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The PCI News



Chairman Gregg Keynote Speech at the 12th Hankyoreh International Symposium



PCI Chairman Donald Gregg gave a keynote speech on "The New U.S. Administration's North Korean Policies and Peace on the Korean Peninsula" on October 27th at the 12th Hankyoreh International Symposium in Busan, Korea.

Following the speech, Amb. Gregg had a dialogue session with Lim Dong-won, Korea's former Minister of Unification and currently chairman of the Hankyoreh Foundation for Reunification and Culture. It was moderated by PCI board member Moon Chung-in, Professor Emeritus at Yonsei University.

The article below appeared in the English edition of the Hankyoreh Daily on October 29, 2016.

For N. Korean denuclearization, "quickly resume dialogue"

North Korea-US impasse the result of "mutual demonization"

After former US Ambassador to South Korea Donald Gregg delivered the keynote address at the Hankyoreh-Busan International Symposium on Oct. 27, he was joined on the stage by Lim Dong-won, director of the board of the Hankyoreh Foundation for Reunification and Culture. Before the two began their talk, Lim read a passage from Gregg's memoirs (called "Pot Shards: Fragments of a Life Lived in CIA, the White House, and the Two Koreas"): "Americans have a tendency of demonizing foreign leaders or groups that we don't like or can't understand, and it's a tendency that constantly gets us into trouble. The traditional American approach of eliminating or overthrowing regimes only causes confusion and strife."

This passage provided support to the argument made by the participants in the talk that the North Korean nuclear issue is rooted in the North's hostile relationship with the US.

"When Gregg was ambassador [to South Korea], I was the South Korean negotiator taking part in high-level dialogue with North Korea. If the American tactical nuclear weapons had not been removed from South Korea on the recommendation of Gregg, the Roh Tae-woo administration [1988-1993] could not even have discussed the joint statement on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula," said Lim when the moderator asked him to introduce Gregg. Lim served as Director of South Korea's National Intelligence Service and as Unification Minister during the administration of Kim Dae-jung [1998-2003].

Lim also recalled how the Team Spirit joint military exercises between South Korea and the US had been discontinued in

1992 on Gregg's recommendation, and that movement on these two issues had enabled North and South Korea to produce the inter-Korean basic agreement during the high-level talks. Lim and Gregg's talk was moderated by Moon Chung-in, professor at Yonsei University.

Is there no hope of North Korea being denuclearized?

When Moon asked Gregg and Lim their opinions on recent comments by US Director of National Intelligence James Clapper that "the notion of getting the North Koreans to denuclearize is probably a lost cause," both Gregg and Lim refused to agree with Clapper's view.

"The road to denuclearization is a long and hard one, but since we recently succeeded in the nuclear negotiations with Iran, I think that we can reach a real breakthrough if we seek one with patience, persistence and wisdom," Gregg said.

Gregg also expressed his view that Clapper's attitude was inappropriate. "I also worked for an intelligence service for 30 years. Intelligence agents are supposed to collect and analyze intelligence and to provide it to the president, who is the final consumer; it's not to get involved in policy," he said.

(continued on page 2)

SAVE THE DATE!

2017 PCI Annual Award Dinner

Date: Thursday, February 23, 2017
 Venue: InterContinental Hotel, Century City
 Reception 6:00 pm
 Dinner 7:00pm



Hankyoreh Symposium

(continued from page 1)

Gregg also said that one of the reasons why the nuclear talks with North Korea have been sidelined is that “we’ve made the mistake of asking North Korea to yield before we’ve even engaged in dialogue.”

“I was surprised that the person in charge of the US intelligence community spoke so openly and so blatantly,” Lim said, referring to Clapper’s remarks. But when asked about Clapper’s observation that the most the US can hope for is limiting North Korea’s nuclear ability (by carrying out a nuclear freeze), Lim quoted an interview with former US Defense Secretary William Perry in which Perry said that the North Korean policies of George W. Bush and Barack Obama had failed.

