

THE GLOBE

A Newsletter of the KDI School of Public Policy & Management

The KDI School Gets Facelift

Just in time for the incoming Class of 2004, the KDI School unveiled in early February a redesigned lobby, along with a new lecture room with tiered-seating. The goal of the construction was to enhance the comfort, functionality and overall attractiveness of the KDI School.

According to Hong-Joo Lim, the KDI School's contract coordinator, "The Administration felt that the old lobby was too old-fashioned and uninviting. They decided that we needed a lobby that was not only more welcoming, but that provided a comfortable reception and meeting space for students and visitors."

The lobby was designed around the concept of a dragon, which in traditional East Asian culture is considered a powerful creature worthy of reverence. As one enters the lobby and walks toward the elevators, he will cross between two pillars – a silver one representing a silver dragon, and a



Students take a break during a seminar in the KDI School's newest lecture room

gold one representing a golden dragon. Together, the pillars form a symbolic gateway, or, according to Asian folklore, a "door to eminence" through which dragons ascend to glory.

In other words, the pillars represent the hope of the School that all students passing through the

symbolic gateway will realize their dreams and achieve great things.

Meanwhile, the new tiered-seating lecture room, located on front side of the Main Building's second floor, was designed to be simple, modern and comfortable. Windows line the back of the room, allowing for fresh air and plenty of sunlight. The room is a perfect addition to the KDI School's existing classrooms.



The New KDI School Lobby

THE GLOBE

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Dean Chin-Seung Chung

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Hai-young Yun

Managing Editor

Warren Park

Student Profiles

Iraq and Afghanistan: A View From Students

In October 2001, in response to the September 11th terrorists attacks on the United States, U.S. and coalition forces launched the first series of air-strikes within Afghanistan. Their purported aim was to smoke out Osama bin Laden and other Al Qaeda leaders, and unseat the ruling Taliban party. By December 2001, the Taliban had fallen and Hamid Karzai was the newly elected president of Afghanistan. But Osama bin Laden's whereabouts to this day remain unknown.

One-and-a-half years after the invasion of Afghanistan, on March 20, 2003, a US-led coalition invaded Iraq. Their mission: to search out and eradicate Saddam Hussein's stockpile of weapons of mass destruction, and to free Iraqi citizens from their despotic ruler. By May 1st, President Bush had officially declared a victory for coalition forces, signaling the beginning of the post-war reconstruction process.

Nearly everyone is familiar with this basic version of events. Almost daily for the past few years, we've heard about US-led bombings, the cat-and-mouse search for Bin Laden, the fruitless search for weapons of mass destruction, and the persistent terrorist attacks that continue to claim the lives of American soldiers, foreigners and normal Iraqi citizens.

But here at *The Globe*, we have wondered about some aspects that are not often reported on. For instance, what is life like for normal Iraqis and Afghans? How have their lives changed since the US began occupying their countries?

As luck would have it, two members of the Class of 2004 are from Afghanistan, and three are from Iraq. Two of these students volunteered to give us more in-

sight into what is going on in their homelands:

Mr. **Jan Ali Shokralizadeh**, an MPP student from Afghanistan, has been working as Director of Information Technology at the Ministry of Commerce in Afghanistan since 2001.

Mr. **Basim A. Sultan**, an MPP student from Iraq, has been working as an agricultural planning researcher in Iraq's Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation since 1998.

Both students are attending the KDI School as recipients of KOICA scholarships for high-level government officials from developing countries.



Jan Ali Shokralizadeh

Here are some excerpts from the interview:

How and why did you decide to come to the KDI School?

Shokralizadeh: The Afghan minister of commerce informed me that I had been recommended for a KOICA scholarship to the KDI School. It was an easy decision for me to come here, because I felt I could learn much about economic development from an advanced country like Korea. I was familiar with Korea from documentaries and television shows on Korea in Iran.

Sultan: I was also selected by my government to come here. I felt that Korea was an advanced country. I knew about Korean products like Samsung, Hyundai, LG and Daewoo, since they are very popular in Baghdad. I felt honored to be given such a great opportunity. I had also heard from colleagues who had visited Korea that Korean people were very welcoming to the Iraqis. Basically, I was very curious to learn about how Korea was able to turn its fortunes around so quickly after the Korean War in the 1950s. As a government official, I want to take classes in economics and public policy so that I can learn what needs to be done in Iraq.

Jan Ali, how did you end up back in Afghanistan after spending most of your life in Iran?

