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The PCI News



2010 Building Bridges Award Recipient :



**The Honorable Harold Brown
14th U.S. Secretary of Defense**

The Pacific Century Institute will honor Dr. Harold Brown on February 25 with its "Building Bridges Award" for his lifelong service to the national security of the United States and its allies as Secretary of Defense under President Jimmy Carter, and his statesmanship in focusing on the crucial issues of the contemporary age.

Born in New York City, he obtained three degrees from Columbia University, culminating in a PhD in physics at age 21. After serving as a research scientist at the University of California at Berkeley, in 1952 he joined the staff of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, and became its director in 1960. In the sixties, Secretary Brown served under Robert McNamara as director of defense research and engineering and then as secretary of the Air Force. Between 1969 and 1977 he was president of the California Institute of Technology.

President Jimmy Carter's choice as secretary of defense, Harold Brown, thus came to office with imposing academic credentials and a wealth of experience in national security affairs.

To strengthen America's strategic posture, Secretary Brown upgraded U.S. military forces and improved collective security arrangements - coupled with a strong commitment to arms control. He adhered to the principle of "essential equivalence," in the nuclear competition with the Soviet Union. This meant that "Soviet strategic nuclear forces would not become usable instruments of political leverage, diplomatic coercion, or military advantage; nuclear stability would be maintained."

Secretary Brown considered it essential to maintain the triad of ICBMs, SLBMs, and strategic bombers; some of the administration's most important decisions on weapon systems reflected this commitment. Rejecting producing the B-1 bomber, he upgraded existing B-52s and equipped them with air-launched cruise missiles. He authorized development of "stealth" technology to produce planes with very low radar profiles. He backed development of the MX missile to replace in the 1980s the increasingly vulnerable Minuteman and Titan intercontinental missiles. He accelerated development of large Trident nuclear submarines and carried forward the conversion of Poseidon submarines to a fully MIRVed missile capability.

By early 1979 Secretary Brown developed a "countervailing strategy." We must have forces and plans for the use of our strategic nuclear forces such that in considering aggression against our interests, our adversary would recognize that no plausible outcome would represent a success-on any rational definition of success."

Building crucial bridges, Secretary Brown also regarded the strengthening of NATO as a key national security objective and worked hard to invigorate the alliance. To respond to the

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**Dr. Harold Brown will be honored
at the 2010 PCI Annual Award Dinner**

**Date: Thursday, February 25, 2010
Venue: InterContinental Hotel, Century City**



Harold Brown

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Soviet deployment of new theater nuclear weapons - the SS-20 missile and the Backfire bomber - NATO decided in December 1979 to place 108 Pershing II missiles and 464 ground launched cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Secretary Brown also strengthened the defense contributions of U.S. allies outside of NATO, particularly Japan and Korea. He repeatedly urged the Japanese government to increase its defense budget to shoulder a larger share of the Western allies' Pacific security burden. Although the Carter administration decided in 1977 on a phased withdrawal of United States ground forces from the Republic of Korea, it pledged to continue military and other assistance. Later, due to the substantial buildup of North Korean military forces and opposition in the United States, the president shelved the plan, leaving approximately 40,000 U.S. troops in Korea.

Secretary Brown also reached out to build bridges to our erstwhile opponents. A year after diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC) were established, Secretary Brown visited the PRC, talked with its political and military leaders, and helped lay the groundwork for collaboration on security issues. In 2002, Secretary Brown chaired a Council on Foreign Relations evaluation of China's military potential, which concluded that the United States would maintain a substantial advantage vis-à-vis China in the 20-25 year period ahead, a conclusion that was rejected by some Bush officials who sought to project a "China threat."

Arms control formed an integral part of Secretary Brown's national security agenda. He staunchly supported the June 1979 SALT II treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union, limiting strategic delivery vehicles and placing restrictions on numbers of warheads and deployment of new land-based missiles.

However, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 ensured that the Senate would not accept the treaty, forcing the president to withdraw it from consideration. Secretary Brown described failure to secure ratification of SALT II as his greatest regret.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 further complicated the role of the United States in the Middle East and Southwest Asia. In response to the events in Iran and Afghanistan, Brown activated the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) in March 1980.

After leaving the Pentagon in 1981, he joined Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington as a visiting professor and later SAIS' Foreign Policy Institute as chairman. He continued to speak and write widely on national security issues.

