



**Seollal 2022,  
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GLOBAL RESIDENCE  
**Ônomad**

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The EU Korean Community, September-June

**Virtual Footprint**

**DMZ**

**Blockchain Identity of Migrants**

**PASSPORT DMZ**

# THINK TANK 2022



Hak-Ja Han Moon



*"As a Korean, I would like to thank the best experts in the world for launching Think Tank 2022... This network will make a difference for peace on the Korean Peninsula through international unity." thinktank2022.eu*

- Hon. Ban Ki-moon  
Secretary General of the United Nations (2007-2016) and co-chairman of the organizing committee of Think Tank 2022



## Gathering 2022

# 2022 The Year of the Black Tiger, towards the reunification of Korea.



***Saehae bog mani  
badeusaeyo. Geongang  
hasigil giwon hamnida.***

During a series of virtual meetings broadcast from Seoul, experts from around the world from different sectors of activity were invited to speak on the paths to the reunification of the Korean peninsula in peace in 2021. On this momentum, the co-founder of the Federation for Universal Peace, Dr. HJ Han Moon, proposed to create a reflection network or "Think Tank" for 2022.

The "Think Tank 2022" brings together experts from different fields. They work together and pool their best inspirations

and proposals to bring about the peaceful reunification of Korea.

This *Think Tank* is made up of many personalities such as **H.E.M Ban ki moon**, former Secretary General of the United Nations.

Also, from 2022, the co-founder launched a national and international appeal to bring together one million participants via the internet, in order to exchange and pray for the reunification of the country. The Universal Peace Federation, which in previous years has worked at the international level to find solutions to the challenges of poverty, inequality, environmental degradation and others, is also continuing these humanitarian efforts. Since 2021, the co-founder said the time has come for peace and reunification on the Korean Peninsula. May families separated for decades be able to reunite and together build a united and prosperous nation!

During the last rally, the Prime Minister of Cambodia **H.E. Mr. Samdech Hun Sen**

affirmed that this kind of event "*Rally for Peace*", strengthens the culture of peace and mutual trust for international cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

**José Manuel Barroso**, former Prime Minister of Portugal and also former President of the European Commission, asks the international community to put in place the best conditions to allow the Koreans to find themselves a path towards true reconciliation on the peninsula.

Also in South Korea, several mayors took part in the rallies, such as that of Seoul **Oh See-hoon**, Gwangju, Busan... A proposal from the co-founder, Dr. Moon, is to open a United Nations office in this Asia-Pacific region, the 5th, in the demilitarized zone at the 38th parallel in Korea. On the other hand, a peace park would see the light of day in the DMZ. These joint efforts will help bring peace to Korea, strengthen it in Asia and the world, and build an interdependent society of co-prosperity with common values.

*Happy New Year 2022.*

*patrickjpjoun@hotmail.com*



# Epicurean Journey in the Bounded Empire



Korean culinary art is influenced by the concept of harmony in ancient Chinese cuisine. From a conversation between Shibo and Duke Huan of Zheng, (?-771 BC) China: *“Harmony will bring about fruitfulness, identity will bring about sterility. Because from the mixture of different things is born the harmony which allows the prosperity of the world and the rallying of all peoples. »*



Reception table at the State Residence in Pyongyang for Gloria and Bernard Montenegro, Caf  th  que in 2011

## 'A LA COREENNE' IN PARIS

# Symbiosis & symphonies: when Korean flavors and French cuisine unite



Korean gastronomy is marvelous in that it offers an infinite variation of flavors that reflect its influence in the world. *Bibimbap*, *Tteokbokki*, *kimchi* and *mandoo* ravioli are among the most famous specialties in France, but Korean cuisine is far from being limited to these dishes. No more than dishes from the south of the peninsula alone. In Paris as in the provinces, many restorers have opened places that have become so many recognized addresses in the small world of contemporary *haute cuisine*, far from the cliché "Korean restaurant of traditional specialties". Innovative and creative, these chefs are also entrepreneurs with management know-how.

Among these epicurean addresses, here is a beacon of refined meals, to be discovered on the occasion of the Korean New Year, *Seollal* on February 1, 2022.

The Soon Grill Champs-Élysées offers *Salpuri*, *Seungmu* and *Chunnaengmu* as main courses as well as Korean-style desserts titled *Eunhasoo* (Milky Way), *Daeboreum*, *Gureum*, *Balwoogongyang*, etc. The *Bangjja Yugi* tableware, flown in from Korea, adorns all meals with golden notes...

The spaces of the Soon Grill Champs-Élysées, which promise delights and wonders to one hundred and twenty guests (110 in the main room, 10 in the private lounge) celebrate the Buddhist dance *Seungmu*, listed as Korean intangible heritage, according to the wishes of the CEO. Han Seong-Hak who entrusted the design of his restaurant to the architect Im Woo-jin, 2021 winner of the prestigious *Leonardo da Vinci Prize* at the Florence Biennale. Im Woo-jin is the first Korean architect to receive such a distinction, which also rewards Aube Architectures, his firm in France... and the flair of Chef Han.

**Soon Grill Champs-Élysées**  
10 Rue du Commandant Rivière, 75008 Paris

## Culinary workshops to learn Korean recipes

Founded in 2018, the company Riz & Co inaugurates today in Paris its first Korean delicatessen *Misikga* (epicurean in Korean) after having deposited its high-end products from the Korean soil in more than twenty corners in food shops. French, Grande Épicerie de Paris included. With this new place, for the first time **Riz & Co offers permanent culinary workshops dedicated to the ancestral techniques of fermentation**, organized in collaboration with partners coming straight from South Korea.

### **The Art of Fermentation**

#### **Ancestral technique developed in the 21st century**

• While research into the health benefits of fermented foods is relatively new, harnessing fermentation processes since ancient times to preserve foods are old. According to a Chinese historical text published in the 3rd century, the Korean people already mastered an advanced technique for fermenting foods such as soybean paste, pickled fish, and alcoholic beverages. This traditional know-how transmitted for millennia fully reflects the Korean culinary art. Among this art, the fermentation of "*Jang*" allows the production of various sauces based on soy and chilli, which accompany the vast majority of Korean specialties.

#### **• Kimchi (lacto-fermented vegetables):**

A true cultural heritage and emblematic dish of Korea, kimchi originally corresponds to lacto-fermented vegetables. It is now as popular in Korea as it is around the world for its slightly spicy taste but also for its many dietary benefits! Generally prepared before the winter season, kimchi traditionally consists of Chinese cabbage mixed with other vegetables such as Korean radish, onion, ginger, etc., all united with many spices. We know more than a hundred *kimchi* recipes and this typically Korean preparation was even listed in 2013 as a UNESCO intangible heritage.