“It’s too late to force North Korea to abandon its nuclear program. We need to look for realistic ways to respond. That would mean quickly resuming negotiations that move gradually toward the goal of preventing nuclear proliferation through putting a freeze on nuclear activity rather than by scrapping the program,” Lim added.

Are North Koreans crazy to cling to their nuclear program?

Moon also asked whether the two figures thought that North Korea’s commitment to its two-track program of strengthening its nuclear arsenal and building its economy was delusional, or whether they thought this was a rational decision.

Lim drew attention to a column called “North Korea, Far from Crazy, Is All Too Rational” that ran in the New York Times after North Korea’s fifth nuclear test in September. Since North Korea is small and globally isolated, Lim argued, it is not crazy but rational to conclude that acquiring nuclear weapons is the only way to survive.

Moon noted that US intelligence describes North Korea as unpredictable and irrational and asked how we should interpret this considering that the US boasts the world’s finest intelligence agencies. Gregg responded by describing this as “the result of mutual demonization.”

Could sanctions and pressure on North Korea resolve the North Korean nuclear issue?

“The administration of South Korean President Park Geun-hye is implementing hardline policies on the belief that the North will not collapse until it is mortally wounded. Do you think that sanctions and pressure on North Korea can bring about the North’s denuclearization?” Moon asked.

Lim summarily rejected that possibility. Arguing that the current administration is taking the wrong approach, he reiterat-

ed his view that the way to convince North Korea to suspend its nuclear activity is not pressure and sanctions but rather resuming negotiations. Moon indicated his agreement with this view.

Gregg expressed his opinion that the collapse of North Korea is not in China’s interests, so it’s pointless to try to force China to participate in stronger sanctions.

Nukes for South Korea, a preemptive strike on North Korea

When Moon asked about the recent calls for South Korea to acquire nuclear weapons or to deploy tactical nuclear weapons, Gregg said that he was “completely opposed” to the idea. “It’s regrettable that such things are being said in South Korea, and that would be one of the worst choices that South Korea could make,” Gregg said.

Lim had the same opinion: “It’s not feasible for South Korea to acquire nuclear weapons, and even if it were, it’s not advisable.” “The only way for us to overcome this crisis is for us to work to establish peace and to improve the hostile relationship, which is the primary cause of the North Korean nuclear issue. It isn’t helpful for anyone in South Korea -- except the military-industrial complex -- for South Korea to acquire its own nuclear weapons,” he added.

The idea of a preemptive strike against North Korea that has occasionally been proposed in South Korea and the US in recent months is “extremely idiotic,” said Gregg, who wished the question did not need to be asked. He warned that even a small mistake was

very likely to lead to the outbreak of a full-scale war on the Korean Peninsula.

“When Perry was Secretary of Defense in 1994, the US was planning to launch a precision air strike to eliminate North Korea’s capacity to produce nuclear materials. Even that plan was built on the assumption that it might lead to a full-scale war,” Lim said. “I think we should refrain from all actions that could lead to a war that would result in the destruction of the people of North and South Korea.”

During the talk, which lasted for about one hour and 30 minutes, Gregg and Lim fielded more than 30 questions from the audience. One member of the audience pointed out that Gregg had praised UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and asked what role Ban could play in the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

“Ban has worked cautiously on many things, and though it may not appear so on the surface, he has striven to bring about the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. He has worked on this for his entire life, and I think that he’ll be able to play a major role in this,” Gregg said.



Moon Chung-in, Don Gregg, Lim Dong-won (left to right)



PCI Vice Chair on Korean War Memorial



PCI board members Pete McCloskey and Kathleen Stephens attended the dedication ceremony of the Korean War memorial honoring those who served in the Korean War, in San Francisco's Presidio National Cemetery, on August 1, 2016.

During the ceremony attended by hundreds of Korean War veterans, family members and supporters, former U.S. Congressman McCloskey, who fought in the war as a U.S. Marine officer, said, "It was a war that had to be fought, and I was proud to have fought in it."

Below is the speech given by PCI Vice Chair and former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Kathleen Stephens.

