Toyota Korea Sponsoring GSIS, Asia and the World

Toyota Korea has made an agreement with SNU GSIS for sponsoring ‘Asia and the World’ lecture programs. ‘Asia and the World’ lecture program has been carried out at SNU GSIS since 2004 for the purpose of taking a look at rapidly changing Asian prospects in the broad view of ‘the world’ and of facilitating understandings between each Asian countries. It includes open sessions that anyone can participate and invites prestigious figures ranging from academics to diverse fields such as politics, economics, and culture, in turn, contributing to understanding about Asia.

Toyota Korea will be sponsoring the program until 2016, 100 million won each year, in total of 300 million won. The contents of the program have been diversified as well. Apart from existing academic lectures, open lectures, and East Asian international conference, there will be newly launched ‘Toyota Trend Reporters’, which is a thesis contest targeted to domestic graduate students in a specific field of study.

Toyota Korea CEO Yoshida Akihisa said, “By sponsoring the ‘Asia and the World’ lecture program, I hope understanding between Asian countries are broadened and more active mutual exchange will be achieved.” According to basic principles of Toyota Motors being social contribution through corporate activity, Toyota Korea is also engaged in several other social contribution activities.

2014 Fall Semester Commencement Ceremony

The Commencement Ceremony of 2014 Fall Semester was held on August 28, 2014 at Socheon International Hall. Friends and families gathered to congratulate the new start of three Ph.Degree and 65 Master Degree Graduating students. Jongsup Kim, the dean of GSIS. In his speech, encouraged the graduates to continuously learn from different cultures. The Commencement Ceremony was culminated with the valedictorian. In her remark she asked the GSIS students to, “Stay cool in your head, stay nuts in your heart!”
2014-Fall Semester Orientation

On 1st of September, 2014 the Fall Orientation was held for the incoming students. Students for Master's and Doctor's degree have entered GSIS. The new dean Chongsup KIM, made a welcoming remarks with the encouragement of student participations to various school events and programs such as the round tables. Along with the speech from Adel Borowiak, the student president, professor Geun LEE, the associate dean, introduced professors and academic programs. Particularly, professor Cheolhee PARK, deliberately introduced the Campus Asia Program.
GSIS News:
Special Lecture by ambassador Roberto Azevêdo, Director-General of the World Trade Organization

GSIS, SNU was lucky to seize the opportunity to have Ambassador Roberto Azevêdo, Director-General of World Trade Organization as the special lecturer on May 15th, 2014. The lecture was on ‘The Current Status and Role of the WTO: Multilateral Trading System’. Ambassador Azevêdo discussed about the role and current status of the WTO, bringing about a new international Trade System, as to settle the international trade dispute and to expand international trade. An in-depth discussion was made on Multilateral Trading System in the World Economy. This was a perfect opportunity for students to hear about the WTO’s role and his leadership in the World Economic System. The students had about 25 minute questioning and answering time, where it was proceeded as the Town Hall Meeting way.

Special Lecture by Tokyo Governor, Masuzoe Yoichi

On July 25, 2014, Institute for Japanese Studies invited Masuzoe Yoichi, Tokyo Governor as a distinguished lecturer at Socheon International Hall. The topic was ‘Present and Prospect of Future Korea and Japanese Relationship from Tokyo Perspective’.

As both countries are hosting the Olympic game and having similar social problems like a low birth rate and an aging society, it is important to cooperate with each other from the private sector to local sector level. Moreover, it is more important for the younger generation to exchange actively to resolve distorted mutual perception. He expressed his view on many pending issues among two countries like rising of recent cases of ‘Hate Speech’ in Japan and had questions and answer session at the end.
The 2nd GSIS Symposium: Korea at the Crossroads

On 31st of March, 2nd GSIS symposium ‘Korea at the Crossroads’ was held. Professors with different specialties were invited as panels, who provided various viewpoints throughout the following two sessions: 1) Lessons and Challenges of Korea’s Economic Development 2) Power Shift and Strategic Adaptation in East Asia.

To give you some of the main points covered, according to Prof. Kim, Chong-Sup, main principles that are believed to promote Korea’s rapid economic development includes trade-oriented and government led economic policy, high savings rate, high education, and stable microeconomic factors. Meanwhile, Prof. Rhee, Yeongseop examined the trend of contemporary financial markets, mainly about ‘tapering’, and lessons from the Korean development structure. Prof. Kim, Taekyoon stated that Korean modern history shows a good example of which economic development becomes the seed to democracy.

Regarding the challenges linked to ODA distribution, he stated that today’s South Korea’s ODA policy has yet to include considerations on local government’s ownership. Current change of power in East Asia, regarding China’s economic growth was also discussed by Prof. Cheong, Young-Rok. Last but not least, Prof. Park, Tae-Gyun commented that it is important for us to understand Korea’s past 120 years of history, since the political situation is quite similar now and then, but in an opposite form: Instead of rising Japan and weakening China it is now rising China and stagnant Japan.

Indeed, main actors that attributed to vibrant academic atmosphere of the discussion were the students who actively raised meaningful questions. Questions included the prospect of increasing private companies assisting KOICA, President Park, Geun-hye’s continuous criticism against Abe’s administration.

Prof. Kim mentioned about the main principles

Prof. Park, Cheol Hee, expert in Japanese Politics
GSIS Special Roundtable with Mansfield Junior Scholars

On June 19, GSIS professors with expertise in Korean-American Economic relations hosted a special roundtable discussion with a group of junior scholars participating in the ‘US-Korea Scholar-Policymaker Nexus Program’ led by the Mansfield Foundation and sponsored by the Korea Foundation. The scholars met with Professors Taeho Bark, Geun Lee, Seong-Ho Sheen and Dukgeun Ahn. The discussion focused upon current economic issues including the KORUS FTA, the status of the Korea-China FTA, TPP, and RCEPT. Other general issues such as the Korean foreign policy of Trustpolitik, Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative were also covered. The scholars’ expertise ranged from Korean economy, domestic politics (media and public opinion), and history. The junior scholar group was led by Mr. Frank Januzzi, President of The Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation, who has worked in the US State Department, US Senate, and Amnesty International.

Distinguished Lecture by Dr. Robert Sutter
The Elliott School of International Affairs
George Washington University

On June 2nd, Dr. Robert Sutter, Professor at the Practice of International Affairs at the Elliot School of International Affairs, George Washington University, was the distinguished lecturer for ‘Dialogue on the U.S. Foreign Policy in the Asia-Pacific Region’ at GSIS.

Dr. Sutter’s government career (1968-2001) involved work on Asian and Pacific affairs and US foreign policy for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of State. He was for many years the Senior Specialist. He was the National Intelligence Officer for East Asia and the Pacific at the US Government’s National Intelligence Council, and the China Division Director at the Department of State’s Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

Being one of the best expert in Asia Rebalancing Policy of Obama administration, Dr. Sutter stressed that, US is trying, not to make Korea in the position to be forced to choose from China or the US. In relation with North Korea, US will stick to the policy preparation for North Korea’s security risk. In order for North Korea to change its attitude first. US is continuously forward stationing, as for military to cope with North Korea’s launching missiles and nuclear weapon, Korea must form Local Union MD System with Japan and the U.S.