(Editor's Note: Though Jan Ali's family had been living in Afghanistan for generations, his family fled the country in 1980, to escape the Soviet military occupation. He lived in Tehran, Iran, until late 2001, when he accepted a post in the Afghanistan government.)

Shokralizadeh: I received a call from the minister of commerce of Afghanistan, whom I had known when I was in Tehran, since my family and he were in the same group for Afghan expatriates. He had been installed as minister and had been given the authority to recruit highly-qualified people from the Afghan diaspora. USAID (a development agency of the U.S. government) helped the ministries to pay for our salaries. I accepted because it was a good opportunity.

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Student Profiles

Iraq/Afghanistan — Continued

How did you feel when the United States invaded your country?

Shokralizadeh: Honestly, I felt hopeful. I thought the U.S. would bring new opportunities, greater freedom. I believe the U.S. came to help the Afghan people.

Sultan: I think many Iraqi people felt that the goal of the U.S.-led coalition was to oust Saddam Hussein, establish democracy, and eradicate terrorism. Most Iraqis thought these were good things.

Jan Ali, how did you feel about the Taliban? They must have had many supporters.

Shokralizadeh: I do not know so much about the Taliban. The group was, I think, a good group in the beginning, when they established themselves in Pakistan with the support of the United States and other nations. They brought security and happiness. But within one year of gaining power, they became extremely oppressive. They completely banned music, television, and most forms of non-religious thought. It was not even possible to study western economics. The universities taught only Islamic economics.

Much has been made in the western world about the plight of women under the Taliban. Was it as bad for them as the western media portrays?

Shokralizadeh: Yes, I think the Taliban were so repressive against women. All women were forced to cover their entire bodies outside of their homes. They could not leave any part of their skin exposed, other than their eyes. They even had to keep their hands covered.



Basim A. Sultan

The only places women were allowed to work was in hospitals, either as physicians or nurses, or as teachers in religious schools. They could never work in a regular office. In fact, the Taliban destroyed all public women's restroom in order to keep women from leaving their homes. Even when women went to the market, they had to be accompanied by their husband.

Has the situation for women improved since then?

Shokralizadeh: Oh, yes. Women have many more freedoms now that the Taliban is no longer in power.

How is life like in Iraq/Afghanistan these days? Has life improved since the U.S. arrived?

Shokralizadeh: I think the situation is much better than under the Taliban. The security situation is fairly stable, and we are working to establish a new government under the interim president, Mr. Hamid Karzai, who was previously a successful private businessman – a restaurateur – in the United States. We do not know yet how things will work out, but I think most people are fairly hopeful and optimistic. As for myself, I am still

trying to get accustomed to the life and culture of Afghanistan.

Sultan: Well, I think it's too early to say whether our lives will improve or not. As you know, our economy has been in the slumps ever since around 1991, when the U.S. placed an embargo on Iraq following the invasion of Kuwait. Because of that embargo, our living standards plummeted, as did the purchasing power of the Iraqi dinar.

Now, under the U.S. occupation, the situation is very unstable and uncertain. We have a big problem with terrorism — which is horrible, especially since we do not know exactly who is committing such acts.

However, we also have a big problem with law enforcement. There are many kinds of crimes – kidnappings of the wealthy, lootings, robbery – going on daily. There is a big problem with weapons trafficking as well. Normal Iraqi citizens do not feel safe on their own streets; we do not walk around after nightfall. We need to establish an effective Iraqi police force as soon as possible, so that we can get on with our normal lives. Also, we need to rebuild the infrastructure. For example, the electricity supply is very inconsistent. One day the electricity works, the next day, it doesn't.

One thing that has improved for government officials is that our salaries have increased, at least for some of us. On the other hand, some government officials are now unemployed, since a couple of ministries, including the Ministry of Interior, have been disbanded. The former officials of these ministries are sitting at home these days with no work.

See IRAQ/AFGHAN, p. 5

Faculty Profile

Prof. Nam - On Work, Life and a New Center

When asked to sit for an interview with The Globe, Professor **Il-Chong Nam** suggested we do it at the Hyatt Hotel, where he was having a series of meetings. Needless to say, we were happy to oblige. While lunching at one of his favorite culinary spots, it was clear that his "plate was full," though not only in the culinary sense. As we dined on delectable appetizers, indulgent desserts, and other things that are difficult to pronounce, we talked about his role at the KDI School, some current projects, and his fondness for good wine and food – between his incoming phone calls, that is.

