Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I would like to congratulate you, Ambassador Hill,

for the outstanding job that you are doing. You have had great patience

and persistence. You have been very restrained in your rhetoric

and, even though we have been taking some criticism because

we have stuck with the Six Party multilateral approach to this, we

stayed the course, and I think that your great success at the Security

Council is something that is a highlight of this year in terms

of foreign policy.

One of the things that puzzles me is the incentives for the Chinese

to use its influence to get North Korea to comply with this

resolution that has been passed. Now the spotlight is on the enforcement,

compliance. I would be interested to know, in terms of

incentives, is if the Japanese talking about perhaps a preemptive

strike or changing their constitution or developing a nuclear weapon

capability had much influence on their decision-making?

I know that the relationships between China

and Japan are not as good as they should be, although economically

they are doing a lot of business with each other. Are we doing

anything to encourage the Japanese to prevent Prime Minister

Koizumi visiting that shrine to the veterans of the war? Then there

has been some—I know I have met with some Chinese and they

have complained about the history books are not really capturing

what really happened during the Second World War.

So you are letting them work it out?

How much are the Chinese paying to the

United States—in terms of their relationship with us, one of the

things is that, how much influence do we really have with them,

and then the other side of it that I worry about because I have

been involved in normal trade relations—not normal trade relations,

but intellectual property rights violations and the fixing of

their currency, this concept that we need them so badly on North

Korea that we may be compromising in terms of some of the other

issues that are very important to the United States. Could you

comment on that?

Do you think that they have got some tools

in their box that they still have not used to restrain North Korea’s

nuclear ambitions and the erratic behavior?

You mentioned the long relationship and

how difficult it is to change that relationship. But has their concern

about the destabilized North Korea and the possibility that they

would get a tremendous number of people coming into China had

anything to do with their being a little bit reluctant maybe to push

as hard as they should?

Has the issue of Taiwan come into these

talks at all, or negotiations?

The last thing I would like to say is I think

that we have been very fortunate that we have had responsible

people in the United Nations, in the Security Council. I have had

an opportunity to speak with Mr. Oshima, Kenzo Oshima, who I

was very impressed with, and I think that we should pat the Japanese

on the back in terms of their being willing to come to the table

and compromise, because they are the ones that really have the

most at stake immediately. I think that their cooperation and help

should be recognized by all of us and we ought to let them know

we are appreciative of it, and I think it underscores the fact that

now that resolution is passed we are going to do everything we can

to make sure that the North Koreans comply with it.