On September 23rd, GSIS hosted a conference lead by Dr. Sojin Lim, a specialist on international development cooperation. Dr. Lim previously worked for KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency) and is now Consultant for Exim Bank, where she mainly works on PPP (Public-Private Partnership).

During two hours and before a very diversified group of Korean and international students, Dr. Kim explained how the Korean government is dealing with end of the UN MDG era (United Nations Millenium Development Goals) and is working on the implementation of a new development framework by the UN, the POST-2015 development goals.

The MDG were launched in 2000 by the UN and several other international institutions, such as World Bank, IMF, OECD. These are eight goals cover a wide range of development issues such as health, education, poverty or development sustainability with specific targets and dates for each category. MDG are unique in the sense it is an unprecedented long-term and coordinated partnership where governments and the civil society join forces to tackle global issues. But he MDG era is about to end, as each goal is supposed to be reached, after a 15-year long run. Thus, new sets of goals are needed. But it is not enough. As Dr. Lim explained, the whole process needs to be reviewed. Priorities, aid implementation method, accountability; not only the aid paradigm, but also the needs of recipient countries have changed.

Since 2000, the main paradigm has shifted from social to human development, with an emphasis on Human Rights, in their broader meaning; environment sustainability, peace and security, inclusive economic and social development will be the core objectives of the Post-2015 framework. The method has been assessed and will be reformed. Recipients of aid will be consulted by UNDP, so they can evaluate their needs and challenges. Targets will be country-specific and will be based on local trends. Donor countries will receive goals and targets as well, such as waste and CO2 reduction, improved gender equality or increased transparency.

Dr. Lim concluded her lecture by sharing her own personal experience regarding aid actor cooperation. If she had welcomed an increased involvement of non-governmental aid organization, she also pinpointed some issues within government agencies. Korea’s challenge in the coming years, she detailed, will be to overcome domestic politics issues, in order
to increase understanding and cooperation between policy making agencies, as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and aid implementation agencies, such as KOICA. A challenge that GSIS students will be working on in the months and years to come.

Report by Arthur LAUDRAIN

GSIS Special Seminar: US and Northeast Asian Geo-Politics in 2014

On 15th July 2014 Special seminar, sponsored by KIEP, was held on the issue of ‘US and Northeast Asian Geo-Politics in 2014’. Several topics about US and northeast Asian relations were discussed among 5 panelists, Prof. SHEEN, Seong-Ho, Prof. ZHU, Feng , Prof. PARK, Cheolhee (moderator), Prof. MANYIN, Mark , Prof. LEE, Sung-Yoon.

- **US-China Relations and China having a competitive or cooperative strategy?**
  Strategic anxiety is increasing which can mislead bilateral cooperation, and result in very contenting relationship. China has become more assertive in East and South China Sea, which leads Asian countries to welcome US leadership. As China is becoming assertive, Japan is trying to coerce US-Japan alliance concurrently boosting Japan’s independent capability.

- **How will the fact that Xi visited South Korea first before North Korea affect the region?**
  China sees that dislodging South Korea out of the informal quasi alliance between South Korea and Japan (due to US) as their interest, and tries to bring South Korea from that relationship, making it in their alliance. Massive aids will come from Japan to North Korea as NK decided to release those abductees. Prof. Manyin stated that it was North Korea who came to Japan to open the channel. Japan is not taking this abductees issue in the background anymore.

- **Regarding Xi’s visit how does it effects South Korea’s diplomacy and neighboring countries?**
  Prof. Sheen stated that there is no tangible outcome of this visit, but a symbolism. The reason Xi visited Korea before North Korea is firstly, China regards South Korea as a quite important country. Through Xi’s speech at SNU, Xi was trying to tell the other Asian countries that they do not need to worry about ‘rising China’ for China is a peace-loving country. Secondly, Seoul happens to be a very important audience to China as Korea is having a good relationship both with US and China. Geopolitical hardening is happening in front of Korea recently, although Korea is not as weak as it used to be. This is why both US and China want to maintain a good relationship with Korea.

- **Korea-Japan relations?**
  There is a dilemma within the Abe cabinet that they want to normalize the relationship with Korea, while not willing to consent historic perspective with Korea. This kind of policy will continue for a while, for Abe will run for 2018 election again.

- **China-Japan relations**
  Prof. Zhu argued that the relationship between two countries is getting worse, with resentment politically keeping both leaders further apart. Prof. Manyin noted that although their relation is pessimistic, there is a window of opportunity, for example, APEC summit in November, possibility to break the ice between two countries.

- **While Japan is taking proactive steps to approach North Korea recently, will North Korea continue to be a problem child in this region?**
  North Korea with its first new clear crisis in 2006, is uniquely repressive, cultish, in mode of survival exporting fear of security. North Korea will eventually reach to the position where they can threat US. North Korea is able to strengthen itself vis-à-vis US and South Korea. Japan’s different interest will collide.

- **How can Korea establish love-love relationship with all the countries?**
  Korea’s diplomatic tasks have 3 balances to be kept. First, Korea should keep good relationship with both US and China. Second, Korea can take initiative to build China-Japan-Korea coalition to co-exist and co-prosper together. Third, Korea has to focus more on reconciliation. Creating united fund to achieve peace and stability is the key for Korea’s diplomatic mission.
GSIS PEOPLE:

Interview with the New Dean, Prof. Chong Sup Kim

How did you choose your major as South America’s Economy?

In fact there wasn’t a major momentum. I went to school in El Salvador in my early age and hence, South America naturally became a familiar place for me. When deciding my major, my academic advisor advised me to study Economy of South America and this naturally led me to apply for Chicago University, where South America Area Studies is specialized.

What does ‘Globalization’ mean to you in your sense?

Globalization can be interpreted in various ways, depending on in which context you are approaching. When we narrow down Globalization to SNU GSIS, for Korean students, globalization is realized when they learn various regions’ phenomenon and enrich their world perspective by communicating with foreigners. In other words, globalization is realized in the overall process of improving the regional understanding and the capacity to work in those regional fields. Meanwhile for foreign students, I would say globalization involves the development of their ability to compare various cases of home country compared to Korea, better understanding of Korea and applying it to the world as a whole.

Any advice you’d like to say to the students?

There are 220 to 250 students in GSIS and regrettably, most students do not fully use the opportunities that the school provides. Many students just take classes and go home. You can take part in research projects with the professors, or at least, have various conversations with them. Round table is and they even serve delicious lunch for free. I hope to see more of you people at the Roundtable.

In fact there are many ways you can not only participate but organize the event. Previously, some students requested funding to hold the model United Nations meeting to Ministry of the Foreign Affairs and trade. Last year, we held <Africa Day>. This year, some students are participating at the upcoming PPP Forum. I hope more students would participate, more actively.

Is there any goal that may differ from that of other previous deans?

I will do my best to be the dean, who is close to the students, and to become the dean whom students can visit and talk with without a burden. Also, I will make a continuous effort to diversify and develop the already established programs.

A Day
Appreciation Ceremony for Socheon Younghi Park

Madame Socheon Young-Hi Park and the GSIS students

Seoul National University Foundation has held the appreciation ceremony as to express the gratitude to Madame Socheon Park, Young Hi (SNU Graduate of 1954, Math Education Dept.) The Appreciation Ceremony was held at the Socheon International Conference Room of GSIS at 11:00 a.m., on April 29, 2014. Beside Madame Young Hi PARK, Dr. Yeon-Chun OH, President of SNU then, Dr. Jung-Gi IM, Executive Vice President, Prof. HwY-Chang MOON, Dean of GSIS, about 120 people of SNU professors and Socheon Scholarship students from Dept. of Math Education, College of Education and GSIS students attended.