Prof. Nam's primary research interests are in the areas of regulation of the network industries (telecom, electricity & gas), corporate governance, and competition (antitrust) policy. Prior to joining the KDI School faculty, Dr. Nam was a senior fellow at the Korea Development Institute. In the early part of his career, he spent several years as assistant professor of economics at the University of Arizona. He holds a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Michigan.

This seems to be an opportune time to interview you, since you have just established a new center here at the KDI School. Could you please tell us about that?

My pleasure. It is called the Center for Policy Negotiation and Conflict Resolution, it was officially established in November 2003, and as the name implies, we will be focusing on providing knowledge and training to government officials on techniques and strategies in the very important areas of negotiation and conflict resolution.



Il-Chong Nam

Please give us a bit of background on the Center. What was your objective in establishing it?

As you know, Korea has undergone a great deal of economic development in a very short time. One reason why such rapid growth was possible is that the government was very centralized, and the entire country had to follow commands coming from the executive branch — that is, the president and the ministries. In other words, the system of power was very unilateral.

But as democracy has taken hold, the situation has changed. We now have various constituencies and power centers. Citizens and various stakeholders want a say in major public policy decisions. NGOs have been sprouting up in increasing numbers and making their voice heard. Citizens band together to battle policies that they do not agree with.

For instance, we witnessed this recently when the government tried to unilaterally mandate the construction of a nuclear waste treatment facility. Residents of the planned area did not take it sitting down. Instead, they organized demonstrations, mobilized citizen's groups, and gained a great deal of media attention. The government had no choice but to delay the project and seek com-

promise with the citizens. This is how our society will continue to function in the future.

From now on, government officials at all levels will need to work more closely with the private citizenry to resolve conflicts and develop solutions that are agreeable to all stakeholders. In a true democracy, even government officials must know how to work toward a consensus.

I and some of my fellow faculty members felt that the KDI School was uniquely qualified to offer effective solutions in this area.

What are the Center's objectives?

We have two primary purposes. One is education/training: we plan to provide advanced short-term workshops in conflict resolution and negotiation for both local and central Korean government officials. This is our main focus. Another objective is research. We plan to conduct research on the process of policy development, particularly with relation to controversial policy issues. Through our research, we hope to develop standards, guidelines, "rules of the game," if you will, for resolving controversial issues, and thereby contribute to the policy development process in Korea.

Do you have any training programs planned?

Though our research and advisory services are ongoing, we plan to hold our first education session in the fall of 2004. The program will last twelve weeks, and we will be training officials from the Korean government. We are looking forward to that.

Continued on next page (p.5)

*Miscellaneous****NAM, from p. 4******Who else is involved in the Center?***

Dean **Chung, Chin-Seung**, who brings many years of experience as a policy advisor and former vice-minister of environment; Professor **Ji-Hong Kim**, who specializes in finance and international business; **Professor Jin Park**, who has government experience as a former director of administrative reform at the Ministry of Planning & Budget; and Professor **Duk-Geun Ahn**, who brings expertise in the area of international trade, and how trade issues affect various domestic interest groups. We also have on-board a couple of highly-qualified professors from other universities, and Ms. **Hee-Yeon Kim** assists us with research and administrative matters.

A recent conference at the Shilla Hotel, which you organized, the "Privation of Large Korean Corporate Governance of Newly Privatized Large Firms," was a success...

Yes, we were very pleased with the results. The conference was co-organized by the Korea Development Institute and the OECD. We had many expert speakers from not only Korea, but from Europe as well. The response was very good. We were able to educate participants in advanced models of corporate privatization.

I heard you are an outside director of KTF. How has that experience been?

It has been remarkable, a truly worthwhile and challenging experience.

How about family, hobbies, other interests? I heard you love fine food and drink?

Let's not talk about the drink! (Laughs) I have a loving wife and two boys – one is a college student, and one is in middle school. I also enjoy playing tennis and jogging in the riverside park near my home. Unfortunately, I don't have as much free time as I would like.

...

For more information about the Center, please contact Ms. Hee-Yeon Kim at: heeyeonkim@kdischool.ac.kr. (End)

IRAQ/AFGHAN, from p. 3

Do you think there are any misconceptions that the world has about Iraq or Afghanistan? If so, please elaborate.

Shokralizadeh: Some people seem to think that the Taliban and Afghans are one and the same, but that is not the case. The Taliban held power, but they were not the majority of the people, nor did they reflect the majority's will. They are what you would call "religious fundamentalists." In Afghanistan today, the Taliban has fled Kabul. I do not think I even know any Taliban.