I am humbled to be here, to recall what this Memorial represents: The crucible of sacrifice and service that forged modern Korea, that created everlasting bonds between Americans and Koreans.

Like Pete McCloskey and others here, in my early 20s I embarked from this beautiful city to go to Korea for the first time. It was 1975.

But Pete and many of you went in 1950, 1951, 1952, at a very different time, to a Korea in the throes of a fierce and merciless war. I have read much about those years, including Pete's own searing account of "The Taking of Hill 610." I have cycled the Naktong valleys with Korean university students 60 years

after men like John Stevens were defending the Pusan Perimeter; we marveled and were humbled in reflecting on what had occurred 60 years earlier.

I was born in 1953, the year an Armistice finally established a ceasefire, on the depleted, ravaged, still divided Korean peninsula.

In 1975, when I arrived in Korea as a 22-year-old Peace Corps volunteer, memories of the war were still fresh, and life still pretty tough, but Koreans were filled with determination that life was going to be better for the next generation.

I was the undeserving recipient of countless expressions of gratitude by Koreans who appreciated America's – and the United Nations' – defense of a fledgling Republic of Korea. They used a phrase in Korean I've never forgotten. "hyeol-maeng gwangei" – The U.S. and Korea share a blood-forged relationship.

In those years I saw how far passion for education, boundless capacity for work, and a "never give up" spirit could take individual Koreans, and their nation.

And in the ensuing decades right up to my return to Korea as the American ambassador, I saw the Republic of Korea go from strength to strength, matching its economic rise with a healthy democracy, and becoming the regional and global role model and leader it is today.

President Truman called his decision to act in Korea in June 1950, the most important decision of his presidency.

Truman would take great satisfaction in Korea's extraordinary modern rise – and in the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea – deeper and stronger than ever before.

But there is unfinished business on the Korean Peninsula, the business of reconciliation, of building a lasting peace, of denuclearization, of genuine security and opportunity for all the people of the Peninsula, including the long-suffering Koreans of the north.

We must address this unfinished business.

Only then are we fully honoring that "most important decision" in 1950 to act in Korea; only then are we fully honoring all those who died, who sacrificed, who suffered so grievously in that terrible and never to be forgotten war.

Let us resolve, as we dedicate this beautiful Memorial, to rededicate ourselves to peace and reconciliation, and to hastening the day when all of Korea is whole, free and at peace.

EWC 2016 International Media Conference

PCI co-sponsored the East-West Center 2016 International Media Conference held in New Delhi, India, September 8-11.

Several hundred journalists from Asia, the Pacific and the United States gathered to discuss the increasing links between South and East Asia, and to share the latest information on the global news industry. In addition to distinguished keynote speakers and panels of working journalists, the conference also included on-the-ground updates on news and media issues in the region, a wide range of practical skill-building workshops, and unique opportunities to network with hundreds of international media professionals.



Election of New Vice President

In August, in an effort to expand its outreach to local communities, PCI created a vice president position and elected Tom Plate, its board member in LA, as first Vice President.

Loyola Marymount Prof. Tom Plate is a South China Morning Post columnist (<http://www.scmp.com/author/tom-plate>), author of the 'Giants of Asia' series and founder of Asia Media International. A full bio is available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Plate.

Through Prof. Plate, PCI formed a formal relationship with the Asia Media International Center at Loyola Marymount University (AMI- www.asiamedia.lmu.edu) that he established. The Asia Media International Center maintains scholarly standards, as befits its connection with LMU, but incorporates contemporary formats and innovative concepts to emphasize its mission of examining Asian countries through the lens of their distinct media systems.

PCI chairman Don Gregg said a PCI collaboration with AMI would be excellent and Prof. Plate would not only help weld the two institutions, but give us another recognized voice of PCI to authoritatively spread our message of building bridges.

Prof. Plate said, "It is an honor to be associated with PCI, whose board has more real talent on it than any board I know of. It is a dream of mine to be associated with such a core of high-level people. We will get a lot done and surprise a lot of people."