#### **On the program for February 2022:**

- February 12 & 26, 2022 from 10:30 a.m. to 12 p.m.:  
*Cooking Workshop: Vegan Cabbage Kimchi and Korean Kimchi Dumplings*
- March 5, 2022 from 10:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.:  
*Culinary Workshop: Gochujang (Korean Chilli Sauce) and Light Kimchi*

\**Misikga* 148 avenue d'Italie 75013 Paris [www.misikga.fr/ateliers](http://www.misikga.fr/ateliers)



## KOREAN DESSERT



@naeja\_and\_co

mugwort-jeolmi castella, which is topped with fillings such as rice cakes, cream, and soybean paste at Naeja-dong Seochon Village, Seoul

# Healthy sweet desserts are no longer an oxymoron

By Jun Jae-young, dessert chef



*The first reason for my coming to France nine years ago was... to taste the most delicious desserts. At the time as an office worker, it was a dream for me to go and taste desserts in the land of desserts. Because dessert is one of the words associated here with France. On the other hand, if you ask non-Koreans about Korean desserts, few will know what to say. Let's think of Yugwa, Yakgwa, Sikhye... Here is a traditional Korean dessert that is considered only as a snack for the elderly on Chuseok Day or New Year's Day Seollal.*

*Bibimbap and bulgogi, popular everywhere, are known in France, but it's really hard to find someone who has any idea what Korean desserts are. However, an opportunity is opening up to link them to Japanese desserts which are now attracting attention and are in fact similar to them. Hotteok and its vanilla ice cream, similar to Korean cinnamon rolls, found success at Yoon's Sikdang (a program where top Korean stars run restaurants overseas). There is also the very interesting story of this young man who managed to sell hotteok in a street snack in Denmark. However, the Korean dessert still has a long way to go.*

Why are Japanese desserts better known in France? Perhaps because many French people have encountered Japanese desserts such as melon bread, *mochi* and *dorayaki* through cartoons: Japanese culture, including its food and gourmet variations, has thus become very familiar and attractive to the French.

In my eyes, many Korean desserts or snacks could succeed here. Such as crucian-shaped *Bungeoppang* with sweet red beans in a pancake batter, or various types of fusion rice cakes reminiscent of some French pies, or sweet stress-relieving *yanggaeng* in one bite of macaroon and *Injeolmi* toasts on white bread offered by a famous cafe. Because another way to become popular seems to be creating new Korean-inspired snacks with French ingredients. Or the other way around: French desserts in appearance, but containing Korean ingredients... A play on the familiar hiding the strangeness. Or of external Korean beauty, but to the familiar taste here.

### ***In Korea and the United States...***

Appear desserts that aim for a healthy sweetness: syrup of fruits or starch instead of sugar, and vegetable flour, digestible and nutritious, to replace ordinary flour. In the United States, cauliflower is already popular as a flour substitute because it has nine times fewer carbohydrates than the same amount of rice and is gluten-free. While tortillas and pizzas made with cauliflower are already widely adopted in the United States, Oprah Winfrey recently attracted attention by presenting a frozen pizza made of this substitute on TV.

Tigernut is also a super food that the global food market is looking at. This kind of almond is rich in dietary fiber and is known to help lower cholesterol. As tiger nut has a unique sweet taste, the variety of chips, snacks and bread using tiger nut powder is increasing.

***But Korean desserts are made on the same principle: based on flours other than wheat flour, and favoring cereal syrups or dried fruits instead of sugar.***

We can say that they are riding the same current, and predict that they will gain popularity in foreign markets.

In fact, those who two years ago in November in Paris or New York encountered Korean desserts for the first time at the dessert pop-up store "*Sweet Seoul*" were unanimous: "It's not too heavy and has a wholesome sweetness" This near wonder filled me with joy!

SPC Samlip sells Gungjung Honey Yakgwa, made from traditional Yakgwa, as a dessert in approximately 250 Costco stores across the western United States, including those in Seattle and San Francisco.

There is also a case of using Chocheong as a sugar substitute. Chocheong is made by saccharifying the grains with malt and then fermenting them for a long time, and has the advantage of having a higher sugar content than honey and... fewer calories. Daeheung Foods, a company specializing in the manufacture of wheat grass, has launched Better than sugar, a fermented oriental jam made from cereals and fruits, with no added sugar. This product was first introduced to the European market in 2017 before being marketed in Korea. At that time, it was simply presented as "fruit jam made from rice syrup", without insisting on the strange novelty of the process. More and more, sugar-free desserts using natural sweeteners are coming to Korea.

Dessert is a traditional part of the French meal, and in France most restaurants have a pastry chef who only takes care of dessert, so dessert culture is very important here. Presenting Korean desserts in France is a great opportunity to promote Korea beyond K-pop. So I will do my best to become a contributing Chef.

CITIZEN DMZ  
Association  
**Franco-Korean Friendship**

**Interview with Patrick Kuentzmann**  
'general secretary of Association d'amitié franco-coréenne'



Kim Il-sung Kumsusan Palace

relations with the DPRK. This is an abnormal situation and contrary to the diplomatic tradition of France: to recognize States and not political regimes. The Franco-Korean Friendship Association, whose members come from all political and social backgrounds, wants to warn about this diplomatic anomaly which harms the interests of France and those of peace in the world. Indeed, France, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, could play a major role in easing tensions on the Korean peninsula if it had a balanced policy with the two Korean states. This is unfortunately not the case.

*Ônomad* : (Baik Ki-wan has been dedicated to the Korean people, ethnic and democratic movements in the peninsula since the 1950s. Baik passed away and an altar to honor him was erected in the 2nd arrondissement of Paris from 18 to February 20, 2021, where you visited. What has been the impact and influence of the Baik Ki-wan Reunification Institute, in your view or that of the historically closer North Korea AAFC?)

**Patrick Kuentzmann** : Historically, the Franco-Korean Friendship Association, founded in 1969, has been close to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK, North Korea). From 1969 to 1989, the association was even called "Paris-Pyongyang". But, following the democratic developments that took place in South Korea at the end of the 1980s, the association took its current name, "Franco-Korean Friendship Association", to clearly indicate that it is an association of friendship with all of Korea. In particular, the Franco-Korean Friendship Association lends its support to those in South Korea who campaign for inter-Korean dialogue and for a peaceful reunification of Korea by the Koreans themselves, in the spirit, in particular, of the North-South Declarations of June 15, 2000 and October 4, 2007. Of course, the reunification of Korea is a matter of justice for the Korean people, divided against their will by the great powers after the Second World War. It is also a matter that concerns the whole world because the Korean peninsula is a "hot spot" where some of the most powerful armies in the world face each other with the most destructive weapons.

*Ô* : Given that France does not have normal diplomatic relations with the North Korean state, what is the objective of your association in France? Can you describe the association and its members?

