

A close-up photograph of a person's hands sorting through a large, shallow, woven basket filled with white rice. The person is wearing a pink and white striped shirt. The basket is made of light-colored woven material, possibly bamboo or rattan. The rice is piled high, and the hands are actively moving through it. The background is a solid dark blue.

# The Age of Asia

*Power, Economy, and Community*

# SHORENSTEIN APARC

THE WALTER H. SHORENSTEIN  
ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH CENTER  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
CENTER OVERVIEW 2009–10

## CONTENTS

1	Director's Message	16	Programs
2	The Stanford-Kyoto Dialogue 2010: East Asian Community		• AHPP
4	Donors		• Corporate Affiliates
5	Supporting Shorenstein APARC		• SCP
6	In Memoriam: Walter H. Shorenstein (1915–2010)		• SEAF
8	Research		• SJP
12	Outreach		• KSP
15	Publications		• SPRIE
		23	People
		24	Financial Information



## SHORENSTEIN APARC'S MISSION

The Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center (Shorenstein APARC) is a unique Stanford University institution dedicated to the interdisciplinary 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: A seller prepares rice to be sold at a market in Kampong Speu province, Cambodia.*

*CREDIT: REUTERS/CHOR SOKUNTHEA.*

# Director's Message

AS I WRITE THIS, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit has just concluded in Yokohama, Japan. President Obama, one of the more Asia-focused U.S. leaders in recent history, attended the meeting after completing a ten-day diplomatic and economic tour through Asia, including the G20 Summit in Seoul. At the APEC meeting, President Obama and the leaders of the twenty other APEC nations issued what they called the “Yokohama Vision,” and agreed to take steps to create a free trade zone in the Asia-Pacific. Though they set no timetable for this goal, it is clear that stronger partnerships between the United States and Asian countries are not only important—they are inevitable.

As this year's overview illustrates, we at Shorenstein APARC have also been exploring the idea of community, as it relates both to inter-Asian relations and to U.S.-Asian ties. For example, participants at our annual Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue considered the long-debated idea of an East Asian Community, and asked whether its time has finally come. You can read more about that lively gathering later in this overview.

Our ongoing Divided Memories and Reconciliation research project, which explores the complex ways in which the Asia-Pacific region has addressed—or avoided—its tangled war-time past, has taken shape in the form of a new book, forthcoming from Routledge in 2011. Featuring never-before-translated excerpts from national and world history textbooks widely used in key Asian school systems, alongside excerpts from American textbooks, the book allows scholars, experts, the media, and others to compare, for the first time, how historical memory is shaped. Further, it permits us to examine how communities bond over shared memories, how memory informs policy, and how Asian wartime recollections underpin personal and national identity.

Turning to our own community here at Stanford, we bade a sad farewell to our long-time benefactor, Walter H. Shorenstein, who passed away peacefully at his home in June 2010. Walter not only tirelessly supported our work



but also staunchly advocated U.S. engagement with the Asia-Pacific. We will miss his hospitality, easy manner, and incisive commentary on matters ranging from politics and policy to—as Harry Rowen notes later in these pages—horticulture and responsible fishery.

After singlehandedly running our publications program for the past eleven years, Victoria Tomkinson left the Center to focus full-time on her young family. We thank her for her years of service and wish her well in her new endeavors.

Though we said goodbye to friends in 2009–10, we were fortunate to welcome new faces as well. Thomas Fingar, former chairman of the National Intelligence Council, joined us in January 2010 as the inaugural FSI Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow. Judi R. Lum became our new associate director for administration; she will assist me in the daily running of Shorenstein APARC, which now numbers over seventy faculty, scholars, visitors, and staff. Finally, Sarah Lin Bhatia came on board as our communications and outreach manager—Sarah will spearhead the Center's media strategy.

As I complete my tenth year at Shorenstein APARC—also the tenth anniversary of the Stanford Korean Studies Program—I am more energized than ever about our community here. I encourage you to join us in making a difference in this vital, vibrant part of our increasingly interconnected world.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Shinji Wook".

Gi-Wook Shin  
Director

# The Stanford Kyoto Dialogue 2010: East Asian Community

*“The great thing about the Stanford Kyoto Dialogue is the clarity of the exchange of ideas that takes place. A strong and diverse mix of participants speaking candidly on a set of big questions—it’s a powerful formula.”*

Participant, 2010 Stanford Kyoto Dialogue

PHOTO: Participants and observers from the 2010 Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue gather in front of the Kyoto International Community House. CREDIT: SARAH LIN BHATIA.

On September 9–10, 2010, Shorenstein APARC convened the second annual Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue. More than thirty scholars and practitioners from the United States and nine Asia-Pacific countries gathered in Kyoto to consider the question of building an East Asian community (EAC). This event followed the inaugural Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue, held in September 2009, which addressed the themes of “Energy, Environment, and Economic Growth in Asia.”

These Dialogues are intended to facilitate off-the-record discussion among academic scholars, policymakers, media, and other experts from across Asia and the United States. The Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogues are made possible through the generosity of Yumi and Yasunori Kaneko, FSI, and the City of Kyoto.

## AN IDEA WHOSE TIME HAS COME?

In the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, the long-simmering concept of an EAC has come to a boil. Trilateral discussions among China, Japan, and South Korea—the “Plus Three”—have accelerated, including early steps toward formation of a trilateral free trade area. The Obama administration has responded with new interest in regionalism, including discussion of new trans-Pacific trade agreements and a bid to join the budding East Asia Summit process.

Many questions remain. How does this concept of an EAC compare to other visions

of regional integration, from APEC to the ASEAN-plus process? Will the ASEAN member nations cede leadership of the drive for tighter integration to Northeast Asia? Will China’s booming economic power overwhelm concerns about its political and military systems? What role will the United States play in Asian regionalism, and what will Asia’s response be?

To consider these issues, the Dialogue was broken into four sessions over the two days. Each session featured a pair of presentations by a Stanford University scholar and a subject expert from Asia, followed by lively discussion.

