

SHORENSTEIN
APARC

THE WALTER H. SHORENSTEIN
ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH CENTER
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
CENTER OVERVIEW 2008–2009

Crisis and Opportunity



FREEMAN SPOGLI INSTITUTE
FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

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SHORENSTEIN APARC'S MISSION

The Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center (Shorenstein APARC) is a unique Stanford University institution dedicated to the study of contemporary Asia. Shorenstein APARC's mission is:

- to produce and publish outstanding interdisciplinary Asia-Pacific-focused research;*
- to educate students, scholars, and corporate and governmental affiliates;*
- to promote constructive interaction to influence U.S. policy toward the Asia-Pacific;*
- to guide Asian nations on key issues of societal transition, development, U.S.-Asia relations, and regional cooperation.*

PHOTO: (cover) *At a South Korean observation post in Paju, South Korea, about 28 miles north of Seoul, curious visitors look through binoculars at a village in North Korea's Kaepung County.* CREDIT: Reuters/Jo-Yong Hak.

Director's Message

“We at Shorenstein APARC stress engagement with Asia, in Asia. Whether they emerge from crisis, danger, or some other source, we seek to seize the opportunities that arise from being thus engaged in this vital region of the world.”

Gi-Wook Shin, Director



Few would dispute that the past twelve months witnessed a global crisis. For a time, it was hard to predict what would happen, and in the darkest days of the economic meltdown, it seemed fair to assume that whatever did happen wouldn't be good. Now, opportunity may be emerging from the smoke of last year's debacle. In Chinese, the two words that make up the word “crisis” can be interpreted as “danger” (wei, 危) and “opportunity” (ji, 機), a clear nod to the silver that lines every dark cloud. With some of the danger behind us, we can try to embrace the benefits — opportunities — to be gained from weathering crisis and cataclysmic change.

At Shorenstein APARC, we face many challenges but look to the future with optimism. As is true for other organizations, the Center has been affected by the global downturn. Nevertheless, we continue to focus on growing steadily and responsibly, attracting new people, and embarking on key new ventures. Among the former, we welcome Benjamin Self, the inaugural Takahashi Fellow in Japanese Studies, who will guide and bolster our Japan-centered research. Another new face is that of Thomas Fingar, former chairman of the National Intelligence Council, who will join us in January

2010 as the inaugural Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow when he completes his term as Payne Distinguished Lecturer at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI).

With respect to new ventures, we launched the Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue, held annually in Kyoto, which convenes academics, practitioners, and specialists to tackle major issues affecting the Asia-Pacific region. Likewise, our 2008 film series, “Divided Lenses,” provided a new medium — popular cinema — through which to address the persistent problem of historical memory in Asia. An on-stage discussion with actor and director Clint Eastwood concluded this highly successful series.

The year 2009 marks the beginning of my second term as director of Shorenstein APARC. I warmly thank Michael Armacost for stepping in during my sabbatical and keeping the trains running on time. As associate director of the Stanford Korean Studies Program (KSP), David Straub likewise ensured that the program went from strength to strength in 2008–2009.

In all of our undertakings, we at Shorenstein APARC stress engagement with Asia, *in* Asia. We strive to deepen our connections with the region we study, and remain grateful to the donors who generously support our work. Whether they emerge from crisis, danger, or some other source, we seek to seize the opportunities that arise from being thus engaged in this vital region of the world.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Shin Gi Wook". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first and last names being more prominent than the middle name.

Gi-Wook Shin, Director

Donors

“I tell our young incoming students, look to the west . . . and west from Stanford is Asia. Look to Asia.”

John Hennessy, Stanford University President, February 2009

The generosity of past supporters, as well as those new to its donor rolls, enables Shorenstein APARC to pursue and expand its mission of interdisciplinary research, education, and outreach on contemporary Asia.

FRIENDS OF SHORENSTEIN APARC Shorenstein APARC gratefully acknowledges the following benefactors for their support in 2008–2009. Listed below are individuals, corporations, foundations, and institutions whose contributions were received and recorded between September 1, 2008, and August 31, 2009.

\$100,000 and Above

The Academy of Korean Studies
The Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), Taiwan
The Koret Foundation
National University of Singapore
The Northeast Asian History Foundation
The Pantech Group
The Walter H. and Phyllis J. Shorenstein Foundation
Yasunori and Yumi Kaneko

\$50,000 to \$100,000

PetroChina Company, Ltd.
Reliance Industries Ltd., India
Sumitomo Corporation, Japan
The U.S.-Japan Foundation

\$10,000 to \$50,000

Cisco Systems
The Development Bank of Japan

India Technology Initiative
Japan Patent Office
Kansai Electric Power Company, Japan
Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan
Kyungmin College, Korea
Miner Foundation
Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, Japan
Ministry of Finance, Japan
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
Nissoken, Japan
Robert and Delores Eberhart
Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan
Tata Consultancy Services

\$100 to \$10,000

ETLA, Finland
Jennie Kim

HONOR ROLL: LIFETIME CONTRIBUTIONS TO SHORENSTEIN APARC

Shorenstein APARC gratefully acknowledges those listed below for their support with contributions totaling \$100,000 or more since the inception of the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, of which the Center is a part.