**PK** : France is one of the two countries of the European Union, with Estonia, not to have full diplomatic

*Ô* : What events does the AAFC organize?

**PK** : The Franco-Korean Friendship Association provides support to humanitarian organizations operating in North Korea (the French Secours Populaire, in particular). It also organizes conferences and cultural events (film screenings, exhibitions, etc.). Finally, it helps to organize the stay in France of Korean delegations (North or South), as during the arrival in France of former South Korean "comfort women", victims of the Japanese army during the Second World War. Unfortunately, with the Covid-19 epidemic, few events have been able to take place since 2020.

*Ô* : What trips to the North have been made by you and the members of the association?

**PK** :  
***Personally, I went to North Korea ten times between 2005 and 2018.***

I went to North Korea for the first time in 2005 with the Belgium-Korea Friendship Association "Korea is One". I joined the Franco-Korean Friendship Association the same year and therefore made the following nine visits to delegations of the Franco-Korean Friendship Association.

*Ô* : South Koreans are very curious about news from the North but they are not allowed to visit it, therefore unable to get valuable contacts and information, especially from separated family members. Can the AAFC be a source of information for South Koreans?

**PK** : The Franco-Korean Friendship Association will be happy to respond to all Ônomad's requests. Unfortunately, with the Covid-19 epidemic, travel to North Korea is impossible and we can no longer be "direct witnesses" to what is happening in North Korea.

***because the Korean peninsula is a "hot spot"***





Anti-Communist prisoners of war in 1953

### Blackmailing prisoners of war as well as migratory flows, missiles and nuclear bombs

Written by K. Yung



South Korean President Rhee Syngman (July 1948-April 1960)



President Syngman asked the United States to promise security guarantees before the armistice agreement and announced a joint statement indicating that the Korea-United States mutual defense treaty would be signed a week before the actual signing of the armistice agreement.

#### June 18, 1953 – South Korean President Rhee Syngman releases 35,000 POWs.

Long before Erdogan's migration blackmail initiated in 2015, the management of borders and who can cross them has been used as a diplomatic weapon in the world, without deep political consideration of the human and money trafficking it generates. .

When the intervention of Chinese communist forces marked the end of the dangerous Korean War without a sure winner, the United States and South Korea did not have the troops capable of defending 960 kilometers of border. Also, in order to influence ceasefire negotiations which he refused, President Rhee took the initiative to free the 35,400 anti-communist prisoners of war without taking the trouble to consult the American government: the security of the South was *de facto* threatened by the Chinese forces remaining in the North. Taken back by this action but eager to appease President Rhee, the United States pushed its alliance with the Republic of Korea, pledged to modernize the twenty military divisions of the South and provided enormous funds for post-war reconstruction. The alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States was thus a masterpiece of risky diplomacy on the part of Rhee Syngman. The bold release of anti-communist POWs is a watershed moment in modern Korean history.

#### Erdogan and migration blackmail

On March 18, 2016, under the pretext of the "*migration crisis*", Brussels and Ankara sign an agreement under which Ankara undertakes to cooperate with Frontex in order to curb what is considered by the European Union not to be a humanitarian problem, nor even migratory, but as an airlock of illegal immigration: Turkey undertakes to strictly control its borders but also to "*welcome*", that is to say to recover and park all illegal migrants who have

# The 'Borders' become a diplomatic weapon

passed through the country and then arrested in Greece. Brussels, for its part, finances up to 6 billion euros "*the reception and support*" of "*immigrants*" on Turkish soil. For Ankara it's not just about money: the willful porosity of its borders is being used as a weapon to get Brussels to give in to longstanding Turkish demands. In 2020 as in 2016, seventy years after the wartime ceasefire of 1953, South Korea is consolidating its democratic hold on its region while attitude, pusillanimity and choice in the face of "*the migration crisis*" reveal a Europe more fantastical than human, pragmatic, realistic.

#### Ballistic Missiles "made in North Korea"

Reacting on January 17 to the fourth North Korean missile launch in early 2022, a candidate for the next presidential election (first round on March 9) promised: "*We will create a secure 'Kill Chain': in surveillance capacity and recognition of the entire North Korean region. Capable of pre-emptive strikes using super-precise hypersonic missiles...*". Certainly, except that the current generation of North Korean missiles puts Seoul within reach of being annihilated in sixty seconds. Furthermore, neither Japan nor the distant United States itself is safe from the missiles and nuclear bombs of which the North is so proud. Thus, eyeing the country's potential, the famous American investor Jim Rogers suggested that the prosperity "*of the South*" will only be multiplied when the border between North Korea and South Korea opens.

In post-Soviet Europe after 1991, ideological conflicts declined. China, officially communist, is a capitalist giant which persists in ignoring itself. Fidel Castro is dead. De facto, the political regime of North Korea remains the last representative in the world of communist militancy. To prevent this final attempt from appearing as yet another aftershock of a much more serious conflict, that of the planet's essential North/South inequality, we have done our best to demonstrate, on both sides, that South Korea North should necessarily and continuously represent a burning danger for the hated representatives of the other ideology of the planet, the former Japanese colonizer, the superpower United States, and the south of what in 1948 was still a single country. Just looking at the indescribable succession of North Korean provocations embellished with communist slogans, we would be in the midst of an ideological conflict. But if you look at the demographic profile of North Korea, the dictatorial nature of its political regime, the enforced habituation of its people to misery and deprivation, it is a Third World state lost in the rich Asia of the North. A pure testimony of inequality.

## BEYOND 'BORDERS'

# The Evolution of Citizenship

*Sustaining a community of migrants without borders  
on a planet covered in walls, screens and borders.*

### PASSPORT INDEX 2022

Every three months, the *Henley* Passport Index, compiled from exclusive IATA data, studies and ranks 199 different passports and 227 destinations. As of January 2022, Singapore and Japan tied for first place with "visa-free" access to 192 destinations. Second place tied for Germany and South Korea with 190 destinations. France, fourth. With regard to the *Henley* methodology, the absence of any need for a visa on departure must correspond to the immediate affixing of a visa upon entry into the country, with obtaining a visitor's permit or an electronic authorization to trip (ETA).

The average number of countries accessible "visa-free" was only 57 in 2006. This figure rises to 107 in 2022. Climate change and the pandemic are having an ongoing impact on mobility, with many people seeking to settle in countries that are sanitary, stable and economically prosperous. The almighty United States occupies sixth place at the start of the year together with the post-Brexit United Kingdom and a few other countries whose passports allow easy access to 186 destinations. Differentiating from the *Henley* Index, Arton Capital, a Canadian consulting firm in global citizenship, places the Union of Arab Emirates in first place, Italy in second place, South Korea and France in fourth place shared from its Passport Index.

