THE DMZ FORUM

177-11 Union Turnpike
Fresh Meadows, NY 11366
U.S.A.
Tel. 718-969-5165
Fax. 718-969-8034
E-mail: seungho.lee@nyu.edu

For Further Information,
Visit The DMZ Forum at
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The DMZ Forum Special Event
US Policy toward North Korea—Managing the US-ROK Alliance

* Date: Friday, July 27, 2001, 4:30 pm - 9:00 pm
* Press Conference: 4:30 - 5:00 pm
* Place: The Ben Snow dining room (12th floor)
at The Elmer Holmes Bobst Library, New York University
70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012.

Program

As the Bush administration has completed its policy review and looks forward to a series of negotiations with North Korea, distinguished academic and policy experts on Korea will deliver special presentations on how the US should proceed in its policy toward North Korea while managing its traditional alliance with South Korea.

Panelists will examine tension reduction measures on the Korean peninsula such as the proposed North-South rail connection and cooperative conservation programs in the DMZ. They also will comment on NGO activities in North Korea.

5:15 pm Reception and Registration
6:00 pm Introduction
Dr. Seung-ho Lee, President, The DMZ Forum
6:03 pm Welcome
Mr. David Mammen, President, Institute of Public Administration
6:10 pm Plenary Session
Moderator: Dr. John Brademas, Former President of New York University and Congressman from Indiana
6:20 pm Presentation:
Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth, Dean, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University
6:50 pm Panel Speakers:
Prof. Sung-Joo Han, Korea University; former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea
 Ambassador Harry G. Barnes, Jr., Senior Advisor and Consultant, The Asia Society
7:20 pm Q & A Period
7:30 pm Session Conclusion
Rev. & Dr. Minwoong Kim, Senior Advisor, The DMZ Forum
7:35 pm Dinner & Music
Soprano Kyung Heo Chung & Baritone Kyung Muk Yeom
8:30 pm Guest of Honour
Ambassador Sun Joung-yung, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations
8:35 pm Special Guest Speaker
Dr. Chung, Mong Joon, Member of National Assembly, Republic of Korea
8:55 pm Concluding Remarks
Dr. Ke Chung Kim, Chair, The DMZ Forum
9:00 pm Adjournment
Co-Sponsored by Institute of Public Administration (IPA), Robert F. Wagner School of Public Service, The Korea Society, and The Asia Society
John Brademas, President Emeritus of New York University, was NYU President from 1981 to 1992. During that time Dr. Brademas led the transition of NYU from a regional community school to a national and international residential research university. In 1984 he initiated a fund-raising campaign that produced a total of $1 billion in ten years. Said the New York Times, "A Decade and A Billion Dollars Put New York University in the First Rank."

Before coming to New York, Dr. Brademas served as United States Representative in Congress from Indiana's Third District for twenty two years (1959-81), the last four as House Majority Whip. While in Congress he was a member of the Committee on Education and Labor where he played a leading role in writing most of the Federal legislation enacted during that time concerning schools, colleges and universities, services for the elderly and the handicapped, libraries and museums, the arts and humanities.

Dr. Brademas is serving, by appointment of President Clinton, as Chairman of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. He is also Chairman of the American Ditchley Foundation, a Governor of the Ditchley Foundations and is former Chairman of the National Endowment for Democracy.

He is a member of the Committee on Economic Development, Council on Foreign Relations, Council on the United States and Spain, U.S.-Japan Foundation and the National and International Advisory Councils of Transparency International and is a trustee of the World Conference on Religion and Peace. In 1983, as President of New York University, Dr. Brademas awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree to His Majesty, King Juan Carlos I of Spain. In 1997, in the presence of His Majesty and Queen Sofia of Spain and the First Lady of the United States, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Dr. Brademas announced the establishment of the King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center at New York University. He is President of the Foundation established in Spain to support the Center; His Majesty is Honorary President.

