tell one over a long period what happens and because we ended up in the wars i'll call imaginable and yet this is been talked about since the nineteen nineties that we have to prevent north korea from the nuclear weapons so forth we have the policy we have agreements they broke what what happened well i saw joseph nye or the harvard professor quoted in the new york times saying just for you did well you know we try this with drug out we failed in kono what we could have done something like that the fact is that north korea or froze its reactor in nineteen ninety four in return for a promise of diplomatic relations with the u. s. jimmy carter was involved you flew to pyongyang to meet with kim il sung and got this idea of a freeze and that freeze cap on the plutonium off they couldn't use any of it didn't have access to it there were inspectors to twenty four seven had cameras in the head blondes and i think to the u. n. officials on the ground twenty four hours a day so that freeze worked then i'm out of time rude to differences with the bush administration has taken away in two thousand two giant all of the zachary you can look at all is memoirs of his time in the bush administration he was dead set to purely an agreement among the biggest walking disaster of american foreign policy of the sky well i also think that the camera has some others but that will read it out the audio right okay i don't wanna that i ought just thought of a category that if he thought the owed when bad things about me just say that the river he's gotten better since he left the trumpet minister shamir sure but if you read mike chinoy

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what is barca on right now are close to his on the north korean nuclear program and he was actually a reporter in north korea is very smart very good and a couple of other books but that one in particular will show you that by accusing north korea having a second program with the enriched uranium which they were fooling around with it takes a long time to set them up and there were no and ignored years setting up they accuse the north of that one month after bush to all his preemptive doctrine that became the bush doctrine for invading the rack and then if anybody else we didn't like them there and the north koreans to so today this way wanted the less than non proliferation treaty which stood in the instance the nineteen eighty six and they began work on nuclear weapons not as bargaining chips which i think they had been up to that point for better relations with the u. s. but to develop an arsenal and two thousand six they've been blew up the first atomic bomb and now to go before you're fifty and and it looks like the miniaturized in this to complete that other disasters and is it is only the bush administration that's a fault but if you wanna take one illustration is made to absolutely mind boggling failed the decisions that would be the bush administration going into a rack and pushing the north koreans toward the smoking room with nuclear weapons and what you said we go that's all there disasters on the way then oliver withdraw from the m. for you which part of the relations with russia for medical use anything huh knows few years yes it was a complete disaster that administration is there any way than any way oh four two two koreas to somehow find a path for the navy is also suffer when you west and for what is it possible for us up to wait for that well the predispose them one gene did a great deal to try to lower tensions and i've talked to the north koreans and it looked like a drug administration was going along their blood to dial try being a complete cipher on foreign policy and thinking he's always right knows everything urban ills wrong managed to mess that up over or give him some credit for beauty directly with

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in june but what you did you know in the second medium animal or when the north koreans when agreed to do nuclear rose zero lunch table set up in the unit is that he's got up and left completely slept in the face you know to see the opposite of diplomacy we didn't need to do that and then it's just an example of sorrow with the north koreans think is we're only interested in them to the degree that they did renew the nuclear weapons and otherwise we wish to go where to collapse heard some outdo themselves so if you have a person with half a can of the knowledge of foreign affairs during many matilda do something akin to join with the others often proved in nineteen ninety eight to two thousand three who met with kim jong il they had some let's things were looking really you really good the clinton administration was behind the brooklyn almost went to killing and in december two thousand of the bush him in the desire to live to south korean princeton and by the moth and that was the beginning of other utter failure to pursue that momentum it's a matter of his students if there are our listeners to question what i'm saying i'm just anew to read the bolton no more and then too much of yours for for my book however one contest they need to go to your phone forest and those lovely thank you for your wisdom i think if there's more an overarching lesson from all this if if the united states you're somewhat discouraged apply that shone so more empathy and operated with respect to counterpart with michael lot farther rather than getting an international war are now seventy three years ago and still also with our troops there a rock about for pat fool conflict that you told george kennan the twenty eight thousand american troops would still be in south korea and twenty twenty three one for you to dinner thank you very much to three of the jordan is so wonderful to talk to thank you for your wisdom thank you for being with whoa what jeffrey sachs when the king live rose collins our nation's leading scholar on korea and the korean war when wisdom and so much appreciate being with us thank you thank you for that and when you for joining in the conversation please

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scribe who leaked it later when few whatever platform you lose a vote largest no