In 2007 Secretary Brown presented a contrarian view opposing an urgent goal of eliminating nuclear weapons as espoused by Secretaries Schultz, Kissinger, Bill Perry, Sam Nunn and others.

Secretary Brown concluded that "a significant reduction in the U.S. nuclear stockpile could be justified on the ground of cost, compared to the level needed for credible deterrence; however, the vision of zero nuclear weapons is neither necessary nor politically useful for making decisions on those reductions today."

He advocated the following general approach to non-proliferation: 1) Denying access to weapons-grade fissile materials to miscreant countries, 2) Employing effective sanctions to punish nations that embark on nuclear weapons programs to persuade them to desist. 3) Offer security and economic carrots. Incentives may not work, but their feasibility can be determined only by trying to negotiate such a deal.

Secretary Brown's advocacy goes to the heart of his approach to "building bridges" for which we honor the Secretary.

Harold Brown has throughout his life been a "bridge builder." Through his extraordinary intellect, the coherence of his views on issues of the day, and his compelling leadership, he has been a major architect of America's security, steadfastly enhancing America's security, greatly strengthening America's cooperation with allies, reaching out to adversaries to reach historic agreements on arms reduction, nuclear non-proliferation, and, other cooperative objectives, he greatly bolstered America's and our allies' enduring strength. His voice remains one of the most respected in America today. His panoply of accomplishments laid the basis for the external challenge which contributed to the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union.

With our highest respect and admiration, the Pacific Century Institute is honored to award its 2010 "Building Bridges Award" to the Honorable Harold Brown.



PCI board member Desaix Anderson contributed this story. Mr. Anderson, a 35-year veteran of the U.S. Foreign Service, spent most of his career working on Asian issues. He was the first envoy to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam following establishment of diplomatic relations and served as charge d'affaires from 1995 to 1997. He subsequently served as executive director of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) for over three years until April 2001. Mr. Anderson currently writes on Asian issues and paints in New York City. He speaks French, Japanese, Chinese, Vietnamese and Thai.



Project Bridge 2009-2010



Project Bridge is an annual collaboration between the Korea Society and PCI. Participants are high school juniors and seniors from New York and Los Angeles. The primary goal is to create relationships between Americans of

diverse ethnic backgrounds and foster a mutual understanding between different cultures. Activities during the year-long program include: monthly workshops on multicultural youth leadership issues and relations; seminars covering Korean history, language and culture; field trips; community service; and, for those who successfully complete the program, a ten day educational study tour of Korea.

Project Bridge 2009-2010 is well underway, and this year's Youth Ambassadors have been selected. In choosing from the many applicants, several desired qualities were sought in terms of group composition and individual character: diversity of cultural backgrounds, personalities, talents, and schools; open-minded, respectful, and mature persons; those motivated to learn and interact with others; critical thinkers with analytical skills; honesty; persons not overly committed to other activities; those potentially limited in resources and opportunities to travel abroad.

This year's Youth Ambassadors from the Los Angeles area are: Cesar O. Nije (Downtown Magnets H.S.), Jennie J. Ramirez (West Adams Prep H.S.), Jennifer Der (Temple City H.S.), Leeann Mau (Temple City H.S.), Long T. Truong (Gabrielino H.S.), Matthew Mendoza (Downtown Magnets H.S.), Michelle Salinas (Roosevelt H.S.), and Timothy J. Lee (South Pasadena H.S.).

To kick-off this year's program in the LA area, a welcome dinner was held on January 14, 2010 at the Tahoe Korean Restaurant in Koreatown. The attendees included the Youth Ambassadors and their parents/guardians and group leaders. It was a night of overview and orientation and of hope and expectation as well as some very delicious Korean food!

In the months ahead, these students will have much to look forward to. In the Los Angeles area, planned activities and events include: showing of Saigu, the documentary directed by Dai Sil Kim-Gibson about the LA Riots; community service; assignment of research papers on different topics related to Korea; visits to the Korean Cultural Center, the Japanese

American National Museum and Museum of Tolerance; an exhibition at the Getty Museum to explore the struggle for civil rights; and a weekend retreat at the White Eagle Ranch.



Project Bridge 2009-2010 Youth Ambassadors and Group Leaders at the welcoming dinner on January 14, 2010.

From Youth Ambassadors to Group Leaders

The next two articles were written by 2009-2010 Project Bridge Group Leaders who started as Youth Ambassadors.