\$5,000,000 and Above

Walter H. Shorenstein and Shorenstein Foundation

\$1,000,000 and Above

Chong-Moon Lee
Henri Hiroyuki and Tomoye N. Takahashi
The Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), Taiwan
National University of Singapore
The Pantech Group

Reliance Industries Ltd., India
Thomas and Shelagh Rohlen
Tong Yang Business Group
Jerry Yang and Akiko Yamazaki

\$500,000 to \$1,000,000

Daniel (Wen Chi) Chen and Su-Sheng Hong Chen
The Development Bank of Japan
Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, Japan
Tokyo Electric Power Company
Sumitomo Corporation, Japan

\$100,000 to \$500,000

The Academy of Korean Studies
Asahi Shimbun, Japan
Zia Chishti
Barbara Hillman
Japan Patent Office
Yasunori and Yumi Kaneko
Kansai Electric Power Company, Japan
The Koret Foundation
Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan
Ministry of Finance, Japan
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan
Nissoken, Japan
The Northeast Asian History Foundation
PetroChina Company, Ltd.
POSCO Research Institute
POSCO TJ Park Foundation
Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

Foundation Honor Roll: Lifetime Giving \$1,000,000 and Above

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation
The Henry Luce Foundation
The Korea Foundation
The U.S.-Japan Foundation

Supporting Shorenstein APARC

“Opportunity may be emerging from the smoke of last year’s debacle. With some of the danger behind us, we can try to embrace the benefits—opportunities—to be gained from weathering crisis and cataclysmic change.”

Gi-Wook Shin, Director

Shorenstein APARC’s mission to promote deeper understanding of the Asia-Pacific would not be possible without its valued friends and supporters.

As the region faces new challenges, and its impact on the global stage increases, new research directions and policies emerge, offering opportunities for Shorenstein APARC affiliates and increased need for their commitments. Shorenstein APARC relies on gifts and grants, as well as corporate sponsorships, to support its research, training, and outreach goals.

BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE Through a variety of giving opportunities, Shorenstein APARC encourages individuals, corporations, and government and nonprofit organizations to become involved in the Center’s mission and intellectual life. Friends of the Center are a vital part of the Shorenstein APARC community. Many attend Center events, strengthen the Center’s network of contacts, and offer guidance on key initiatives.

The Center welcomes gifts to seed new research, fund innovative projects, and allocate funds to advance its research agenda. Gifts from Shorenstein APARC donors help to underwrite the vital activities of:

- Faculty recruitment
- Graduate student research and teaching
- Undergraduate fieldwork
- Fellowships open to international scholars, students, and practitioners
- Support for visiting scholars
- New program development
- Interdisciplinary faculty appointments

In addition, the Center runs a vibrant Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows Program, which is available for companies interested in

expanding their networks of connections with Asian and U.S. counterparts.

SECURING THE ENDOWMENT In 2005, the Walter H. and Phyllis J. Shorenstein Foundation pledged to help increase Shorenstein APARC’s endowment. The Foundation made a series of unrestricted gifts, and then challenged the Center to match those contributions. With the continued help of steadfast supporters—as well as new friends who recognize Asia’s importance in the world—Shorenstein APARC will complete the match, and thereby secure an endowment of \$30 million.

EVERY GIFT MAKES A DIFFERENCE To become a friend of Shorenstein APARC, please contact Robert Carroll, associate director for administration, at 650-725-7463, or rpcarrol@stanford.edu. Your contribution will help to support crucial programs and secure the Center’s ability to respond to research proposals addressing emerging issues in the Asia-Pacific region. Gifts to Shorenstein APARC are tax-deductible under applicable rules. Shorenstein APARC and its parent organization, the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, are part of Stanford University’s tax-exempt status as a Section 501(c)(3) public charity.

For information on joining Shorenstein APARC as a corporate affiliate, please contact Denise Masumoto, manager of corporate relations, at 650-725-2706, or masumoto@stanford.edu.

“The interesting thing for me [in directing Letters from Iwo Jima] was when I brought the actors over . . . A lot of them didn’t speak any English at all but I found out by talking to them, through the interpreters and the ones who did speak English, [that] none of them knew about the battle of Iwo Jima. All that stuff had been erased out of their books in school so it was not common knowledge for younger people.”

Clint Eastwood, speaking at the “Divided Lenses: Film and War Memories in Asia” film series

RESEARCH

PHOTO: (right) In December 2008, Clint Eastwood participated in Shorenstein APARC’s “Divided Lenses” film series.

CREDIT: Rod Searcey.

DIVIDED MEMORIES AND RECONCILIATION IN NORTHEAST ASIA The Divided Memories and Reconciliation project, codirected by Gi-Wook Shin and Daniel Sneider, is a multiyear comparative study of the formation of historical memory in Asia. The project seeks to promote reconciliation through mutual understanding of how each society shapes its view of the past.