### The Evolution of Citizenship

*"To live as a stateless person, when in addition my nation has disappeared, is an unbearable feeling"* said Hong Jaeha, an activist in the resistance to Japanese colonization, forced to flee to France in 1926 under cover of a Chinese passport, later married to the French woman Marie-Louise Dubois twenty-two years later, in 1948. Hong helped Korean delegates rebuild the Republic of Korea. All the Koreans who came to France at the beginning of the 20th century, the first ones, did so with a Chinese passport.

Citizenship seen as belonging to a political community, to an essentially artificial state that is culturally, linguistically, politically and diplomatically structured, is certainly a concept that varies according to perspective. Those of the Korean citizens of the imperial era saw themselves threatened by the Japanese invader, and the informal community that constitutes any diaspora quickly endeavored to rebuild them by means of structures renewing their independence from abroad, in Shanghai and Paris, in order to protect together their native citizenship in danger.

Any exclusive nationality works against integration and assimilation. And in the age of globalization and transnationalism, an open redefinition of the concept of citizenship would contribute to the constitution of plurinational and multiethnic communities.

Within five years, because of the agreements obtained by so many countries (particularly in Africa) for *dual citizenship*, expatriates from three quarters of the countries of the world will be eligible for local nationalities by naturalization procedure. Almost every established individual today has possibilities of interdependent citizenships: between a country of birth and exile, and a country of desire... and *de facto*.

The 992 square kilometers of the DMZ, where no human can settle, or no one can even access, does not properly

belong to our Korean land, whether it is the land in the North or the land in the South. Yet they are a land that has claimed 1,789,000 military and civilian casualties—and how many missing? — from 22 countries in the world, victims sacrificed for the balance of this world, it is said, and the peace of all humanity, it is claimed.

The soldiers of the 22 countries who took part in this war, the families of the victims and the disappeared and their successive generations, we have the honor and the joy of making them... **DMZ citizens**.

*The nationals of a given state, the members of the same nation, are no longer grouped exclusively within the borders of the "national territory", but are spread more and more widely over the planet, in different countries and on various continents. At the same time, more and more people tempted by mobility find themselves grouped together in the limes of territories where they will never acquire the status of "local nationals", at most that of temporary or permanent foreigners.*

**The DMZ Citizen spirit:** restoring their dignity to veterans and deceased who have dedicated their lives for the peace of human beings, reinventing a citizenship without territorial borders. This is a very current duty, at a time when step by step the ideological *limes* born of the Cold War are fading away... Our commitment is to evoke and spread this spirit, which like the wind, is not stopped by any Wall. As the harsh reality of the DMZ suggests to us, where it is division itself, separation and partition that...come together, we live in an interdependent world. Refugees, so-called illegal migrants, are no longer the problem of France alone, or of Europe alone.

Our **DMZ Citizens** form the core of a diaspora of 22 fighting nations and 38 others who have donated food and equipment — many of which countries in what the West used to call the Third World.

Emigrants, migrants, North Korean defectors, deportees, stripped of nationality, stateless persons and climate refugees are the profound reality of today's world, like the North-South *inequality* of the planet, like all the subjects of this obvious interdependence that we don't see because we refuse to look.

Anyone in Africa with a smartphone is constantly informed of what we feel to be the European way of life. Anyone is therefore ready, if war, famine and disasters where he is forced to do so, to emigrate from his homeland. All the misfortunes that follow come from restricted mobility. However, the restriction of mobility will not stop anything. With the virtualization of access, education, information and hope are now unlimited. The more societal individuals are educated and informed, the more they will aspire to mobility.



**DMZ,  
Zone 'Borders'**

**Between 1950 and 1953 the Korean War 1,789,000 soldiers participated in the war, 36,940 killed, 92,134 wounded and 3,737 missing. It was the first time in history that the allied forces, created for the peace of mankind, jointly participated in a civil war, a war which literally broke up a country, a break which created the DMZ in the truces and unexpected misfortunes.**

# From the right bank of the Seine to the capital of willows Secret Mission for Elite Training



A l'écoute des cafés, manuel de caféologie, Gloria Monténégro, La Caféotheque

**likely to open to them not only  
the doors of the world but  
those of the senses...**

Written by Alain a.

**DID YOU KNOW** that about ten years ago, somewhere a country succeeded in two times seven days and in an unsuspected discretion, to:

**a** – organize the transfer of three high-tech machines – the best in their category – related to the second export product in the world (by volume, after oil)?

**b** – import the equipment to create from scratch a first laboratory for the study and analysis and expert manufacture of the second liquid consumed by human beings on the planet (by volume, after H2O)?

**c** – Convince three of the best placed people to fly 8765 miles as the crow flies in order to spend another twelve days in the tightly guarded bosom of one of its many ostentatious and mysterious state residences?

And all these (*the acquisition of equipment, the lab, the teachers*) in order to train in just ten days – but ten days that shook the world would have once titled John Silas Reed – forty-six of its nationals to an elite program likely to open to them not only the doors of the world... but those of the senses?

**Do you also know** that this same small country (*in fact no, don't think small*) had been able in a single night, the day before the first morning of this "training program", to translate into the mythical alphabet of his language (not Latin), then to put in pages and in the stride publish in forty-six copies (*if we do not take into account supernumerary and secret copies*) a set of two Manuals of one hundred and two pages in all abundantly documented delivering all the secrets one can dream up about this very extraordinary liquid and how it is made?

**Can you guess** which country was the instigator and sponsor of these exploits?

Switzerland ? No, look further... The Vatican — tss. Bhutan, Wakanda? Maybe someday. Cuba? There's an idea but they don't need it, look to the East. - China ? Infinitely too big, however you burn.

Because the state-of-the-art laboratory assembled in less than 15 days; machines in the same period of time purchased, transported, tested, commissioned; the raw gold material selected, vacuum packed, packaged, imported; the formators seduced, convoyed, silenced and welcomed, dazzled, and nurtured and pampered; and manuals translated into Hangeul at the speed of *Cholima*? It all happened for real, it all played out...

**... between Paris and Pyongyang in the fall of 2012. The country that initiated everything was 북조선, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

Which country, considered one of the most closed in the world, there at least opened up. Which country, measured as one of the poorest on the planet and the most deprived, there, as in many other times on issues that are otherwise heavy, technical and serious, has been able to deploy stubborn resources, and very quickly and very effectively. Which country has no official recognition in France but a whispered representation in the 14th arrondissement, and from time to time in Paris some emissary. However, it is by order of one of these unrecognized emissaries that the *Caféotheque de Paris*, a world-class specialty coffee fair, a Parisian Mecca for tasting local coffees, the primary site for the production of Caféologie, study and classification of the great coffees of the planet, sent to North Korea three Coffee Masters, three professors, three ambassadors: its founder Gloria Monténégro, her husband Bernard Chirouze, as well as their assistant Daniela Capuano. To assure **between October 1 and 10, 2012 training in Pyongyang, in simultaneous translation by a local interpreter, of forty-six young people, Korean men and women, in these two professions that cannot be separated, barista and coffeologist.** Graduates.

