

# GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE



GRADUATE SCHOOL OF  
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES  
SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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## EU ICI Program



EU ICI Program, which is a business of ROK-EU educational cooperation, had launched in GSIS in October, 2013. There will be a double master degree program between Republic of Korea (SNU GSIS and KDI School of Public Policy and Management) and European countries including France (ESSEC Business School) and Belgium (KU Leuven University). With France, the program has started since 2001: 16 students have graduated since then. Students who have studied a year in SNU and abroad, and have completed graduation requirements, will finally acquire the double degree.



The purpose of this program is to build students' academic capacity through multi-academic and multicultural training in the fields of International Studies, Management, Policy Development, and European Studies under the topic of 'Global Leaders in Management and Policy for South Korea and Europe: GLiMPSE.' They are expected to find their roles in various fields such as business, international relations and public policy, not only through enhancing their cultural, lingual and social knowledge, but also through other different factors that affect ROK-Europe relations. Professors of consortium institutions will be supporting to improve their understanding on Korea and Europe relations through the long-term research. For those who are selected, a scholarship of around 13 million won for living expenses and airfare for one year study will be given.

## Commencement Ceremony



2014 Spring Commencement Ceremony was held on February 26, 2014 at Sochon International Hall. Ms. Yu Ree KIM obtained her Ph.D and 42 other students received their Master's degrees. In addition, Dean Hwy-Chang MOON presented the certificate of appreciation to Mr. Soo Hyun JUNG, the CEO of Hyundai Eng. & Construction and to Mr. Wee-

-Chul KIM, the CEO of Hyundai Engineering Co., who made great contributions to the development of GSIS. The Commencement Ceremony was culminated with the valedictorian speech by Ms. Ji Young KWON (11 International Cooperation). At the ceremony, dean Hwy-Chang MOON congratulated the students on their scholastic achievements in GSIS and emphasized the importance of internationalization in strengthening national competitiveness.

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## Distinguished Lecture

## The Nexus between Theory and Practice in International Affairs

Hans Winkler, Director of the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna



On March 31, 2014 at the International Conference Hall of SNU-GSIS, Dr. Winkler suggested three changes in international relations that we must pay attention to.

### Three Changes in International Relation

First, the world today is much more complex than 1970's, where the role of diplomat was mostly to deal with inter-state affairs. The role of diplomat has changed fundamentally because the issues they deal with are not state-to-state affairs anymore,

but more of multi-state affairs, such as environment issues, health issues, fight against terrorism and many other concerns. Second, actors of the international scene have changed. Not only politicians but businessmen, NGOs and such other actors are now conducting international affairs eye-to-eye with leaders of nations. Third, the subject has changed. Nowadays, international actors must deal with financial concerns with international banks and financial institutions.

### What are the consequences of all these changes and how should we deal with them?

Dr. Winkler first and foremost suggests that we have to combine knowledge, skills, and certain character traits. The knowledge he refers to has no single answer. He suggests that students of international affairs must gain as broad knowledge as possible and suggests that one should certainly study the international law. The certain character traits he refers to has to do with talents.

## Distinguished Lecture

## Debunking the Myth about China's Low Consumption Share

Zhang Jun, Professor of Economics at Fudan University and Director of the China Center for Economics Studies

On March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2014, GSIS invited Professor Jun ZHANG as a distinguished lecturer. During the Distinguished Lecture, Prof. Zhang explained the reason why there is the difference between China's statistical domestic demand and the demand in reality. After that, he discussed on general economy of China with students for two hours.

### Criticism on China's Economic Policy

After the global financial crisis in 2008, China's economic policy has changed from promoting export-led growth strategy to promote domestic demand to create a internal demand policy. It was the result of criticism of foreign economists towards China, on its unbalanced economic growth pattern. Compare to high-rate of export and investment, the domestic demand was excessively low and this was regarded as China's main characteristic feature, which no longer is accepted as valid.

However, according to Prof. Zhang, such understanding comes from wrong perception. Many consumption items from

Chinese households are left out in Statistics data from China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) thus, consumption figure does not fully reflect the figure in reality. Accordingly, China's demand has been released comparatively lower than actual figure.

### Three factors, causing underestimation of China's domestic consumption

Prof. Zhang pointed out three factors that cause inaccurate statistics on China's domestic consumption which are : imputed rents, disguised public consumption and omitted income.

He mentioned that owner-occupied housing rate in China is remarkably high and this implies that reverted lease, paid by house owner as latent payment, is also high. Nonetheless, latent housing payment is not considered in NBS's consumption expenditure. Secondly, he emphasized that the consumption by enterprises, such as purchasing automobile should be classified as private consumption. Lastly, Prof. Zhang explained that Chinese custom of

### The Combination of Theory and Practice

Dr. Winkler emphasizes that theory and practice do not always work in practical situations. Because theoretical answers do not always work in real practical situations, he strongly suggests us to gain knowledge from outside expertise such as think-tanks or professors.

In conclusion, what Dr. Winkler emphasizes the most is that education on theory and OJT (On the Job Training) must be made simultaneously. Second, in order to connect the knowledge interdisciplinary, it is important to gather knowledge from outside, rather than concentrating only inside the system.

Lastly, what is important is with open vision, we must search for those who are talented and have expertise from every each field of the society. Dr. Winkler was confident that they will be the ones to lead the efficiency in actual diplomatic relations. With more than 100 participants including faculties, students and Elisabeth Bertagnoli, Australian ambassador to Korea, the question and answer session addressed diverse issues such as 'International law in practice' and 'role of diplomats'.



of concealing one's consuming state of affairs led individual income item reported to National Statistic Office to be far lower than actual figures. This leads to devaluation of expenditure. Further, he indicated that long-period of sticking to wrong perception with Chinese government being obsessed by promoting demand policy brought about serious inflation and real estate bubble.

### Solution: Plan for new methodology

Prof. Zhang, using readjusted and modified method of estimation, found out that the household consumption expenditures in China is much higher than NBS report.

Sooyoung Ahn ('12 Int Area Studies)

## Distinguished Lecture

## Conversation with Madam Christine Lagarde

### Christine Lagarde

managing director,  
International Monetary Fund



Faculty, students, visitors, and the press filled the seats and even the staircase of the Sochon Convention Hall on December 5, 2013, as Madame Christine Lagarde, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, visited SNU for her distinguished lecture. True to the title 'Dialogue with Madame Christine Lagarde', the lecture was replete with insightful questions and answers. The audience also had a rare treat to receive personal advices from Madame Lagarde who has enjoyed an illustrious career as a lawyer, former minister serving the French government, and the first female managing director in

the IMF. A welcoming speech was given by Yeon-Cheon OH, the President of SNU, an introduction by dean Hwy-Chang MOON of GSIS, associate dean Geun LEE of GSIS was the moderator.

In her lecture, 'Securing the Future for Korea', Madame Lagarde shed light on the past, present, and the future of the Korean economy. Korea continues to impress the world with its rapid economic development, cultural wave and technological innovations. Judging by the two clear trends in the global economy – the increasing importance of Asia and heightened global interdependence – Korea's future looks quite promising.

Madame Lagarde added that Korea, however, 'staying at the leading edge of the global economy' to become more committed to international cooperation can improve its economic potential by increasing the capacity of labor market. Korea's labor market still has duplicity of laborer between temporary worker and permanent worker and low employment rate of young and women workers.

Secondly, Madame Lagarde pointed out low productivity in service sector. These problems could be solved when relevant policies can be adopted in suitable sequences. In such cases, Korea can count for a long term growth, as 3.5~4% increase over the next decade.

Lastly, Madame Lagarde turned to Korea's relationship with the IMF. She highly commended Korea's multi-lateralism and its commitment to global responsibility: The support of USD 15 million for next five years from the Korean government. Madame Lagarde concluded her lecture with the hope of further strengthening partnership between IMF and Korea.

### Question from Professor Bark

Madame Lagarde's lecture was followed by a lively dialogue moderated by Professor Taeho Bark of GSIS. Professor Bark posed questions on her view on the world economic outlook, Japan's Abenomics, the impact of the change in the U.S. monetary policy, and the G20 process. Questions varying in their topics - ranging from the IMF quota, policy reforms in Africa, and the BRICs - were asked from the audience. Madame Lagarde's answer to 'How to succeed in a heavily men dominated field of work' was applicable to all: "Stand on your ground and don't give up, grate your teeth, smile and get on with it."



## GSIS Forum

## Korea's Task and Strategy in Global FTA Competition

Hosted by GSIS-SNU and Commerce Advancement Forum, the forum for 'Korea's Task and Strategy in Global FTA Competition' was held on November 18<sup>th</sup> at GSIS building.

Two topics were mainly dealt in the forum: 1) Challenge of global FTA competition system and Korea's strategy 2) Open market and industrial trade strategy. Experts from various fields including politics and economics were invited to have a fruitful discussion.

Add to the topics, Mr. Younggwon YOON, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Mr. Jaechun CHOI, the member of National Assembly discussed deeply on Korea-China FTA, challenges and opportunities on Korea TPP, and social and political view on these events. Further, other participants also mentioned that Korea should set new political and economical strategies to deal with the rise of China as Korea's Trade dependent rate reaches up to 70 percent of the total.



## Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

Professor Patrick A. Messerlin

On October 31st, Professor Messerlin gave a distinguished lecture titled 'Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership – The Last Blow to Multi-Nationalism' to GSIS students including the FTA Leadership Program (FLP) students. Students were satisfied to learn multinational trade agreements provided with various perspectives from politics to economics.