The Ceremony was held under the intention to convey the gratitude directly from the members of SNU to Madame Socheon, who has devoted herself last 20 years to develop SNU and to foster men of ability. Prof. Geun Lee, Associate Dean of GSIS took the role as master of ceremonies. The program was proceeded staring with introducing Madame Socheon, Young Hi PARK, followed by progress report on her contribution activity. Video related to Socheon Park was played, where many of the scholarship students’ appreciation message was delivered and the head of Socheon Korean Studies Center delivered the thank you letter, and many other events were proceeded.

Socheon, Madame Park graduated department of Math Education, College of Education in 1958, and filled various posts such as Director of Yongsan District Cultural Center, Member of Steering Committee of Yongsan Senior Welfare Center, Consultant of National Unification Advisory Council, Governor of KIWANIS Korea 2nd Region. Madame Socheon had started donating to SNU Foundation since 1986, followed by establishing Socheon Educational Research Foundation in 2000. She has supported for promotion of Korean Studies and fostering men of ability in the field. She had built Socheon International Conference Hall and lecturing rooms at the GSIS building in 2006 and Socheon Korean Studies Center in 2013. Madam Socheon has contributed greatly to expand GSIS SNU’s education and research facilities.

Madame Socheon Park in the event said, “I hope SNU will take the pivot role in developing Korean Studies worldwide and students of SNU to become leading global leaders.”

Interview with Adela Borowiak, the New President of GSIS Student Council

What does GSIS students’ council do? Every year, GSIS student council organizes many special events for students. The following interview is with the new president of student council this semester.

My name is Adela Borowiak, I’m 25 (Korean Age), I come from Poland, I’m majoring in International Commerce since 2013, this will be my third semester here at GSIS.

As a new president of student council, my major focus would be to get things running smoothly, make sure that things are planned ahead and information reaches to all the students in time. I will also try to improve the general communication between the SC and rest of the student body; I’m hoping to see more students participating in our events.

I believe my main role is to organize the work of the whole student council, make sure that communication between students and professors runs smoothly and that everybody feels like they have a person to turn to. It will be my role to distribute the tasks and work as an intermediary for other students.

As special events for next semester, we have the regular Orientation, MT, Sports Day and End of Semester Meeting planned. Other than that, we’re hoping to arrange a series of short lectures by our GSIS professors where they would share their experiences and give advice, also giving students a chance to get to know more and opportunity for students to ask
questions. There might be something for Halloween but that’s still work in progress.

The student council organizes all the major events at school. Any of the students can address us with questions/issues/suggestions regarding things at school, classes, lectures, facilities. We will do our best to provide an answer/solution. I guess you could say that our main task is to help organize the life of students here, make sure it’s not just about studying, but that it is also more social and that there is a balance, while also enhancing the studying experience and helping out with any problems students might encounter.

I would like to take this opportunity to stress, that the student council is here for you, for the students and we are really open to any ideas. If anybody has any suggestions they should come to us. Same goes for problems or questions, we might be able to help, so do not hesitate to ask for our help.

To our GSIs students! Have a great time at GSIS, enjoy it and take as much of it as you can. Participate in our events and feel free to make any suggestions you think can improve the school experience for you and for all! Have a good semester everyone!

Interview with Graduate Suk-Jin HAN, Passed JPO

- **Congratulations again!! Tell us your feelings as a newly admitted JPO officer.**
  Thank you very much for your warm congratulations. I feel humbled by this interview since I have only begun taking my first step. I was thrilled when the result was first announced and I lifted my fist up and shrieked with joy during my work hours as an intern in WFP, Seoul Office, attracting everybody’s attention. Now I have more mixed feelings. I feel honored to have been accepted to the JPO program. I also feel very responsible for my performance since this opportunity is based on great investment of the ROK government and people. I also feel determined to strictly uphold the values of international peace and security of the United Nations and stop at no means to aid in its purposes.

- **Any special motive, why you decide to apply for JPO?**
  I have worked in a private company for more than two years before coming to GSIS and two points were very clear by the time I have decided to quit the job. First of all, I wanted to work for a bigger cause which is humanity itself. Since I have been working for the wealthy, I also wanted to work for the less privileged
and people as a whole. Second of all, I believed I could find great happiness in my work if I worked for the UN.

Volunteering in Cambodia and internship in WFP was the happiest days of my life since I have started working, and the experience gave me proof and strength to act on my dreams.

- **Looking back 2 years of life in GSIS, what is the most memorable experience! Is there anything that you regret or you loved about it?**

Professors, mentors, and friends are the things I love most about GSIS SNU. Not only were the professors informative, but they were also very supportive and were interested in each student. Especially, my academic adviser Prof. Taekyoon Kim has always guided me not just in studies but also in life and I am eternally grateful. Friends including Byung-hun Choi, Heejoo Jeon, and Inhae Noh and many others I cannot mention due to the length constraint will be sorely missed.

- **Tell us your life goal, your career plan?**

My career plan is to work for World Food Programme in the field. I am currently contemplating over possible job positions and countries. I wish to help attain “Zero Hunger” and Post 2015 Development Agenda in any way I can with my expertise and this is my biggest life goal. I also wish to study some more sometime in my life to make myself more helpful to UN and its cause, but when, where and what I’m yet to decide on. After my retirement, I wish to teach students as a visiting professor (hopefully in GSIS SNU) while carrying on with my life goal (if it is not attained then) in NGOs or UN system as a consultant.

- **Any advice for junior colleagues who want to be JPO officer like you?**

I believe I do not hold the knowledge to advise them on the career yet since I am also on my first steps and have much to learn and experience. All I can say is that as same as many professions and job programs, JPO has its merits and demerits. Therefore, it will be wise to apply for the program when you are 100% sure what you are getting into. In my case, JPO is a dream come true, as it fitted perfectly with what I want in my life after years of contemplation.

- **How did you prepared JPO exam, any tip?**

Classes I took in GSIS SNU greatly helped me with my preparation. Professors trained me both in academics and character and I am very grateful. I have also listed out important international issues, summarized the main points and contentious discourses, and updated them whenever needed. I also carefully followed international news related to UN and its activities. Internship at World Food Program Seoul Office (which is located within SNU) also helped me a lot, since it gave me on-ground experience and knowledge which can be vital when writing essays and being interviewed. I have also contemplated over and over on why I wanted to become an UN officer, which I believe is the single most important thing during interviews. If more questions, I would be glad to be of assistance if you contact me personally.