Sultan: I think there is this idea that Islam is somehow full of terrorists, and that there is a great deal of civil strife amongst the various ethnic groups in Iraq. I think that both of these perceptions are false. The fact is that Islam is a very peaceful religion. It preaches peace and love of thy neighbor. Muslim people do not attack anyone except in self-defense. If there are unprovoked terrorist attacks, most Muslims, I think, would agree that such acts are not justified by Islamic teach-

ings. What's more, we do not discriminate against other religions or races. We are willing to accept all races equally into Islam. Many of my friends in Iraq are of other religions or ethnicities. That is why the ethnic groups in Iraq – Sunnis, Shiites, Christians, many ethnicities – have gotten along peacefully for so long. (End)

School News**The School Awarded Funding to Establish New Master's Program**

The KDI School is very pleased to announce that it has received a sizeable grant from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy of Korea to develop and offer a new master's degree program specifically designed to provide specialized training to individuals from the public and private sectors who specialize in attracting foreign investment to Korea.

"We are very excited that we have been selected by MOCIE to run this unique educational program. We interpret this as a sign that the KDI School is doing a great job, and gaining a great deal of respect around Korea," said Prof. **Seung-Joo Lee**, associate dean of academic and student affairs and director of the MBA Program.

"We are honored to be given the opportunity to run this very unique program," added KDI School Dean **Chin-Seung Chung**.

This new master's program, which has yet to be officially named, will be developed over the course of 2004 and welcome its first class in February 2005.

School News

New Student Clubs — Get Involved!

The Class of 2004 has been very active in starting up new student clubs this year, as evidenced by the eight newly established clubs. Though applications for new clubs are no longer being accepted, we think you will find at least one of the excellent choices to your liking. Make the most of your time at the KDI School. Join a club! For more information about any of the clubs, please contact the club's representative.

• Movie Club

Members will meet once a week, usually on Saturday or Sunday, to watch Korean, American and other foreign movies (with English subtitles) on DVD, or occasionally in movie theaters. The purpose is to help members learn more about each other's society and culture through the medium of film. Refreshments will be provided.

Zolboo Naranbaatar:
naranbaz@hotmail.com

• Korean Food Club

The purpose of this club is to make it easier for members, particularly international students, to try a wide variety of Korea's regional cuisines. A somewhat adventurous culinary spirit is recommended, but not required.

Gregory C. Eaves:
gceaves@hotmail.com

• Meditation Club

Members will gather to engage in a traditional Korean form of meditation known as "kouksundo," which is known for helping people to improve their mental and spiritual strength and health. Members will meet every Tuesday and Thursday, 12:10 p.m. – 13:30 p.m., and receive special training twice

during the year. Take control of your mind and body.

Choi, Jeong-Hwan:
bakdaldo@hanmail.net

• Sports Club

This club is for anyone who enjoys team sports, spending their leisure time actively, or wants to build stronger bonds with his/her classmates. The main sports will be basketball and soccer, though other team sports can be considered as well. Meeting times and dates will be decided according to the majority vote of members.

Ivo Plsek:
ivoplsek@centrum.cz

• Culture Club

Members will gather to stimulate their imaginations and build friendships through the sharing of varied cultural experiences, including visits to art and cultural exhibitions, performances, historical sites, and even movies. Activities will be selected so as to reflect the diversity of the club's members. The group will try to meet approximately twice a month.

Kim, Seon Mi:
knew20@hanmail.net

• Taekwondo Club

Members will have the opportunity to learn the techniques and philosophy of taekwondo through supervised training sessions with a taekwondo master. Training sessions will be offered twice a week. Both men and women are welcome.

Madeline Cordero:
corderomadeline@hotmail.com

• Shooting Pool Club

Yes, that's right. Members of this club will get together to shoot American-style pool (billiards). Please join in on the fun!

Elena Shin:
gladell2000@yahoo.com

• Tennis Club

This club's members will meet every Friday and Saturday, on the KDI School's courts, to learn and play tennis, the "lifetime sport." The club will also hold tournaments several times throughout the year. All interested persons are welcome.

Cho, Yong Ho:
calho@empal.com

Strengthening Ties With China

Assistant Dean of Academic & Student Affairs Hai-Young Yun and Warren Park, director of international marketing, were in Beijing and Shanghai in February.

The primary purpose of their trip was to speak to prospective students at the CIEET China International Education Exhibition Tour in Beijing and Shanghai, but they also paid visits to various academic institutions and government ministries and agencies, hoping to reaffirm the KDI School's commitment to building stronger ties with leading institutions throughout China.

