

DPRK Nuclear Test Calls For Dumping Cold War Responses
破解朝核问题需要抛弃冷战思维

BANGKOK (IDN) - Even before the ink dried up on a statement issued in the Laotian capital Vientiane by the East Asia Summit (EAS) on nuclear proliferation, North Korea announced the successful testing of a nuclear bomb that has focused attention in the region on increasing militarization.

曼谷 (IDN - 东亚峰会于9月8日在老挝万象举行, 但在与会国家就朝核问题签署了“不扩散”声明后不久, 朝鲜便宣布成功进行第五次核试验。东北亚区域军事化的危险再次引起各界的关注。

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Pyongyang's latest weapons testing came less than a day after the EAS leaders adopted a statement urging it to give up its nuclear and missile programs. It was the first time that the 18-member regional body, which also includes the United States, China, Russia and Japan, adopted a single-issue statement other than the chairman's statement. [P22]

就在东亚峰会各方达成一致, 敦促朝鲜放弃核武器以及弹道导弹项目之后一天, 朝鲜进行了第五次核试验。然而, 这次峰会是包括美, 中, 俄, 日等18个区域主体首次就朝核问题达成一致。

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The statement said that EAS “fully supports” the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution 2270 of March 2, 2016, “which unequivocally condemned the January nuclear test and February long-range ballistic missile launch” and that they are “registering deep concern over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK - North Korea) subsequent and repeated ballistic missile launches in violation and flagrant disregard of the Council's relevant resolutions”.

联合声明指出东亚峰会各方“全力支持”联合国安理会于2016年3月2日发布的第2270号决议。此决议强烈谴责了朝鲜分别于今年1月和2月进行的核试验以及远程弹道导弹发射试验。安理会同时指出“朝鲜随后反复发射远程弹道导弹的挑衅行为是对安理会相关决议的公然无视”。

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After a three-year lull, North Korea conducted its fourth nuclear test on January 6, 2016 and on February 7 it launched a long-range rocket that Pyongyang said had put a satellite into orbit. 时隔三年, 朝鲜于2016年1月6日进行了第四次核试验。随后, 平壤于2月7日宣布利用运载火箭成功发射“光明4号”地球卫星。

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On August 24, it successfully launched a ballistic missile from a submarine and on September 5 it fired three ballistic missiles that flew about 1,000km, at least one of which entered Japan's air defence zone.

朝鲜于8月24日成功发射了一枚潜射导弹, 并于9月5日发射了3枚弹道导弹。导弹飞行了近1000公里, 其中至少有1枚导弹落入了日本防空识别区。

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A shallow magnitude 5.3 earthquake detected near North Korea's nuclear test site on September 9, pointed to a fifth atomic test, which Pyongyang has acknowledged. 9月9日监测到朝鲜核试验场附近发生5.3级浅源地震，疑似朝鲜可能进行了最新一轮核试验。随后，平壤承认其进行了第五次核试验。

"The North's nuclear test, defying the EAS statement, proves the Kim Jong-un regime's lunatic imprudence," South Korean President Park Geun-Hye told the Korean media after returning early from Vientiane to chair an emergency security meeting with government officials in Seoul. 韩国总统朴槿惠告诉韩国媒体：“朝鲜核试验是对东亚峰会联合声明的无视和挑衅，这证明了金正恩政权的‘盲目狂妄’。”在得知9月9日朝鲜进行了第五次核试验之后，朴槿惠决定提前从万象回国，在首尔主持召开国家紧急安全保障会议。

"Stronger sanctions and diplomatic isolation are what the North would only achieve through nuclear tests and they will lead to the regime's self-destruction," she warned. 她警告朝方，“朝鲜此举只会招来国际社会对朝鲜采取更加强力的制裁措施，使其在国际社会更为孤立。这样的行为只会让金正恩政权‘自取灭亡’。”

President Park said that the South Korean government would cooperate with the UNSC and relevant countries on adopting additional tougher sanctions, while seeking all means to press the country into giving up its nuclear ambitions. 朴槿惠还说，韩国政府将在相关各国和联合国安理会的协助下寻求更加严厉的对朝制裁措施，并会动员一切手段加强对朝施压使其放弃核试验计划。

According to reports, many of the South Korean newspapers have described the North Korean leader Jong-Un as a “nuclear maniac” and asked their government to persuade Washington to re-deploy tactical nuclear weapons that were withdrawn from the country in the 1990s. One newspaper even suggested that China should be asked to cut off oil supplies to its neighbor, which could create economic chaos and possible starvation in North Korea. 据报道，多家韩国媒体称朝鲜国家领导人金正恩为“核武器狂”。他们希望韩国政府说服美国重新部署在90年代就被撤销的战略性核武器。一家报纸媒体甚至指出中国应该切断对朝的石油供应。这将导致朝鲜的经济混乱，还可能使其国内发生饥荒。