A graduate of Harvard, B.A. magna cum laude and of Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar and from which he received his Ph.D., Dr. Brademas has been awarded honorary degrees by 51 colleges and universities. He is an Honorary Fellow of Brasenose College, his college at Oxford. He has also received the annual Award for Distinguished Service to the Arts of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters.

Born in Mishawaka, Indiana, on March 2, 1927, Dr. Brademas graduated from South Bend Central High School in 1945. He served in the US Navy in 1945-46. In 1955-56 he was Executive Assistant to Adlai E. Stevenson in charge of research on issues during the 1956 presidential campaign. Prior to his election to Congress, he was (1957-58) Assistant Professor of Political Science at Saint Mary's, Notre Dame, Indiana.


He is married to Mary Ellen Brademas, a physician in private practice in New York City. Dr. Brademas, a graduate of the Georgetown University of Medicine, is a member of the Department of Dermatology at the NYU Medical Center and former chief of Dermatology at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth began serving as Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University in February 2001. Prior to his appointment at the Fletcher School, Mr. Bosworth served as the United States Ambassador to the Republic of Korea from November 1997 to February 2001. Ambassador Bosworth served as Executive Director of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) from July 1995 to October 1997. In that capacity, he directed the startup and operation of KEDO, a multinational organization supplying two nuclear power plants and annually shipping 500,000 metric tons of heavy fuel oil to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in exchange for the dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear weapons capability.

Before joining KEDO, Ambassador Bosworth served eight years as President of the United States Japan Foundation, a private American grant-making institution with extensive programs in education, leadership exchange and policy studies. During this period he chaired and coauthored several studies on U.S. relations with Asia and other public policy issues for the Carnegie Endowment and the Twentieth Century Fund. He also taught international relations as an Adjunct Professor at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs from 1990 to 1994. In 1993, he was the Sol Linden Visiting Professor at Hamilton College.

Ambassador Bosworth had previously had a distinguished career in the U.S. Foreign Service from 1961 to 1988, including service as Ambassador to Tunisia from 1979 to 1981 and Ambassador to the Philippines from 1984 to 1987. Earlier Foreign Service assignments included Paris, Madrid, and Panama City. He also served in a number of policy level positions in Washington, including Director of Policy Planning, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs and Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs. Ambassador Bosworth graduated from Dartmouth College and pursued graduate studies in economics at George Washington University. He is the recipient of numerous awards, including the American Academy of Diplomacy's Diplomat of the Year Award in 1987. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College since 1992, and served as Board Chair from 1995-1999. He is fluent in Spanish and French. Ambassador Bosworth is married to the former Christine Holmes; they have two daughters and two sons.
Dr. Chung Mong-Joon is a 4th term elected member of the Korean National Assembly and serves as Vice President of FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) and President of KFA (Korea Football Association). He is also an advisor to Hyundai Heavy Industries. He is one of the most recognized and respected statesmen and sports leaders in Korea.

Dr. Chung has attracted worldwide attention for his dynamic leadership during Korea's successful bid to host the 2002 World Cup. As Vice President of FIFA, Dr. Chung chairs FIFA's Protocol Committee and AFC (Asian Football Confederation) Consultative Committee. Since his election as President of KFA in 1993 and Vice President of FIFA representing Asia in the subsequent year, Dr. Chung has made an unprecedented achievement in the history of world football. He was instrumental in Korea's successful bid to host the 2002 World Cup with Japan. His election as President of KFA in 1993 and Vice President of FIFA was held at the outset of the new millennium. His success in winning the World Cup was more meaningful because his father, Mr. Chung Ju-Yung, the Founder of Hyundai Group, was also instrumental in winning the bid to host the 1988 Olympics in Korea. It is very unique that both father and son were successful in winning the bid to host the two largest international sports events in Korea.

In addition to his active role in world football, Dr. Chung is a four-term elected member of the Korean National Assembly.