While in Beijing, they enjoyed a full-course meal with **nine Beijing-based alumni**, as well as Prof. **Jong-II You**, who is spending his sabbatical as a visiting fellow at Beijing University.



Beijing Alumni Dinner

School News

New Faculty

The KDI School recently welcomed several highly distinguished members to its visiting faculty.



As a visiting professor, **Kun-Ho Lee** has been dividing his time between his teaching duties and Cho-hung Bank, where he has been Head of the Risk Management Group since 1999. From 1993 to 1999, he was a research fellow at the Korea Institute of Finance (KIF). He has

also been a special advisor to the Financial Supervisory Commission, and has taught corporate finance, investment management, real estate management, managerial economics and risk management at the University of Minnesota, Seoul National University, Hanyang University and Ewha Women's University. Dr. Kim has conducted extensive research in the areas of risk management, the management of financial institutions, and financial sector policy and regulation. He holds a Ph.D. in Finance from the University of Minnesota, and an M.B.A., with a major in finance, from Seoul National University. Dr. Lee will be teaching "Accounting & Finance" in the spring, and "Management of Financial Institutions" during the summer.

Pyung-Joo Kim, visiting professor, has been a professor of economics at Sogang University, Seoul, since 1970. During his tenure at Sogang, he has served as dean of the College of Commerce, the Graduate School of Economics



& Policy, and the Graduate School of International Studies. Off campus, he has served as president of the Korea Economic Association, outside director for Korea Housing Bank and Shinhang Financial Holding Co., member of the Presidential committee for Anti-Corruption, and vice-chairman of the Presidential Commission for Financial Reform. He has conducted extensive research in the areas of monetary policy, taxation, and financial sector reform. He holds bachelor's and master's degrees in economics from Seoul National University, and a Ph.D. in Economics from Princeton University. He will teach "Money & Financial Institutions" during the spring and summer terms.



Byungho Oh, visiting professor, is president and CEO of Prime Industrial Co., Ltd., an integrated development company that conducts business in residential, commercial and entertainment properties.

Among other roles, he has been Chief Planner of Strategic Development Projects at the Seoul Development Institute, managing director and senior vice president at LG Construction, and a developer, advisor or consultant on many development projects throughout Korea and the world. Dr. Oh holds a Ph.D. in Urban and Regional Planning, a Master of City Planning (MCP) and a B.S. in Urban Engineering, all from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Dr. Oh will teach "Real Estate Finance" during the summer term.

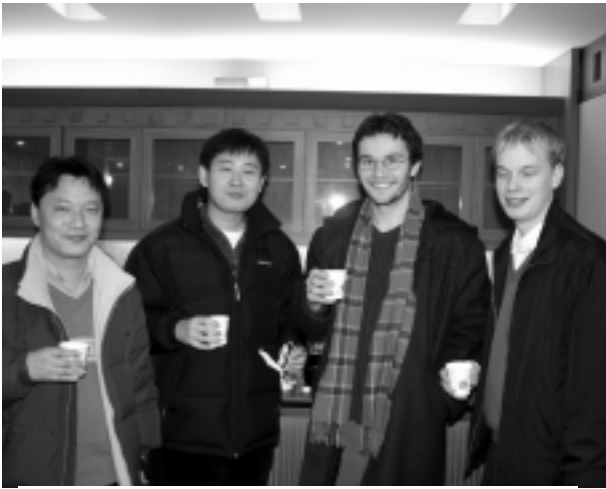
Chung Hoon Lee is on leave from his position as professor of economics at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, where he has been since 1980. Dr. Lee has also been a visiting professor at the Stockholm School of Economics; a professor of economics at Miami University,



Ohio; a coordinator and senior fellow, the Economic Studies Group, East-West Center; the director of Korean Studies at the University of Hawaii at Manoa; and a referee or editor for many prestigious economics journals. A specialist in Asian economic development and international economics, Dr. Lee received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of California at Berkeley, and his B.A. in economics from Miami University, Ohio. He is teaching "International Trade Theory & Policy" this spring.

Photo Collage

Orientation Week 2004



New students get acquainted



Orientation Ceremony



Group photo below Seoul Tower



Soaking in some Korean history



On the grounds of Kyongbok Palace



World Cup Stadium, Seoul

Please send comments, suggestions and alumni announcements to: Warren Park (wpark@kdischool.ac.kr)

THE GLOBE

KDI School of Public Policy & Management

Mailing Address: 207-43, Cheongnyangri 2-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, 130-868, Korea

Tel: 82-2-3299-1039 Fax: 82-2-968-5071 HTTP://www.kdischool.ac.kr