PCI VP Tom Plate (left) with controversial former Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, who visited LMU to give a lecture on the proper and necessary role of government in the alleviation of poverty and income disparity. October 6, 2016, Los Angeles

PCI and AMI-LMU are already working together actively on various programs.

Collaboration with Loyola Marymount University

BOOK PARTY

PCI co-sponsored a special presentation by Professor Gi-Wook Shin of Stanford University, in sharing his book 'Divergent Memories' on Thursday, October 20th.

The event was led by PCI VP Tom Plate together with Asia Media International and International Relations at LMU. After the book party at LMU a small reception/dinner party for Dr. Shin followed at the Del Rey Yacht Club.

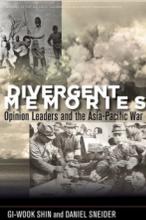
Below are excerpts from book reviews.

No nation is free from the charge that it has a less-than-complete view of the past. History is not simply about recording past events—it is often contested, negotiated, and reshaped over time. Debate over the history of World War II in Asia remains surprisingly intense, and Divergent Memories examines the opinions of powerful individuals to pinpoint the sources of conflict: from Japanese colonialism in Korea and atrocities in China to the American decision to use atomic weapons against Japan.

Rather than labeling others' views as "distorted" or ignoring dissenting voices to create a monolithic historical account, Gi-Wook Shin and Daniel Sneider pursue a more fruitful approach: analyzing how historical memory has developed, been formulated, and even been challenged in each country. By identifying key factors responsible for these differences, Divergent Memories provides the tools for readers to both approach their own national histories with reflection and to be more understanding of others.

ASIA MEDIA INTERNATIONAL
LMU INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
PACIFIC CENTURY INSTITUTE
PRESENTS:
A Book Party

Please join us for a special presentation by our guest professor Gi-Wook Shin from Stanford University, who will be sharing ideas from his book:




DIVERGENT MEMORIES: OPINION LEADERS AND THE ASIA-PACIFIC WAR

October 20, 2016
4:00 pm - 5:30 pm
Loyola Marymount University
Political Science Village (Uhall Suite 4100)
1 LMU Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90045

For more information, please contact Jay Seo, executive assistant to Professor Tom Plate at jseo@lmu.edu.



JOURNALIST FORETELLS

By Erisa Takeda, Asia Media International

It was quite a familial setting – he sat at the head of the table over lunch as he recounted episodes in his 83 years of life in a calm but assured manner. No, this was not my grandfather, but renowned Japanese journalist, Fumio Matsuo.

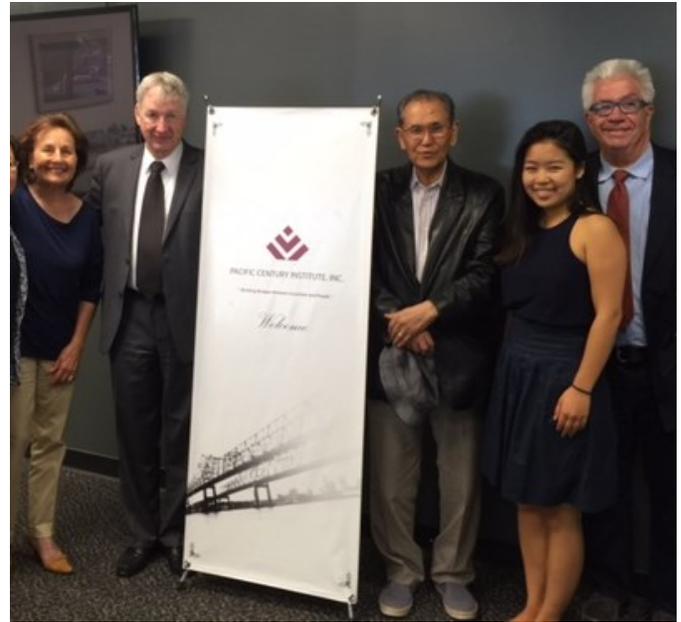
There is always something to be learned from the older generation precisely because they have lived longer and experienced more. In his 83 years of life, Mr. Matsuo has experienced what we Millennials call "history," so for obvious reasons, he has a better sense of what will come in the future.