## REGIONAL ECONOMICS AND SECURITY

Masahiko Aoki, FSI Senior Fellow, and Bahk Byongwon, 2009–10 Koret Fellow at Shorenstein APARC’s Korean Studies Program, began the first day by focusing on regional economics. Aoki talked about patterns of economic development in Japan and China and the impact of demographic change, such as Japan’s aging workforce and China’s burgeoning cities. Significant complementarities also exist between China and Japan, which could advance the future economic success of both countries and of the region. Bahk then discussed the interdependent nature of economics, both globally and in the region. He suggested that free trade agreements among China, Japan, and Korea should be a first step in moving toward regional economic integration.





Next, Ambassador Michael Armacost, Shorenstein Distinguished Fellow, and Funabashi Yoichi, editor-in-chief of the *Asahi Shimbun*, spoke on traditional and nontraditional security. Armacost stated that regionalism in East Asia is tied more to economics than to security. Funabashi identified Asia's three major security challenges in the next decade: the future of North Korea, the U.S. role in regional security, and the environment. He further suggested that other countries could learn from Japan's environmental protection policies.

#### HISTORY, IDENTITY, CULTURE, AND THE FUTURE

The second day began with presentations from Donald K. Emmerson, director of Shorenstein APARC's Southeast Asia Forum, and Shi Yinhong, director of the Center for American Studies at Renmin University. Emmerson raised three arguments about identity: first, that regional identity is a response to internal and external uncertainty; second, that identity-based institutions are often built on the basis of imagined similarities; and third, that a closed regional organization is antithetical to open, interconnected economics. Shi next discussed East Asia's complex shared history, which has been shaped by longstanding historical disputes. Daniel C. Sneider, associate director for research at Shorenstein APARC, further addressed ideas of identity in a lunchtime presentation about

Shorenstein APARC's Divided Memories and Reconciliation project, which focuses on how World War II historical memories have informed education and popular culture in Northeast Asia and the United States.

Thomas Fingar, the Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow, and Simon SC Tay, chairman of the Singapore Institute of International Affairs, concluded the closed portion of the Dialogue with presentations about the future of East Asian regionalism. Fingar identified the need to evaluate existing regional structures to determine a plan for future regional institutions. Tay spoke of modifying existing agendas and institutions and noted that the recent U.S. economic crisis has affected thinking about economic interdependence and caused some to call for more self-containment.

#### DIALOGUE OUTREACH

The Dialogue closed with a moderated public discussion featuring perspectives on East Asian regionalism from the United States, China, South Korea, Vietnam, and Australia. Over 130 people attended the discussion and a postevent reception, which included the City of Kyoto's mayor, Kadokawa Daisaku.

Summaries of the 2009 and 2010 Dialogues are available online at <http://aparc.stanford.edu/research/2608>.

# Donors

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. Without their continued generosity, the Center's important work and continued success would not be possible.

## FRIENDS OF SHORENSTEIN APARC

Shorenstein APARC gratefully acknowledges the following benefactors for their support in 2009–10. Listed below are individuals, corporations, foundations, and institutions whose contributions were received and recorded between September 1, 2009, and August 31, 2010.

### \$100,000 and Above

The Academy of Korean Studies  
The Industrial Technology Research Initiative (ITRI), Taiwan  
Jeong H. Kim  
The Koret Foundation  
The Walter and Phyllis Shorenstein Foundation

### \$50,000 to \$100,000

Michael J. Alfant  
Office of Asian and Pacific Affairs,  
U.S. Department of Defense  
Cisco Systems, Inc.  
Yumi and Yasunori Kaneko  
Ministry of Finance, Japan  
The Northeast Asian History Foundation  
Reliance Industries, Ltd., India  
Samsung Electronics, Korea  
Sumitomo Corporation, Japan

### \$10,000 to \$50,000

The Development Bank of Japan  
The Japan Foundation

Japan Patent Office  
Kansai Electric Power Company,  
Japan  
Kyungmin College, Korea  
Ministry of Economy, Trade, and  
Industry, Japan  
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation  
Qualcomm, Inc.  
Kanwal Rekhi  
Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan  
Taewon Entertainment  
U.S.-Japan Foundation  
Euni Valentine

### \$100 to \$10,000

Research Institute of the Finnish  
Economy (ETLA), Finland  
Intel Corporation  
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

### \$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  
Thomas and Shelagh Rohlen  
Tong Yang Business Group  
Jerry Yang and Akiko Yamazaki

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

*Asahi Shimbun*, Japan  
Daniel (Wen Chi) Chen and Su-Sheng  
Hong Chen  
The Development Bank of Japan

Ministry of Economy, Trade, and  
Industry, Japan  
Reliance Industries, Ltd., India  
Sumitomo Corporation, Japan  
Tokyo Electric Power Company,  
Japan

### \$100,000 to \$500,000

Cisco Systems, Inc.  
Zia Chishti  
Fukuyama Transporting Co., Ltd.,  
Japan  
Barbara Hillman  
India Technology Initiative  
Japan College of Social Work  
Japan Patent Office  
Yumi and Yasunori Kaneko  
Kansai Electric Power Company,  
Japan  
Korea Central Daily  
Jeong H. Kim  
Kumamoto Prefectural Government,  
Japan  
Kyung Hee University, Korea  
Meyerson Charitable Trust  
Ministry of Finance, Japan  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan  
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone  
(NTT), Japan  
Nissoken, Japan  
PetroChina Company, Ltd.  
POSCO Research Institute  
Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

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

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation  
The Cyrus Chung Ying Tang  
Foundation  
The Ford Foundation  
The Henry Luce Foundation  
The Japan Economic Foundation  
The Japan Foundation  
The Korea Foundation  
The Koret Foundation  
The Northeast Asian History  
Foundation  
POSCO TJ Park Foundation  
The Shorenstein Foundation  
The Smith Richardson Foundation  
The U.S.-Japan Foundation

# Supporting Shorenstein APARC

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

Shorenstein APARC relies on gifts and grants, as well as corporate sponsorships, to support its varied research, publishing, and outreach goals. The need for these commitments increases as the Asia-Pacific's economics, politics, and culture play a central role on the global stage.

## BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

Shorenstein APARC could not carry out its activities—building ties with Asia, engaging established and emerging scholars, informing policymakers, and educating students and the public—without vital financial support from its friends and partners. Recent funding has allowed the Center to extend valuable programming and to develop exciting new ventures, such as the annual Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue, established in 2009.

Many donors engage actively with Shorenstein APARC. They attend the Center's many lectures and conferences; strengthen its network of contacts, often leading to new opportunities; and offer valuable perspective on key initiatives.

Shorenstein APARC offers a variety of giving opportunities to seed developing research, advance existing projects, and fund innovative new ventures. The Center encourages individuals, corporations, and government and nonprofit organizations to contribute to its important mission and intellectual life. Gifts from Shorenstein APARC donors help to underwrite these vital activities:

- 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. Through a series of unrestricted gifts, the Foundation provided Shorenstein APARC with a long runway, and challenged the Center to match those contributions. Every gift that Shorenstein APARC receives brings the Center closer to its goal of matching Walter H. Shorenstein's generous donations. 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 Neil Penick, associate director for development, at 650-723-8641 or [npenick@stanford.edu](mailto:npenick@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](mailto:masumoto@stanford.edu).

# In Memoriam: Walter H. Shorenstein, 1915–2010

*“I spoke often with Walter about politics and policy. He invariably peppered the conversation with inside dope. During the last campaign that reflected the fact that he was frequently in touch not only with Hillary Clinton, but also her top domestic and foreign policy advisers. And aside from being plugged into important policy circles, at the Shorenstein APARC programs he attended, he always came up with a question that cut to the chase, exposing the issues of central concern to other participants.”*

Michael H. Armacost, Shorenstein Distinguished Fellow and former Ambassador to Japan and the Philippines

PHOTO: Walter H. Shorenstein takes in the discussion at a recent Shorenstein APARC event.

CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY.

Shorenstein APARC lost a dear friend on June 24, 2010, when our longtime benefactor Walter H. Shorenstein died peacefully at his home in San Francisco. Walter endowed Shorenstein APARC in 2002 and had served as a member of the FSI Advisory Board and its predecessor organizations since 1992. A real estate investor who was the largest landlord in San Francisco and a top Democratic donor and fundraiser, he also advised several presidents.

Walter Herbert Shorenstein was born on February 23, 1915, in Glen Cove, NY, to a middle-class family. He briefly attended the University of Pennsylvania before dropping out and joining the Army. His uncle was Hyman Schorenstein, a Democratic party boss who dominated local politics for three decades starting in the late 1910s.

During World War II, Shorenstein was stationed in North Africa, managing supplies and logistics for troops in Africa, Europe, and Asia. His real estate career began in 1946, after he was discharged from the Army Air Corps in Fairfield, CA. “I came away at the end of the war with the confidence and independence to make a new start in a new city with just \$1,000 in my pocket and a pregnant wife,” he wrote as part of a project for Tom Brokaw’s book *The Greatest Generation*, published in 1998.

Shorenstein joined the firm of Milton Meyer & Company, and in 1951 became its only partner. In 1960 he purchased the company and began a large expansion of its holdings. Over the next three decades, he partnered with major institutional investors to buy and develop

properties across the country. Two of his first acquisitions were the Merchants Exchange and Russ buildings in San Francisco. In 1985, he made his best-known acquisition, purchasing the 52-story Bank of America tower in San Francisco and two adjoining buildings for \$660 million. At the time, it was the highest price ever paid for a property in the United States.

Shorenstein estimated then that he owned or managed 25 percent of the office and commercial space in San Francisco, roughly 10 million square feet. “Most of the real estate I now own was bought in the last ten to fifteen years,” he told the *New York Times* shortly after he agreed to purchase the Bank of America building. “I was making so much money for other people, I decided to do it for myself.” The company, which has been run by his son Douglas since 1993, controls 30 million square feet of real estate across the country.

In the late 1950s, Shorenstein became a large donor to Democratic causes in San Francisco. In the 1960s he raised money for Lyndon B. Johnson, who later appointed him as an adviser on trade negotiations. President Jimmy Carter





appointed him to the United States delegation that led peace talks between Israel and Egypt in 1978, and also appointed him to the Committee of the White House Preservation Fund. President Bill Clinton appointed him to serve on the board of directors of the Corporation for National Service in 1995. President Clinton also presented him with the Democratic National Committee's Lifetime Achievement Award for his commitment to active service to the party.

he established the Gorbachev Foundation in San Francisco with the former Soviet premier Mikhail Gorbachev.

In 1994, Shorenstein lost his wife, Phyllis. In 1985, his daughter, Joan Shorenstein Barone, a producer for CBS News, died from cancer. In Joan's memory, he endowed the Joan Shorenstein Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy at Harvard University. In 1992, he endowed the Asia-Pacific Research Center at

*"Walter, believing in the value of fresh food, grew his own vegetables and many fruits and berries. At dinner one evening, I guessed that all the food served had been grown by him — except the salmon. His answer: 'But my driver caught the salmon today!'"*

Henry S. Rowen, Director Emeritus, Shorenstein APARC

Shorenstein helped lead the effort to bring the Democratic National Convention to San Francisco in 1984, donating more than \$100,000 for the event.

As Shorenstein grew older, he became more involved in civic efforts, donating his time and money to the arts and other causes. In 1975, he led a group that helped 2,000 orphans in Vietnam to find new homes in the United States.

To prevent the San Francisco Giants from moving to Florida in 1993, Shorenstein and other investors bought the team. That same year,

Stanford University, which now bears his name.