**ten days  
that shook  
the world**



Machine installation, under the wing of Bernard Chirouze

## PYONGYANG IN 2011



Discovery of the Caféology protocol: extreme attention directed towards the analytical tasting of local coffees

*.As an international export product, coffee comes second, just behind petroleum.*

*.Coffee is the most consumed drink in the world, just after water. That is more than 2 billion cups drunk every day that pass on the planet.*

2012 - In this first year of Kim Jung-un's governance, North Korea aims to build a brigade of high-level tasters and preparers who would then provide exceptional service. This one, dispatched between large hotels and high-end bars in Pyongyang would encourage business if not luxury tourism by demonstrating to foreign visitors and contract providers that the hermit country knew how to offer the best coffee in the world – sweet expression, isn't this ? of extraction and flavor a bit ironic when one thinks that up to now the espresso had been disdained by *Juche* because it had long been associated with Capitalism. But at the end of the endings the nectar would trickle down, the freshly-educated *baristas* swarming across the country in this undeniable transfer of technology, *savoir-vivre* and pure pleasure initiated by a daring blitz-training operation.

"I was very lucky" smiles Gloria Montenegro, "Initially when Mr. Ri made this proposal to us, my husband did not want it. I can't say how he convinced us, if it was by the extraordinary surprise that his request made us, or if it's something else. Admittedly, Mr. Ri had become a regular at our *Caféothèque* in a few months, but he was so polite and discreet, so silent that we would never have imagined that he had a language... Or that he would speak to us one day. And to offer what? To go to a country ostracized by nations, invited by its government, to train thirty baristas there (he had said 30). And within a fortnight: because it was September 13 and Mr. Ri had just said that our mission should start on October 1, sine qua non. There, Bernard said "Ok, but our condition is that your government buys all the equipment that we will say. And matters. And install it. In fifteen days."

***Because in this group and I have never seen that elsewhere, for each the 'we' took precedence over the 'I'. It blew me away.***

And maybe my husband was saying that so he wouldn't have to answer, wouldn't have to refuse. Except Mr. Ri took a little black notebook out of his pocket, and then a red pen, and he just said, "I'm listening." »

*Maybe also that Mr. Ri's proposal had touched something very deep in them. They travel a lot, Bernard and Gloria, and often improbable ones, because by profession, passion and conviction they defend local coffee, this fruit of the heavy work of small independent producers that they represent in their sensitive way, that they go to meet in the Tropics, from whom they buy grain directly, with whom they sign honorable contracts that respect the product, the work and the human. Gloria Montenegro likes to say that "coffee is like wine. Except that grapes are grown in the North and made into wine in the North making the North profitable, while coffee is grown in the South... but roasted in the North, making the North profitable. So going to Pyongyang, training baristas to come from a country so against everything, so against that, maybe it touched her heart...*

"Mr. Ri told us that his mission was to find the best coffee in Europe, and he found us. The best school, the best opportunity for his country, and that was us" recalls the creator of the *Caféothèque*: "but we did not expect that when an Illyushin Il-62 landed without flight electric controls on the bumpy tarmac of Pyongyang, the top two floors of an absolutely deserted state residence were reserved for us: on the fifth the presidential suite, and the entire sixth ready to be transformed into a state-of-the-art coffee school - with course equipped for simultaneous translation, and a gleaming laboratory large enough for around fifty students, teachers and translators to work together, using an impeccable Gs3 Marzocco, the rolls of professional machines, a Rancilio 2 groups ready to roar, two corporate Jura, Masseur grinders, backpacker *caféologist* or gipsy barista cases, everything you need

from cups, glasses, tumblers, pitchers, milk jug, tampers, bodum, shakers, trays, spoons, various saddles... But also white sugar, brown sugar, Monin syrups, chocolates, and rags, sponges, tea towels, aprons. And 40 kg of coffee from 20 plantations selected and roasted by ourselves.

"And again, we hadn't met our students!"

**These twelve days in Pyongyang were a dream.**

"Certainly we stayed at residence. Admittedly, we saw the city only watched, we had lessons from 8 hours each morning until evening. But if one thing struck me straight away, and if from this extraordinary experience only one fact would remain for me, a fact that is renewed at each dawn, it is the dignity of North Koreans. In front of us, around us, always on time, both patient and eager, respectful and passionate, and calm, lucid and smiling"

**46 young Korean men and women drank our words... as one savors a real coffee, discovering the analytical protocol with a sense of openness and such a desire to learn!**

And hiding without seeming to think about it for a second their great difficulties in life. All already professional, already linked to coffee to varying degrees. We had already-baristas, bartenders, roasters, farmers, waitresses, a chemist, a former fisherman...

*"second part to be continued... in Onomad march"*

The *Caféothèque* 50 rue de l'hôtel de ville, Paris Pont-Marie metro station. 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily

***I never heard one of them complain about the system, complain about the schedules, complain about anything. Only counted to learn it. They had an uprightness, a desire, an impetus.***



# When Utopia Becomes Reality



## *Testimony of: Mr. Dominique DESAIX*

At a time when many wise observers evoke in their editorials or on television sets a "world after", inexorably destined to economic, social, cultural and political upheavals, I must admit that it is particularly pleasant for me to return on the "the *sdays before*" and in particular, on the Korean experimentation, carried out for a decade under my direction, at the Camille Saint-Saëns high school in Rouen.

**Originally, nothing in fact predisposed this Rouen establishment, located 110 km from Paris and 9000 km from Seoul, to embark on such an adventure. It must be admitted, it is by the greatest chance, simple coincidence or sign of fate that I am led to make a first contact with the team of the educational service of the**

**Dominique Desaix,**  
Honorary Consul of the Republic of Korea in Rouen  
Former principal of the Lycée-Collège Camille Saint-Saëns in Rouen from 2006 to 2016

Korean Embassy, organizer of an exhibition photography in the premises of the Rectorate of Rouen. This first meeting, where everything begins, is the occasion, and the expression is far from being exaggerated, of a real love at first sight... both cultural and educational.

The opportunity is thus given to me during this first contact, to glimpse behind the apparent smiling rigidity of my interlocutors, warm people, passionately attached to their country, efficient, determined, pragmatic and anxious to move the file forward quickly.

In the wake of this brief meeting, the two parties decide to build a common project. The Korean side, masterfully led by Mr. Kim Chajin, is responsible for recruiting qualified speakers. All of them must be able to introduce twenty-eight fifth-grade and thirty-five second-grade students to topics as diverse as: calligraphy, traditional ceremonies, gastronomy, dance, music, martial and ancestral arts Koreans.