He dressed rather casually, with a jacket over a button-down shirt and comfortable shoes. He also wore glasses and had his dark hair grey slicked back. Nothing about him would make it obvious that he's a highly respected journalist until you hear what he has to say and see the things he brought. In his big plastic bag – the kind you get from airport Duty Free shops – were hard copies of his previous works: his books, an LA Times newspaper, and souvenirs of origami cranes. Everything is paper. His reaction to FaceTime was like watching a Samurai transported to the 21st century.

But he does not need IT to do his work. Why change his methods when his old ones have worked just fine – excelled, even – at providing news before IT? His voice matters on paper, and paper is how people read and listen to him.

Ever since working as a foreign correspondent to New York and Washington from 1964-1969 to cover the Vietnam War and the anti-war movement's reaction to it, he's developed an eye for US politics. In his article "Nixon's America: Its Skillful Approach to China," written prior to Henry Kissinger's secret visit to China in 1972, he correctly predicted that Nixon would visit China. He has also written an outside perspective about America's relationship with guns in *Democracy with a Gun: America and the Policy of Force*.

Prior to this luncheon at the Pacific Century Institute (a new partner of Asia Media International), held at its Chatsworth headquarters in Los Angeles, he had visited Ohio, the ultimate swing state, to cover the upcoming elections. He told us about his experiences at Youngstown State University in



PCI board member and representative in Japan Fumio Matsuo visits PCI HQ. Adrienne Medawar, Lynn Turk, Fumio Matsuo, Erisa Takeda, Tom Plate (From left to right), September 26, 2016, Los Angeles

Ohio, where he asked the students in a class which candidate they were planning to vote for: the outcome was half red, half blue. But most importantly, he told us that he predicts Ohio will be going red.

Mr. Fumio Matsuo's age does not prevent him from traveling across the globe or keeping on writing. In his next book, he will be analyzing current US-China relations by comparing it to their historical relations from the time of the Opium War. History determines what will happen next – depending on what was done in the past, relations can grow or fall.

Having the opportunity to speak to Mr. Matsuo – who's lived a long, full life – was an honor, but it was also a reminder: history lives and walks and breathes in people like Mr. Matsuo, so we would do well to treasure them and the insight they possess.



PCI Welcomes First Political Intern at LMU

PCI is pleased to announce its first political internship program at Loyola Marymount University (LMU) in cooperation with LMU's Asian Media International (AMI). PCI vice president and LMU professor Tom Plate founded the AMI and serves as its editor-in-chief.

LMU senior Sabrina Verduzco (with UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon in picture) will work on the PCI Internship from the Asia Media office on campus writing articles for the site on political developments within ROK.



Korea - US Journalist Exchange 2016

The 2016 Korea-US Journalist Exchange, held July 17-24, was the 11th iteration of a signature collaboration among the Pacific Century Institute, the East-West Center and the Korea Press Foundation. PCI's \$25,000 contribution made possible a high-quality program that enabled six American journalists to gain an in-depth understanding of Korea's culture, economy and politics, including US-South Korea and north-south relations. That same week, six Korean journalists visited Washington, DC and Cleveland, Ohio (during the Republican convention, which they witnessed). At the end of the study tours, the American and Korean journalists joined together at the East-West Center in Honolulu July 23-24 to share impressions from their trips and to discuss challenges facing the media in both countries.

I had the great pleasure of accompanying the six very talented American journalists during their week in Korea as well as at the discussion in Honolulu. With a deliberate balance of national and regional media, the group included a business reporter for the Washington Post, a CNN producer, and the Deputy Foreign and National Editor of the Los Angeles Times plus the Editor of the Florida Times Union (also Vice President of the Morris Publishing Group), Co-Editor of the Charleston (West Virginia) Gazette Mail and a multimedia journalist for Seattle's NBC affiliate. Some participants had extensive international experience and others did not. Together and individually all explored with intensity their reporting interests ranging from intra-peninsula relations and THAAD to religion and manufacturing. They were an intellectually stimulating and entertaining group of traveling companions.