Walter H. Shorenstein is survived by his son Douglas and daughter Carole Shorenstein Hays, a Broadway producer.

Adapted from an obituary by Michael S. Schmidt in the *New York Times*, June 26, 2010.

# RESEARCH



## DIVIDED MEMORIES AND RECONCILIATION IN NORTHEAST ASIA

The Divided Memories and Reconciliation project, co-directed by Gi-Wook Shin and Daniel C. Snider, is a multiyear comparative study of the formation of historical memory during the wartime era in Asia.

The first year of the project focused on high school history textbooks of Japan, China, Taiwan, South Korea, and the United States, and how they treated key events and issues associated with wartime conflicts. Workshops in fall 2008 presented the research to audiences and media in Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan. This material, together with an extensive collection of excerpts (translated into English) from key textbooks, will be published by Routledge in early 2011, under the title *History Textbooks and the War in Asia: Divided Memories*.

The second year explored film and popular culture, and how they contribute to the formation of historical memory. Shorenstein APARC convened a conference on films from China, Japan, Taiwan, the Koreans, and the United States, which was preceded by a month-long series featuring important contemporary films from those countries. The series culminated in the appearance of Hollywood actor and director Clint Eastwood, who discussed his films on the battle of Iwo Jima. A second book is forthcoming from that conference.

In parallel with these two comparative studies, Shin and Snider are currently completing in-depth interviews with elite opinion-makers—leading historians, filmmakers, writers, journalists, political leaders and others—in Japan, China, South Korea, and the United States on these historical issues. These interviews will form the basis of a co-authored book.

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

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN EAST ASIA

In this new three-year project, the Asia Health Policy Program (AHPP) will partner with Shorenstein APARC faculty and outside experts to explore the implications of rapid demographic change in Asia. The project will be interdisciplinary, comparative, and policy-focused.

Three themes inform the project:

- (1) the economic implications of demographic change;
- (2) the political and security implications of population aging; and
- (3) the social and cultural dimensions of demographic change, with a case study of South Korea.

*“As we seek to understand the historical disputes of Northeast Asia, it is critical that we address the controversial question of U.S. responsibility for these disputes and its possible role in facilitating historical reconciliation in the region.”*

Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Shorenstein APARC

PHOTO: Pupils read from textbooks at a rural elementary school in southwest China. CREDIT: REUTERS/STRINGER.

To assess the first theme, researchers will draw on the analytic tool of National Transfer Accounts, which map the economic life cycle, investments in human capital, and the implications of alternative policies for supporting an aging population. National Transfer Accounts have been completed for over twenty-four countries worldwide, enabling a detailed comparative study. The research team will provide greater depth for the China National Transfer Account estimates, such as urban/rural differences over time and the large variations in the pace of population aging across China.

The Demographic Change project's second theme will explore how population aging affects recruiting for the military and sustaining defense budgets, as well as its impact on national and regional security. It is difficult, for example, to envision a militarily resurgent Japan when the country's population is both declining and aging.

Finally, the project will examine the underexplored social and cultural dimensions of population aging, including immigration, cross-cultural marriages, and the changing roles of the individual and family and kinship networks in East Asia.

#### GOVERNANCE, ORGANIZATION, AND SCIENCE IN CHINA'S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EFFORTS

This project is led by Stanford faculty members from three distinct fields—Shorenstein APARC's Xueguang Zhou, from the department of sociology; Yinyu Ye, from the department of management science and engineering; and Leonard Ortolano, from the department of civil environmental engineering. These scholars have joined forces to study China's efforts in the environmental protection arena.

The project puts particular emphasis on organizational behavior in the implementation of China's environmental policies, such as Green GDP and related policy instruments. The researchers are collaborating with Chinese scholars to conduct participatory observations and interviews so they can better understand the processes that underlie bureaucratic behavior in implementing environmental regulations. By closely examining how the Chinese bureaucracy interprets, communicates, and implements environmental policies—especially at the level of local environmental protection bureaus—this project seeks to understand the governance and design of incentive mechanisms in environmental protection regulation in China.

In 2007, China surpassed the United States to become the top producer of carbon dioxide



emissions in the world. China's success or failure in environmental protection efforts will undoubtedly have a major impact on the well-being of the global community. Further, Zhou, Ye, and Ortolano's research has significant policy implications for improving the effectiveness of environmental protection in China—through better governing processes, better design of incentives, and better enforcement of regulations. By focusing on how key environmental policies are formulated and executed, project researchers can also address key governance issues in China and their implications for the global community. If successfully carried out, environmental protection policies in China will not only slow the deterioration of Chinese ecological environments but also have a demonstrable impact on the environmental policies of other developing countries.

#### THE STANFORD PROJECT ON JAPANESE ENTREPRENEURSHIP (STAJE)

A dynamic new part of the Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE), STAJE applies the principles of entrepreneurship to the academic domain. By structuring research support for interested contributors, organizing seminars and conferences, and maintaining a website that features research output, STAJE considers Japan in a multidisciplinary way, using relevant tools

from business, economics, politics, sociology, anthropology, and history. SPRIE Research Fellow Robert Eberhart leads the project.

STAJE defines “entrepreneurship” as competitive activities that change market processes, undertaken by individuals who identify opportunities for new resource combinations and exploit these opportunities in uncertain circumstances. Several research questions follow from this definition. What is the context for entrepreneurial behavior? How do individuals differ in how they find and exploit opportunities? How do their activities affect the market?