The first year focused on high school history textbooks of Japan, China, Taiwan, South Korea, and the United States, and how they treated key events associated with wartime conflicts. Following an international academic conference, workshops in fall 2008 presented the research to audiences and media in Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan.

The second year was devoted to a study of how film—and popular culture—contributes to the formation of historical memory. In December 2008, Shorenstein APARC convened a conference of scholars to present papers on films from China, Japan, Taiwan, the Koreas, and the United States. That conference was preceded by a month-long film series, which culminated in the appearance of Clint Eastwood, who discussed his films on the battle of Iwo Jima.

The Divided Memories and Reconciliation project has enjoyed the support of important donors, including the Northeast Asian History Foundation of Korea, the U.S.-Japan Foundation, and the Taiwan Democracy Foundation.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: JAPAN IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

A new research initiative led by Phillip Lipsky, Benjamin Self, and Daniel Sneider, this multiyear project investigates the political economy of energy efficiency and its role in international relations. In particular, the project examines Japan in a comparative framework with other developed and developing energy-consuming nations.

Japan’s economy is extremely energy-efficient, and recent Japanese foreign policymaking has centered on energy and environmental cooperation. Japan has played a leadership role in facilitating international environmental agreements, notably the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.

This project pursues questions with meaningful policy implications: Why do some nations succeed in increasing environmentally sound energy use? What obstacles block the formation of such policies? What can be done to facilitate energy efficiency across different political and economic contexts? The project seeks to provide a roadmap for encouraging energy-efficient policies, and identifying both attractive targets and challenging cases.

ENHANCING SOUTH KOREA’S SECURITY: THE U.S. ALLIANCE AND BEYOND Thanks to a generous grant from the Koret Foundation, Shorenstein APARC scholars are researching challenges to South Korea’s security. Two



decades ago, South Korea appeared on the path to greatly increased security. While retaining its alliance with the United States, South Korea normalized relations with all of its neighbors except North Korea; outpaced North Korea on all fronts; and seemed well positioned to preserve its security against much larger neighbors. Today, however, South Korea faces new threats. North Korea has developed and tested a nuclear device and continues to improve the capabilities of its long-range ballistic missiles. China's rise and Russia's resurgence present opportunities and challenges alike. And historical grievances still limit diplomatic cooperation between Japan and South Korea. Meanwhile, the United States is preoccupied, focused on combating terrorism and managing China, and South Korean public opinion is divided about North Korea and the U.S. alliance itself.

Global developments — financial crises, economic recession, energy shortages, pollution, and climate change — are also testing South Korea. The country has one of the world's lowest birth rates; the dearth of young people and the aging of society will have major implications for South Korea's long-term security.

In March 2009, Shorenstein APARC scholars explored these topics in a two-day closed workshop; the results will be published as a book through the Center's distribution agreement with Brookings Institution Press.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF CHINA'S CORPORATE ECONOMY With his graduate students in Stanford's Department of Sociology, Andrew Walder is investigating shifts in China's corporate economy after market-oriented reforms.

Two separate processes are of interest. First, old state-owned enterprises in traditional industrial sectors are being restructured into new corporate forms. In these sectors, state ownership and control still predominate, but often take a radically different shape. Second, enterprises that did not exist before the market economy are creating entirely new economic sectors. In these firms, private ownership and control are more common.

Walder's research focuses on the steel and real-estate sectors, which embody these two different paths of corporate change. The central government operates China's steel sector — the world's largest — primarily as a series of state-owned holding companies. In real estate, local governments often partner with privately or foreign-owned development companies; many private individuals have made vast fortunes in this sector. Steel and real estate each generate different patterns of ownership and control, different relationships between government and enterprise, and different social conflicts with expropriated groups, but both have enjoyed spectacular economic growth.

“Many policies have been applied in attempts to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. Unfortunately, none has been very successful. Over the past fifteen years, a clear pattern has emerged; every time, it’s the same story. It is now high time that we break this vicious cycle.”

Madame Geun-hye Park, speaking at the Asia-Pacific Leaders Forum

OUTREACH

PHOTO: (right) Bill Clinton, with Stanford KSP’s Straub (second from right), met North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il in August 2009 to free two U.S. reporters. CREDIT: Reuters/KCNA.

Shorenstein APARC’s outreach efforts are grounded in the Center’s ongoing research. The Center organizes an array of events, many featuring eminent participants, to foster discussion of regional challenges. Center faculty and researchers travel frequently in the Asia-Pacific region, publish extensively, teach undergraduate and graduate students, and interact regularly with policymakers, the scholarly community, and the mainstream media.

FEATURED EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Divided Lenses: Clint Eastwood Discusses His Films on the Battle of Iwo Jima Few figures in American popular culture can match the iconic status of Clint Eastwood. As an actor and a film director, Eastwood is one of those rare artists whose work has helped define how Americans see themselves. In December 2008, Eastwood came to Shorenstein APARC to talk about his 2006 films on the World War II battle of Iwo Jima. After a screening of *Letters from Iwo Jima*, Eastwood discussed his decision to film the same battle from different perspectives—American soldiers in *Flags of Our Fathers* and doomed Japanese defenders in *Letters*. A full audio and video recording of this event is available at <http://apararc.stanford.edu>.