For my part, I have little difficulty in finding among the teaching staffs, two teachers, particularly happy to be able to benefit from the right to walk off the beaten track. I entrust them with dealing with Korean geography, history, economics and diplomacy. It would nevertheless be an insult to the truth to say that the entire educational community of the Lycée Saint-Saëns applauds with both hands and adheres to this partnership from the outset. A handful of teachers are frankly opposed, not to say hostile, being in principle against everything that does not enter into the official programs of the Ministry of National Education. Still others, who know little or nothing about Korea, do not see the point of students working on such an "exotic" and distant country.

Some, finally, have fun with it with more or less humor, by ingeniously, for example, regularly asking the colleagues involved if they intend to work on North Korea... Not backing down from anything, one of among them even goes so far as to suggest that they rename the Lycée Camille Saint-Saëns to Lycée Camille Samsung.....

## TRAVEL TO KOREA

On the other hand, the vast majority of the educational community follows the evolution of the workshop, certainly at the beginning with circumspection, then in front of the quality of the animations proposed and the positive feelings emanating from the pupils and their parents, with interest and benevolence. The supervisory authorities are more or less on the same wavelength. It will take them a little time to become aware, especially when publishing flattering articles in the local media, of the quality and richness of the experience. They will end up fully dubbing it, making it a strong axis of the Academic Project.

The success of the workshops is such that their reputation does not take long to cross the walls of the establishment. As a result, several vocational colleges and high schools of the academy followed in the footsteps of the Lycée Saint-Saëns and decided to embark on the same experiment in turn. Thus, it is under the leadership of Dr Moon Kyu-yung, in charge of the Korean course at the University of Rouen and Mr Jean-Joseph Le Brozec associate professor of history and geography at the Lycée Camille Saint-Saëns that the workshops put in place and very quickly find their cruising speed, constantly arousing in the students, an interest and an undeniable enthusiasm.

After the departure under other skies of our two pioneers, it is, Mrs Véronique Archeray, Presidente of the local AFELACC and Mrs Aline Desmorat, associate professor of history and geography who take up the torch with as much enthusiasm and the same success. For their part, the services of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea are contributing their stone to the building to ensure the proper functioning and sustainability of the system. The heads of the education department, in particular, Ms. Bouriane Lee, Ms. Choi Jung-rye and Mr. Kim Chajin, are at all times valuable resources for resolving stewardship problems or for suggesting areas for improvement and enrichment. of the project.

***This is how over the years, twice a week, the Rouen establishment is transformed into a Seoul high school. The rite is immutable, the speakers, before taking charge of the students, their arms loaded with the most diverse objects, brushes or musical instruments, sometimes dressed in traditional costumes, never fail to pass by to greet the direction, sense of courtesy and respect for the hierarchy oblige.***

They are sometimes accompanied by the late Mr. Kim Yang-hi, honorary consul who will remain one of the most fervent supporters of the project.

What satisfaction for the Headmaster, when during his peregrinations in the establishment, he can, depending on the day, contemplate the students carefully reproducing the letters of the Hangeul syllabic alphabet, discover them dancing to the sound of the tambourine, see them trying to break planks under the watchful eye of a great *Taekwondo* master, or even admiring them contorting to the rhythm of K.Pop. What a godsend for him, to be invited to a tea ceremony, orchestrated by students

dressed in elegant *hanboks* and once a year, to be invited to share with them a spicy meal... very spicy with *kimchi*.

However, it would be quite unfair to limit the interest of the workshops to a simple setting up of various activities. The latter will have, well beyond the perimeter of a class, given the possibility to the whole of an establishment, a city and a region to discover or even to decipher, via the organization of concerts, conferences, festivals, the most significant aspects of a vibrant Korean culture and civilization.



Sometimes I wonder about the reasons for such success. The "Korean wave" carrying a rich culture, sweeping the world has greatly facilitated things by arousing an interest, as incredible as unexpected among many young French people. The workshops came at the right time to amplify the phenomenon and quench their thirst for knowledge and discoveries. The judicious choice of speakers, all experts in their field, their undeniable pedagogical and human qualities, their constantly affirmed desire to interest students, is also no stranger to this success.

Finally, strong in their moral and pedagogical authority, the diplomatic and rectoral authorities, by unreservedly supporting the workshops, have largely weighed on their legitimation with everyone.

By way of conclusion, I would absolutely like to thank the diplomatic and rectoral authorities who granted me the privilege of supporting, piloting and living this project from the inside, without forgetting, of course, all the actors involved who directly or indirectly from afar have provided valuable support for its proper functioning.

***It is also largely thanks to their influence that writers such as Kim Oon, Kim Yong-ha, Chang Kang-myung, directors such as Yim Kwon-taek, Bong Joon-ho, Park Chan-weok, Lee Chang-dong, musicians like Psy, Nah Youn-sun, without forgetting K-Pop groups and many others, are now an integral part of the cultural universe of a significant part of French people.***

In addition, these workshops will have had the merit of facilitating the establishment of school exchanges and giving the opportunity to several classes of Korean high school students to stay in Normandy, and to young Normans to immerse themselves in the way of life Korean families while enjoying the unique atmosphere of a prestigious high school in Seoul. These trips will be the occasion of a real culture shock for the teenagers of the two countries. They will not be limited to students and will lead a few years later to exchanges of teachers. Moreover, they will constitute the necessary bridgehead that will allow the Korean language to make its official entry into the French education system.

Finally, and this is undoubtedly the most important fact to their credit, they will be at the origin of the birth of deep bonds of camaraderie and friendship between high school students, teachers and diplomatic and educational officials of the two countries, all in search of mutual understanding and enrichment.

I wish to assure Bouriane, Kyu, Véronique of all my gratitude and my deep appreciation for the quality and density of the work accomplished during all these years. Without their investment, their enthusiasm, their nerve, their good humor, never, ever, could this project have met with such success. I would also like to reaffirm all the respect, admiration and affection I have for one of the most humanist and Francophile Koreans I have ever met through this experience. I want to talk about my friend, the brilliant and elegant, Mr. Uhm Kyu-Back, President of the Yang Chung High School Foundation in Seoul and initiator of school exchanges. I hope that many French secondary schools will once again embark on this type of cultural cooperation and that they will not miss the opportunity to taste this incomparable sensation of vertigo in the face of the multitude of possibilities it opens up. A page turns. The time has come for me to listen to the song Arirang over and over again and to think with nostalgia of the happy days spent with each other, in Rouen, Paris and Seoul.

# BLOCKCHAIN IDENTITY



Mark Kovarski,

Obviously, *identity* always has to do with the name, with names: surname and personal name (first name), married name and birth name, names of day, month, year and place of birth, name of address and country, name of occupation and name of citizenship acquired – by birth, naturalization, or otherwise.

