Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Special Representative Davies, I am just going to pick up on the

chairman’s opening question, which I think we are all kind of grappling

with. What is the right way to change the calculus with

North Korea vis-a-vis the nuclear program? And many of the questions

thus far have been about external measures, and I want to

get to those in a second.

But I would like to get your sense on internal measures. You

know, looking at the history of nations that have decided to

abandon nuclear programs, often it has been an internal political

calculus that has caused them to do so.

In looking at some of the events of the Arab Spring, you know,

what struck me was that people grow to tolerate all over the world

sadly and live under dictatorships, but they start to get restive

under hereditary dictatorships. And so whether it was in Egypt in

a time of potential transition to a new Mubarak or a Libya in a

time of potential transition to a younger Qaddafi or Syria with a

second Assad, once the dictatorship starts to become a hereditary

dictatorship, then there is some restive possibility that a population

decides that it wants to throw it off.

Let us talk about the internal dynamics of North Korea and just

educate me a bit on that. I mean, is there any potential for internal

dissent that could drive a rethinking of the nuclear program? And

is there anything we can appropriately do? It is kind of like hydrofracking,

you know, finding the microfissures and then doing things

you can to widen them. Is there anything we can appropriately do

to drive that dissent and increase it?

And just explain that as somebody who is an

expert in this area, the absence of this kind of visible dissent. And

you are in good touch with nations that have diplomatic presence

in North Korea. Is it just the sheer demoralization and poverty of

those who do not have any credible ability to match up against a

military power? Is it the long-term effects of famine? Is it a cultural—

I mean, how would you describe what we are seeing elsewhere

we do not see there, given famine, given the poor economic

conditions that would drive dissent elsewhere?

Since Albania fell——

[continuing]. It does not have an equivalent.

Let me ask about external pressure. Good questions

have been asked already about the five parties to the sixparty

talks and China especially. But there are other nations that

we have strong relationships with that aid and abet or at least

have interactions with the North Korean Government that probably

help them to gain or continue momentum on their illicit activity,

nations like Egypt and Pakistan and the UAE that are not a

direct part of those talks. But talk about our abilities to utilize

those relationships and, either through the U.N. action today or

other actions, get them to stop anything that would promote North

Korea’s forward momentum on nuclear proliferation.

Great. Thanks very much.