A member of Project Bridge since 2004, I am honored and privileged to be an alumnus and group leader this year for Project Bridge. The memories of being a Project Bridge applicant remains deeply embedded in my mind. Applying and getting selected to be a Project Bridge finalist were the first steps to discovering my passion for International Affairs. Project Bridge was the first organization that proved to me the society I live in is truly made up of opportunities. As long as I take my chances the experiences I gain (good or bad) are priceless.

Project Bridge gave me the opportunity to experience many of my "firsts". I first left the U.S. with Project Bridge. My very first plane ride was with Project Bridge. The first time I tried Korean food was with Project Bridge. My first culture shock experience was with Project Bridge. The list can go on, but more importantly Project Bridge has assisted me throughout my path in high school and college. The diverse knowledge I gained from studying about another culture

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Project Bridge

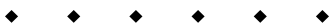
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helped me to develop skills to further empathize with those from different backgrounds.

The turning point of my journey with Project Bridge occurred while traveling in Korea, as the Korean students would stop us for a picture. To my surprise, I was usually passed the camera. For the first time, I realized the realities of my "ethnicity" and "nationality" are conflicted. This small incident was unforgettable to me. I saw through the lens a pathway leading toward International Affairs.

Project Bridge opened my eyes to the complexity of the international community and globalization. It enlightened me to discover my identity and place in society. Thus, I am engaged, excited, and energized to return to Project Bridge this year and be a group leader. I want to help give the next generation of youth the same, if not better, experience I acquired when I was in their positions.

Sophia Sou is a Chinese American, born and raised in Los Angeles. She is double majoring in Architectural and International Development Studies at UCLA and will be graduating in Spring of 2011.



About 6 years ago I had the privilege of being chosen as a Project Bridge Youth Ambassador. It changed my perspective not only on the world itself but also about me and about what I was going to be doing with my life. I learned about a completely different culture and it was great. The reason it was great is that my whole life I've lived in South Central Los Angeles and I grew up not knowing what else was out in the world. I knew there were other continents, countries and states. However, it never really sunk in till I went on this trip. I had never traveled outside of the United States and I was oblivious to the fact that different cultures existed.

Even though I learned about other cultures in high school because I attended Downtown Magnets High School being part of the Business Magnet myself. I didn't know fully on what they consisted of; what their day was like, what they ate every day, what their whole culture was like.

It was an experience that shaped the rest of my life. Prior to this experience I thought my "world" was South Central and I thought my future would be the options presented to me by South Central. Seeing another part of the world had an immense impact on me and from that moment on I learned that the possibilities were infinite, not only for my personal growth but also for my desire to help others. Project Bridge helped me see that your surroundings don't have to determine your future.

I educated myself and continue to do so not only for myself but also for the many like me. While I already tried to lead by example and help people in my community, my travels have made me realize that these issues are miniscule compared to the global issues of poverty and malnutrition. This is why my future goals are to help others domestically and internationally and to strive for a better world.

I am currently a UCLA Alumni with my major in Global Studies and minor in Public Affairs. I am applying for my Master in Public Affairs and hope to one day become a United States Ambassador. I am honored to be a Project Bridge Leader this year and hope this program continues changing the lives of teens inspiring them for the better, like it inspired me. The world is different and that is beauty we should finally accept and embrace.

Denice Gonzalez graduated from UCLA in 2008 and is now a PCI junior fellow.



First Taste of Korea: Youth Ambassadors at the welcoming dinner on January 14, 2010.

"As a minority in the United States, I face everyday stereotypes. With Project Bridge I look forward to gaining knowledge on how others are able to cope with society's issues on discrimination and stereotypes."

-Cesar Nije, Downtown Magnets High School

"As a Taiwanese American, and having visited Taiwan, I think it would be interesting to be able to juxtapose two similar, yet completely different cultures."

-Leeann Mao, Temple City High School

"Being part of Project Bridge will not only educate me about Korea's culture, but it'll also give me the opportunity to interact with the ethnic minority that I rarely had the chance to."

-Long T. Truong, Gabrielino High School



Building Trust Through Science Networks

By Peter Agre, Hyunjin Seo, and Stuart Thorson

In a bright-lit marble room at Pyongyang's Kim Chaek University of Technology (KCUT), several North Korean students are fixing their eyes on fancy flat screen computer monitors. Though the university is not in session, the students are diligently searching information from more than two million articles and books available to all the computers in the room. One of the students is reading electronic information about theories of evolution.