## GSIS News

## SNU-GSIS Africa Day

As one of Global Friendship Program initiatives, GSIS, SNU together with Hyundai Engineering Co., Ltd., and Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd. decided to designate a certain region or topic and create special occasions, introducing selected regions every year. Proving its infinite potentials, Africa was selected the first region to host SNU-GSIS Africa Day on September 13<sup>th</sup>. A number of academic and cultural events were held, including presentations by the Nigerian ambassador, Prof. Taekyoon KIM, the director of African region from KOICA and a board member of Hyundai Engineering & Construction. African cultural performance, exhibitions of African art and movies, and an essay competition followed after the presentations.



After learning about Africa, students were invited to participate in roundtables, moderated by Professor Chong Sup KIM. The discussions concluded with a group session, constituted of presentations by professors on the topic of 'Korea-Africa Partnership' and dialogue with ambassadors. At the end, Judi Avedi was awarded the African winner prize on the topic of 'From Ethnic Conflict to Cooperation in Post-conflict Reconstruction in Eastern Africa' at the essay competition. Woo Jin KIM was selected as the non-African winner for his writing on 'The Vehicle of Development in Africa'. After the whole program was over, participants, volunteers, as well as professors joined for extraordinary African buffet that offered various traditional dishes.



One of the most attractive entertainments was the traditional dance performance, along with the photo exhibition. During the performance, many audience convened to watch the exotic Southern African traditional dance performed by Burkina Faso natives. Another interesting event was the special talk held by distinguished African specialists, that of which attracted the most was Bronwyn Mullen, the TV entertainer. Concomitantly, other special talks, by Ms. Sook Hee YUK (Representative of NGO-Make Africa Better), African natives residing in Korea, and members of Neo Bridge, the group of young people who love Africa, were held in separate rooms to provide more fruitful atmosphere. The talks were indeed an innovative approach where the speakers shared their personal experiences with the students.



The event was a major success, bringing many Africans currently living in Korea, Korean students, researchers, government officials, and representatives of corporations from various backgrounds together to discuss freely about ways to enhance cooperation between Korea and Africa. Despite different nationalities and jobs, participants were able to share and contribute their experiences and knowledge through dynamic interactions. Overall, it was a great opportunity for the students to be engaged in multifaceted attractions and events to upgrade their understanding of Africa. About 100 people visited and participated and all profits from lunch sale on Africa Day was donated to the World Food Program. (WFP).

## CAMPUS Asia Program

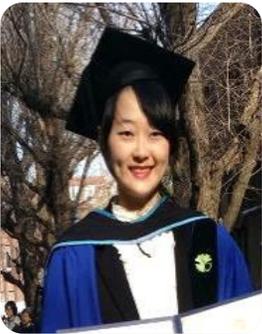


It has been only two years since CAMPUS Asia program by Graduate School of International Studies in Seoul National University (SNU GSIS), School of International Studies in Peking University (PKU SIS), and Graduate School of Public Policy in the University of Tokyo (UT GraSPP) began to exchange students; three schools are actively cooperating to seek ways to further develop the program. SNU GSIS provides six field trips and six round tables per semester in order to help incoming students to understand Korea academically and culturally.



Students from SNU GSIS – PKU SIS – UT GraSPP  
Top) Field Trip to Jeonju ('14.03)  
Left) In front of GSIS building ('13.10)

## CAMPUS Asia Student Interview



### CHOI, Hae Min '10 International Cooperation, The First SNU GSIS – UT GraSPP CAMPUS Asia Dual Degree Student

Hello, I am Haemin CHOI, the first student to participate Korea-China-Japan CAMPUS Asia Program offered by the Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS). In March, 2012 I only had one semester left before the graduation. I read 'Notice' from GSIS website promoting CAMPUS Asia Program. That was it! Without thinking more than a second, I applied to join this attractive program. Having two minor degrees in Japanese and Chinese, I always dreamed of studying in China and Japan. The slogan 'Dream ★ Comes True' was not only for the Korean Soccer team in 2002, but also applied to me. Before heading to Japan, many of my friends worried about 'Extreme-Right-Wing Movement' in Japan. However, I could not feel such extreme-right-wing comments in the classes nor my new Japanese friends nor at the place I worked part-time. Here, I was reminding myself an idiom: A thousand hearings are not worth a seeing. Through the experience, I was able to expand my knowledge academically and culturally both in China and in Japan. I truly thank GSIS for leading me to meet the Asia.

### NAGAKAWA, Misato The University of Tokyo / CAMPUS Asia Exchange Student

Ever since I attended the youth forum called 'Japan-China-ROK Youth Forum' by the United Nations Association in 2010 (served as the Secretary General in 2013), I realized how it is important for the youth like me to think and face the future of three countries. To understand the circumstances and its people, I wanted to speak their languages, and have direct and straight conversation with them. In GSIS, I would like to exchange my views with Korean and other foreign students with their own interests with straight words; since misunderstanding always comes from the hesitation to talk. Also I want to learn as much as I can from prominent professors in GSIS, regarding East Asian issues. I am very curious to visit historical places as the house of sharing (the house for the comfort women /sex slaves where I visited once last summer) and museums. I love the atmosphere of GSIS where all the students are talkative and open minded to welcome me. My dream is to create a society where no one passes the negative feeling to the next generation in East Asia. I hope I can initiate the movement from here.



### HUANG, Xi Peking University / CAMPUS Asia Exchange Student

Campus Asia is an attractive program, because it provides me with a good opportunity to learn about Korea and Japan. The most efficient way to study at two reputable universities is: learn directly from the excellent professors and classmates. Compared to PKU and UT, the advantage of SNU is its integrated three research fields. By integrating 'International Cooperation', 'Area Studies' and 'International Commerce' together, the students will have a comprehensive horizon of international affairs from perspectives of political science, economics and sociology. I highly appreciate the school system. I enjoy studying in SNU, not only for the courses, but also for its beautiful surroundings. The campus showed a superb artistic taste of the designers, and to linger on among the hills and streams makes me feel completely relaxed. Besides, we have more opportunities to know a real Korea through the 'field trips' held in every other week. It is really 'The happy time' to go travel around this beautiful country with friends.

## GSIS Spring Commencement



As the old saying goes, 'Everything shall pass'. A Doctor and 47 Masters have participated in spring commencement on 26<sup>th</sup> of February. Dean Moon made a special speech on Globalization. He said that we would get many chances to learn from our difference when we have open minded view toward various ethnicities. Following are the interviews with the students.

### GSIS People



#### Yuree Kim ('04 International Cooperation)

Since I started attending GSIS since 2004, it had taken me nearly a decade to graduate. I think I have experienced the history of the GSIS development. Then, most of the students were Korean but now, I can see GSIS have become much more globalized with many students from various cultural backgrounds. Now, I feel like I'm about to start a new adventure. My dissertation was about North Korea, and I think I have competency in that I have a global background with fluency in English (title: North Korea between Reform and Security: the Interaction of Economic Reforms and Security Environment in China and North Korea) Most of the people who study North Korea domestically, don't have this kind of opportunity to experience the global. I am thinking of getting a job in academic field like policy institutions. I think GSIS is advantageous in that we can work in both practical and academic fields.



#### Hyejin Yang ('11 Int'l Area Studies)

I'm very happy to see how GSIS is evolving globally. It was a wonderful experience. I'm working at International Exchange Team under Korea Art & Culture and Education Service. The knowledge I've gained in GSIS really helps me a lot in the work place and for the most, I really would like to thank the professors and the seniors who gave me precious advices when I was struggling with my career.



#### Jiyoung Kwon ('12 Int'l Cooperation) Valedictorian

Congratulation to all again, and I am also very glad. It was indeed a wonderful experience to meet great professors and various foreign students. I would like to describe my life in GSIS with one word; communication. I mean, academic communication with professors and cultural communication with students from various cultural backgrounds. Through such high quality communication, I really learned a lot.



#### Daheen Kim ('12 Korean Studies)

I not only made many precious friends but also learned how to understand Korean society. Currently, I'm working for the Korean Language Institute in Yonsei University as a lecturer. I feel lucky to have this job which I like and am good at. Two years of life in GSIS was turning point of my life. There were difficult times during my study but looking it back, it sure was a precious moments which I'll never forget.



#### Irene Margaret ('12 Int'l Commerce)

I'm glad and relieved as I've been able to complete my study on schedule. Now I'm looking for a job in a field of Management Strategy in Korea, while gaining some research experience. If I get a chance, I want to continue my study further to doctoral program after 2 or 3 years. Studying in GSIS might be challenging but still doable. Enjoy the learning and get advise from the professors early, not when you're about to write your thesis. Good Luck☺



## Freshmen Orientation

Every year, students who have different motivation and goals gather at GSIS from different backgrounds and interests. At the Orientation for new students, we interviewed four students from different majors and asked them why they chose to come to GSIS.



**SHIN, Heeyoon '14 International Commerce, Nationality: Korean**  
Graduated with dual degree in International Studies and Middle Eastern Studies, I have pursued my goal to become an expert in my specialized field. My motivation in SNU GSIS program was not solely driven by its academic reputation; rather heterogeneous body which enthralled me more. Although I have only spent a week here, I found myself being surrounded by great professors, colleagues, and staff. I will continue my study on International Commerce with on bilateral relations between Middle East and Korea.



**BEKJORDEN, Heidi '14 International Cooperation, Nationality: Norwegian**  
Hello, everyone. My name is Heidi from a peaceful place called Norway. Sometimes, life in Norway can be a bit slow when you are young. Therefore, I wanted to explore the world a little more. That is how I ended up at 'the Asian city where it never sleeps', Seoul. My major in GSIS is international cooperation, and I hope to have better understanding in international relations through culture diversity. I hope all of us can have lots of fun together, both academically and socially!



**KIM, Kyeongmin '14 American Studies, Nationality: Korean**  
Hi, I am Kyeongmin, majoring in Latin American studies. When I was an undergraduate student, I found Latin America's political situation interesting, that I chose to study further on at GSIS. Here, I would like to have an insight for international affairs and become an expert in Latin American studies. I am very excited to talk and discuss with the people in GSIS to expand my knowledge.