The first of these questions—how entrepreneurial opportunities arise—is STAJE's cornerstone. Japan's political economy, society, and institutional framework have undergone great change, and created new opportunities for entrepreneurial activity. Long before the current global economic crisis, Japan adopted important reforms in commerce, corporate governance, finance, and education. At the same time, sluggish growth in the 1990s exposed the weaknesses of the postwar model, which relied on large, diversified companies and their in-house innovation systems. That model is now giving way to new kinds of companies, employing workers whose goals differ sharply from those of the preceding generation. Today fewer young Japanese strive to become so-called salary men at large companies. Instead,



*“Today, fewer young Japanese strive to become so-called salary men at large companies. Instead, new Tokyo catchphrases include ‘work-life balance’ and ‘personal fulfillment,’ and many workers see entrepreneurship—not lifetime employment—as a new means to professional and personal satisfaction.”*

Robert Eberhart, SPRIE Research Fellow

PHOTO: (L to R) Panelists Ulrike Schaede, Richard Dasher, Shigeo Kagami, William F. Miller, and Takeru Oe at the May 2009 “Entrepreneurship in Japan” Symposium at Tokyo University. CREDIT: UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO DUCR.

new Tokyo catchphrases include “work-life balance” and “personal fulfillment,” and many workers see entrepreneurship—not lifetime employment—as a new means to professional and personal satisfaction.

STAJE seeks to identify and understand the global implications of Japan’s new entrepreneurial dynamic. Currently, the project is building “clusters of knowledge” around four issue areas:

- (1) changes in the political economy that facilitate entrepreneurship;
- (2) corporate reforms, including the emergence of venture capital markets;
- (3) social change; and
- (4) survey collection and data analysis on start-up companies.

By employing a multidisciplinary approach to existing concepts of entrepreneurship, STAJE seeks to shed light on both the nature of entrepreneurship and the dynamic evolution of the world’s second-largest economy.

# OUTREACH



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. For further information about the Center's wide-ranging events and outreach activities, please visit <http://aparc.stanford.edu/events>.

## FEATURED EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

**Memories of the Korean War: “Into the Fire” Prescreening.** To commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Korea War on June 25, 1950, Shorenstein APARC prescreened a major new South Korea film, “Into the Fire,” on May 27, 2010.

Set in the desperate early days of the Korean War, the drama is based on actual events involving South Korean high school students defending the port of Pohang against advancing North Korean regular forces. The film was released commercially in South Korea in June. Immediately following the prescreening, Shorenstein APARC hosted a panel discussion about the film and the Korean War. Panelists

included the film's director, New York University-trained John H. Lee; actor Kwon Sang-woo; Scott Foundas, associate program director of the Film Society of Lincoln Center and contributing editor to *Film Comment*; Kyung Hyun Kim, associate professor of East Asian Languages and Literature, and Film and Media Studies at the University of California, Irvine; and Chi-hui Yang, director of the San Francisco International Asian American Film Festival. John R. Stevens, Lt. Col. USMC (ret.), who served as the commanding officer of Able Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, when the 1st Marine Brigade arrived in Pusan on August 2, 1950, also joined the panel. Daniel C. Sneider, Shorenstein APARC's associate director for research, moderated the discussion.

The film prescreening and panel discussion drew over 500 people to Stanford's Cubberly Auditorium. In addition to the screening, guests were invited to view a photographic exhibition of images taken in and near Pohang during the time of events portrayed in the film, courtesy of the South Korean embassy in Washington, D.C., and the War Memorial of Korea in Seoul.

Shorenstein APARC and Stanford KSP director Gi-Wook Shin noted that the “Into the Fire” prescreening was intended to contribute to increased cultural exchanges between the United States and South Korea.

*“The Korean War is often referred to as ‘the forgotten war,’ but that is not the case. As we can see from the rapidly unfolding events on the Korean Peninsula in the wake of the sinking of South Korean naval vessel Cheonan, the Korean War is actually ‘the unending war.’”*

Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Shorenstein APARC

PHOTO: “*Into the Fire*” director John H. Lee (R) discusses his film in postscreening remarks, as Shorenstein APARC Associate Director for Research Daniel C. Snider looks on. CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY.

**Friction Points: Colliding Interests in U.S.-China Relations.** In its annual conference to honor the memory of eminent China scholar Michel Oksenberg, Shorenstein APARC gathered distinguished policymakers and analysts to examine colliding—and overlapping—interests in U.S.-China relations.

The conference began with Jeffrey Bader, special assistant to the president and senior director for East Asian Affairs at the National Security Council, who discussed the possibility of productive, stable relations amid values that appear to differ vastly. In support of this idea, Bader pointed to successive American presidents who found points of commonality with China. China poses a different challenge today, he argued, than even a decade ago, as its influence has grown alongside its commercial and economic presence. The Obama administration, Bader explained, has sought China’s support on key issues and pursued partnership within the context of a broader Asian policy.

A panel chaired by Jean C. Oi, director of the Stanford China Program, next looked at competition and cooperation in the U.S.-China economic relationship. Despite the dangers of speculative bubbles and weakened export markets, the prospects for sustained economic growth in China remain very good, argued Nicholas Lardy, senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics. Robert

Kapp, former president of the U.S.-China Business Council, explored growing challenges facing American business in China, exemplified by recent clashes over Internet censorship. Despite the U.S.-China clash at the Copenhagen global climate conference, Stanford law professor Thomas Heller contended that behind-the-scenes global consensus on this issue has advanced.

Points of tension in the security relationship were the focus of a panel chaired by former Ambassador Michael Armacost, the Shorenstein Distinguished Fellow. China-Taiwan tensions have improved, but Smith College’s Steve Goldstein cautioned that Taiwan’s policies could shift again. China and the United States must likewise manage challenging allies in North Korea and Japan, respectively, said Alan Romberg, director of the East Asia Program at the Henry L. Stimson Center. Finally, the United States and China have both congruent and conflicting interests at stake in dealing with the situations in Iran and Pakistan, according to Stanford’s Thomasingar, FSI’s Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow.



### **China 2.0: The Rise of a Digital Superpower.**

Fifteen years ago, Stanford University and the Institute of High Energy Physics in Beijing initiated China's first permanent connection to the Internet. Since then, flows of people, technology, and capital have further connected Silicon Valley and China, accelerating the pulse of entrepreneurship and innovation in both places. Today, China is home to over 400 million online and 750 million mobile consumers. The nation shapes the global digital economy through innovative start-ups and powerhouse firms in social networking, games, media, music, and e-commerce.