Naming is one of the speech acts. From then on, we will understand that the naming of what happens, of the place where it happens, as well as to whom it happens, is not just a pure semantic game. It is a battlefield, sometimes in the open, most often concealed.

In most Western countries, people trust their governments to provide and protect identity-related information such as birth certificates, social insurance numbers, and passports. People don't worry about possible identity theft until something goes wrong – a stolen credit card or a security breach, for example. The *Aadhaar* personal identity database hack is a recent example of too much blind trust in poorly secured, unreliable systems. India's massive biometric database, which is also the largest national personal database in the world, has suffered serious breaches: Last year, access to *Aadhaar* was reportedly on sale on the Internet for barely... 8 US dollars.

**In November 2021**, the Korean "*English Driving License*" became valid in 54 countries around the world. This allows South Koreans to drive abroad with their domestic driver's license annotated on the back with the same information translated into English.

In the physical world, your identity can be proven by means of documents showing a photo (known as identity) and listing name, age or eye color. The simplest of these documents, the least secure of them, is probably the driver's license. Since the Internet does not know the equivalent of driving licenses, even less that of passports or identity cards, any registration on a site that requires it requires the generation of a username-password combo. Subsequent logins involve entering that couple of personal details, which involves having learned or noted or saved them, and so on. With each system having its own access controls, this results in replication of this highly personal information, thereby compromising the confidentiality and security of said information. The way Blockchain creates an anonymous Internet will avoid reliance on unsecured personal information for identification purposes.

*(the remarks collected by the Ōnomad team)*

**The weakening of citizenship ties is often the result of migration circumstances. The personal identity resulting from this is fragile.**

## DMZ Virtual Fingerprint

The importance of *identity* is underscored by Article 6 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that "*Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law*". And in most countries, even when you don't have a Vitale card (in Korea, an NHIS card), emergency medical treatment is still possible. However, the World Bank estimates that more than 1.1 billion people live without an official identity, and therefore have difficulty accessing public services or carrying out routine activities such as travel and simple banking.

***Will Blockchain be the key to liberating, while truly securing, identities that have gone digital? To restore to each person the control, hitherto vested in states, over what their identity is?***

"*Identity*" is a complex and totally undefined concept, but one that plays a central role in current debates within the social and political sciences. Often associated with a unique and permanent set of traits that define an individual, determining "*self-esteem*" as much as who we are, according to Christian Kälin identity also determines our belonging to and acceptance by groups, communities, nations and other social constructs such as rules of inclusion and expected behavior define them. Today, a refugee's personal identity is carefully reconstructed using an algorithmic biometric system developed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). On behalf of governments around the world, the UNHCR thus registers millions of refugees, stores their most personal data in exclusive databases, and issues them with *refugee identity* cards. For registered users, this is a valuable service and a lifeline. However, centralized databases present another risk: potential for tampering and hacking of personal information.

***To limit the risk of persecution, so as not to be sent back to where they came from and where many risk death, many refugees make this irreversible mistake: on the path of exile that is supposed to lead them to the promised land, destroying everything that connects them to their true identity.***

## GLOBAL CITY DMZ

# The goal of 'Global City DMZ' is to completely change the way we look at our planet

The refugees locked up in the camps stay there for an average of 17 years, surviving there without any prospect for the future. Running these camps costs billions of dollars every year. And every day there is controversy over migratory flows that would be caused by people who do not migrate since they have been locked up in camps, and since blocked in camps they are very far from reaching these countries that we believed to be home. In today's world, closed margins are being created, atrocious *limes*, reserves of human beings without a future, whose guards are paid to ensure the security of politically incorrect or unstable regions, inevitably entrusted to the worst leaders. The main long-term project of our DMZ initiative is to build a symbolic city there that will erase the ultimate ideological residue of the Cold War, will resolve by example the *inequality* between planetary South and North. This DMZ city and this zone tampon that have become utopian will demonstrate that South/North mobilities and all border mobilities are in fact guarantees of mutual prosperity, growth and development: not only economic, but human development. This concept, we would like the first hundred Migrant Elites to extend it to all regions in conflict on the planet.

### The *limes* DMZ

The *limes* DMZ is both a laboratory for evolving political experimentation and the privileged place for the staging of a South & North sovereignty. Today the United Nations has entrusted the management of the DMZ zone to the delegate from the South, just as the management of the '*border*' *limes* has been entrusted to the countries of southern Europe - and in particular to the islands. South Korea's eastern coastal sea is locked and the walls cannot be erected in the open sea without heavy damage. All shots are allowed to the dissuasive driftings of North Korea, but the South Koreans welcome their family brothers from the North with the protection of integration.

According to "*Refugee Population Statistics*" published on the UNHCR website, at the end of 2020 North Korean defectors were living as refugees in thirteen countries including the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. . Canada had the most (370 people), followed by Germany (85), the United Kingdom (72), Russia (53) and the Netherlands (35). Under the same refugee status, six North Korean defectors have been counted in the United States.

Large numbers of North Korean defectors in North China and those settled in South Korea are not included in UNHCR statistics.

As a result, **the actual number of North Korean defectors settled overseas is estimated to be significantly higher than the report's count.**

### *Limes* 'Frontiers' in North China

Between the north of North Korea and China is established another *limes* border on the territories of North China. This is where most people from the North run the risk, if they are men, of being overtaken by the Chinese guardian-soldiers and of being sent back to be sentenced to death or placed for life in a forced labor camp. If you are a woman the risk is different but no less worse. Here the lot can be: to be raped and/or sold to a pimping ring that will make you become a '*firefly*' (like those Nigerian prostitutes from Edo state who have been sent to Italy since the 1990s ) or to be forcibly married to one of these poor farmers in the small rural towns of northern China or giving birth to a baby. Very ordinary continuity of the Chinese moral landscape at the edge of these escape routes. For extraordinary mobilities extending their routes to the countries of South Asia. The eastern shores of South Korea continue to receive those who have defected the North: an ever-growing community, which today numbers 35,000 people, often coming through relatives already settled. The closure of the Chinese border following the Covid-19 pandemic, like the joint sanctions of the United Nations and the United States, have accentuated the despair of the North Korean people.

## DMZ City of Refugees 21st Century Initiative

Almost a mirror situation on the southern margins of Europe. Sometimes closed and sometimes open, depending on the interconnection fluctuations of EU countries, these margins remain '*smugglers' fields*' and privileged places of collection and sorting, with irregular flows... This is a burden for the countries of origin without helping in any way the countries of proximity and transit or the host countries. The **post-1991 world**, the post-Cold War world brings so many new challenges: reawakening regional conflicts, terrorism, pandemics, climate change... Host communities are closing in on themselves. All this goes to despair, and despair to all crimes. However, in the very heart of the DMZ, the last frozen fruit of the Cold War era, Korea maintains the cease-fire. Ideology is no longer the engine of future conflicts, rather despair. Desperation that causes many defectors, refugees, survivors, women, children and men to urgently cross the *inequalities* of planetary South/North across seas and walls, *limes* and borders.