**SUN, Zefu '14 Korean Studies, Nationality: Chinese**  
Hi, I am Zefu Sun from China majoring in Korean Studies. I chose to come to GSIS because they provide high-standard education with the most prominent professors in Korea. From them, I would like to learn deeply about Korea in general, as well as prepare for my thesis. I am looking forward to meet friends from all over the world and share professional knowledge with them in GSIS.

## Interview with Dual Degree Students from Partner Schools

GSIS has Dual Degree Program with ESSEC Business School in France and the University of Tokyo (UT) in Japan. We interviewed newly entered dual degree exchange students from the two schools.

### ALABRO, Edouard

'14 International Area Studies, Nationality: French  
ESSEC Dual Degree Exchange



At CNN café - I am from France who came to GSIS from ESSEC Business school as Dual Degree Student. I discovered Korea two years ago, when I came to Seoul as a salesman for French wine makers and got to enjoy the hectic culture of Hongdae, Temple stays. This gradually led me to be more interested in Korea and apply for the Dual Degree Program. GSIS will surely help us to understand cultural gaps together with the political influences that lie behind them. I have only been here for a week, but feel really enthusiastic about the GSIS atmosphere.

### KANNO, Yoko

'14 International Area Studies, Nationality: Japanese  
UT Dual Degree Exchange



I've been interested in the international affairs especially among the East Asian countries. Therefore, this amazing environment and the big diversity of the students in GSIS attract me. I'd like to learn real conditions of the East Asia in terms of economics, politics and cultural connections, then figure out how to improve our relations. GSIS also offers us many extracurricular activities which other universities do not offer. I will join those events actively to communicate with other students and share the values. I'm so lucky to be given such a great chance to study here.

## FTA Business and Strategy Program

GSIS launched 'FTA Business and Strategy' program last year, which is intended for master degree students at GSIS. The purpose is to train the students with expertise in free trade and regional integration. Students must consult and get approval from their academic advisors before applying. A total of 16 students are selected, all of whom must obtain 12 credits from the courses designated for the program and write their thesis on FTA-related issue. Students who have successfully completed the program will be rewarded a certificate by the dean of GSIS and the Minister of Strategy and Finance. The following interviews are with the first two graduates of this program.



### 1<sup>st</sup> Graduate Interview



Yeon Soo KIM ('12 Int'l Commerce)

#### Any motivation to participate in this program?

As many mega FTAs are concurrently being concluded everywhere around the globe. Korea, accordingly, centered its trade discourse on FTA. Despite the growing interest, FTA is relatively a new concept in Korea, which not only results in deficiency of FTA experts but some loss in terms of negotiations. As my major is international commerce and I have deep interest in trade, I thought FTA program, led by Professor Dukgeun AHN, is a perfect opportunity to study FTA in-depth.

#### How did you find the courses?

Primarily, I took courses related to WTO law as 'International Trade

Law', 'WTO and Multilateral Negotiations' where I could gain basic knowledge in law, articles and issues under the auspice of WTO. Then, I took 'Special Simulation Game' and 'FTA Industry Impact' class, which enabled me to further deepen knowledge about the works of FTA mechanism and its impact on different industries.

#### Are you doing a research on FTA right now?

I have already wrote a thesis about 'TBT (Technical Barrier to Trade)'. TBT is an issue that is frequently dealt with in recent days, and will emerge as Korea's biggest obstacle in the near future. My thesis, therefore, focuses on providing implications of TBT on Korea's future FTA negotiations.

#### What is your plan after graduation?

I am currently planning my career path considering my bachelors as well as masters both in international studies. It is a broad area, but with FTA program, I think I will have a shot at job market related to FTA practical application.



Geuri KWON('12 Japanese Area Studies)

I chose to take FTA program, considering the growing demand for FTA experts as Korea becomes one of the most advanced FTA-concluding nation. I mostly took Professor AHN, Duk Geun's classes, who is the head organizer of the program. As Professor AHN is one of the few FTA experts in Korea, his classes were very insightful. Especially a variety of special lectures on FTA that were held in GSIS were very interesting. Renowned FTA experts from within and abroad were invited to provide students with diverse perspectives. I am very pleased to have concluded this program successfully and I hope that I can finish my thesis based on my learnings.



### 2<sup>nd</sup> award in KITA sponsored College Student Trade Thesis Competition

Juram JUN ('13 American Area Studies), Hyejin LEE ('13 Int'l Commerce), Yujin HAN ('12 Japanese Area Studies) and Raekyung LEE ('13 Chinese Area Studies) participated the 13th KITA sponsored College Student Trade Thesis Competition and won the 2<sup>nd</sup> award with the subject, 'Effects of Diffusion Factor of New Korean Wave on Increase Scale of Korea's Export'.



From the right  
Juram JUN  
Hyejin LEE  
Yujin HAN  
Raekyung LEE  
Photo by KITA

## DIDP Alumni Interview

**Tan Anh ('08 DIDP)**

**Nationality: Vietnam**

Hello, my name is Tan Anh, from Hanoi, Vietnam. I am so proud to be a KOICA-SNU alumnus. We learned a lot from the excellent and dedicated professors of SNU both in knowledge and experience that we could apply into our daily work at home.

### Where are you working after graduation?

I have been working as a lecturer of the Academy of Policy and Development (APD), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI). After 6 months since I started working, I was promoted to be the vice dean of Public Policy Department. Recently, I became the dean of Foreign Language Department cum the vice head of Science and Cooperation Division. Undoubtedly, this program really supported me a lot. It not only equipped me with the necessary knowledge of the field but also created me the opportunities to exchange and learn from other professors and students around the world that helped me to develop my personal skills and confidence. Deeply in my heart, I would like to be one of the bridges connecting the two countries, Vietnam and Korea, to help people from bilateral to understand and support each other better.

### SNU-KOICA training programs

Based on a strong belief of leaders and colleagues in APD, I have participated in SNU-KOICA training programs. Under this program, 5 APD lecturers were selected and have been studying M.A in Korea. Also, 3 Korean experts and 1 Taekwondo volunteer have been dispatched by KOICA to work in APD who all have contributed a lot to our training and researching activities. Most of all, the KOICA president, H.E. Young Mok KIM paid a visit and made a presentation about Korea's development process as



well as sharing his knowledge and experience with the lecturers, staff and students of the APD.

### Activities in APD

APD researchers are now carrying out a project of analysis on the socio-economic development plan and ODA recipient status of 63 provinces in Vietnam under the order of KOICA Vietnam Office. In addition, APD has applied for the KOICA support to establish 'Center for Policy Study and Consultancy', which will provide the services such as carrying out

evaluations for the KOICA's projects and other international donors in Vietnam.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the KOICA-SNU program. KOICA has been doing its commitment well to the world in general and to the developing countries in particular. As one of the KOICA-SNU alumni, I will continue to share my knowledge and experience with my colleagues and students to contribute making the world better.

-from Hanoi, Dec 2013-



## DIDP Graduating Student's Interview

**Maryam Mohamed Gamal Helmy**

**Nationality : Egypt**

First of all, I am very thankful to graduate successfully. My thesis was about 'Ongoing Egyptian Revolution' which was definitely not an easy topic. I had to analyze and describe on what's going on. I really learned a lot and will continue to focus on writing about the issue.

SNU is one of the great universities not only for its fame, but also for the impression I've gained from professors who were so devoted to the students. They

were very friendly to the students.

Through my stay here, I was able to shift my career from English translator to political researcher. Currently, I am working at the Egyptian Community of Minister as political researcher.

This is definitely my first career as political officer. Studying one semester, already helped me to acknowledge which direction I should be heading. Thank you.

## Mi-Kyung HUH (‘13 International Cooperation) - Successful Candidate of the Korean National Diplomatic Academy (KNDA)



For those GSIS students, dreaming of working in the global business field after graduation, KNDA would sound much familiar. As of 2013, KNDA entrance exam has been substituted by Foreign Service Exam. Ms. Huh, second semester student of international cooperation, GSIS has passed the 1<sup>st</sup> entrance exam of KNDA. Kindly, she has accepted an interview with us to inform us about the exam.

### Could you briefly introduce yourself to us and tell us why you had decided to study at GSIS?

I had majored in Chinese literature and language at Seoul National University with the bachelor degree. However, I was more interested in social science and politics rather than literature. So I had started preparing for KNDA exam since my senior year. I took time off and started preparing for the exam by attending private institutes. It was so tough, I almost gave up my dream of becoming a diplomat. By that time, my academic adviser advised me not to give up my dream so easily, that I must continue my study of which I am interested in. I took the advise and have entered GSIS in March of 2013 to better understand ‘international politics’. Still, I wasn’t sure whether my dream was to become a diplomat. But once again, while taking the the courses, I realized that I have a deep interest in the field of ‘international politics’.

### Tell us about the process of the exam.

First of all, in order to take the exam, you need to submit certificates of English score. Secondly, the required scores of foreign language and Korean history are needed. The entrance exam is comprised of three stages, and each stage is quite different. First, pass the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test (PSAT). PSAT has three parts. Linguistic

Logic, interpretation of data, and circumstantial judgment. All questions are objective types and applicants are examined under strict time limit. They select decuple from the applicants.

Next, you need to submit 5 essays within 5 days. Three questions related to international law, politics and economics respectively and two integrated essay questions are given. For the integrated essay, applicants are tested to comprehensively analyze problems from various fields.

Final stage is the interview. In the morning session, applicants are to debate in Korean and in English respectively, in a team composed of 4 to 5 applicants. In 2013, virtual dilemma situation was given for the applicants to express what would be the possible positions that Republic of Korea could take. The pivotal point was to state situation of Korea and to draw an agreement, based on given conditions. The topic of the debate in Korean was ‘Korea’s stance toward the right of collective self-defense’, while in English was ‘Korea’s nuclear policy’. In detail, the topic was particularly about sustainability of the energy policy focused on nuclear power.