Through a combination of research and international outreach activities, the China 2.0 project at Shorenstein APARC, spearheaded by the Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE), is examining China's digital rise. China 2.0 focuses on two key questions: how the size of China's Internet is impacting offline sectors in China, such as commerce and television; and how it is influencing the shape of Internet and e-commerce overseas.

SPRIE addressed these issues in 2010 through conferences at Stanford and in Beijing. Panelists at a two-day workshop on May 24–25 discussed China's rapid developments in e-commerce, television, music, and games; how its infrastructure and financing will handle

exploding growth; and how global firms can thrive in this landscape. According to China 2.0 participant Graham Kill, CEO of Irdeto and CTO of Naspers, "the China 2.0 event was bang up-to-date with content and stimulating debate from key players in the Chinese market. The organization was very professional, bringing together China players and interested parties from the Bay Area."

#### **CHINA 2.0 KEYNOTE SPEAKERS**

**James Ding**, Managing Director, GSR Ventures

**Håkan Eriksson**, CTO, Ericsson

**Bill Huang**, General Manager, China Mobile Research Institute

**Victor Koo**, CEO, YouKu

**John Liu**, Vice President, Google

**Shen Haoyu**, Senior Vice President – Operations, Baidu

**Brian Wong**, Global Head of Sales, Alibaba

*PHOTO: At "China 2.0," James Jianzhang Liang, CEO and cofounder of the travel website Ctrip, explained how the company continues to evolve to maintain its competitive edge.*

**CREDIT: ROBERT BRADSHAW**



# PUBLICATIONS

*“Though the leaders of the APEC nations set no timetable for establishing a free trade zone in the Asia-Pacific, it is clear that stronger partnerships between the United States and Asian countries are not only important—they are inevitable.”*

Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Shorenstein APARC



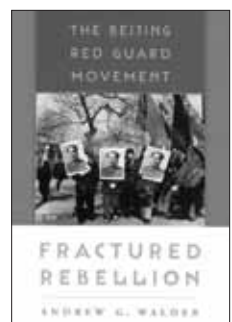
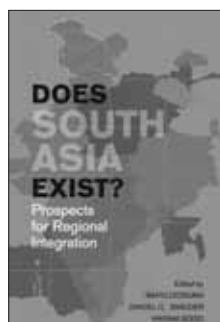
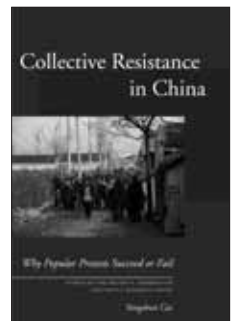
Shorenstein APARC has an active publishing program to disseminate its research and through which its scholars seek to advance understanding of the Asia-Pacific region.

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>.



# AHPP

PHOTO: L to R: AHPP Director Karen Eggleston with Sir Michael Marmot and Stanford Professor of Medicine Dr. Mark Cullen. CREDIT: LISA LEE.



*“Throughout the Asia-Pacific, health financing and delivery systems—originally designed to control infectious diseases and treat episodic, acute medical conditions—face a new challenge: the primary and secondary prevention of chronic disease.”* Karen Eggleston, Director, AHPP

**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

The AHPP colloquium series on health policy and demographic change in the Asia-Pacific hosted thirteen events in 2009–2010. In addition, a series co-sponsored with the Stanford Center for Health Policy hosted a wide-ranging group of scholars: Sir Michael Marmot, world famous for researching the social determinants of health; Naoko Tomita (Keio University) and Anita Wagner (Harvard University) discussing pharmaceutical policy in Asia; AHPP Director Karen Eggleston speaking on “Health Improvement under Mao;” and Ernst Berndt (MIT Sloan School of Management) addressing the globalization of clinical investigations. With SEAF, AHPP also co-sponsored a series of four events on health policy in Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Cambodia.

In research, AHPP Director Eggleston published articles in journals ranging from the *Annals of Internal Medicine* to *Comparative Studies* on topics such as the net value of health care, treatment of diabetic patients in Asia,

and public and private hospitals in China. She spoke about U.S. health reforms at Nanjing University and about China’s health reforms on China Radio International, which also interviewed AHPP faculty affiliate Matthew Kohrman about China’s anti-tobacco policies. Kohrman published a critical assessment of international anti-tobacco interventions in the *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health*, and was quoted in two prominent publications—*Science* and the *Harvard Global Health Review*—regarding tobacco-control efforts in China.

In 2009–10, AHPP’s inaugural postdoctoral fellow, Young Kyung Do, took up a faculty position at the Duke–National University of Singapore Medical School. Brian Chen joined AHPP as the Shorenstein-Spogli Fellow in Comparative Health Policy, to study health law and economics in East Asia. Finally, AHPP selected its third postdoctoral fellow, Qiulin Chen, who studies population aging in China in comparative perspective. AHPP also welcomed visiting scholars from the Shandong Provincial Department of Health and Tsinghua University.

AHPP’s working paper series has now released sixteen working papers on topics ranging from catastrophic health spending in India to private providers in Vietnam. All are available at <http://asiahealthpolicy.stanford.edu>.

# CORPORATE AFFILIATES

PHOTO: Members of the 2009–10 class of Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows. CREDIT: ADAM TOW.



*“I was excited to represent my ministry as part of the Corporate Affiliates Program. In consulting with Shorenstein APARC faculty about my research, I came to appreciate the collaborative and inspiring nature of the scholarly process at Shorenstein APARC.”* Hirofumi Takinami, Ministry of Finance, Japan

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 350-plus alumni now occupy distinguished positions in the government and private sectors in Japan, China, Korea, and India. More information is available at <http://laparcfellows.stanford.edu>.

## ABOUT THE CORPORATE AFFILIATES 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.

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.