His political career started in 1988 when he was elected into the National Assembly at the age of 36. Since then he has served on various committees of the national legislature, including the Defense Committee, Economic Planning and Science Committee, and Sports, Culture and Mass Media Committee. He is currently a member of the National Unification and Foreign Affairs Committee. His major legislative issues concern government transparency, South and North Korea relations, and the changing role of women in Korea. By facilitating North Korea's participation in the 2002 World Cup, Dr. Chung also hopes to ease tension and achieve peace on the Korean peninsula. Having served as Chairman of Hyundai Heavy Industries, the largest ship building company in the world, Dr. Chung now remains an advisor to the company. Dr. Chung is active on many civic and community organizations and participates in many nonprofit charity events and programs. He is currently serving as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Ulsan University and as a member of the Board of Trustees of Asan Foundation, the largest philanthropic foundation in Korea. Asan Foundation oversees the Asan Medical Center, which is a full service medical care, research and teaching hospital with over 2200 beds. It also provides funding to 7 regional hospitals that provide healthcare services to low income families. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins University.

Born on October 17, 1951, during the Korean War, Dr. Chung graduated from Seoul National University with a B.A. in economics and M.A. in international economics and finance from M.I.T. Sloan School of Management. Then, Dr. Chung went on to study at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) and he received his Ph.D. in international relations in 1993. Dr. Chung also spent a year doing research at Tokyo University as visiting professor. Dr. Chung has received honorary doctorate degrees in law from the Stanford College and the University of Maryland.


Dr. Chung is married and has four children. His wife, Young Myoung Kim, is a graduate of Wellesley College and has M.A in fine arts from the American University, Washington, D.C. She is also the daughter of Mr. Dong Je Kim, a career diplomat and a former Minister of Foreign Affairs for Korea.
Since early 2000, Harry Barnes has been serving as senior advisor and consultant to the Asia Society. In that capacity, the principal area of focus for his activities has been South Asia. He has also been exploring opportunities for American NGOs to carry out exchanges with North Korea.


From 1990 to 1993 Ambassador Barnes was a visiting professor of international relations at several colleges: Mount Holyoke, Hamilton and Simmons. He taught seminars on Human Rights and US Foreign Policy and on Science and Foreign Policy.

In his Foreign Service career (1951-88) Ambassador Barnes was Ambassador to Romania (1974-77), Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Personnel (1977-81), Ambassador to India (1981-85) and Ambassador to Chile (1985-88). Earlier foreign assignments included Bombay, Prague, Moscow, Kathmandu, and Bucharest. While in the Foreign Service, he studied Russian, Nepali, Romanian, Hindi and Spanish.

Since 1997 he has been chair of the Romanian American Enterprise Fund, one of a series of such funds launched by Congressional appropriations to promote the development of small and medium scale enterprises in the former Soviet Union and countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

He graduated from Amherst College and did graduate studies in history at Columbia. His wife Elizabeth is a writer and two of their four children are currently working overseas (Bosnia and Peru).

Ambassador Sun Joung-yeong
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations

Ambassador Sun Joung-yeong presented his credentials to Secretary General Koﬁ Annan on 31 March 2000. From 1996 to 1998, he was ambassador and permanent representative to the United Nations office in Geneva.

He was Deputy Foreign Minister for Economic Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Seoul from 1993 to 1996, following his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia in 1990, becoming Ambassador at Large for Trade Negotiations three years later. Mr. Sun was Director General of the International Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1988 to 1990, after serving as Director General of the Ministry's International Economic Affairs Bureau from 1987 to 1988.

During his long diplomatic career, which began in November 1963, Mr. Sun has held a number of positions, including Minister for Economic Affairs in the Korean Embassy in Washington, D.C. (1986); Minister at the Korean Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office in Geneva (1984); Minister in the Korean Embassy in Brazil, Brazil (1961); and Counselor for Political Affairs in the Korean Embassy in London, United Kingdom (1978).