The afternoon session is composed of personal presentation and personal interview. In personal presentation, applicants are provided with the material related to certain topics and are examined to solve the given problem. In my case, the question was, how to build a plan as a diplomat under given condition that Korean businessman is about to work in an international trade organization.

### Considering global character of a diplomat as a career, it’s easy to have a prejudice that people who had resided abroad get better opportunity to pass the exam. What would be your comment on this?

I can not deny that there was a considerable pressure when learning English or the second foreign language. In my case, English study group I started since my undergraduate years, was really supportive. In preparing for the interview, I took lessons at the Language Institutes. I don’t think my English fluency is sufficient enough, but I would say, since the exam aims to examine your communicative competence in English, your correct pronunciation or fluency would not matter much. It is needless for you to feel pressured for not having experience of residing abroad.

### Any advice you can give to the students who are interested in applying for KNDA?

Although I had to take private institute lectures for extensive study, studying in GSIS really was supportive. After all, professors of international studies are the ones who would

the applicants. We can easily find exam questions that are often related to the points that professors have stressed during the lecture courses. Even some lectures that I considered as ‘not important’ actually were very supportive. Especially, the lecture named ‘Workshop in International Cooperation 1: Nuclear problem in Korean Peninsula’ helped me to learn deeply about the specific topic. Not only the reading but also the professor’s lecture during the class really helped me a lot. I am sure that your active participation in taking many lectures in GSIS would help you overcome the difficulties.

### You will be taking one year training course at the KNDA. Tell us about your plan or any future ambition.

Usually I’ve been interested in North East Asia (NEA) countries, and so for the time being, I’m thinking of becoming a diplomat that can contribute to NEA’s peace. I would like to make a lot of effort to build professionalism in NEA region. I had chances to meet many students when participating in CAMPUS Asia program as the supporter and attending Euro-Asia Summer School. Through these activities, I realized that in order to reach the point of political cooperation, it is important to exchange various individuals, students, and academic programs. I wish to contribute to support these kinds of multilayered cooperation.

Lastly, I would like to keenly appreciate the professors and my colleagues at GSIS who gave me great support during my preparation for the exam. Particularly to many CAMPUS Asia students, who cheered me up a lot.



With CAMPUS Asian Students (Sep. 2013)

## Interview with Professor #1



## Visiting Professor Chang-Beom CHO, Former Ambassador to Australia

Professor Cho graduated from Seoul National University and studied International Law and Diplomacy at the Graduate Schools of SNU and Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. He passed the National High Diplomatic Service Examination in 1972 to start his career as a diplomat. He was Deputy Foreign Minister for Policy Planning and International Organizations, Korean Foreign Ministry. Amb. Cho served as the Ambassador to Australia, the Republic of Austria, and the Czech Republic. He also worked as Ambassador/ Permanent Representative to the UN and International Organizations in Vienna and Ambassador/ Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN in New York. He was elected as Vice-President of the World Federation of the United Nations Associations (WFUNA) at its 40th Plenary Assembly in Rio de Janeiro in November 2012. He has been teaching at SNU-GSIS as a visiting professor since 2012.

### # You gave a special lecture to our GSIS students last semester. How do you feel about lecturing at GSIS as visiting professor?

It's highly rewarding. Recently great interest has developed in exploring an international career. The number of foreign students coming to study in Korea has remarkably increased. Many foreigners find good jobs in Korea including senior positions in Korean companies. It reflects Korea's economic dynamism and upraised status in the international society in recent years.

GSIS is well known for the practical education of high standard in international affairs. I appreciate its instrumental role in strengthening Korea's engagement with international community and bi-directional exchanges through not only providing opportunities for our young people to better prepare for their overseas career, but also helping foreign youngsters do the same in Korea.

Moreover, one of the distinctive features of GSIS is a large number of foreign students enrolled. It provides a perfect opportunity for the students to exchange different opinions from different backgrounds and thereby give a mutually beneficial stimulus to each other. During studies at GSIS, I am sure, students will be able to broaden and further enrich their perspectives in international relations.

### # What made you choose to become a diplomat?

I initially wanted to become a lawyer which was why I joined the law department, SNU. When I became a sophomore, I started to re-study Korean history in order to prepare for the National Law Exam. It was at that time that I was deeply troubled by the unfair treaties forcefully imposed against our will by Japan in 1905 and 1910. Korea fell into the victim to Japanese colonialism due to our ancestor's

lack of knowledge of the outside world. I believe that Korea's humiliation at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century could have been prevented if the government, people and their leaders had adequate knowledge and strategy in international relations. If we only had full understanding of the strategic intentions of the surrounding powers and their competitions as well as their implications for the Korea's future, and if we only had fulfilled our national tasks of self-strengthening through active pursuit of national development for a more prosperous and stronger state, and if we only had far-sighted wise diplomatic strategy taking advantage of the competitions among the surrounding powers playing one against the others, we could have prevented the tragic history. I then realized that for a country like Korea surrounded by powerful nations, diplomacy is of the utmost importance. Since then, I began to find growing interest in international relations and diplomacy dreaming of becoming a diplomat. I thought that through a diplomatic career I could better contribute to the future of my country.

### # I suppose you have had many diplomatic experiences to share with us. When was the most difficult moment or the most joyous time?

I often tell this story to my students. In 2004, our nuclear scientists were engaged in some sensitive experiments of uranium enrichment. Under the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and the IAEA safeguards system, any such sensitive nuclear activities must be fully reported to the IAEA in advance. However, our scientists did the experiment without reporting. During the course of their research activities involving AVLIS technology they came to produce very small quantity of nearly 70-80% enriched uranium. This happening was known to all over the world by major media and Korea could not avoid being criticized out of

proportion for allegedly engaging in clandestine nuclear weapons development

program. Even our traditional ally and friends expressed grave concerns. Stressing no double standard, they argued that the case should be referred to the UN Security Council as a non-compliance in accordance with the IAEA statute and its safeguards agreement. .

However, our government firmly opposed the idea of referral to the UNSC, arguing that the experiment was merely an isolated inadvertent mistake. It was done out of scientific inquisitiveness and even without the knowledge of Korean government. And since it was absolutely matter of no nuclear proliferation concerns, it should be properly handled within the IAEA without reporting to the UN Security Council. As tension heightened due to the divergent positions even among traditional allies and friends, we intensified all-out diplomatic campaign and negotiations to seek the international community's support for our position. As a result and after intensive debates at two IAEA Board of Governors meetings in September and November 2004, the IAEA Board finally decided through the adoption of its Chairman's Conclusion not to refer the case to the UNSC and resolve the issues within the context of the IAEA. Ultimately, we were successful in persuading the U.S., EU and all the nonaligned movement Board members by taking proactive corrective actions, making active verification cooperation with the IAEA, and demonstrating full transparency on the nature of our nuclear activities.

It was a diplomatic war in which Korea prevailed, successfully achieving its diplomatic goal. I was ambassador at the Korean mission to the IAEA in Vienna at that time. And the role I played there in an effort to advance Korea's national interests was one of the most meaningful and rewarding experiences in my diplomatic career.



## Interview with Professor #1

### Visiting Professor Chang-beom CHO, Former Ambassador to Australia

You might dream of easy life, but instead, do pursue proactively and push yourself more. It will lead you to the successful and precious two years of graduate school life at GSIS.

**# Being a diplomat means to represent a nation. So there must be lots of unpredicted happenings. In order to become a diplomat, what are the needed qualifications? Could you give some advice to our GSIS students, aspiring to become diplomats?**

Above all, I would really like to encourage our students to explore a career in the international field. There are many international organizations, covering various areas. You will find difficulties in dealing with domestic issues properly, if you are not well versed in international problems. In this world of the accelerated globalization, no single problem stands on its own. Most of challenges are intertwined across different sectors and different countries. Transnational challenges and problems can only be solved through collective cooperative actions across national borders. This is the reason why multilateralism has become more important. Against this backdrop, I believe our students will find it most challenging to work in the international organizations or at least on the international issues related departments of the government or institutions.

In order to join international organizations such as UN, it is important to meet the three basic qualifications of the international civil servants, as stipulated in the UN charter.

First, you must be a person of integrity. You must be man of trust, credibility, responsibility, and good teamwork.

Second is competence. You must have high standard of professionalism and expertise in your field. I think reading is also an important driver. Through reading, you can build indirect experience and help foster your capabilities. For Koreans, foreign language capabilities, particularly English, can be considered as one of the crucially important factors. Fluency in English as a global language and capability of commending additional second foreign language will be a big asset.

Lastly, work efficiency is also important. to be a good diplomat, faithful loyalty to the country you will represent and strong sense of mission are vitally important virtues as well.

GSIS students have many able professors and colleagues to interact with, which makes a perfect environment to cultivate what I mentioned just now. Thus, I hope that there would be more diplomats and international officials produced from GSIS.

**# How can students apply for a job at international organizations, such as UN?**

Firstly, you can try through JPO(Junior Professional Officer) program. Once successful in the JPO selection examination, you will be fully supported by the Korean government for a 2-year duty in UN system organizations. If your performance evaluation turns out to be satisfactory, the probability of getting a permanent regular staff position is as high as 80~90%. Second would be YPP(Young Professionals Program), an international organizations exam. This is an exam conducted by UN Secretariat mainly for the member countries which are underrepresented in the international organizations. Once you pass an YPP Exam, you will be listed on the staff candidate roster and then be recruited as a permanent staff as a vacant position arises.

Third is applying for the vacant positions each time when vacancy announcements are made. In this case, you should review the requirements thoroughly and prepare yourself to meet the qualifications.