Yet, others have cautioned about such extreme measures and questioned Seoul and Washington’s response to a perceived North Korean military threat by militarizing the region. 然而，也有人对这样的极端行为持谨慎态度。他们认为美韩对朝鲜军事威胁的反应会进一步加剧区域军事化。

Hankyoreh, a leftist South Korean daily, has taken issue with their government's handling of the nuclear threat from the North with such a cold-war mentality. The daily pointed out that the repeated tests reflect a failure in the existing approach to the mounting crisis.

韩国一家左翼报社（Hankyoreh）在有关朝核问题的处理方式上和政府持不同意见。Hankyoreh指出朝鲜反复核试验反映了韩国政府现行方法的失败，这是以冷战思维对待朝鲜的结果。

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“There won't be any solution in expressing anger to the North and keeping putting pressure on it. We must go beyond Cold War-style confrontation,” Hankyoreh daily is reported to have warned its leaders. “We must stop pinning our hopes on the unrealistic theory that the North is coming close to implosion. Instead, a new, comprehensive strategy is needed.”

Hankyoreh报社已经提醒其领导人，“一味地表达愤怒和对朝施压并不能解决问题。我们必须跳出冷战式的僵局，停止寄希望于类似‘朝鲜就快要内部崩塌’等不切实际的理论。相反，我们需要一个新的对朝综合战略。”

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While much of Asia would not care less about North Korea's nuclear grandstanding, even though the latest blast is claimed to have advanced its ability to launch a nuclear war, by miniaturizing and mounting a warhead on a missile, the four powers that usually respond to such tests demonstrated a well rehearsed symphony. South Korea accused its Northern leader of "maniacal recklessness", while China "firmly opposed" the test, Japan "protested adamantly" and the U.S. warned of "serious consequences".

在朝鲜已经将核弹头微型化，可更适合安装在弹道导弹上的背景下，绝大多数亚洲国家都不得不关注其哗众取宠的行为。然而，中，美，日，韩四国对此的反应却早已耳熟能详。韩国谴责朝鲜领导人“狂妄鲁莽”；中国“坚决反对”核试验；日本“强烈谴责”；美国则警告其“严重后果”。听起来就像事先排演好的交响乐。

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With Pyongyang possibly making big strides towards becoming a nuclear power, President Jong-Un warned South Korea and the U.S. “to refrain from hurting the dignity and security of the DPRK”.

朝鲜在拥核道路上的迈步使其可能成为下一个核力量。在这样的背景下，朝鲜最高领导人金正恩警告韩美：“不要触犯朝鲜的尊严与安全，谨慎行事。”

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The timing of missile and nuclear tests has always coincided with a major international event where a response can be garnered from the leaders of the four powers thus drawing attention to his regime. This also provides space in the international media for North Korea to point out the provocations from Seoul and Washington.

核试验和导弹发射的时间也总是碰巧在国际重大事件的时期内。朝鲜这样做旨在引起四国领导人对其政权的关注。这也能朝鲜提供足够的空间把国际媒体的注意力引向韩美对朝鲜的挑衅。

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Between August 22 and September 2 the annual Ulchi Freedom Guardian military exercises took place off the North Korean coast where up to 25,000 U.S. servicemen took part along with its South Korean counterparts and militaries of other allied nations such as Australia and Japan. 8月22日至9月2日韩美在朝鲜海岸展开了年度韩美乙支自由卫士联合军事演习，共有2.5万余名美军参加了此次军演。韩国，澳大利亚，日本等盟国也参加了军演活动。

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These exercises included pre-emptive strikes against perceived North Korean nuclear threats. Pyongyang has complained to the UN Secretary General in a letter that these exercises were to rehearse a “pre-emptive nuclear war” on the North. 此次军演包括了如半岛出现紧急情况，将对朝鲜采取先发制人核打击措施等内容。平壤就此致信联合国秘书长抗议韩美军演是一场针对朝鲜的“先发制人核打击”演习。

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In response, the North fired a SLBM at a high angle, using solid fuel, which flew over 500 km, landing in Japan’s air defense identification zone. Fired at a normal angle it could have gone up to 1000 km. 作为回应，朝鲜以高角度发射了一枚使用固体燃料的潜射导弹。该导弹飞行了500千米，最终落入了日本的防空识别区。若以普通角度发射，该导弹的射程可达1000公里。