His experiences in international organizations include serving as Chairman of the World Trade Organization's Council for Trade Services in Geneva from 1997 to 1998; Coordinator of the Western Group, Conference on Disarmament, in Geneva in 1997; and Chairman of the International Textile and Clothing Bureau in Geneva.

Mr. Sun has also been involved in trade and other negotiations, acting from 1994 to 1995 as Chief Negotiator on the Republic of Korea-European Community Framework Agreement for Trade and Cooperation. He was the Government Coordinator for the Republic of Korea's Accession to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) during that period and was Co-Chairman of his country's economic joint committees, respectively, with China, Canada, U.S., U.K., France, Germany, Australia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) from 1993 to 1995. From 1995 to 1996, he headed his country's delegation at the Geneva Multi-Fiber Arrangement negotiations.

Mr. Sun holds his country's Civil Service Merit Medal of Honour and the Order of Civil Service Merit (Red Stripes). He is a graduate of the College of Law, Seoul National University, and also studied at the School of International Service of the American University in Washington, D.C. Born on 16 June 1939, Mr. Sun is married with two children.
WELCOME TO THE DMZ FORUM

The mission of the DMZ Forum is to promote and support sustainable conservation of the Demilitarized Zone on the Korean peninsula by creating partnerships between the two Korean governments and among scientists, experts on international affairs, and the general public.

I. GOAL

The DMZ Forum is organized in 1998 to promote and support the preservation of the DMZ corridor for the establishment of a peace park by the two Koreas. For over 45 years of international tension and military posturing, the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) separating North and South Korea has been uninhabited by humans. Its inaccessibility allowed damaged forests to rehabilitate and farmlands that were cultivated for several thousands of years to return to a natural state. This enriched ecosystem in the DMZ has provided sanctuary to endangered and threatened animals and plants and has become a unique nature reserve containing the last vestiges of Korea’s natural heritage.

Biodiversity conservation is an ultimate environmental strategy for Korea’s economic and cultural well-being, considering the serious state of environmental degradation on the Korean peninsula. Biodiversity in the DMZ corridor is necessary resource for all of Korea; the DMZ ecosystems and landscapes must be preserved. The DMZ Forum proposes a transboundary peace park that also will provide a means to promote peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

The DMZ is similar to other places in some ways. Boundaries often become places where plants and animals flourish between active human habitats. So transboundary peace parks have become numerous, preserving biodiversity and easing political tension. An agreement by countries to jointly manage protected areas along their borders has been the start of cooperation. It has led to a series of discussions and activities between border countries. Thus, transboundary peace parks are a vehicle through which hostile countries can begin to improve relations.

II. OBJECTIVES

The DMZ Forum aims to achieve its goal by: (1) mobilizing support of scientists, political leaders, governments, and international organizations; (2) providing interdisciplinary meetings to explore preservation issues of the DMZ; and (3) supporting research and providing baseline data for developing a transboundary peace park in the DMZ corridor.

III. BACKGROUND

The DMZ, defined along the Military Demarcation Line established by the 1953 Armistice Agreement, is the 1,000 square km (4 km wide and 250 km long) corridor extending from east to west across the Korean Peninsula. The DMZ separating the two Koreas has been rigidly enforced by the Military Armistice Commission, preventing human intrusion. The DMZ corridor is the only place on the Korean Peninsula where the large vestiges of Korea’s biodiversity remain intact, and the DMZ’s ecosystems as insitu biotopes are of great importance to conservation efforts in Korea.

The plots of the adjacent buffer zone (Civilian Control Zone), 520 km wide on the south, includes many plants and animals that were considered extirpated (locally or worldwide extinct), endangered, or threatened. The DMZ and its buffer zones provide wintering grounds for two of the world’s most endangered birds: the white-naped crane and red-crowned crane. Other endangered birds making their home in the peninsula include the Chinese egret, black-faced spoonbill, swan goose, and spotted greenshank. Over 51 species of mammals have been scientifically documented in this area including several rare and endangered species that had been thought to be locally extinct such as the Korean subspecies of the tiger and leopard. It is urgent that habitats for these plants and animals in the DMZ and its buffer zones be preserved.