**# You mentioned the importance of reading. Do you have any books to recommend?**

There is a book called 'Recommendation of Books with Explanations' published by SNU Faculty of Liberal Education. It has a selection of 100 masterpieces with brief explanations on their contents. There are some of the books which I have not read yet. For those who are aspiring to work in

the UN or other international organizations, I would recommend a book titled 'Giants of Asia: Conversations with Ban, Ki-Moon' by Tom Plate. There is a Korean version as well. As for more professional studies, 'Essential Readings in World Politics' edited by Karen A. Mingst and Jack L. Snyder would be very helpful.

**# Could you give some directions to our students for their better studies?**

Undergraduate studies focus more on acquiring knowledge while in graduate school it is important that you pursue yourself and conduct researches. Make full use of the faculty, ask them as many questions as possible, until the professor is distressed. I do not provide reading packets in my course. I just specify the recommended reading materials in the syllabus. It is for the students to search themselves for the materials. In the process, students will get more opportunities to read more and study more. Lately in the U.S. and other major countries, we see proliferation of 'Think Tanks' as well as a flood of data and reading materials. For instance, when events like 'Syria Crisis' or 'Ukraine Crisis' occur, eminent scholars and experts write well analyzed high quality articles about the subject. It is important for the students of GSIS to have a habit of being sensitive to international issues and to analyze their meaning and think about what responses would be desirable from various perspectives.

**# Do you have final words to convey to the students?**

I would like to emphasize the 'proactiveness': To think and act as a leader. The world you will be soon entering to work is vast and cold-hearted. Think about Melian dialogue of Thucydides and British statesman Lord Palmerstone's thesis on the nature of national interests. And look at the recent Ukraine crisis.

## Interview with Professor #2

## Visiting Professor Harilaos Vittas

### Former member of the Executive Board of the IMF



Professor Harilaos Vittas graduated from Athens School of Economics. He acquired his MA in Economics at the University of Manchester and began doctor's course at the University College London. He started his career as an economist at the Ministry of Coordination in Greece. He moved on to the IMF where he worked over 30 years in professional posts, dealing with numerous negotiations and decision-making process of the institution. This is his first time lecturing as visiting professor at the university abroad. Last semester, professor met his students every week during his class named "Financial Development of the World."

**First of all, after a semester you have spent here at GSIS, it is an honor to meet you finally. You have studied and worked in the field of economy. Did you have any experience teaching students before coming to GSIS?**

I have limited experience of teaching. My first experience was right after graduating and completing my first degree of economics. I was appointed as a part-time teaching assistant of Professor of Economics in Athens. My only responsibility was to teach students in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> year in the economics department. After that, I had occasionally some opportunities to talk, rather than to teach, to students when I was in the Paris office, IMF. There were groups of students visiting the office to find out about what IMF was doing. My job was to help them understand what the work of an economist at the IMF involved and to decide whether to apply for a position at the IMF. Later, occasionally I had opportunities to give lectures to students and other groups of people, but this is my first time to teach a full semester in an overseas university.

**What was your first impression of Korea and which places in Korea do you like the most?**

One of the most interesting things was to see similarities and differences between Korean people and Greek people and their ways of lives. Both are very sociable; they like to socialize and to enjoy company; they tend to be open minded and informal. Language was always a barrier because I never managed to learn Korean. In my early visits, most people in Korea could not speak English. Now a lot of people speak English although not everywhere. Just outside the campus, I find that most people do not speak English – like the small shop keepers. But they communicate easily with sign language and limited vocabulary.

**As a foreigner, do you have any difficulties teaching in Korea? What did you think of the students?**

I didn't really have any difficulties teaching in Korea. The course has completed now, but I enjoyed interacting with students, encouraging them to be active in questioning about what

I was telling them, to be raising questions and debating with each other. I wasn't very successful at this because a lot of students were shy. However, I think the course went very well.

There were not many students in my class. I had 7 students among which 4 were European exchange students. There was only one Korean student, but she was Korean-American. I would say the Korean lady was one of the most active students. Two European students were also active and the rest tended to be shy. So, it was mixed eventually. My assistant was Korean but he was not taking the course. So, I would say I have not yet a chance to really get to know Korean students.

**What was your lecture focused on? Was it mainly related to your experiences at the IMF and economic issues?**

It was related to my experience, but not directly based on it. The course was divided into 3 parts. The first part was about International Monetary System in general, how it has evolved over time, its weaknesses and various ideas on how to strengthen it. The second part was about financial crises: Why they happen, what are their consequences, how countries are trying to cope with them and what proposals are being debated on how to improve our capacity to avoid crises or reduce the damage they cause when they occur. The last part was about the European economic & monetary integration process, with the focus on the experience of the last 13 or 14 years and the ongoing crisis in the euro area.

**What do you consider the most important when teaching students at a graduate school? (e.g. interacting with or among students, group discussion, etc.)**

Both. One of the requirements for my class was that each student had to make a presentation and this went very well. I was very pleased with the involvement of all the students.

**We heard that you are very open to your students and willing to spend time with the students. Did you get to know them in person?**

Yes, but only in a limited way. I hope to get to know them better later this week when we will gather for lunch. It's something that we should have done earlier, but still, I think it is never too late.

**You have worked for the IMF more than 30 years, serving a variety of posts. How did you start your career at IMF?**

I have worked for 30 years as a member of the IMF staff, and another 4 years as a member of the Executive Board. When I was about to complete my graduate studies, I thought it would be useful for me to get some international experience. So I applied for four international organizations, and IMF was one of the four. The first organization that showed interest in me was the OECD in Paris. But one complication was that, in order to get my appointment confirmed at the OECD, the consent of the Greek government was required. In my case, I was not sure I could get the consent from the government within the given period. In the meantime, I received a job offer from IMF. I did not want to take any risk nor any negative response from the Greek government, so I decided to take the offer. And also, I wanted to work in Washington. That's how I started to work at IMF.

**Do you need a strong economic background to work for the IMF?**

If you are applying for an economist position, yes. But if not, it is less relevant. In IMF, they used to distinguish between the professional and support staff. Among the professionals, the vast majority was economists. The rest were accountants, law graduates and people who had expertise in finance. In recent years, however, finance experts are in demand, so their number has been growing rapidly. The World Bank has broader diversity: Experts in education, legal, financial, public relations, etc. Public relations officers are also very important at the IMF. In the early period, the IMF was a rather secretive organization and contact with the press was discouraged, but now, the IMF has changed a lot. Relation with the media are actively sought in order to better explain what the IMF is trying to

## Visiting Professor Harilaos Vittas

### Former member of the Executive Board of the IMF

accomplish. Also, the IMF staff has intensified its efforts to communicate with national parliaments in member countries and with civil society organizations. IMF may be one of the international organizations that our students could consider.

#### Do you have any memorable experiences while working in the IMF?

I have been working with the IMF for very long : Naturally, I have lots of memories. I have a special memory to share from my early years. In 1971, couple of years after I joined the IMF, the most important international economic event then was the decision of the US government to terminate convertibility of the US dollar into gold. The representatives of the world powers at the time, gathered in Washington to decide how to realign exchange rates and response to the US decision. I was a junior economist then at IMF, and was flattered to be involved in some technical work that aimed to estimate the



‘appropriate’ realignment of these exchange rates. The day when the realignment occurred was also a memorable day for me in another way. After working in my office till late hours, I was stopped by the police on my way back home for driving without my glasses on and received my first ever traffic violation ticket. (laugh)

The other event was also funny. A few years later, I was involved in a negotiation with the United Kingdom. The UK wanted a loan from IMF under a so called, ‘standby arrangement’. The negotiation took a long time. The IMF was a very secretive organization at the time and the discussions were kept confidential. The UK authorities were also very keen to avoid publicity. When we arrived in London, we found out that our hotel reservations were made under assumed names to make it difficult for the press to discover where we were staying. Also, a safe was provided to us

with the request that we lock all our documents in the safe every night before we go to bed. The person who delivered the safe, however, had forgotten the combination to open the safe; he was too embarrassed to contact his boss to obtain the information. So the safe remained locked until the next day. Anyway, we found it very inconvenient to use the safe so we never really used it.

#### You have also worked for the government of Greece and as an economic advisor to the president of Madagascar. How did you come about to hold such posts?

The only post I held representing the Greek government was as a member of the IMF Executive Board. After retiring from the IMF, I indicated to a few senior Greek officials I happened to know that I would be honored to have the opportunity to represent Greece at the IMF if the government had an interest in my services. I was appointed as a representative of Greece for a period of 4 and half years. Although I was representing Greece, in a formal sense, I was not employed by the Greek government as the position was financed by IMF. As for my work as an advisor to the President of Madagascar, it came about as a by-product of some financial assistance which Madagascar was receiving at the time from the World Bank. A condition of this assistance was that the country would employ an external expert to help improve its macroeconomic policies. I had left the IMF by then and a former colleague contacted me and asked whether I would be interested in the job. Although I was initially reluctant to consider the offer, I was given the opportunity to visit Madagascar and meet with the president, after which I decided to take the job. It was a part time job and turned out to be very interesting and intellectually rewarding. I was spending about half of my time in Madagascar, advising the President. Madagascar is abundant in natural resources. One of the things I tried to do was to help not only the president but also a lot of other people on how to best develop these resources.

#### We will move on to more personal questions. What do you usually do when you are not engaged in classes?

Due to the fact that conducting a full time graduate level course is unfamiliar with me, I spend much of my time preparing for the classes. I also travel a lot. You may not be aware that my wife is Korean. I have been to Korea many times before and also have a lot of friends here. The first time I visited Korea was in the 1970s. On this visit, I had opportunities to visit Andong and Busan. On previous visits, I have also been to Gyeongju,

one of the former capital cities of Shilla dynasty. So basically, my time outside the classroom is a combination of preparation for classes, sightseeing in Seoul and other parts of Korea and socializing with friends. I like all the places I have been. If I’m to choose one, I would say that Gyeongju was very interesting. But that was many years ago; I would like to visit there again and see how it has developed as Korea has been changing rapidly.