This event was the culmination of Divided Lenses: Film and War Memories in Asia, a film series that featured contemporary films about the wartime era in Asia from China, South

Korea, Japan, and the United States. The series led to an academic conference, convened by Shorenstein APARC and focused on the role of film in building historical memory of the 1931–1951 wartime period in these nations. Film offers an invaluable lens for understanding changes in historical perception. It also provides another means of comparing how each nation created separate—and often conflicting—understandings of the past.

Divided Lenses is the second phase of the Divided Memories and Reconciliation project, a multiyear research effort that began with a groundbreaking comparative study of high school history textbooks in China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United States. The project hopes to promote reconciliation through mutual understanding of how each society shapes its view of the past.

The Divided Memories and Reconciliation project acknowledges the ongoing support of important donors, including the Northeast Asian History Foundation of Korea, the U.S.-Japan Foundation, and the Taiwan Democracy Foundation.

Madame Geun-hye Park Speaks on the U.S.-Korea Alliance In May 2009, an overflow audience gathered to hear South Korean political leader Madame Geun-hye Park deliver an address as part of Shorenstein APARC’s Asia-Pacific Leaders Forum. Madame Park, who



delivered a talk titled “Korea and the United States in a Rapidly Changing World,” is widely considered to be a leading candidate to become South Korea’s next president. She is the former chairperson of South Korea’s ruling Grand National Party and the daughter of the late President Park Jung Hee, who led the country for nearly two decades.

Madame Park’s wide-ranging remarks began with her take on the North Korean nuclear issue. In April, North Korea had escalated tensions with a ballistic missile test and within weeks of her talk the North Koreans conducted what is believed to be a second test of a nuclear device. Park reviewed the unfortunate history of failed attempts to persuade North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons ambitions. “Many policies and various efforts have been applied in attempts to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue,” she stated. “Unfortunately, none has been very successful. . . . It is now high time that we break this vicious cycle.”

Madame Park also spoke of the global economic crisis and the future of capitalism. She called for a return to “disciplined capitalism,” in which all economic players demonstrate a more responsible attitude. Governments must be more active in monitoring and supervising the financial sector, she suggested, even as she warned against resorting to protectionism. “If we all bolt our doors closed, no one will ever see the light again.”

Madame Park took particular interest in Stanford. A former student of electrical engineering, she went straight to the Terman Engineering Center to celebrate the memory of the late Professor Fred Terman, noting his role in helping to create Korea’s own institute for science and technology. She also paid a call on Stanford President John Hennessy.

David Straub Joins Clinton Delegation to North Korea In August 2009, Stanford KSP Associate Director David Straub accompanied former President Clinton to Pyongyang, on a humanitarian mission to rescue American journalists Laura Ling and Euna Lee. North Korea had sentenced the two women to twelve years’ imprisonment for illegally walking into North Korea in March 2009 while covering the plight of North Korean women refugees in China. After receiving President Clinton, North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il amnestied the journalists. The next day, President Clinton flew Ling and Lee back to the United States for a dramatic, tearful reunion with their family members and their employer, Current TV Chairman and former U.S. Vice President Al Gore. Straub was tapped to assist President Clinton because of his Korean expertise: a former State Department Korea expert and Korean speaker, he had traveled to Pyongyang several times and knew key officials there.

“At Shorenstein APARC, we produce superb topical, policy-focused books every year, each of which considers key problems facing the Asia-Pacific region, and offers practical perspectives on how to solve them.”

Daniel Snider, Associate Director for Research

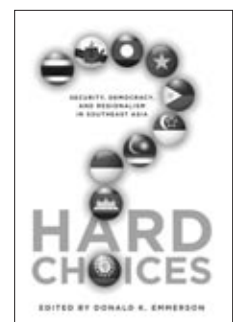
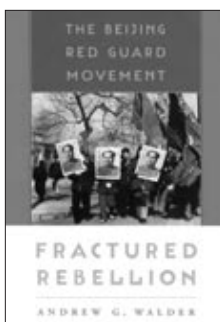
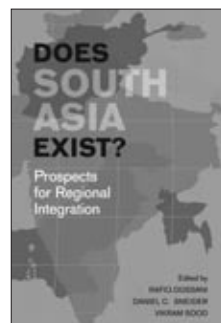
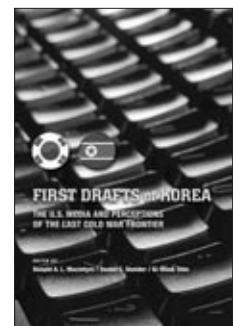
PUBLICATIONS

Shorenstein APARC has an active publishing program to disseminate its research. Together with Stanford University Press, the Center produces “Studies of the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center,” a monograph series that includes the varied work of the Center’s faculty, researchers, and fellows.

Shorenstein APARC publishes its own peer-reviewed books, which are distributed by the Brookings Institution Press. These titles feature leading-edge topics that are policy-relevant in both the United States and Asia.