## VISITING FELLOWS, 2009–10

Buddhaditta Bose, Reliance Industries  
Wataru Ishii, Shizuoka Prefecture  
Hironori Iwane, Kansai Electric Power Company, Japan  
Earn Key Joo, Samsung Electronics  
Mitsue Kurihara, Development Bank of Japan  
Girish Masand, Reliance Industries  
Masatsugu Mitsuyama, Sumitomo Corporation  
Daiju Nakahashi, Sumitomo Corporation  
Seung Gun Park, Samsung Electronics  
Boyoung Shin, Kyungmin College, South Korea  
Masahito Sugita, Mitsubishi Electric  
Sudarno Sumarto, The Asia Foundation/SMERU Indonesia  
Suguru Taguchi, Japan Patent Office  
Hirofumi Takinami, Ministry of Finance, Japan  
Takashi Uchida, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, Japan  
Zheng Wang, PetroChina Company  
Tomohiro Yamaguchi, Sumitomo Corporation

## CORPORATE AFFILIATES HONOR ROLL: PARTICIPATION FIVE YEARS AND ABOVE

Corporate Affiliate organizations maintain long-standing relationships with Shorenstein APARC. The center deeply values their commitment and support, and recognizes those affiliates that have participated in this important program for five or more consecutive years.

Development Bank of Japan  
Japan Patent Office  
Kansai Electric Power Company, Japan  
Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI), Japan  
Ministry of Finance, Japan  
PetroChina Company, Ltd.  
Reliance Industries, Ltd., India  
Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan  
Sumitomo Corporation, Japan

# SCP

PHOTO: (L to R) Michael H. Armacost, Steven Goldstein, Alan Romberg, and Thomas Fingar at the “Friction Points” workshop. CREDIT: DEBBIE WARREN.



*“Through its research, publications, teaching, and outreach activities, the Stanford China Program is at the forefront of social science scholarship on contemporary China and will lead the way to deeper understanding of this large and complex country.”* Jean C. Oi, Director, SCP

Formally established in January 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 understanding and interactions with China. SCP involves students in research projects and workshops, both at Shorenstein APARC and in nascent programs within China. SCP’s ultimate goal is to establish Stanford as the leading center for the study of contemporary China in the United States. It will also play a leading role in directing the future Stanford Center at Peking University.

## FEATURED ACTIVITIES

In 2009–10, SCP hosted several events focused on the rapid rise of China and its potential impact on the United States and the U.S.-China relationship. In October 2009, SCP and the Academy of Macro-Economic Research (AMR) at China’s National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) co-organized a two-day conference at Stanford, titled “The Global Economic Crisis, One Year Later: The United States and China.” Participants examined the impact that stimulus policies adopted in both countries will have on growth, economic restructuring, and bilateral cooperation.

Discussion also centered on environmental protection and resource conservation policies, as well as the adoption of new technologies to mitigate climate change and spur economic growth. The October 2009 conference was the first in an annual series, the Stanford-NDRC Dialogue, co-sponsored by SCP and AMR. A second, highly successful gathering, titled “The World Economy and Sino-U.S. Cooperation after the Financial Crisis,” took place in Beijing in September 2010. SCP plans to expand such collaboration to engage other policy research organizations to hold similar high-level dialogues.

Also in 2010, in cooperation with Stanford University’s Center for East Asian Studies, SCP hosted a well-attended special series of seminars to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China.

In June 2010, SCP cosponsored the annual Oksenberg Workshop with Shorenstein APARC; this year, the subject was “Friction Points: Colliding Interests in U.S.-China Relations.” The event attracted globally recognized China experts—including Roderick McFarquhar of Harvard and Frederick C. Tiewes, of the Weatherhead East Asia Institute at Columbia. Keynote speaker Jeffrey Bader, special assistant to the President and senior director for East Asian Affairs at the National Security Council—addressed colliding and overlapping issues in the U.S.-China relationship.



# SEAF

PHOTO: James Hoesterey (L) and Christian von Luebke (R) with visiting speaker Nik Nazmi Nik Ahmad (center), political secretary to the Chief Minister of Selangor, Malaysia. CREDIT: LISA LEE.



*“To study Southeast Asia—600 billion diverse people in 11 different countries—is to inoculate oneself against the contagious fantasy that ‘Asia is rising.’ All of Asia? In what sense? For what reasons? Such questions are more likely to occur to Southeast Asianists, accustomed as they are to pluralism and exceptions.”*

Donald K. Emmerson, Director, SEAF

The **SOUTHEAST ASIA FORUM (SEAF)** seeks to undertake and encourage innovative research and publication on contemporary Southeast Asian issues and conditions. 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 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In the 2009–10 academic year SEAF hosted a record number of visiting scholars.

Marshall Clark (Deakin University, Melbourne) worked on a book about the overlap between culturally Malay identity and the political idea of Southeast Asia as a region. James Hoesterey, the 2009–10 Shorenstein Fellow, revised his University of Wisconsin–Madison dissertation on Muslim televangelism in Indonesia. Juliet Pietsch (Australian National University, Canberra) worked on two books, including one on Indonesia-Malaysia relations co-authored with Clark. While lecturing and giving media interviews on the turbulent politics of Thailand, Thitinan Pongsudhirak (Chulangkorn University, Bangkok) wrote a series of pieces on that subject.

Publications resulting from writing done at Stanford by 2009–10 Stanford-Asia Foundation Fellow Sudarno Sumarto (Smeru Institute,

Jakarta) included a co-edited book on poverty and social protection in Indonesia. German Research Foundation Fellow Christian von Luebke worked on a book on democracy and governance in Southeast Asia, wrote several journal articles on the political economy of reform in Indonesia, and co-organized an Oxford Analytica conference panel on Southeast Asian politics.

These scholars and other experts gave more than a dozen talks on Southeast Asian subjects at SEAF in 2009–10. The talks covered a range of Southeast Asia-wide themes including regionalism, democratization, human rights, and the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia during World War II. Speakers came from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Vietnam.