The extensive environmental degradation caused by rapid economic and urban development in South Korea has resulted in severe pollution and habitat destruction, resulting in a massive loss of biodiversity. Many plant and animal species have been extirpated or are endangered outside of the DMZ and its buffer zones. For example, over 20% of South Korea’s terrestrial vertebrates including 48% of reptiles and 60% of amphibians are extirpated or endangered. Because the Korean population will continue to increase, perhaps reaching over 100 million by the year 2025, and economic development will parallel the population growth, further lands and natural resources will need to be appropriated and used. The process will certainly intensify the loss of biodiversity and heighten the environmental degradation in Korea. Thus, Korea’s environmental future lies in biodiversity conservation through habitat restoration and biodiversity rehabilitation that will provide environmental security. The preservation of the DMZ ecosystem is fundamental to Korea’s environmental conservation.

A transboundary peace park in the DMZ corridor will provide a means and a historical opportunity for the two Koreas to preserve the last of Korea’s natural landscapes and native biodiversity. The peace park will become a unique natural laboratory and classroom for environmental and science and perhaps possible eco-tourism sites, benefiting both Koreas and the scientific community worldwide. Building and managing the peace park will foster North and South Korean rapprochement, improving environmental security and reviving cultural ties between the two Koreas, ultimately building human security on the Korean peninsula.
THE DMZ FORUM NEW YORK DECLARATION

We the DMZ Forum and its Workshop Participants Implore the Two Koreas to Work Together, to Preserve the Ecosystems of the Demilitarized Zone between Them a Peace Park.

The Conference and Workshop, "Preserving Korea's Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) for Conservation and Peace," of the DMZ Forum was held at The Asia Society in New York City on March 29, 1999. It was supported jointly by The Asia Society and The DMZ Forum. The Conference was attended by 600 people representing academicians, non-governmental organizations, diplomatic community, news media, funding agencies and interested public. The parallel conference was also convened at the Press Center in Seoul, South Korea, on March 22, 1999, which was sponsored by Kwanong Internet Corporation.


North and South Korea have a unique opportunity to contribute to world science and culture while beginning to return the Korean peninsula to its heritage and self-image of "Kaesong, Suhyun, Saw," i.e., "land of embroidered rivers and mountains."

The Demilitarized Zone between them, 2 by 155 miles, has been virtually untouched by humans for over 45 years, following its devastation in the center of the war. Nature's recovery there provides a laboratory that can further scientific understanding of natural processes and educate the world. "Transboundary peace parks" of this kind have been established successfully in many parts of the world. This DMZ Peace Park would become that foundation of a movement to restore the Korean peninsula's green environment. In recent years, the struggle of both Koreas to raise personal living standards while population has increased has left much of the Peninsula environmentally damaged. Species of flora and fauna have been depleted. Hillsides have been denuded, causing floods and erosion. Joining to preserve the DMZ, with world support, can begin restoration of the Peninsula's natural health. Through this common purpose restoring environmental health to the Peninsula and transforming the bitter experience represented by the DMZ into a shared pride and value to the entire world, the two Koreas can rebuild common traditions and consider a common future.

Environmentalists and peace advocates everywhere should focus on the DMZ. Environmentally, this small area is instrumental to preservation of several rare species and Mig冲动和Siberian tigers. Many native endemypical plants also appear to have restored themselves in the DMZ.

As to political border between the two Koreas is the most heavily armed in the world. It keeps several countries on military alert and costs money that could be invested in environmental protection and economic growth. A DMZ Peace Park, by contrast, could be a basis for tourist- and scientific study, economically benefiting both Koreas while reducing the tremendous military cost.

We invite participation in the DMZ Forum, an organization through which people of all nations can contribute to peace, science and environmental health important to the world.