Center faculty and researchers also publish extensively in peer-reviewed academic journals, through scholarly and trade presses, and are frequently asked to comment in the media on events and issues affecting Asia.

A complete list of Center publications is available at <http://aparc.stanford.edu/publications>.



“Regional studies can help lead us toward a more general understanding of how to address the problems at the heart of the pharmaceutical sector.”

Michael R. Reich, Harvard School of Public Health, from the Foreword to *Prescribing Cultures*



The ASIA HEALTH POLICY PROGRAM (AHPP) promotes a comparative understanding of health and health policy in the Asia-Pacific through research, collaboration with scholars throughout the region, a colloquium series on health and demographic change, and conferences and publications on comparative health policy topics.

FEATURED ACTIVITIES How will rapid population aging impact the economies and social protection systems of Japan, South Korea, and China? To tackle this question, a February 2009 conference titled “Aging Asia: Economic and Social Implications of Rapid Demographic Change in China, Japan, and Korea” (cosponsored by AHPP and the Stanford Center on Longevity) brought together experts in demography, economics, biology, political science, medicine, health services research, social policy, and psychology. Topics of discussion were both broad and deep, from how demography shapes individual, social, and economic transitions in China, Japan, and Korea to how population aging affects economic growth. Scholars also addressed the challenges of chronic disease management and financing pensions, health care, and long-term care. Shorenstein

APARC will publish materials related to this conference in 2010, edited by AHPP Director Karen Eggleston and Shripad Tuljapurkar (Stanford Biology Department), and titled *Aging Asia: The Economic and Social Implications of Rapid Demographic Change in China, Japan, and South Korea*. This volume is a follow-up book to the AHPP book released in September 2009, *Prescribing Cultures and Pharmaceutical Policy in the Asia-Pacific*.

AHPP organized many noteworthy events throughout 2008–2009. In November 2008, the program convened a conference on “Provider Payment Incentives in the Asia-Pacific” at the China Center for Economic Research at Peking University in Beijing. In February 2009, it hosted the meetings of the public health research project of the Association of Pacific Rim Universities World Institute. The former event inspired the *International Journal of Healthcare Finance and Economics* to devote a special issue to international comparison of provider payment incentives, guest edited by Eggleston.

Colloquia held during the year covered numerous subjects, including gender imbalance in China, demographic change in India, private providers in Vietnam, health reforms in South Korea, tuberculosis in North Korea, long-term care in Japan, and tobacco control in China and Taiwan.

AHPP released nine research papers in its new working paper series on health and demographic change in the Asia-Pacific. All are available at <http://asiahealthpolicy.stanford.edu>.

PHOTO: Andrew Mason of the East-West Center (left, speaking) and AHPP postdoctoral fellow Young Kyung Do (seated, middle) engaged in lively discussion at the “Aging Asia” conference in February 2009.

CREDIT: Debbie Warren.

Corporate Affiliates

“The Visiting Fellows Program gave me so much more than I expected. After my year at Shorenstein APARC, I realize that one of the most important things that one can do in life is to keep studying.”

Mitsutoshi Kumagai, Sumitomo Corporation



Established in 1982 to introduce Asia-based fellows to American life and institutions, the **CORPORATE AFFILIATES VISITING FELLOWS PROGRAM** is Shorenstein APARC’s longest running program. Its 300-plus alumni now occupy distinguished positions in the government and private sectors in Japan, China, Korea, and India.

ABOUT THE PROGRAM The Visiting Fellows Program enables organizations that have joined the Center as corporate affiliates to nominate personnel to spend one academic year at Shorenstein APARC. Visiting fellows study and conduct relevant research on the Stanford University campus during their stay. The program is ideal for mid-career managers who wish to deepen their knowledge on topics relevant to their work. In addition to broadening their views through interaction with world-class scholars, visiting fellows can network with managers from different countries and corporations. Shorenstein APARC also benefits from the presence of the visiting fellows: their practical experience and international perspective inform the intellectual exchange at the Center and at Stanford.

Visiting fellows participate in a structured program, which includes designing, writing, and presenting an individual research project; auditing classes; attending exclusive seminars; and visiting local companies and institutions.

The ability to understand and communicate in English at an intermediate/advanced level is required. More information is available at <http://aparcfellows.stanford.edu>.

VISITING FELLOWS, 2008–2009

Jiecheng Cheng, PetroChina Company
Jun Ding, PetroChina Company
Kazuhiko Ejima, Ministry of Finance, Japan
Mari Ichinmoto, Kumamoto Prefecture
Natsuki Kamiya, Shizuoka Prefecture
Hiroyuki Koyano, Japan Patent Office
Mitsutoshi Kumagai, Sumitomo Corporation
Mitsue Kurihara, Development Bank of Japan
Daisuke Maeda, Sumitomo Corporation
Yoshiko Moriguchi, Kansai Electric Power Company
Tadashi Ogino, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
Bhavna Sharma, Reliance Industries
Boyoung Shin, Kyungmin College
Ayaka Takashima, Nissoken
Koji Toyoshima, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, Japan
Sivaramen Vasudevan, Reliance Industries

PHOTO: *The 2008–2009 class of Corporate Affiliate Visiting Fellows.* CREDIT: Denise Masumoto.