Korean journalists after covering RNC 2016, Cleveland, OH, US

Highlights of our busy week in Korea included several excellent events focused on north-south Korean relations and regional politics: a roundtable discussion over lunch with leading experts on North Korea, organized by PCI board member and Yonsei professor Moon Chung-in and sponsored by the East Asia Foundation; a meeting with U.S. Embassy officers led by Deputy Chief of Mission Marc Knapper; a meeting at the Foreign Ministry with Kim Gunn, Director-General for North Korea



American journalists in Seoul, Korea

Nuclear Affairs; a visit to the Korea Institute for National Unification; and a tour of the Demilitarized Zone. Economic and technology issues were the focus of visits to: the KT Innovation Center, which assists with development of the information and communication industries; Venture Square, a kind of venture capital organization helping start-up enterprises; Hyundai Heavy Industry in Ulsan, the world's largest shipbuilding company, now suffering financial loss and labor conflict from the sharp reduction in demand for new vessels; and the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy. Two of the reporters met with Chairman Kim In-ho of the Korea International Trade Association and two others toured the Samsung exhibition center.

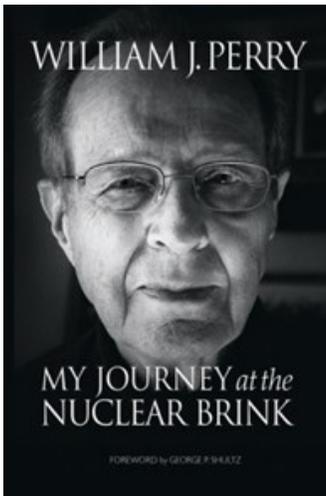
The six journalists gained understanding of Korea's history and its contemporary cultural and social issues in an eclectic group of events: a fascinating discussion with sociologist Noh Myongwoo of Ajou University; a casual dinner with university students; a visit to a live broadcast of a KPop show; and in tours of historic and religious sites in Seoul and Gyeongju. The challenges confronted by Korea's traditional media and the country's rapid progress in developing digital formats were covered in a useful introductory lunch hosted by KPF Chairman Kim Byong-ho.

Throughout the program, the roles of PCI, the EWC and the KPF in supporting and leading the Korea-US Journalist Exchange were repeatedly highlighted. The reporters came to appreciate PCI's long-standing involvement in encouraging progress toward better north-south and US-DPRK communication. They also were deeply impressed by the EWC's history and current role in promoting Asia Pacific collaboration. The six American journalists unanimously assessed the roundtable discussion organized by Dr. Moon Chung-in to be one of the most informative and useful events of the entire week. The experts gathered by Dr. Moon were leading authorities on the DPRK's internal politics and economy and on intra-Korean relations.

This article was contributed by PCI board member Raymond Burghardt who accompanied the American journalists.



Book Review



William J. Perry was the 19th Secretary of Defense for the United States from February 1994 to January 1997. He previously served as Deputy Secretary of Defense (1993–1994) and as Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (1977–1981). He is the Michael and Barbara Berberian Professor (emeritus) at Stanford University.

Dr. Perry was the first honoree of the Building Bridges Award that was established by the Pacific Century Institute in 2000.

In 2013, Perry founded the William J. Perry Project (<http://www.wjperryproject.org/>) to engage and educate the public on the dangers on nuclear weapons in the 21st Century.

Perry's memoir, *My Journey at the Nuclear Brink*, was published by Stanford University Press in November 2015 and its Korean translation this November.

Below are excerpts from California Governor Jerry Brown's review article published in the *New York Review of Books* on July 14, 2016.

A Stark Nuclear Warning by Jerry Brown

I know of no person who understands the science and politics of modern weaponry better than William J. Perry, the US Secretary of Defense from 1994 to 1997. When a man of such unquestioned experience and intelligence issues the stark nuclear warning that is central to his recent memoir, we should take heed. Perry is forthright when he says: "Today, the danger of some sort of a nuclear catastrophe is greater than it was during the Cold War and most people are blissfully unaware of this danger." He also tells us that the nuclear danger is "growing greater every year" and that even a single nuclear detonation "could destroy our way of life."