- **Any words for your junior colleagues as a life mentor?**

I do not believe I qualify to mentor GSIS SNU students, who all proved their excellence being accepted to this school. I will feel more comfortable mentoring future GSIS SNU students after 10 years. However, if there is one thing I have learned from being accepted to the JPO program after previous years of failure, it is the simple fact that your sincere purpose and passion is of the utmost importance when applying for a job. It motivates you to carry on and interviewers have a knack of seeing right through you. Internship at World Food Program Seoul Office (which is located within SNU) also helped me a lot, since it gave me on-ground experience and knowledge which can be vital when writing essays and being interviewed. I have also contemplated over and over on why I wanted to become an UN officer, which I believe is the single most important thing during interviews. If more questions, I would be glad to be of assistance if you contact me personally.
Camillo Aguirre TORRINI, 2014 Fall Semester
Best Dissertation Award from Korean Studies major

The summary of my dissertation, ‘A study on Chile and North-South Korea Relations: Chile’s withdrawal from the UNCURK,’ is as follows:

On May 27th, 1949, Chile became the first Latin American country to recognize the government of the Republic of Korea. The next year, as consequence of the Korean War, the Fifth General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) determined the creation of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), with Australia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Pakistan and Chile as member states.

Chile was an active member of this commission, but also tried to withdraw from this international organization two times. My thesis argues that Chile’s withdrawal influenced the decision to disband the UNCURK. Also, I found that despite being geographically far away from the Korean Peninsula, the role of Chile in Asian regional order changes that emerged after the normalization of China-United States relations was far from being insignificant.

I’m planning to get a job as a faculty. My second option is working in a Korean company, always trying to take a role as a bridge connecting Chile and Korea.

I would like to convey this message to our junior colleagues. ‘There is no such No matter how small your country is, if you carefully study its relationship with Korea, I’m sure you will find something interesting. Just use your previous knowledge and combine it with the things you learn at GSIS lectures in order to create something new and unique.

I want to thank everyone, especially to all the Administration, Academic Affairs staff. I think they work in the shadows and do not get all the recognition they deserve.

Joon Hee WON
the Best Dissertation Prize Winner International Studies major

Mr. Joon Hee WON wrote a dissertation on, ‘China’s Foreign Policies toward Developing Countries: A Comparative Analysis on the Cases of Asia, Africa, and Latin America; and achieved Master of Science in International Studies.

The main purpose of his dissertation was to look into the form and the degree to which China extends its power and gives influence on each developing region, and to provide legitimate answers to questions based on well-grounded observation on Chinese foreign policies toward developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America regarding political, security, economic interests of those regions.

After graduating GSIS, he will attend a 20-week Intensive Chinese Language program at Hankook University of Foreign Studies. To junior colleagues, “A good preparation for the thesis means that you are already half-way done. Taking various courses related to the thesis topic is a decent way to not only just organize your ideas well in advance, but also saving time and avoiding extra works.” He recommended, ‘The research on consumption behavior of Chinese people; as a possible topic for the research. He added, “I was so lucky to spend my last two years with the best faculty in the nation, and I sincerely learned a lot. I can’t wait to come back after my military service at the air force and continue my doctoral study under their tutelage.”
Yoon Jeong HEO, international commerce
the Best Dissertation Award

To summarize my dissertation, ‘Dynamic Perspective of Capability Development in Organizational Learning— from Absorptive Capacity to Combinative Capability; briefly, my paper takes the knowledge recipient’s perspective to explain how acquired knowledge can turn into competitiveness. Since the paper is more related to business strategy and innovation, it attempts to observe how the organization develops its competitiveness while developing its technological capability. The paper offers a combined framework that can explain the dynamic process of the recipient’s knowledge management process. Moreover, it attempts to connect the various knowledge management processes with the different stages of firm’s evolution theoretically and empirically through case study.

After graduation, I am planning to pursue a doctorate course abroad. Taking 45 credits in 2 years is not easy. Although life in GSIS makes you really busy and sometimes frustrated, it also gives you a lot of opportunities to broaden your horizon, not only for academic knowledge but also for your life. Enjoy the life and experiences here! For the research, not many people here are interested in economic development in East Asia. Korea, Japan, and China had different development backgrounds. I believe this will be another interesting topic for researching. I really appreciate Professor Hwy-chang Moon for giving me a lot of advices for my thesis, and lecturer Sohyun Yim. She was a great supporter for me. I would not be able to achieve this award without their help. Many thanks to all my friends from GSIS.

Su Yeon YUN, 2014 Fall Semester international commerce
the Best Dissertation Award

The summary of my dissertation, ‘The Impact of Economic Integration on Aid for Trade Effectiveness: Case Study of Colombia Master’s Degree,” goes as follows. There are three types of Aft: Economic infrastructure, building productive capacity, and trade policy and regulations. The objective of my thesis is to test the impact of economic integration on Aid for Trade Effectiveness. AFT effectiveness depends not only on the amount of AFT given to recipients, but also on the level of economic integration.

The regression analyses prove that Aft is statistically highly significant to increase export from recipients to the world. Trade policy and regulations have relatively stronger effect with economic integration, and receiving more AFT to export more than recipients with a lower level of economic integration.

The case study of Colombia is included to study in depth about the complementarity between Aid for Trade and economic integration at a national level.

As I have experience of working at UNIDO, KIEP and G20 Youth Summit held in Mexico in 2012 as a Korean delegate, I hope to continue to work in the field of my interest to build professionalism.

To my junior colleagues, I would say, ‘Learn how to balance your life!’ Further research on the relationship between Aid for Trade (Aft) and poverty reduction would be of interest.

Above all, I would like to express the deepest appreciation to my thesis advisor, Prof. Duk-Geun Ahn, and to my committee chair, Professor Chong-Sup Kim, who inspired me the most about the fields of international development and Latin America, my committee vice chair, Yeong-Seop Rhee and Eun-Seok Lee who gave me helpful advice for my thesis. And my deepest thanks to my beloved family, for their love, encouragement, and supports.
Benjamin Engel
the Highest Honors Graduate in Korean Studies

When I decided to study in Korea, the fact that I not only study subject that I was interested in, but also can learn Korean language was a merit. Korean Studies students must take classes in Korean, which means homework, class discussions and thesis should be done in Korean. There were definitely days during my studies that I regretted my decision to be in Korean Studies, but now I realized that completing my masters degree in a foreign language has given me the biggest sense of accomplishment I’ve ever felt in my academic career.

The most attractive aspect of learning Korean modern history is that it is so relevant to today's world. Korea is held up as an extremely successful example of country that achieved rapid economic development and political democratization. But when we look in details, many parts of modern Korean history made the process unique or have created new problems. Finding these aspects can provide a better roadmap for other countries planning to follow Korea’s example as well as help heal other wounds that remain in Korean society today.

I’m currently in the process of applying for Ph.D programs. If I’m successful I hope to start my study again at GSIS next spring.

The most memorable event during my GSIS years was when passing the Korean language exam. It sounds ridiculous, but it took me 4 attempts to pass the exam. I think I was happier the day I realized I had passed the Korean exam than when I turned in my thesis. Other than that, I remember random nights out with my friends having chicken and beer or 맥걸리.

I never could have completed this program without the help of so many people: Kind professors who looked past my poor Korean for my ideas, friends who proofread papers and my thesis and offered encouragement. I just hope that they all know how grateful I am and that I will never forget their generosity.
Cally Peng, 2014 Fall Semester Graduate, Highest Honors in international commerce major

Attending GSIS has been a life-changing event to me. The School has been a concentration of the international community, with members from different parts of the globe. I not only attained professional knowledge that would greatly facilitate my future career, but upgraded my vision by being exposed to a globalized academic atmosphere.