Participants:

- Tae-kyu Suh, President, Korea Action Network
- William B. Shore, Secretary
- Munjong, Treasurer
- Jang Youngjo, Director for Korea Link
- Minwoong Kim, Senior Advisor
PROJECTS

A. Landscape Analysis of the DMZ Ecosystems

The goals of this project are to summarize the available data on the landscapes and ecosystems of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) corridor and to develop a digital database for the design and planning of a peace park in the DMZ ecosystems. This project involves satellite imagery and photography and GIS technology and will produce digitized mapping databases.

This project will require a scientific field survey team comprised of experts in wildlife biology, forestry, agronomy, soil science, and hydrology. They will collect field data to establish an ecological database shared between North and South Korea and international scientific agencies. Satellite data will be calibrated to ground information in order to refine both forms of data.

B. Additional DMZ Database

Information on the Korean DMZ not available via satellite is scattered throughout the world. The objectives of this project are to bring together all relevant information on the DMZ including the Armistice Agreement, political and military documentation, geology, climate, biodiversity, ecology, and other information, to develop Korea's DMZ database (KDMZD) for all relevant information on the Demilitarized Zone corridor and ecosystems.

C. Development of the Peace Park

The DMZ Forum, as a neutral organization, will assist North and South Korean governments on developing the Peace Park by: (1) encouraging the inclusion of the DMZ preservation in North-South talks; (2) bringing together scientists from North and South and other countries to discuss cross-boundary peace parks; (3) providing expertise on ecological information gathering and monitoring, parks planning and management, and sustainable development; (4) assisting North and South in fund-raising for the peace park; (5) providing training to protected areas personnel; (6) establishing mechanisms for regular information exchange (newsletter, web page, database).

D. Outreach Program

Specific effort will be made to actively engage the ROK NGOs, government agencies, and news media, the government of the DPRK, and worldwide academic and conservation leaders in preserving the DMZ ecosystems for conservation and peace. This program includes writing and publishing articles for news media and inviting scholars, scientists and policy makers in conservation from the DPRK to the United States. Similarly, we will make a concerted effort to visit academic and research institutions in the DPRK.

Membership Application

Riddled with land mines, lined by barbed-wire fences and patrolled by armies, Korea's Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) has remained off limits to humans since the end of the Korean War nearly 50 years ago. Today, the 155-mile-long DMZ represents the largest contiguous ecosystem left on the Korean peninsula and is home to rare and endangered species including the Siberian tiger, Amur leopard, oriental stork, and Asiatic black bear.

THE DMZ FORUM, incorporated as a private, tax-exempt, not-for-profit organization in New York in 1999, aims to help preserve the DMZ ecosystems for conservation and establish a DMZ Peace Park in the Korean peninsula (http://www.dmzforum.org). The DMZ Forum acts as a neutral, nonpartisan forum for scientists, scholars, political and business leaders, experts in international and Korean affairs, international organizations and interested individuals to meet, exchange ideas and concerns, and develop cross-disciplinary dialogue. The Forum plans to undertake diverse projects including a satellite landscape analysis and biological survey of the DMZ ecosystems, galvanizing global support for DMZ preservation and study, outreach to scientists in both North and South Korea, and study of biodiversity and conservation in the DMZ. Thus far, the ideas and proposed activities have been met with enthusiasm by people and organizations from diverse backgrounds. We wish you would come on board to support and assist our cause. All those interested in our activities are welcome to join us as members.

Please fill in the column provided below. We appreciate your membership due and additional contribution in the form of check made out to: The DMZ Forum at 17711 Union Tumpike, Fresh Meadows, NY 11366, USA; or wire-transfer to: Broadway National Bank, 250 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10001; ABA #026003272; Account Number: 1235027

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| Affiliation: |  |
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For more information, please contact:
Dr. Seung-ho Lee, President, The DMZ Forum, Inc.
Phone: (718) 969-5165 / Fax: (718) 969-8034
Email: seungho.lee@nyu.edu
Webpage: http://www.dmzforum.org