In clear, detailed but powerful prose, Perry's new book, *My Journey at the Nuclear Brink*, tells the story of his seventy-year experience of the nuclear age. Beginning with his firsthand encounter with survivors living amid "vast wastes of fused rubble" in the aftermath of World War II, his account takes us up to today when Perry is on an urgent mission to alert us to the dangerous nuclear road we are traveling.

In his foreword to the book, George P. Shultz describes Perry as a man of "absolute integrity." His record is remarkable: Ph.D. in mathematics, vast technical training and experience in high-tech business, management of research and weapons acquisition as an undersecretary of defense under President Carter, and deputy secretary and then secretary of defense under Bill Clinton.

Perry is aware of the ways, secret and public, that technical innovation, private profit and tax dollars, civilian gadgetry and weapons of mass destruction, satellite technology, computers, and ever-expanding surveillance are interconnected. But he now uses this dark knowledge in an effort to reverse the deadly arms race in which he had such a pivotal role.

Journey at the Nuclear Brink is a rare accounting of the last six decades of American policy in the new age of nuclear danger. Perry makes it clear that the danger of nuclear terror-

ism is great and that even Washington, D.C., is not safe from attack.

Few have his wisdom and integrity. So why isn't anyone paying attention to him? Why is fear of a nuclear catastrophe far from the minds of most Americans? And why does almost all of official Washington disagree with him and live in nuclear denial? Perry himself may provide the answer:

Our chief peril is that the poised nuclear doom, much of it hidden beneath the seas and in remote badlands, is too far out of the global public consciousness. Perhaps this is a matter of defeatism and its cohort, distraction. Perhaps for some it is largely a most primal human fear of facing the "unthinkable." For others, it might be a welcoming of the illusion that there is or might be an acceptable missile defense against a nuclear attack. And for many it would seem to be the keeping of faith that nuclear deterrence will hold indefinitely—that leaders will always have accurate enough instantaneous knowledge, know the true context of events, and enjoy the good luck to avoid the most tragic of military miscalculations.

While many complain of the obvious dysfunction in Washington, few see the incomparably greater danger of "nuclear doom" because it is hidden and out of public consciousness. Despite an election year filled with commentary and debate, no one is discussing the major issues that trouble Perry. It is another example of the rigid conformity that often dominates public discourse.

"Sleepwalking" is the term historians now use for the stupidities that got European leaders into World War I and for the mess they unleashed at Versailles. And sleepwalking still continues as NATO and Russia trade epithets and build their armies and Moscow and Washington modernize their nuclear overkill. A new cold war.

Fortunately, Bill Perry is not sleepwalking and he is telling us, in *My Journey at the Nuclear Brink*, to wake up before it is too late. Anyone can begin by reading his book.





PCI board member Bill Overholt at Asia Vision 21 Conference in Hong Kong. Dr. Overholt, having published a book, *Renminbi Rising*, in March, finished

writing a book, *China's Crisis*, which he is now discussing with publishers. He also published several articles:

"Can South Korea Survive U.S.-China Rivalry?," EAF Policy Debates 45, East Asia Foundation, Seoul, Korea, February 23, 2016

"China and the Evolution of the World Economy," China Economic Review (2016)

"The Rise of the Renminbi," East Asia Forum, September 12, 2016



PCI co-founder Spencer Kim participated in a public policy roundtable luncheon hosted by NetKAL as a panelist on August 15, 2016 in Los Angeles. The event was called, "Quo Vadis:

South Korea's Place in the New Geopolitical World Order."

Kim, said at the luncheon, "We need to look at North Korea as objectively as possible; South Korea needs a bipartisan, strategic unification policy; South Korean unification policy should be based on magnanimity; the two Koreas have to cooperate to build a regional security architecture; the South has to look for creative and entrepreneurial ways to move forward with the North - the model of German Unification."



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