Particularly, to our junior colleagues, I would say, 'Form study groups with your classmates.’ By studying alone, no one will cheer you up when you feel frustrated, disoriented, and tired. By forming study groups, however, it brings a pool of energy, knowledge and friendship, where members can help and encourage each other.

I chose International Commerce as my major was because I’d always been interested in the economic relations among Northeast Asian economies. I had a special interest in trade related topics, i.e., international trade regulations, and flows, import/export patterns, costs and benefits, etc.

After the graduation, I want to start my own business, the 1st Montessori elementary school in Mainland China. To do so, I will first go to US to attend a year Montessori elementary level training program, to become the administrator of the elementary school in China.

The most memorable event during my GSIS days would be the 2012 Spring Semester MT. It was the beginning of my GSIS life, and that event was the best event to break the ice. I met great people who later became my lifetime friends, and that night, truly made me feel that GSIS is a big, warm and global family.

I’d like to extend my most sincere gratitude to my advisor Professor Dukgeun Ahn, and Professor Yeongseop Rhee, who have showed me immense patience and care despite their busy working schedules. I am also just as appreciative of their obvious caring and concern for all of their students, including me. It has meant so much to have professors like you, and I hope our paths will cross again.

Graduate with Highest Honors in international area studies, Shinae Lee

My bittersweet life in GSIS was challenging, but I achieved precious knowledge from renowned professors and made adorable friends. I am relieved to finally finish my two years at GSIS, but still sad to leave. To our junior colleagues, take courses which you really enjoy. Regardless of the result, you will be satisfied with what you have learned.

I used to be interested in East Asian international relations, especially Japan that has complex relations with Korea. Now that I have better understanding of Japan, it was my best decision to learn about Japan at GSIS.

I find my interest in controversial issues on Japanese security these days. I want to know why Japanese security is changing, and the fundamental cause of the shift.

However, I wrote my thesis on Japanese security, and I am now working at KIEP, as a researcher of Japanese economy. I am so happy to start a new career in the economic field which I also enjoy studying.

My most memorable event during GSIS was when I participated in CAMPUS ASIA summer at Tokyo University with other GSIS students, last summer. Spending two weeks with students from Japan and China, allowed me to look at East Asia with different perspectives.

Thank you to all I have met at GSIS. Especially, Professors in Japanese area studies, Mr. Kim, Ms. Han and advisor Mr. Park and the students.
ESSEC Dual Degree Program student, Helene Tabuteau

Since I am currently a double-degree student in my second semester of study at GSIS, I can only talk about the benefits I hope to get during my studies here and after graduation. For me, the greatest benefit is getting a full-time student experience in a country with a different historic, economic and academic culture, in a field that broadens the scope of my studies, and make my profile truly international.

To my junior colleagues, debates on ideas and theoretical concepts to understand international relations are absent from our courses at ESSEC, since they are business based courses, focusing on more "micro" economic. Hence, if you have interest for the broader picture, GSIS offers many opportunities to read and think on new materials, meet people from all over the world, especially developing countries. Even the daily life at school is impregnated with a different culture, which is very interesting.

I also got to think more about a career out of the private sector by coming to GSIS, as we are exposed a lot to international organizations field of research and issues.

However, one can also feel that the courses here are too theoretical and too far from professional application, when you do not aim to work in the research field. We would especially feel this way after working on very concrete, reality-based business cases and doing internships, in the ESSEC courses. Some classes at GSIS are also very demanding for a very little take away, and the thesis writing is difficult, since we have to start this work as soon as we arrive in the double-degree, without even knowing much about international studies, yet. A double-degree is a true commitment!

I think it is important to give better information on the thesis writing ahead of student’s arrival at GSIS, since a topic is to be submitted one month only after the start of our double-degree. Generally speaking, more contact should be made with ESSEC students ahead of their arrival.

GSIS is the opportunity to experience a new student life. The double-degree is a great experience, though it is demanding. You should be very clear why you choose to do it. Korea also is a country of extremes, always surprising, and yet easy to live in. I hope this double-degree will give me some more credentials to work on international projects, and to keep in touch with East Asia soon or later in my professional life.

ESSEC Double Degree Graduate Martial Valery-Entrepreneur

· What was your career after graduating from GSIS?
After graduating GSIS in 2008, I went back to France to start my first job as a video game producer at Gameloft, one of the top 10 mobile gaming company in the world. Quickly, I moved to a field more related to game design and creative direction, becoming the creative director in 2011. In 2013, I quit the company to start my own company Oh BiBi. We’ve got one game live on the APP Store and Google Play. We’ve just raised $4 million of invest to develop and promote our next games.

· What are the benefits of graduating with the dual degree?
Graduating from GSIS, SNU gave me a lot of insights on South Korea and East Asian culture, as well as building up my knowledge in economics. Both skills revealed themselves to be super useful in my field of work. East Asia represents a big chunk of the market and Korea and Japan are big innovators in the way games are produced and marketed. I also was able to strengthen my network, with a few people I met from SNU, now working in similar fields of work.

· Anything to ask our faculty members or students to improve?
Bringing more people with professional experiences, as alumni, experts and rely a bit less on academics.
ESSEC Dual Degree Program graduate : Yi-Nostal KWON at Sanofi

I am Yi-Nostal Kwon, currently working at Sanofi, a French pharmaceutical company. I work at the Strategy and Business Development Team of Korean affiliate of Sanofi, based in Seoul. I am French from Korean background and entered ESSEC in 2006. I did the dual degree program with GSIS from 2009 to 2010.

After graduating from both ESSEC and SNU, I did an internship in the United Nations Headquarters in New-York, and then the last internship in a strategy consulting company in Korea. As I was strongly interested in working in a French company based in Seoul, I joined Sanofi shortly after.

Having the two degrees definitely gives you more opportunities. ESSEC being a business school, studying in GSIS allowed me to discover a new field, international relations and to eventually do the UN internship program in New York right after the dual degree program. SNU degree also helped me to get a first professional experience in Korea as the degree is well recognized here. At the end, having both degrees gives you a strong dual profile, Europe/Korea and business/international relations, that helps a lot during your career.

To our junior colleagues, besides exploring a new culture, you get to discover new ways of teaching, interacting with other students, learning. The year passes very quickly, but you definitely make a giant leap in terms of adaptation skill. For ESSEC students who are more used to business and practical case studies, some GSIS classes might seem a bit too theoretical and difficult to apply later. It is also a pity that GSIS does not have a stronger network with private companies. Students would get a lot from such network!

Getting the two degrees within a year is not easy. The warm welcome and help from both faculty members and students is essential. A system that could help the students to find relevant short work experience in Korea would be very valuable.

To our junior colleagues, ‘Enjoy your studies at ESSEC or SNU and find the time to see what you really want to do.’ I hope SNU and ESSEC will keep reinforcing their partnership. Students from both sides have a lot to learn from each other!
Interview with GSIS graduate, Hyun-Jung JE

- What kind of organization is KITA and what do you do there?
Korea International Trade Association is an organization which supports trade and private commercial cooperation and trade infrastructure for over 70,000 member companies. I am working at the institute for international trade, specifically for commerce research department including the WTO and FTA. Mostly I analyze current economic effect of FTAs and write analysis reports regarding various commercial issues.