#### Did the fact that you are married to a Korean have influenced you to teach in Korea?

Yes, I think it did influence me in some way. My wife is Ko-American, was born in Korea but moved to the US as a young lady. After graduating, she worked in the US, also in IMF.

#### Many GSIS students are interested to know how you became a staff of such international organization as IMF. How should our students prepare to apply?

First thing is to apply for it, of course. (laugh) Competition is tough because there are not many vacancies available. Korean candidates have a comparative advantage, because IMF – and same with the World Bank – is trying to hire more Koreans. There are no strict quotas in terms of nationality, but Korea is still under represented at the IMF. Fluency in English speaking and writing is very essential. Especially for IMF, writing is extremely important. Of course being an expert in the field or promising economist is a key requirement.

For both IMF and the World Bank, most of the recruitment is done through so-called, ‘Economist Program’. The organizations recruit graduates from various groups. A very small number of positions are filled with those with experience in the field as mid career professionals.

#### Are you going back to the US after lecturing here?

I’m coming back on next semester. I am planning to travel to other Asian countries. Before returning to Seoul, I will visit U.S. and Greece.

#### What is your future plan?

In general, I don’t like making plans. (laugh) At this stage in my life, I am not interested in any full-time job because I am keen to have a lot of time to pursue my many hobbies, including traveling around the world and meeting ordinary people in other countries. But I will maintain an interest in doing work, on a part-time basis, that would allow me to use and broaden my knowledge and experience.



## Alumni Reunion

At dawn of 2014, despite the fierce cold on 28<sup>th</sup> January, alumni of SNU-GSIS gathered at the Riverside Hotel for a reunion. A total of 40 participants were there, including professors, alumni and students. Former president Mr. Chang-Bin WOO opened the ceremony, followed by greetings of the new president Mr. Jong-Chan BAE. Participants had time to take a break from the busy routine and to travel back to their graduate school years to share their precious memories. The closing time of the restaurant was rude enough to interrupt the beautiful, amiable conversations, alumni reunion had to end.

### Jong-Chan BAE ( '99 Int'l cooperation )



#### What is your current occupation? What kind of relevance does it have to your major at GSIS?

My job is to run surveys on public opinion. When conducting surveys, I think it is quite important to have a global mindset. There is a lot to learn from foreign research organizations with advanced research methods. We make transnational comparisons, as every country is different from the other. You have to be aware of what is going on in each country, politically, socially, economically. GSIS, especially the international cooperation lecture, taught me how to deal with international issues in general.

#### What was your average day like in the university? Any fun episodes to share with our students?

Back then, I had just resigned from LG International. The fact that all lectures being

conducted in English was a special experience. Once I was selected in a vacation program and had the chance to visit Hong Kong University for a short period. Also it was very impressive that I was fully funded by GSIS. More thanks to fellow students with diverse backgrounds.

#### Could you tell us your aspirations/plans, or things you would like to say?

In Korea, having a global perspective is indispensable. Everything is relevant from grand topics such as Korea's unification to little things like exporting goods. Alumni of GSIS, who are now playing pivotal role in each area as well as at international field, are aware of this relationship. I hope we can contribute to this society by putting our heads together to find the best solutions to our problems, just like we did back in school.

I plan to make an 'open reunion.' I will set a new system and some rules in order to bring this occasion to run on rails. All these awkward moods will thaw out in a familial, comfortable relations. I wish to propel the SNU-GSIS Forum, so that members can share their profession with each other. A brand new internet homepage will be set for all alumni to link. This will take a pivotal role as to cross-link the alumni with GSIS back again. Meaning of the president will be 'a servant of GSIS graduates'. All members of the GSIS graduates are the co-owners of this club.



**Yi-jae KIM**  
 ('99 Southeast Asian Studies)  
 Professor at Gyeong National  
 University of Education



#### What is your current occupation?

I would introduce myself as a cultural-geographer who likes butterflies and durian, the fruit. I am a professor at Kyungin National University of Education and I also lecture at Korean ASEAN center. I have recently published a book about Southeast Asia, "Funky Southeast Asia."

**What was your memorable event, lecture or professor during your school days? Any fun episodes to share with our students?**

While at the university, during the vacation period, an opportunity was granted to visit the country of our research. After the visit, we gathered at school to share each others' memories from different countries.

**How is your study at GSIS have relevance to your current occupation? How did it contribute?**

I strongly believe, the support I had received from the GSIS is one of the greatest. The school sent me to SEASSI, Southeast Asian Research Institute Summer School where students from across the world came together to learn local language and meet various people studying Southeast Asia Studies. In GSIS, ratio between the professor to student was 1:2 ; which means that I had the professor to myself or sharing with one other student. That really motivated me to continue my studies.

**What is your final dream or goal?**

As Southeast Asian specialist, I wish to travel around the world and write books. That is one of the reasons why I am currently working in an EBS program. To raise awareness about the unknown, but yet beautiful areas such as Sumatra, Indonesia. My name used to be Hwak Hee KIM, but I changed it to Iee Jae KIM. It means 'beautiful talents', 'beautiful gifts'. In English, it means, 'dream maker' and in old Scandinavian, 'complete yourself.' Therefore, my dream is to live up to my name.

**Do you have any advice to give to the juniors at school?**

"Live diligently but elegantly." This is the title of my recent book. I really want to tell the students at GSIS, especially the female students to dream high. With your global mindset, dream for not just any high-ranked positions most Koreans think of, but of beautiful positions. Use your imagination to find where you can shine brightly and be happy. To wrap up, let me quote Jane Goodall's, "Everyone laughed at me, but I never gave up."

**Yu-ree KIM**  
 ('04 International Cooperation)  
 SNU GSIS Lecturer



#### What is your current occupation?

I am the first graduate from both MA and Ph.D. graduate at GSIS. Starting next semester, I will be teaching Special Studies on North Korea. Becoming a lecturer will be an opportunity as well as a challenge for me.

**What was your average day like in the university? Any fun episodes to share with our students?**

I did my MA with Prof. Sung Ho SHEEN, who was also new to school at that time. Then I started my Ph.D. with Prof. Geun

LEE, who demanded mutual interaction. I actually have many episodes with him because we happen to live in the same apartment building.

**How did your studies at GSIS have relevance to your current occupation?**

Many people say that GSIS is oriented in practice and focuses less on theories. But unlike what others claim, personally, I think GSIS is neither theoretical nor practical. In fact, there is often a very strong link between what I study and what is happening in the society. I've learned how to quickly comprehend the reality and make connections to my area of study. It is a big advantage that you get to study various majors. It leads you to challenge in various fields.

**You did your Ph.D in Korea. Do you have special thoughts about acquiring Ph.D in Korea?**

Getting Ph.D from foreign institution is gradually losing its merits. Most of all, cost is very high. Having a degree from foreign institutions doesn't directly mean a job guarantee any more. Nowadays, there are overwhelming reference materials in the internet. I see many Ph.D holders still seeking for a job. It is hard to tell which is better.

**What is your final dream or goal?**

Since I have finished my Ph.D work on North Korea, I would like to take a role, persuading others with my set of ideas on North Korea.

According to my point of view, I am sure there is a big difference on the issue. I wish to continue my postdoctoral studies abroad in the future.

**Do you have any advice to give to the juniors at school?**

Prof. Geun LEE once told us not to aim for a specific job when having a dream. It is more important to be clear about 'what' you want to do, not 'which position' you want to be. You may not need a certain job to do what you really want to do. Most of us face the same problem, deciding whether to continue our study or to pick a job. But it is needless to be overly stressed. Thoughts and goals come and go, all the time.



**Sung-won CHO**  
(’97 Int’l Cooperation)

**What is your current occupation?**

I just finished 1 year Area Studies at Georgetown University and was appointed to Seocho Prosecutors’ Office as KBS reporter in the legal department of the local section. I majored in International Cooperation, but have special interest in Area Studies.

**What was your average day like in university? Any fun episodes to share with our students?**

I graduated from GSIS in 1997, when Korea was hit by IMF crisis. As you can imagine, I had difficulties finding a job. Then, Professor Baik helped me get an internship at the National Assembly. I am still very grateful for his support. My colleagues and I visit Prof. Baik every new year’s day. It has now become a 15 year old relationship.

**How did your studies at GSIS have relevance to your current occupation? How did it contribute?**

Media and ‘international’ cannot be separated. I was employed at the international department right after I joined the KBS. Then, I was the anchor for a TV show named, ‘Windows of two Koreas.’ The studies at GSIS on ‘international conflicts’ contributed very much to my launching of a program called, ‘Reporter’s

**How did your studies at GSIS have relevance to your current occupation? How did it contribute?**

What I do now at private sector has little to do with what I had studied at the graduate school. However, those two years gave me an inkling of what I want to do in the future.

**What made you enter law school?**

After I graduated, I couldn’t decide whether to join the corporate or the academic field. Then I found many of my seniors going to law school. I naturally followed the trends then.

**After your successful career in the States, what made you return?**

I want to describe my return to Korea as the homing instinct. I have my friends and family here. Also, Korea has become a

get to know each other online, so I figured we first would need to build certain degree of intimacy among the members. I think in order to become intimate, regular reunions-even if with small number of students, though small in groups- is needed.

**What was your average day like in university? Any fun episodes to share?**

Professor Hwy-Chang MOON taught us the diamond theory. That was his area of expertise. I also remember both students and professors not being comfortable speaking and writing in English. I am also lecturing in English now, at a different school. I would say, it is not so easy.

**How did your studies at GSIS have relevance to your current occupation? How did it contribute?**

I experienced diversity that was hardly available at that time. People from different

Field Reports.’ Our reporters travelled to Darfur and Kashmir. I had visited Lebanon to witness the humanitarian intervention by UN PKOs(UN Peace Keeping Operation), which was the issue often came up in class. Diplomatic and security backgrounds were useful when I had access to the Blue House.