“Stanford KSP’s collaborative, multidisciplinary approach makes it a uniquely influential public policy research and education center for Korean affairs.”

David Straub, Associate Director, KSP



*The **STANFORD KOREAN STUDIES PROGRAM (KSP)** focuses on multidisciplinary, social science-oriented, collaborative research on policy-relevant topics on Korea. Stanford KSP offers courses, hosts seminars, sponsors workshops and conferences, conducts research projects, supports fellowships, and collaborates with visiting scholars working on Korean issues. Stanford KSP also works closely with Stanford’s Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS), which offers a master’s degree in East Asian studies with a specialty in Korea.*

FEATURED ACTIVITIES Now in its ninth year, Stanford KSP continues to deepen its institutional strength as one of the world’s leading centers of policy-oriented research, education, and outreach on Korean affairs and U.S.-Korean relations.

In 2008–2009, Stanford KSP published numerous books, book chapters, policy papers, and op-eds on key research questions related to Korean and U.S.-Korean affairs. The book *First Drafts of Korea: The U.S. Media and Perceptions of the Last Cold War Frontier*, edited by 2006–2007 Pantech Fellow Donald A. L. Macintyre, Associate Director for Research Daniel C. Sneider, and Director Gi-Wook Shin, breaks new ground in examining how the

American mass media shape U.S. perceptions of both Koreas and influence U.S. foreign policy. Members of the “New Beginnings” policy study group, led by Shorenstein APARC and the New York-based Korea Society, published recommendations to the Obama administration on Korea policy. Paul Y. Chang’s dissertation, *Unintended Consequences of Repression: Alliance Formation in South Korea’s Democracy Movement (1970–1979)*, demonstrated that government repression actually facilitated the formation of alliances among social groups participating in South Korea’s democracy movement.

Stanford KSP consistently enjoys the most wide-ranging group of faculty, staff, fellows and visiting scholars of any Korean Studies center. In 2008–2009, the program welcomed a recently retired four-star South Korean general, a former South Korean unification minister, the chairman of one of South Korea’s leading national newspapers, and top professors and former senior government officials from both South Korea and the United States. Indeed, Stanford KSP’s most potent attraction—the opportunity to share views in a collegial setting, to advance research, and to gain new insight from distinguished colleagues—continues to be its greatest strength.

More information is available at <http://ksp.stanford.edu>.

PHOTO: Madame Geun-hye Park, former chairperson of South Korea’s Grand National Party, gave a major speech on U.S.-Korea relations in May 2009.

CREDIT: Rod Searcey.

“We are opening a center in Beijing on the Peking University Campus that will be both a home for our students [and] a place where our researchers who are working in collaborations and with faculty in China can actually have space and have a presence.”

John Hennessy, Stanford University President, February 2009



Formally established in 2007, the **STANFORD CHINA PROGRAM (SCP)** is a university-wide initiative to facilitate multidisciplinary, social science-oriented research on contemporary China, with a dual emphasis on basic and policy-relevant research. The program recognizes the singular importance of training new generations of Stanford students for broader and deeper interactions with China. SCP involves students in research projects and workshops, both at Shorenstein APARC and in nascent programs within China. SCP will play a leading role in directing the future Stanford Center at Peking University.

FEATURED ACTIVITIES The year 2009 marked thirty years of opening and reform in China. To commemorate this event, SCP held a special colloquium, titled “30 Years of Reform and Opening in China: How Far from the Cage?” Ezra Vogel began the series with an assessment of Deng Xiaoping’s ideas and actions for reform and opening. Mary Gallagher examined the changes brought by and for foreign investment in China. Bruce Dickson followed with a look into how the private sector has grown in China over the past thirty years. David Shambaugh wrapped up the series with an examination of

how the Chinese Communist Party has managed to stay alive and well over these remarkable decades of reform and opening.

While reform has taken off in China, many criticize the inequality that has come from market reforms. These tensions were examined in the panel discussion “What is ‘Left’ About the ‘New Left’ in China?” which featured Wang Hui, a central figure in China’s “New Left,” and David Kelly, a leading Western scholar on the subject.

Finally, the year 2009 marked the sixtieth anniversary of the PRC. To celebrate this event, and consider the future of U.S.-China relations and China’s new global position, SCP and Shorenstein APARC hosted a spring 2009 workshop titled “China’s New Role in a Turbulent World.” Leading experts in the academic, business, and policy worlds—including Barry Naughton, Carl Walter, Lyric Hughes Hale, David Hale, Susan Shirk, Tom Christensen, and Ambassador Stapleton Roy—came together for the event, which SCP held in memory of Michel Oksenberg, a former Shorenstein APARC faculty colleague and one of the country’s leading authorities on China and U.S.-China relations.

More information is available at <http://scp.stanford.edu>.