- A lot of juniors hope to get a job in public companies like you do. Could you give us some advice?
Unlike private companies, most of the works are done through writing papers. Thus, I strongly encourage you to improve the writing skills. Especially, considering the fact that we mainly handle English materials, you would need to make effort to read various Korean reports and papers. In fact, there are many writing competition held by various institutions including the Korea International Trade Association. It would be a great opportunity for you to participate to gain the experience.

- Looking back your 2 years of stay in GSIS, are there any regrets or advice you would specially give to our juniors?
The best part of studying at GSIS is that you get to take various majors and meet people with various backgrounds. I had never lived abroad, so my thoughts and living style was like a babe in the woods, with narrow views, limited scope. My viewpoint on the world has broadened, and my catholicity of diversity has broadened. I had experience of staying a month at the Georgetown University during the summer semester, and still I regret that I did not seize the opportunity of becoming an exchange student to stay for a long term. For those students who have never been abroad, I strongly recommend to take full use of the various student exchange programs at GSIS and it will become your life time good experience.

- If you say there is your 'life goal', what would that be? Or as a life mentor, is there anything to tell to our juniors?
I have been in charge of the FTA business for a long time. I am taking the Ph.D. program since 2010 at the GSIS, SNU for I have been interested in the trade field for a long time. Shortly, writing my thesis will be my maximum target, and as for the long term, I would like to be a practical researcher, who would be able to support our trade field as a trade field expert. Last, before you are exposed to the society, don’t worry nor be impatient. Try to find what you like and what you can do best and ‘opportunity’ will open one day. I myself have been through several doors and I am still walking toward another door to open.

Interview with GSIS graduate, Jong-Hak Eun

- Could you tell us specifically of your academic field?
I’ve attained Ph.D of ‘Technology, Economy and Management’ in Tsinghua university. My main research areas are evolution of Chinese national innovation system, Chinese science technology, and character of Chinese companies’ innovation. To summarize, my major can be said as a combination of Chinese studies and Innovation studies.

- We are living in the world where we can not discuss on international issues without considering the ‘Rise of China.’ Can you give advice to GSIS juniors, who want to follow your career path as an academic specialist in the Chinese field?
As it is important to develop one’s own talent it is hard to simply put it one way. Although, I would welcome personal consults from my junior colleagues. But to put a few words, first, it is necessary to have an understanding on China’s actual situation and discipline in a specific interest of area. Of course, to understand China.

as a whole, ultimately, you need to have a trans-disciplinary approach. However, the start for all that would be from deeply studying one specific field of China. China has become huge and complicated more than ever and thus it is extremely difficult for one researcher to fully understand China; instead, while
you develop your own specific field, it is recommendable to develop your communication skill

• When looking back your two years of life in GSIS, what are the things you regret or want us to recommend?
I don’t really have regrets but mostly good memories. I loved the friendly academic atmosphere where I was able to communicate well with the professors, maybe it was because GSIS was recently established then. Also, I remember lots of discussions we had with GSIS students, sometimes smart, sometimes foolish… The discussions I had with GSIS students from other major fields, really made me learn a lot.

• Is there your life goal? As a life mentor, is there anything you’d like to say to the juniors?
As a researcher in the field of innovation, I want to further know the feature of Chinese (domestic) innovation, how it is changing, and suggest the direction of Korea’s future innovation. I don’t think I can be your mentor but, I just hope that you know that your inner self is a huge world than you may think. Please respect your belief and follow your true passion and go for it.

GSIS Report :
29th Completion Ceremony of GLP

On 19th of June, 29th Global Leaders Program(GLP) completion ceremony was held in GSIS. All 48 applicants have successfully completed the program this year. Since GLP had established in November of 1999, total of 1,311 graduates have released.

GLP program is to promote consistent growth and capacity building of the business management under global era of 21st century. Throughout the courses, students are expected to develop three-dimensional perspective for creative and progressive growth. Accordingly, lecture courses are diversified and comprised of technical, international area studies, culture relevant program, academic fields which are focused in promoting students to build three-dimensional and dynamic viewpoints in understanding organizational environment.

The courses are composed of 21 global organizational environment and leadership programs, global management strategy and strengthening of business ability, examining global trend, market creation strategy, Korea’s 21st century strategy. There are also some special programs, such as domestic and international workshops and friendship activities.

SNU GSIS is developing with world-class professors from technical academic fields, as international commerce and cooperation and area studies, including Asia, America, Europe, Latin America. Therefore, at SNU GLP program, we expect high officials from various fields including business, education, politics, law, medical, media, accounting to develop their global leadership skills to effectively respond to the rapid change of world economic environment. Further information regarding GLP program can be found at www.glpceo.org.

29th GLP students in class
29th GLP students visiting Shandong Univ., in Weihai, China
Introduction on the GNMP
The Global Negotiation and Mediation Program

The SNU Graduate School of International Studies (SNU-GSIS) launches in cooperation with the International IP ADR Center (IIPAC) the Global Negotiation & Mediation Program (GNMP) to foster global Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) professionals. The IIPAC is a leading international institution in ADR based in Seoul, which provides resources and capabilities together with SNU-GSIS to strengthen the educational program in negotiation and mediation, and to lead it to success.

The purpose of this program is to give candidates the opportunity to develop and grow relevant negotiation and mediation skills, and abilities. Due to increase in resolving intellectual property disputes by ADR, the demand for ADR experts has increased significantly in recent years. The GNMP clears the way for candidates for becoming a renowned professional in the field of ADR and accordingly meeting the demand for ADR neutrals. The GNMP trains future arbitrators and negotiators through various courses based on international relations, politics, economics, business, psychology, sociology, humanities, and property. In general, participants acquire an intellectual capital management in intellectual essential knowledge in arbitration and mediation, and learn strategies for negotiations.

Additionally, the program provides participants an abundance of benefits, from meeting international arbitration institute requirements for the arbitrator and mediator registration by successfully completing the program, a curriculum considering work-life balance, to the exposure to ADR professionals renowned for their lifetime achievements in the field of ADR, and many more.

The GNMP is especially designed for public officials, CEOs, and senior executives including board members, lawyers, and patent attorneys. The program begins on September 3rd, 2014 and will take 16 weeks. Courses will be held every Wednesday from 18:30 to 21:30 pm. For additional information on the Global Negotiation & Mediation Program, such as the application process, faculty or curriculum, please refer to the following link: www.gnmp.net

2014 EURO-ASIA SUMMER SCHOOL
by Jongwook HWANG

Since 2009, Leuven Centre for Global Governance (Belgium), the EU Studies Institute (Japan) and SNU-GSIS (Republic of Korea) have organized Euro-Asia Summer School. I had a privilege to participate in the 4th session of the Summer School in 2012 and in the 6th session which took place this summer. Looking back on the session of the year 2012, despite growing tension between Republic of Korea and Japan at the moment, the participants from both sides enjoyed friendly discussion and optimistic view toward the regional integration in East Asia. It was cherishing experience not only in terms of academic fulfillment but also in personal networking, as the participants from the summer school are still exchanging our news and sometimes have reunion both in Tokyo and in Seoul.