**What is your final dream or goal?**

My goal is to try my best in whatever I am doing right now. I would like to contribute to GSIS and give some advice to the juniors.

**Do you have any advice to give to the juniors at school?**

I advise young students to balance between theory and practice. Be proud that you have graduated from SNU GSIS which in most cases, stands you in good stead in the job market. You are lucky to start with any job in your choice from the beginning. You are also lucky to experience the failure and find out what is not your thing at the young age. There’s NOTHING to be afraid of.

very hot market over the years. So, returning to Korea was in a sense, very natural move.

**What is your final dream or goal?**

Currently, I am in charge of Korean office, but I would like to work at the Asia-Pacific regional office or at the company’s headquarters in Germany.

**Do you have any advice to give to the juniors at school?**

I think the job market now is gloomier than ever and more competitive. My advice would be to have connection with many of the GSIS graduates who are already working in the field and contact them to get advice and some insider knowledge.

backgrounds, speaking different languages came together to share unforgettable memories.

**What is your final dream or goal?**

I used to work for Samsung C&T Corp, then for National Assembly. Now I am in the academic area. As Steve Jobs said “You have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future.” I would like to experience and connect my experiences. In that sense, studying at GSIS was a good choice for me, learning a lot from various kinds of people.

**Do you have any advice to give to the juniors at school?**

Many students today are like big fish in a small pond. They too much focus on short term goals. Try to view a long term. It is okay to make mistakes on the way, no one is perfect. Try to aim for long term goals.



**Hyun-ji RYU**  
(’99 Int’l Cooperation)  
**Any fun episodes to share with our students?**

I did my BA in English literature and continued studying social science during my graduate years. I have lots of good memories with my colleagues.



**Chang-bin Woo**  
(’98 Former President)  
**What is your current occupation?**

I am a research assistant at the Asia Center.

**Any remarks as the former president?**

During my tenure, I considered activating the meetings via social media such as facebook. However, I realized it is hard to

## 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Late Prof. Jang Kwon KIM

Ten years have passed already since Professor Jang Kwon KIM, our SNU-GSIS Japanese area studies passed away. It seems as if he is still in his office, offering Japanese snacks to his visitors. However, he left us in autumn of 2003. So suddenly, leaving us only with the good memories to cherish.



With students (2002)



Monument and Memorial tree (140-1)



On 16<sup>th</sup> of September, Professor Jang Kwon KIM's memorial ceremony was held in Rm. 202, building 140-2. Twenty affiliated researchers from Japanese studies, his family, as well as dean Moon and former dean Young Deok KIM joined the memorial ceremony.

### About Professor Kim

Professor Jang Kwon KIM, born and raised in Seoul, Korea received his B.S and masters in politics at Seoul National University. He received his Ph.D. in history anthropology at University of Tsukuba in 1989. In the following years from 1992-2000 he became Professor of Political Science at Soongsil University. Then he moved to SNU GSIS in 2000, where he stayed for the following three years. He passed away on September 15, 2003, due to unexpectedly worsened health conditions.

### Memorial Ceremony

During the keynote speech, dean Moon said, "He was a person who always give hopes to everyone. His great contributions to transforming Graduate Institute for International and Area Studies (GIAS) to Graduate School of International

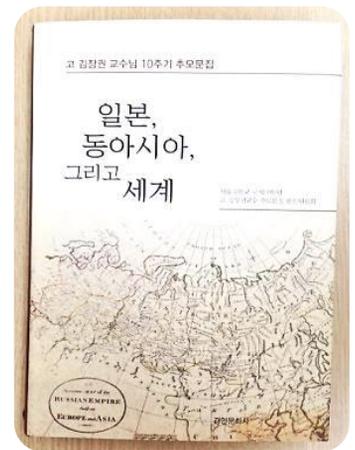
(GSIS) are enormous and the role he played in Japan and politics society was also very crucial. There will never be anyone like him again, nor would there be anyone ever to follow the gravity of his research in 'Japanese politics and current Society Area', as well as in 'Japan's Role in Shaping Korea'.

Former dean Kim introduced his long history. He lauded Prof. Kim's high quality works especially his Ph.D. thesis. Former dean Kim was the person that led Prof. Kim into politics studies when Prof Kim returned from Japan with a degree in history anthropology. He said, "losing him is a might loss in the history of Japanese studies."

His only daughter Jeong Min KIM is currently enrolled in Ph.D. studies in GSIS. In her tribute speech, she said, "I am very grateful for my father who showed me very little things to a big picture. I will live upon his love and teachings. I also appreciate GSIS for organizing his 10<sup>th</sup> memorial ceremony."

### Commemorative Book of 10<sup>th</sup> year

The master of the ceremonies, Prof. Tae Gyun PARK said that, "We have created an editorial board composed of our



colleagues, Prof. Cheol Hee PARK, Seong Ho SHEEN, Jeong Ho JEONG to publish a book commemorating his 10<sup>th</sup> year." The book contains 12 professors' research on the theme of 'Japan in East Asia' and 'East Asia's Globalization and Regionalization'. Dean Moon delivered scholarship to the daughter, Ph.D. Jeong Min KIM and closed the ceremony by saying that, "SNU GSIS will try our utmost best to create an education and research institution that adheres to what Prof. Kim sought to achieve."

## Tea Time with Professors

SNU-GSIS students had a tea time with professors. The event took place from 17:00 to 18:30 on 11<sup>th</sup> November, in front of the Sochon Hall. The event was organized by the Student Council, and unlikely, there was no tea but only coffee with some cookies and pastries from the Hoam Faculty House.

About 35 to 40 students from all majors had participated. Six professors were there to greet the students: Prof. Hwy-Chang MOON, Prof. Cheol-Hee PARK, Prof. Yeong-Seop RHEE, Prof. Chong-Sup KIM and Prof. Young-Hae HAN.



## CNN café

On March 5<sup>th</sup>, There was a CNN café opening ceremony at GSIS. Chairman Min of YBM mentioned that he hopes CNN café creates a special environment for students to study hard in GSIS in his congratulatory speech. CNN café is under YBM where focus on foreign language education and CNN, international news. CNN café will be a hub for the student to share culture and thoughts.



### The 2<sup>nd</sup> GSIS Sports Day

The Second GSIS Sports Day was held on October 11<sup>th</sup>, at the Seoul National University Dormitory Sports Ground. The sports day was a rare opportunity for GSIS professors, students and staff members, gathering together at outdoors and to freely participate in various sporting events. Professors and students formed four teams; the Blue team was led by Vice Dean Dukgeun Ahn, the Red team by Prof. Tae-Gyun Park, while Vice Dean Geun Lee headed the Green team and Dean Hwyeon Chang Moon, along with Prof. Yeongseop Rhee led the Yellow team.

The Sports Day ended with congratulatory remarks from Prof. Geun Lee and Alex. Alex highly commended the Student Council representatives for their hard work organizing the Sports Day. Prof. Lee said that he was relieved that there were no accidents nor any injuries during the event and praised all the participants for their best supports to the Sports Day. He also expressed his hopes of the Sports Day becoming annual traditional event for SNU GSIS.



### Regional Round Tables

Current news and topic on the regional are discussed at weekly round tables. Through round tables, students share their own views and experience on different issues which helps them to strengthen their ability to become an global leader.

Round Table	Day	Time	Place	Contact Info	Language
Developing Countries	Thursday	11:30-13:00	140-2-202	daeun1990@snu.ac.kr	English
Latin America	Tuesday	11:30-13:00	140-1-102	gsis.ameria@gmail.com	Spanish
US	Monday	12:00-13:30	140-1-202	cschrand@gmail.com	English
Europe	Wednesday	12:00-13:00	140-103	gsiseurt@gmail.com	English
Japan	Wednesday	11:30-13:00	140-1-202	gsisjapantable@gmail.com	Japanese
China	Thursday	12:00-13:20	140-103	gsischinesetable@gmail.com	Chinese
Campus Asia	Tuesday	13:00-14:30	140-1-202	gsis.campusasia@gmail.com	English
Korea	Monday	11:30-13:00	140-2-201	snurtkorea@gmail.com	English

## Professors' Activities



Prof. Tae-Kyoon KIM

Professor KIM's *'Responsibility of Global Governance and Development Cooperation: The Dilemma of Receiving and Abusing'* was published in *The Korean Journal of International Relationship*, Vol. 53, No.4, 2013. Also, *'The Frame and Network of Perceiving North Korea: Focusing on the Case of Gaesung Industrial Complex'* was published in *North Korean Studies Review*, Vol. 17, No.2, 2013. His paper *'Social Rights as a Global Public Good: Development, Human Rights and Accountability'* was published in *The Journal of International and Area Studies* 20 (2).

He presented *'Discussion on Development Resources under Post-2015 system and Korea's Response'* at 2013 Fall Conference of the Korean Association for Policy Studies, *'Responsibility of Global Governance and Development Cooperation: The Dilemma of Receiving and Abusing'* at Fall Conference of the Critical Sociology Conference, and *'Diversity of Development Resources and the Pivotal Role of ODA'*, at Fall Conference of the Korea Association of International Development and Cooperation.



Prof. Yeong-Seop RHEE

Professor Rhee published *'Economic and Social Development of Korea: A Cross-National Indicator Comparison between Korea and OECD'* in *Economic Research (Kyong Je Hak Yon Gu)* 61(4).

Also, he presented *'A Missing Link in FX Reserve Management: Global Needs for ACU-Denominated Reserve Assets'* at World Finance and Banking Symposium in Beijing in December 2013.



Prof. Duk-Geun AHN

Professor Ahn, co-authored with Patrick Messerlin, published *'United States Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Shrimp and Diamond Sawblades from China: Never Ending Zeroing in the WTO?'*, in *World Trade Review*, in April 2014, (Cambridge University Press) which is the SSCI(Social Science Citation Index).