PHOTO: In October 2009, SCP Director Jean Oi and Professor Andrew Walder and their students toured the Mogao Caves—sometimes known as the “Caves of a Thousand Buddhas”—at Dunhuang, in China’s Gansu Province. The Mogao Caves are part of the fabled Silk Road. PHOTO COURTESY: Jean Oi.

“This excellent volume—a model of balanced and sensible analysis, sober and well-informed, [and] very hard to fault—[includes] a deeply insightful introduction by the editor.”

Alex Bellamy, reviewing *Hard Choices in Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, August 2009



The **SOUTHEAST ASIA FORUM (SEAF)** seeks to undertake and encourage innovative research and publication on contemporary Southeast Asian issues. The Forum works to stimulate fresh perspectives on the policy implications of regional events and trends; to create opportunities for scholars and other professionals to discuss, refine, and write up their ideas; and to help Stanford University students learn more about Southeast Asia.

FEATURED ACTIVITIES In fall 2008 SEAF released *Hard Choices: Security, Democracy, and Regionalism in Southeast Asia*. Copublished with the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, it is the second in Shorenstein APARC’s three-part series on regionalism in Asia. To launch the book, SEAF convened panels of authors and discussants in Singapore, New York, and Washington, DC. Also in 2008, Stanford University Press published the result of another SEAF research project: *Southeast Asia in Political Science*, coedited by former Shorenstein Fellow Erik Martinez Kuhonta. In November 2009, the Press published a third SEAF-linked volume, *Islamism: Contested Perspectives on Political Islam*. This book features a debate between a Southeast Asianist

(SEAF Director Donald K. Emmerson) and a Middle Easternist (Professor Daniel Varisco of Hofstra University).

In June 2008 SEAF’s director convened a roundtable of Southeast Asianist scholars and the American ambassadors to Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam. Also during the year he addressed audiences in several Southeast Asian countries, and spoke to a wide variety of media. More information is available at <http://seaf.stanford.edu>.

FEATURED SEAF SEMINARS, 2008–2009

Three Lectures on Modernity, Identity, and Secularity in Southeast Asia

Joel Kahn, 2008 NUS-Stanford Lee Kong Chian Distinguished Lecturer; Professor of Anthropology (emeritus), La Trobe University, Australia

Two Lectures on Modernization and Democratization in Asia

Mark Thompson, 2008–2009 Lee Kong Chian NUS-Stanford Distinguished Fellow; Professor of Political Science, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany

Mobilized Workers vs. Morphing Capital in Vietnam

Angie Ngoc Tran, 2008 NUS-Stanford Lee Kong Chian Distinguished Fellow; Professor of Political Economy, California State University, Monterey Bay

Is Asia Still Rising?

Linda Yuen-Ching Lim, Professor of Strategy, Ross School of Business, University of Michigan

Crisis, Crackdown, and Credibility in Malaysia

James Chin, Head of the School of Arts and Social Sciences, Monash University in Malaysia

Governance and Leadership in Indonesia

Christian von Luebke, 2008–2009 Shorenstein Fellow

PHOTO: SEAF Director Donald K. Emmerson (right) with Soetrismo Bachir (left), a 2009 candidate for the presidency of Indonesia. CREDIT: Geoffrey Stafford.

JAPAN PROGRAM

“Amid a resurgence of interest in Japan among Americans, the Japan Program provides timely analysis and insight into breaking developments. At the same time, the Program’s research projects focus on the formulation of effective long-term policymaking, both for Japan and the U.S.-Japan relationship.”

Benjamin Self, Takahashi Fellow in Japanese Studies



Established in 2008, the **JAPAN PROGRAM** is dedicated to fostering collaborative research and hosting public events on Japan. Under the direction of Benjamin Self, the inaugural Takahashi Fellow in Japanese Studies, the Japan Program convenes meetings on policy issues, including public seminars and round-table sessions. The program also encompasses wide-ranging research on Japanese security and foreign affairs, Japan’s relationship with the United States, its role in East Asian and global security, its strategies for coping with the rise of China, and its contribution to economic development and human security in Sub-Saharan Africa.

FEATURED ACTIVITIES The first major gathering for the Japan Program—the Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue—occurred in Kyoto in September 2009, with the cooperation of the Stanford Japan Center and the generous support of the City of Kyoto and other donors.

Held annually, the Dialogue gathers established and rising leaders in various sectors to discuss critical issues. Experts from Stanford and specialists from Japan, South Korea, China, Vietnam, Indonesia, India, and Singapore focus on key topics within the larger theme

for each Dialogue. The 2009 Dialogue centered on “Energy, Environment, and Economic Growth in Asia,” with sessions on the geopolitics of energy in Asia, energy efficiency, clean technology, and post-Kyoto greenhouse gas emissions. The City of Kyoto, famous for its “green” initiatives, makes it an ideal partner in forming and developing this inventive new regional forum.

TOKYO IN A SEASON OF TURMOIL

The Japan Program organized a variety of events in spring 2009, including a major address by the Japanese ambassador to the United States.