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“Military exercises are necessary to enhance the deterrent, at the absence of threat reduction through a peace process. Yet, deterrent is not sufficient to bring about a peaceful resolution of the Korean issue. Every year, the annual exercises in spring and summer end up raising tensions,” noted Tong Kim, a fellow of the Institute of Korean-American Studies writing in the Korea Times. “在和平进程中，军事演习对加强威慑力而言是必要的。然而，仅仅靠威慑力是无法和平解决朝鲜半岛问题的。每年春夏的韩美军事演习几乎都以升级地区紧张局势而告终。”美韩研究所研究员 Tong Kim在《韩国时报》中写道。

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Pyongyang’s SLBM firing has also raised concern about the planned deployment of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) system that the U.S. is planning to deploy in South Korea by the end of 2017. China and Russia are opposed to it and the plan also has its critics within South Korea. 平壤发射的潜射导弹也引发了人们对美国拟建“终端高空区域防御系统”（THAAD）的关注。美国计划于2017年末在韩国部署这一防御系统。然而，此举不仅遭到中国和俄罗斯的反反对，在韩国国内也议论纷纷。

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“China has started taking concrete steps to curb South Korean interests in reaction to Seoul's decision. Local residents in the South strongly oppose the basing of a missile battery in their own area. Many opposition politicians demand a parliamentary review of the deployment,” points out Kim in the article titled 'North pulls off new ball game'.

Kim在他一篇标题为《North pulls off new ball game》的文章中指出,“中国会根据韩国的决策作出反应, 并已经采取具体行动来抑制韩国的利益。韩国本地居民也十分反对他国将导弹发射基地建立在本国境内。许多反对派政治家们也要求议会审查防御系统的部署。”

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In an editorial in Korea Times, the newspaper said that if China does not want THAAD to be deployed on Korean soil, “it should actively do its part to contain North Korea’s nuclear ambitions”. The Korean English language daily also criticized the Obama administration for not having been “forthcoming in dealing with North Korea and it has failed to change Pyongyang’s behavior”.

《韩国时报》的一篇社论指出如果中国不愿美国把终端高空区域防御系统（THAAD）部署到韩国的领土上, “那么中国应该积极主动地遏制朝鲜的核武器野心”。韩国英文日报也批评奥巴马政府“在处理朝鲜问题时做的并不到位, 而且也没有改变平壤的行为方式”。

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“The nuclear test carried out by the DPRK on September 9 should not come as a big surprise given the planned deployment of the US' Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system in the ROK (South Korea).”

“如果考虑到美国拟在韩国部署‘终端高空区域防御系统’（THAAD）， 9月9日朝鲜进行核试验一事也许并不令人吃惊。”

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"In other words, the almost confirmed deployment of THAAD, an anti-missile defense system, has prompted Pyongyang to continue its ill-designed foreign policy foreign policy,” argues Wang Junsheng, a researcher in Asia-Pacific strategy at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences writing in China Daily, pointing out that North Korea’s testing usually follows U.S. and South Korean military moves.

“换句话说, 几乎已敲定的‘终端高空区域防御系统’（THAAD）部署计划促使朝鲜继续其糟糕的外交政策, ”中国社科院亚太战略研究员Wang Junsheng在中国日报中写道。他同时指出, 通常朝鲜的核试验都紧跟韩美军事行动的步伐。

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“China's strategic choices in the face of a rising nuclear threat in the neighborhood are limited because of the geopolitical complexity and the denuclearization process may take five to 10 years to complete,” he says.

“比邻一个正在成长中的核威胁，中国能做的战略性选择十分有限，因为这个区域的地缘政治错综复杂，而且无核化进程或许也需要5-10年的时间。”他说到。

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“Washington and Seoul, in particular, should sincerely rethink their decision to install THAAD on the peninsula and review their other strategic mistakes that have prompted Pyongyang to make the wrong steps,” Wang adds.

“尤其是韩美双方应该认真反思其拟在朝鲜半岛部署‘终端高空区域防御系统’（THAAD）的决策以及其他刺激平壤越走越偏的战略失误。”Wang补充道。

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He warns that “a vicious cycle is in the making (and) the peninsula policies adopted by the U.S. and the ROK are not conducive to lasting peace, as they have exhausted the very few opportunities to replace the 1953 armistice with a peace treaty’. [IDN-InDepthNews – 10 September 2016]

他警告说：“韩美所采用的半岛政策并不有利于朝鲜半岛的长期和平与稳定。一个恶性循环正在形成，因为韩美已错过了为数不多的几次改1953年停火协议为和平条约的机会。” [IDN-InDepthNews - 2016年9月10日]