Also, Professor Ahn wrote a book review on *'International Law in Financial Regulation and Monetary Affairs'*, edited by Thomas Cottier, John H. Jackson, and Rosa M. Lastra, 2012, (Oxford University Press) which suggests the plan for the establishment of the international standard on international financial system.

The review was published in *American Journal of International Law*, in January, 2014 in the SSCI journal. This journal is known to be the top in international law.



Prof. Hwy-Chang MOON

Professor Moon, with Tae-Woo ROH, Dong-Sung CHO and Yun-Cheol LEE, published *"The Effect of Culturally Determined Entry Mode on Firm Performance in the Global Retail Industry"* in *NBRI, Emerald Group*, 2013, 4(4): 290-308. Also, he wrote *"The Korean Multinationals: Setback and Turnaround Investments"*, co-authored with So-Hyun YIM, in *Emerging Market Global Players (EMGP) Project*, Vale Columbia Center, Columbia University, New York, 2013.

Lastly Prof. MOON published *International Review of "National Competitiveness"* (with Dong-Sung Cho), Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd., United Kingdom, 2013.

## Special Visit from Chulalongkorn University

Chulalongkorn University of Thailand is a partner of SNU-GSIS since 2008. For the last few years, SNU-GSIS had welcomed exchange students from Chulalongkorn Universities. As many as 80 students from Chulalongkorn were graduated from GSIS-SNU.

50 delegates visited SNU on November 5, 2013, including four faculty members and the entire staff members from the School of Graduate Program. The delegates first participated in an information session held in the International Conference Hall. The staff from Chulalongkorn also had an opportunity to go on a brief tour of the GSIS campus. Through this fruitful visit, SNU-GSIS and Chulalongkorn University reaffirmed the amicable partnership. More students from both schools are expected to take part in academic exchange programs in the future.



## Global Leadership Program (GLP)



The 29<sup>th</sup> GLP run by SNU-GSIS was held on March 6. This program is targeted for 48 participants who are CEOs, business executives, entrepreneurs, politicians, the military generals, government ministers, journalists, doctors, accountants and many more. Upon successful completion of the program, the participants become eligible to join the SNU alumni association. Currently, about 1,400 certificate holders have formed a network and share information with each other.

call: 880-9250 <http://www.glpceo.org> [glpceo@snu.ac.kr](mailto:glpceo@snu.ac.kr)

## Sochon Center for Korean Studies

### -1<sup>st</sup> Colloquium-



#### The City as Method: Locating Seoul in Korean Studies

#### Dr. Se-Mi OH

Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin-Madison,

On its very first Colloquium on November 14<sup>th</sup>, Professor Tae-Gyun PARK and Professor Ki-Soo EUN as well as 20 students attended the lecture by Dr. Se-Mi OH from the University of Wisconsin, USA. She is currently conducting her research at the Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies at SNU.

Dr. Oh reviewed the current tendency of cultural studies in Korean studies which has been revitalized in North America. She explained the background of how Korean studies became vitalized in the U.S. and presented the overall discourses and the flow concerning interdisciplinary works through a variety of topics such as film, image, music, media, gender, life, city, and more. She especially pinpointed the position of Korean studies as regional studies, and that cultural studies has the potential in influencing both Korean studies and regional studies.

Dr. Oh's research is distinctive in that she aims to study the 1920s and the 30s in Seoul, then called, *Kyungsung*. Dr. Oh said that by using 'the city as a method' she intends to find how Seoul became a showcase city of colonialization and modernity which showcased Japanese colonialism. Dr. Oh added that to understand Seoul as a textual space means to approach the space in a two-dimensional way. Through this approach, one can better understand the duality of the space.

written by Eun-Hye KANG (Korean Studies '13)

## GSIS Events

2013 10.30	Distinguished Lecture - Dr. Mary MAZANEC and Dr. Mark MANYIN Congressional Research Service (CRS), USA : 'Conversation with Director of the U.S. Congressional Research Service: Role of CRS & U.S. Policy in Asia'
10.31	Distinguished Lecture - Patrick Messerlin Director, Groupe d'Economie Mondiale(GEM) at Sciences Po: 'The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership: the final blow to the multilateral trade regime?'
11.06	World Bank The World Bank Group Webinar : 'Employment Opportunities for Young and Motivated Individuals'
11.13	Distinguished Lecture - Lamberto ZANNIER, Secretary General of Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) : 'The OSCE: A Regional Model of Security Co-operation?'
11.14	9th Int'l Development Policy Seminar - LEE, SeungHo Associate Dean of GSIS, Korea University: 'Water and Water Policy'
11.14	Sochon Center for Korean Studies Colloquium - SeMi OH, Professor of University of Wisconsin: 'The City as Method: Locating Seoul in Korean Studies'
11.18	International Forum - Taeho BARK and 12 Specialists 'Korea's Task and Strategy in Global FTA Competition'
12.05	Distinguished Lecture - Christine LAGARDE, Managing Director of the IMF: 'Dialogue with Madame Christine Lagarde'
12.07	Distinguished Lecture - Stephanie Rousseau Professor of Political Science, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru: 'The Indigenization of Politics in Latin America: The cases of Peru and Bolivia'
12.17	Distinguished Lecture - Shahid Bashir Chairperson of the General Council of WTO: 'Prospects of DDA (Doha Development Agenda) and the Future of Multilateral Trading System'
12.10	10th International Development Policy Seminar - Mr. LEE, Seonghoon (Anselmo) Executive Director of the Korea Human Rights Foundation: 'Post-2015 development agenda Challenges and Opportunities for Civil Society'
2014 01.13	The 1st International Development Forum 2014 - Dr. EunPyo Hong, Head of Unit at OECD: 'Global Value Chain and International Development Cooperation'
03.05	Distinguished Lecture - ZHANG Jun, Professor of Economics at Fudan University and Director of the China Center for Economic Studies: 'Debunking the Myth about China's Low Consumption Share'
03.13	11th International Development Policy Seminar - Miah PARK Head of Office, International Organization for Migration(IOM): 'Global Migration: Development Opportunities and Challenges'
03.17	Public Lecture - Ambassador Hans Winkler Director of the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna : 'The Nexus Between Theory and Practice in International Affairs'
03.31	GSIS Annual Symposium 2014 - 'Korea at the Crossroads'
04.08	Distinguished Lecture - Ambassador CHOI, Seokyoung, Permanent Representative of the Rep. of Korea in Geneva : 'Challenges and Opportunities of Post-Bali Trade Negotiations'

## Newly appointed professor



## Ramon Pacheco Pardo

Professor Ramon Pacheco Pardo received Ph.D in International Relations from London School of Economics and was appointed as professor at King's College, London for 4 years. His research area is European political history and Europe-Asia relations. He will give lectures at GSIS from fall, 2014.

## GSIS News

## New GSIS Students

In Spring 2014, 55 new students joined GSIS(51 are Master candidate, 4 are doctoral candidate). Among total of 273 enrolled students, 44.3% of the student are international students from more than 40 countries.



## GSIS Foundation

## We appreciate your invaluable support towards the development of SNU-GSIS.

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(CEO Oh-Hyun KWON)

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Members of the 26th GLP  
Members of the 27th GLP  
Members of the 28th GLP  
Anonymity

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(CEO Young-Gu PARK)

Above is the list of donors who generously contributed to the GSIS Foundation during the period from April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 to September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

□ **contact: 02-880-8507 gsis@snu.ac.kr**

### Scholarship Recipients in spring 2014

The donations are gratefully used to provide scholarships to the following students:

Type	Recipients
KIM, Jae-Ik	Ediripullige Inoka udeni Fernando
MIN, Keh-Sik	Tatum Racheal Elizabeth, Van Beek Mael Alain-Yann, Sha Tan, Nguyen Thi Van Anh
Sochon	J.Y.JEONG, K.M.KWON, B.J.PARK, D.H.PAIK
Sinyang	Li Dandan
IDB	Rommel Eduardo Vargas Pimentel , Fernando Raul Arredondo
GLP	J.C. KIM, S.J.AHN, M. JIN, D.E.KIM, I.H.NOH, J.W.SUH, L.K.LEE, S.Y.PARK, T.H.YOON, S.E.SOHN
GSIS Fellowship	T.H.YOON, Y.W. YOON, B.Y.CHO, S.T.NAM, S.H.LEE, B.K. KIM, J.H.KIM, S.H.PARK
KOGAS	Novikisna Dian, Anggia Dewi Pamelatina Elipokea Pallangyo, Shireen Essam El-Din Abd-allah Youssef, Samer Raef Shtayyeh, Eric Amankwah, Joao de Deus Adriano Cossa, Cindy Elizabeth Gradiz Diaz, Mary Elizabeth Ramosaea, Chris Ngugabe, Nyamsud Batmagnai, Jean Karazo Njangu, Govinda Prasad Ghimire, Sandya Malkanthi Mahagedara, Winyi Solomon, Meakphallen TIM, Bismark Anyanah, Eduardo Enrique Cordon Krumme
POSCO	Liu Jiajia, Erdenetsogt Undral, Batchuluun Tsatsral, David Muhammad, Zou Yi, Pei Hongyu, Tay Jia Xin, Nguyen Ngoc Oanh Thi

\* T.As and R.As are excluded from the list.

°This newsletter is written and edited by In Hae NOH ('12 Int'l Cooperation), Sooyun YUM ('12 Int'l Cooperation) and Myong JIN ('13 Int'l Cooperation), Heewon CHUN ('11 Int'l Cooperation), and Haemin CHOI ('10 Int'l Cooperation),

Photos by : Max Nurnus ('12 Int'l Cooperation)

°GSIS would love to hear from you! Please send your articles to gsis@snu.ac.kr or call 02-880-8507 for more information.