It's been two years since the last session in Tokyo and Leuven took place and political situation became worse; yet the participants from various countries in the summer school again had great time working as a team and sharing opinion on various issues, not only inside the classroom but also outside classroom in a very casual way. This continuing people-to-people
exchange, amid hostility between three countries in North East Asia at its peak, is surely invaluable. The participants had a lot of memorable lectures from various experts, including Professor Eiji Ogawa who shared his expertise on Regional Monetary Integration in East. It was also a great pleasure to meet Dr. Jae-Ha Park from Asian Development Bank Institute who shared his own insight as a government official on Asian Crisis and the collective effort of East Asian countries to prevent such a crisis with us.

Professor Kimura Fukunari from Keio University gave the insightful lecture on the relationship between Global Value Chain and Regional Trade Agreements. Two professors from SNU, Professor Yeongseop Rhee and Woosik Moon gave great lectures on the financial crisis in East Asia and Europe.

In Leuven week, among many qualified lecturers, Pierre and Jean-Christophe Defraigne gave one of the most thought-provoking lectures. An economist and long-time European civil servant, Pierre Defraigne claimed that the rise of China and relative decline of West is leading to the restructuring of global governance in general.

Jean-Christophe Defraigne, son of the former, gave a comparative analysis on the regional integration in Europe and East Asia. He pointed out that in case of Europe, external factor such as United States' geopolitical interest played a key role in the integration process.

The organizers in Leuven and Tokyo provided us the opportunity to visit important places, as Bank of Japan, National DIET, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Sidney Austin Law LLP in Brussels and European Commission, followed by insightful lectures and panel discussions by the experts of the field.

An informative introduction to recent trade disputes between EU and China by the lawyers in Sidney Austin was very helpful to understand the current situation in which two economies are highly interdependent yet not immune to various disagreements. Prior to the workshop in Sidney Austin the students had a chance to participate in the Roundtable discussion with representatives from the key European institutions. The experts from EU Commission, EU Council and EU Parliament were very informative and straightforward answering to the question of participants.

Beside lectures, all the participants had to work together in a team to present on an issue both in Tokyo and Leuven. In Leuven particularly, my team was asked to prepare a presentation on the growing influence of Asian countries and its impact on the decision making process of International Organizations such as UN Security Council or World Bank.

It demanded quite a research not only from the course material but also several materials from World Bank and other literature. Although we had very limited amount of time) and made a presentation, thanks to KU Leuven who generously offered us an access to its vast library database, it was not difficult for our teams to gain the data we wanted and make a presentation on time. The teamwork was a very rewarding one.

In sum, this summer school program was memorable and helpful in various way. I was satisfied by the high expertise of the lecturers and adequately organized activities such as visiting various institutions. It was however the interaction between the passionate students from various countries pursuing for the prosperity of the region in their respective fields who made my experience unforgettable. All the participants became friends and will continue sharing our interests and exchanging our ideas. I am very proud to say that, as one of the participants pointed out, the participants of the program “have brought meaning to what academics refer to as people-to-people exchanges.”
2014 KOICA Program Activities : KOICA-Industrial Field Trip

From June 18th to 20th, a team consisted of 3 international development policy students and 16 KOICA students visited Pusan, Ulsan and Pohang which are the major Korean industrial cities to examine the level of Korea’s industrial development. They made an inspection in companies including Pusan and Ulsan Hyundai Motor Company and Ulsan Hyundai heavy industry, Pohang POSCO and etc. KOICA students who are majorly from African and 16 South American countries learned a lot from this inspection which was accompanied by the professional guide.

2014 Campus Asia Program

In May, 2011, The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Republic of Korea then, announced its plans for educational collaboration between China, Japan and Korea to train a new generation of leaders for Asia called the CAMPUS Asia Program. The program allows students to receive Master of Law in International Relations from PKU, and Master of International Studies from SU and/or Master of Public Policy from UT, depending on the students’ duration of study in the respective schools.

In 2012, five students went to study abroad at PKU and UT while twelve students from each school came to SNU to study as exchange students. GSIS has successfully signed a Double Degree MOU with UT and a similar agreement with PKU is in process. As a first field-trip of fall-2014 semester, Campus Asia Program students have visited Jeju Island. There will be total of 14 students acting in the Campus Asia Program this year. Four students from PKU, six students from Tokyo University, and four supporters from GSIS will be on the program.

Campus Asia program students in Jeju Island
Interview with Prof. Kim, Jae-Sok, former GSIS visiting professor

Professor Jaesuk Kim graduated from Seoul national University and studied cultural anthropology. He is currently working as an anthropologist in University of Pennsylvania. He had taught at SNU-GSIS as a visiting professor from fall semester in 2013 until spring semester, 2014.

- How do you feel about lecturing at GSIS as a visiting professor?
I am very satisfied. I have never taught in Korea. As it is my first time teaching in Korea, I had many different feeling. I do not have any bad impression, but I just hope that students express their ideas more during the class.
- Could you please briefly introduce yourself?
I did my undergraduate and master in Seoul National university majoring anthropology. I finished my master and PhD in Harvard, also majoring anthropology. Currently, I have been teaching in SNU as a visiting professor and this year in August (2014), I am going back to University of Pennsylvania.

- As a professor, what is the difference between America and Korea?
I have been living in the US since 1999 and have been teaching as a professor since 2008. American students are better at expressing themselves. I think it is because of the culture difference that creates this difference. The western students live within debate culture while the eastern aren’t. So they are more active. By comparison, the eastern students are not. I think it is not because of the language problem, but difference home education culture. And also, in the US, the relation between professor and students are more equil than Korea. Linguistically, Korean students have to use the honorific but there aren’t any in English. I feel more close to students in Korea, as we share the similar culture. So it was more interesting to teach in Korea personally.

- What are you teaching in the US?
I am teaching subjects relate to China and East Asia. As it is more difficult for the western to understand China, many eastern students take my class. For the Western, they take East Asia subject as a difficult subject. So I have many Chinese students in China class, many Korean, Japanese, Chinese students in East Asia. But recently, American students’ interest towards china is increasing.

- Many GSIS students want to go to the United States to study more. Could you please share us some tip?
You should take a long time to prepare for it. Firstly, you should choose which school you want to go, which major you want to study. Then you should find a professor in that school whose research topic is similar to what you want to research. Before you summit your application, it’d be better if you could contact the professor, discuss about your interest.

- What is your later research direction?
I have been researching in China. Labors, immigrant workers, research on Korea enterprises’ workers in China, ethnic Korean living in China … originally, I was researching in Qingdao, but as that enterprise closed, I left there. I am currently researching in Beijing, studying immigrant workers, and the relationship between village government and citizen. Also in Guang Zhou, I’ve been researching Korean workers and ethnic Korean living there.

- How to become a professor in the US as a Korean?
Of course you need a Ph. Diploma. The difference is that in Korea, they care more about dissertation while in the US, the book matters more, especially in anthropology and sociology field. It is very difficult to become a professor in the US without any book published.

- Any last words for students?
GSIS has a good educational environment. And students are very smart here. So I believe if you work hard, you can achieve anything you dream of. But the most important thing is, you should do something you love so that you will not regret later.

Prof. Jae-Sok Kim with his students at GSIS, SNU
Professors’ Activities

Thesis Papers

Professor Taekyoon KIM’s dissertation, “Learning through localizing international transfers: South Korea’s Development Experiences” was published as a book chapter, in ‘Learning from the South Korean Developmental success: Effective Developmental Cooperation Synergistic Institutions and Policies’, edited by Ilcheong YI and Thandika Mkandawire (Basing Stoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014 edition) whereas his another dissertation called “Regionalization and development ownership: The transfer of international donation through observing the development experience of Republic of Korea” was published as a part of the book “Synergy: Effective development cooperation and requirement, structure and policy for Korean development model” coauthored by many scholars (Seoul: 아매진 2014).