This computer room is part of the e-library at KCUT. Opened in 2006, the e-library is the first and only of its kind in North Korea. This colorful, modern facility stands in stark contrast to the many grey buildings in Pyongyang. While I (Thorson) led Syracuse University's collaboration with KCUT to help establish the e-library, it was the first time that I observed the completed library myself and its elegance gave me goose bumps.

We (Agre and Thorson) were visiting Pyongyang from December 10-15 as part of the non-government U.S./DPRK Science Engagement Consortium delegation aimed at exploring practical opportunities for science exchanges and collaboration between the two countries. A Nobel laureate in chemistry, I (Agre) led the delegation that was hosted by North Korea's State Academy of Sciences (SAOS). The dates of the visit are significant as December 10 is the day the winners of the 2009 Nobel Science prizes received their awards in Stockholm, Sweden. I (Agre) was able to give a brief informal talk on my Nobel Prize research to a group of faculty at SAOS's University of Sciences. University scientists then briefed the delegation on their research in such areas as network theory, biodiversity, renewable energy, and even mathematical modeling of global stock market prices. We were very impressed by the young scientists' presentations in English and I (Agre) said, "I look forward to the day in the not too distant future when the Nobel science prize list will include a Korean."

While in Pyongyang we met with university and science policy officials as well as science researchers. We were delighted with the openness of the discussions and the mutual agreement that science is a global enterprise in which all scientists benefit from cross-border cooperation and sharing of scientific information. This was especially meaningful to us, as many said we were the first U.S. scientists they had ever met. We frankly recognized the history of mistrust between our two countries and acknowledged that our countries have distinct legal systems and that any future joint projects would need to be done in full compliance with the laws of each country.

Our SAOS hosts were very generous in showing us not only their facilities, which includes the elite University of Sciences, but also bringing us to KCUT, the State Commission of Science and Technology's Central Information Agency for Science and Technology, and the new Pyongyang University of Science and Technology (PUST). As we expressed our gratitude for their willingness to take us to institutions other than their own, a University of Sciences official responded, "Cooperation benefits our university greatly." This mirrored a comment made by Agre, "Scientists in each country must work with scientists in other countries to be maximally productive."

Three members of the six-person delegation were scientists and we were excited by the quality of work we observed. Indeed, we were encouraged by the degree to which North Korea seems to be implementing scientific information sharing. While the KCUT e-library remains the only one in North Korea, we were told that Kim Il Sung University and University of Sciences have e-libraries under construction. Further we met with young faculty from University of Sciences who have spent research time in Berlin and have already published academic articles in leading international science journals.

The U.S. faces challenges in identifying, encouraging and developing potential future scientists. University of Sciences officials reported on their innovative program that not only uses formal tests to identify young talent but also sends scholars into provinces to meet with children and encourage them to focus on science. We look forward to learning more about this important initiative.

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Stuart Thorson (L) and Peter Agre (R) in front of the e-library of KCUT during their visit to Pyongyang in December, 2009.



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The U.S.-DPRK Science Engagement Consortium can serve as a channel facilitating other U.S. institutions to engage in sustained peaceful science projects with North Korean counterparts, similar to that enjoyed by Syracuse University and KCUT. The Consortium is composed of four nongovernmental organizations: the Civilian Research and Development Foundation, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Syracuse University, and The Korea Society. The Richard Lounsbery Foundation provided funding for the trip.

We left Pyongyang with very positive feelings about future cooperation. While our North Korean counterparts and we must discuss with people in our home countries, we are confident that the Consortium delegation's visit to Pyongyang is a significant step toward deeper science engagement between North Korea and the U.S. The attractiveness of science cooperation has helped build trust between countries with a history of mistrust and at the same time has improved the quality of science globally.

Authors

Peter Agre is University Professor and Director of the Malaria Research Institute, Johns Hopkins University. He received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2003. Currently he serves as president of AAAS. He was the head of the Consortium delegation to North Korea

Hyunjin Seo is a Ph.D. candidate in the S. I. Newhouse School of Public Communications, Syracuse University. Her dissertation examines the impacts of global communications networks on public/science diplomacy. She was not a member of the Consortium delegation.

Stuart Thorson is Donald P. and Margaret Curry Gregg Professor and Director of the Korean Peninsular Affairs Center in the Maxwell School of Syracuse University. He was a member of the Consortium delegation to North Korea.

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