Will Our Way Work?

Ichiro Fujisaki, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the United States of America

Japan’s Search for Strategy

Michael Green, Japan Chair, CSIS/Associate Professor, Georgetown University

The Global Economic Crisis and U.S.-Japan Relations

Edward J. Lincoln, Director, Japan-U.S. Business Center; Professor of Economics, New York University

The U.S.-Japan Alliance and the Future of Extended Deterrence

James Schoff, Associate Director at Asia-Pacific Studies, Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis

A New Phase in Japan-U.S. Relations: Building a New World Order after the Economic Crisis

Yotaro Kobayashi, Former Chief Corporate Advisor and Chairman of the Board, Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.

PHOTO: *The inaugural Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue attracted scholars and practitioners from across Asia. CREDIT: Polaris, Inc.*

“Green technologies present the latest wave of opportunities for high-tech regions to harness their innovative power, entrepreneurial creativity, and global reach. Building on our past decade of work, SPRIE is focusing on these issues through new scholarship, collaboration, and action on both sides of the Pacific.”

Marguerite Gong Hancock, Associate Director, SPRIE



The STANFORD PROGRAM ON REGIONS OF INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SPRIE) is dedicated to improving the understanding and practice of leading regions as centers of innovation and entrepreneurship in the global economy. SPRIE's research explores the characteristics and conditions that enable regions to be agile, innovative, and productive in order to lead in successive waves of new technologies. The program investigates how policymakers and industry leaders can best foster resilient, sustainable high-technology regions for long-term economic growth.

FEATURED ACTIVITIES This year SPRIE launched a new research initiative on “Innovations in Green Tech.” In February 2009, the first of a series of workshops was held jointly with Taiwan's Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), focused on improving energy efficiency through greater use of information technology—a strength of Taiwan's industry. The event addressed such questions as: What are the drivers for innovation in technologies and business models in leading energy efficiency sectors? What are the strategic policy choices and their implications?

Among the more than twenty-five presentations at the workshop, James Sweeney, director of Stanford's Precourt Energy Efficiency Center, delivered the keynote on “How to Think About Energy Efficiency.” Leaders from ITRI outlined Taiwan's policies, goals and realities on energy efficiency; and David Nieh, of Shanghai's Shui On Land Corporation, spoke about the challenges in building sustainable communities in China. Findings from this workshop led Taiwan's government to establish a national initiative on “smart meters.”

Continuing SPRIE initiatives include the Stanford Project on Japanese Entrepreneurship (STAJE), led by SPRIE Research Fellow Robert Eberhart. In May 2009, STAJE, in partnership with Tokyo University, convened scholars in Tokyo to address the challenges facing startups in the Japanese entrepreneurial environment, methods of teaching entrepreneurship in the university setting, and the new role of women entrepreneurs.

In fall 2008, Shorenstein APARC published *Greater China's Quest for Innovation*, edited by Henry S. Rowen, William F. Miller, and Marguerite Gong Hancock. Based on fieldwork and data analysis by more than forty scholars from six countries, this volume examines the advances and limits of Mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong's attempts to move from execution to innovation.

SPRIE hosted seminars and workshops featuring more than forty scholars, executives, and policymakers. More information is available at <http://sprie.stanford.edu>.

PHOTO: SPRIE Codirector Henry Rowen presides over a conversation at the “Innovations in Energy Efficiency” workshop. CREDIT: George Krompacky.

"I came to Shorenstein APARC to see things more widely. In Japan, I have worked for the same company for fifteen years, concentrating on the technological parts of our business. It was a fresh and exciting experience to meet so many new people and be exposed to such a broad range of perspectives."

Yoshiko Moriguchi, Kansai Electric Power Company

PEOPLE

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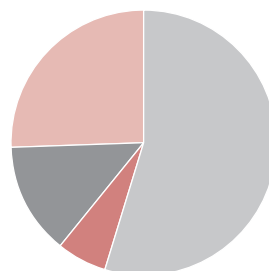
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Financial Information

Below is an overview of Shorenstein APARC's revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2007–2008 (the most recent figures available).

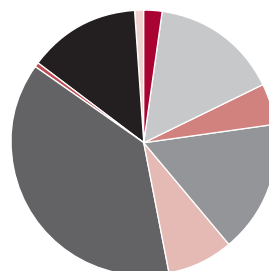
REVENUE

University fund	\$	0	0%
Endowment payout	\$	1,962,855	55%
Grant	\$	215,736	6%
Income	\$	487,808	14%
Gift	\$	911,746	25%
Total		\$3,578,145	100%



EXPENSES

Computer, telecommunications	\$	79,861	2%
Conferences, workshops, travel	\$	499,820	16%
Indirect costs	\$	162,735	5%
Operations	\$	514,745	16%
Postdoctoral and visiting scholars	\$	260,337	8%
Research and administrative staff salaries	\$	1,220,132	38%
Research materials acquisition, other research expenses	\$	11,817	>1%
Staff benefits	\$	444,314	14%
Student support	\$	29,095	1%
Total		\$3,222,856	100%



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