Also, Prof KIM’s “Perspective on DPRK from Media utilizers” (Coauthor) was listed in 제 23 권 1 호 of ‘Research on Unification policies’ (Spring session 2014). Also, in the session called ‘South-South and Triangular Cooperation’ which was a part of ‘The First High-level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation’, which was held in Mexico City on April 2014, Prof KIM made discussions and presented in other side events.

On May, he participated in ‘Rising Democracies Network’ which was co-held by Institute for Peace & Democracy (IPD) and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and he present on the topic of ‘Republic of Korea’s experience on Democracy and status quo’. His presentation followed in the following months, on June, it was on “Forging Soft Accountability in Unlikely Settings: The Prospects of Mutual Accountability in South-South Cooperation” in 한국사회학 대회. On July, he presented on “Accountability Reconsidered: An Institutional Platform for Development Partnerships” International Political Science Association (IPSA) and on August, he made the presentation on “Institutionalizing Isomorphic Convergences on Development Cooperation in Northeast Asia: Normative or Mimetic? In 한국국제정치학 하계학술대회.


Professor Young Nam CHO’s paper on “Governing the Country according to the Law: China’s Rule of Law Policy as Political Reform” was published in JIAS, Vol. 21, No.1 (June 2014). His another desertification of “China's Diplomatic Challenges and Prospect in the Xi Jinping Era” was listed in Strategy 21, Vol. 17, No. 1 (Summer 2014)

Professor Ahn, Duk-Geun's dissertation “Systemic Issues for the Post MC-9 WTO System” was published in the SSCI’s academic journal, Asian Journal of WTO & International Health Law and Policy, Vol. 9, No.2 (September 2014).
New Publications

The book ‘The Strongest Management, Conquered the World’, which was published by Money Plus in July, was written with Professor Kim, Hyun-Chul, together with Prof. Nonaka Ikujiro of Hitotsubashi University and Prof. Xu Fangqi of Kinki University. This book suggests the Asiatic mode of management model, by comparing and analyzing the excellent companies of China, Japan and Korea.

Park, Cheol-Hee, Professor at Seoul National University GSIS and Director of the Institute for Japanese Studies published a book called ‘The Rise and Fall of the Democratic Party of Japan’. This book takes a view on the success and failure of the Democratic Party of Japan in a macroscopic and practical way. The first half of the book gives an analysis of the domestic political role of the Democratic Party. It deals with how the Democratic Party’s policy implementation changed the dynamics with the opposition party, especially the Liberal Democratic Party, in the competition sphere between different parties. The latter half is about foreign relations under the Democratic Party. It deals with the reason why the efforts to build an equal US-Japan relation came to pieces, why China-Japan relations suddenly changed, and why Korea-Japan relations changed from strategic alliances to abandonment.

‘Power Shift in East Asia and Changes in Japan’s External Strategy’, published by the East Asia Foundation, wrote by Prof. Park, Cheol-Hee, is a book that researchers composed of eminent Japan experts participated in. Based on objective resources, it profoundly analyzes the strategy and the political direction that Japan is in present pursuing in the foreign and domestic political, economic, and military field. Also, it provides a very useful political thinking direction on the potential impacts on Korea and the strategic response that Korea needs to take in the context of East Asia.

Published by JMC, in May 2014, ‘Japanese Convenient Store’ is organized by the History of Japanese Convenient Stores, Japanese Convenient Stores and The Reason for the Success of Japanese Seven-Eleven, the best company. On March 11, 2011, during the Northeast Severe Earthquake, the roads were damaged and even the government offices were burnt to the ground. The Japanese Seven Eleven became the foothold base to supply the daily necessities, as supplier of water and food, and took the role as lifeline at the Early Stage of the Severe Earthquake. The book tells us how it could happen in detail. The book tells us how the Japanese Seven Eleven, the biggest convenient store in Japan, became the best in retail industry in 2001.

Risk management research program is a program, in the medium to longer terms, aiming to form a research group that can map out the ideal form of the World Trade order and legal systems, which would make sustainable development possible, responding applicably to growth of ‘calculated danger’ related to reorganization of world economic order, predicted to be in Asia-centric order, based on theoretical, objective research of such existing systems and legal system.

As part of this medium and long term research plan, researchers at risk management research program are planning to set a milestone for future center management by referencing this book written by Prof. Duk-Geun AHN by Jinanjin publishing to recheck existing research results and widely utilize them, as well as to recheck future research plans and contents.
### Scholarship Recipients of fall-2014

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<tr>
<td>Kim Jae Ik</td>
<td>Guillaume Gabriel Darier, Mathew Skidmore, Ina Kim, Hushin Farah Nur Ain</td>
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<td>Min Kye Shik</td>
<td>Socheon Min ju Kim, Kyuri Kim, Ahram Han, Ui Seon Kang</td>
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<td>Shinyang</td>
<td>Dandan Li</td>
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<td>IDB</td>
<td>Fernando Rul Arredondo, Rommel Eduardo Vargas Pimentel</td>
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<td>GLP</td>
<td>Beeyun Jo, Bokyung Kim, Yumi Park, Suzie An, Souyeon Lee, Na Young, Lee, Se Eun Park, Sanghee Yoo, Kyungmin Kim</td>
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<td>KOGAS</td>
<td>Dian Novikrisna</td>
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<td>POSCO</td>
<td>Jiajia Liu, Erdenetsogt Undral, Tsatsral Batchuluun, Muhammad David, Zou Yi, Nguyen, Pei Hongyu, Tay Jia Xin, Bichuinova Zhibek, Siying Yan, Pheak Zem Wong, Shin Natalya</td>
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### fall-2014 GSIS Events

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<tr>
<td>Oct. 15, 2014</td>
<td>The 7th Int. Development Forum Introduction of ADB’s Project Cycle: From Identification Prof. Yasushi Hirosato, Sophia University, Japan</td>
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<td>Oct. 13, 2014</td>
<td>Distinguished Lecture : Culture Diplomacy Viewing through Possed Bill on ‘East Sea’ Name in the Global Era Mr. Hong, Ilson Prof. Seo, Byungduk</td>
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<td>Oct 8, 2014</td>
<td>European Integration - The role of the Legal Service of the European Commission - Michel van Beek</td>
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<td>Oct. 2, 2014</td>
<td>The 1st SNU Global PPP Forum</td>
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<td>Oct. 1, 2014</td>
<td>The Project Cycle of ODA and the Role of Expert : Focusing on OICA's Activities - Prof. Chang, Hyun-Sik Visiting Professor at Graduate School of Public Administration, SNU Former Vice President of KOICA</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 25, 2014</td>
<td>Special Lecture : ‘Present and Prospect of Future Korea and Japanese Relationship-from Tokyo perspective’ Tokyo Governor, Masuzoe Yoichi</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 2, 2014</td>
<td>Dialogue on the U.S. Foreign Policy in the Asia-Pacific Region - Dr. Robert Sutter Professor, Practice of Int’l Affairs, The Elliott School of Int’l Affairs, George Washington University</td>
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