### Model city with economic and demographic goals

City States such as Dubai, Singapore, Luxembourg..., Venice in the past, are the historical models of a prosperity won independently. In the last thirty years the population of Dubai has multiplied by six, those of Singapore and Luxembourg have more than doubled.

Transforming the world's DMZs? New technologies offer very positive prospects for this humanitarian project, which also presents an interesting business plan. A DMZ is a pristine area: businesses will have the opportunity to establish state-of-the-art infrastructure and implement new sustainability systems.

### Refugees in South Korea

Until February 2021, a total of 71,449 orphans have been taken in by South Korea, and the number of recognized refugees is 1,098, including those from countries at war such as Syria, Yemen and Myanmar. . 3,476 are protected as refugees. When applying for the status, it takes about 2 to 3 years between the date of filing the application and the recognition decision. In fact, refugee status is considered the easiest visa for getting a job in Korea.

**In France**, while asylum seekers do not have access to French lessons, refugees have recently benefited from a 600-hour course. The Germans emphasize access to work conditioned by 800 compulsory hours of learning their language for both asylum seekers and refugees.

**In Korea**, foreigners who wish to acquire nationality or permanent resident status can take a 485-hour course in Korean language and civilization free of charge within a network of 347 establishments across the country. The Immigration Center (Refugee Center) located on Yeongjong Island also offers the same type of course to resettled refugees as to refugee claimants.

### 'Global City DMZ'

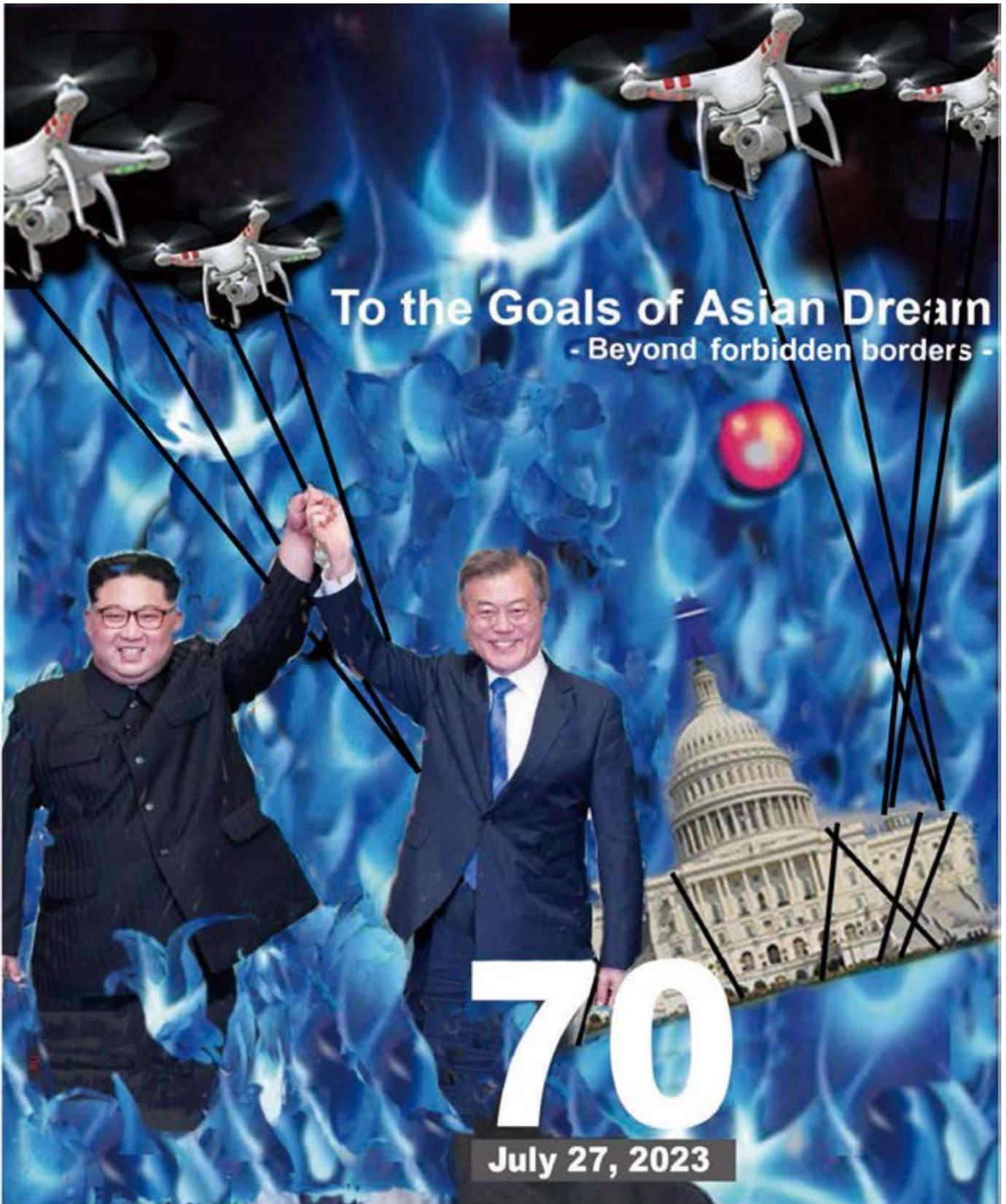
to follow the March issue *Ônomad*

\* We are looking for the first hundred Elite Migrant Ambassadors of the DMZ Empire: [onomadclub@gmail.com](mailto:onomadclub@gmail.com) (see *Ônomad* June 2021, page 2)

### \* Disclaimer:

The DMZ Passport does not exist. Not actually, not yet. The acronym DMZ, which has become a word designating *proxies* and *firewalls* on the internet, comes from the demilitarized zone established between the two Koreas at the end of the war 1953.

The notion of DMZ passport is an initiative to better describe a world covered with borders and now with buffer zones between two territorial entities, of which most often, the first is assimilated to legitimacy, to normality, and the other to a space savage, or archaic, or ravaged. The possibility of creating in the very heart of a buffer zone a city "*of DMZ sovereignty*", a city bringing together refugees who have found a sense of the future, of life and of here, seems to us a desirable horizon because if the universe is interdependent, no part of the world can escape in an absolutist way from the influence of the elsewhere as well as from its responsibilities on human life in these elsewhere. In our view, **DMZs are all physical and theoretical areas of conflict: political, social, military, migratory, health, ecological... present and future. Areas that once thought of as margins, now cynically managed as walls, walls and limes.**



**70 Years after the Korean War 1953**

# **CITIZEN DMZ**