During the year, SEAF Director Donald K. Emmerson spoke, wrote, and consulted extensively on regionalism, Islamism, and U.S. policy options related to Southeast Asia. He also developed projects for collaboration between American and Indonesian scholars on U.S.-Indonesian relations and with Asian and European scholars on the separability of good governance from liberal democracy in Southeast Asia.

# SJP

PHOTO: Benjamin Self (L), Takahashi Fellow in Japanese Studies, addresses guests at the 2010 Stanford Kyoto Dialogue, as Shorenstein APARC Director Gi-Wook Shin looks on. CREDIT: SARAH LIN BHATIA.



*“Turmoil continues in Tokyo. The government of Kan Naoto faces both political challenges from the opposition and within his own party, and diplomatic ones from China and Russia. Amid the frustration, Japan and its friends should recall Churchill’s maxim: ‘Democracy is the worst form of government except for all the others that have been tried.’”* Benjamin Self, Takahashi Fellow in Japanese Studies

Established in 2008, the **STANFORD JAPAN PROGRAM (SJP)** is dedicated to fostering collaborative research and hosting public events on Japan. SJP convenes meetings on policy issues, including public seminars and roundtable 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, and its strategies for coping with the rise of China.

## FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Research and programming at SJP have focused on the surprising turbulence in U.S.-Japan relations following 2009’s political transition in Tokyo. Experts on both sides of the Pacific expected that the two governments would seize upon opportunities to expand bilateral cooperation on climate change, nuclear disarmament, and global health. In fact, both regimes became embroiled in a divisive contretemps over the replacement for Futenma Marine Air Station in Okinawa, a base that had been slated for closure since 1996.

Addressing this prospect well before the issue erupted, Kent Calder, director of the Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies at Johns Hopkins SAIS, noted, “In the world that Dulles made, the United States and Japan built their postwar relationship in isolation from other players in the region,

but we are going to see in the future how that relationship faces change embedded in a much more dynamic Asia.” Speaking at Shorenstein APARC, Calder and other visitors provided insight into Japanese strategic thinking, opening the “black box” of domestic politics and internal debate about the post-9/11 security environment.

As we look to the future, SJP aims to deepen its investigation of the challenges Japanese diplomacy faces in the region and beyond, always attentive to the legacy of the past.

## FEATURED SJP SEMINARS, 2009–10

### *A New Era in U.S.-Japanese Relations*

Kent Calder, Director, Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies

### *Update from Tokyo: U.S.-Japan Relations*

John V. Roos, U.S. Ambassador to Japan

### *Japan’s New Security Politics: Implications for the U.S.-Japan Alliance*

Andrew Oros, Associate Professor, Political Science and International Studies, Washington College

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

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

# KSP

PHOTO: Participants in the 2010 Koret conference on South Korea and the global economy gather on the Encina Hall steps at Stanford.

CREDIT: ROGER WINKELMAN.



*“To construct a viable U.S.-South Korean alliance that meets the challenges of a new era, both nations must march together, treating their partner as it is, not as they wish it might be.”* Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Stanford KSP

Now in its tenth year, 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 PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The Korean peninsula remained a major focus of American and international concern in 2009–10. Observers of North Korea are worried about possible regime instability in the communist state. South Korea (the Republic of Korea or ROK) blamed North Korea for the nighttime sinking of one of its naval vessels in March 2010, with the loss of 46 lives. Isolated from South Korea, the United States, and Japan, North Korea turned increasingly to China for a lifeline. Meanwhile, South Korea focused on improving economic growth and heightening its diplomatic and trade profile across the globe.

In 2009–10, Stanford KSP again published numerous books, book chapters, policy papers, and op-eds on key research questions related to Korean and U.S.-Korean affairs. Notably, Stanford KSP Director Gi-Wook Shin’s book

*One Alliance, Two Lenses: U.S.-Korea Relations in a New Era*, was published by Stanford University Press. Based on analysis of newly collected data from major American and Korean newspapers, Shin demonstrates that the U.S.-ROK relationship is linked to the issue of national identity for Koreans. For America, however, the relationship is largely a matter of policy—a key difference that stems from each nation’s relative power and role in the international system.

Two major Stanford KSP-led experts’ groups, “New Beginnings” and the ROK-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum, engaged in active consultation on U.S.–South Korean relations and Northeast Asian security, holding workshops at Stanford and in Seoul and issuing public reports and policy recommendations. Stanford KSP also hosted a timely conference on “South Korea and the Global Economy in Transition,” led by this year’s Koret Fellow, former South Korean vice finance minister Byongwon Bahk. Pantech Fellow Peter Beck made a number of presentations assessing the effect of outside information on North Korean popular opinion.

Stanford KSP’s public outreach included its longstanding Korean Studies Colloquium series with talks by Korea scholars Bruce Cumings and Brian Myers, as well as the recently retired head of UNICEF’s Pyongyang office, Gopalan Balogopal.

# SPRIE

PHOTO: SPRIE Associate Director Marguerite Gong Hancock chats with Ericsson CTO Håkan Eriksson at May's "China 2.0" conference. CREDIT: ROBERT BRADSHAW.



*"[SPRIE's] China 2.0 is the preeminent new media forum on the dynamic PRC digital landscape and combines the right mix of strategic thinking, practical applications, and networking."* Fritz Demopoulos, CEO, Qunar.com

*The **STANFORD PROGRAM ON REGIONS OF INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SPRIE)** is dedicated to improving the understanding and practice of leading regions worldwide as centers of innovation and entrepreneurship. Through international and interdisciplinary research, publications, conferences, and executive education, SPRIE's work impacts the arenas of academia, policy, and business. For more information, please visit <http://sprie.stanford.edu>.*

## FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Led by co-directors William F. Miller and Henry S. Rowen with associate director Marguerite Gong Hancock, SPRIE is currently focused on several initiatives. "Silicon Valley Transforming" examines how the Valley has changed since SPRIE's breakthrough study, *The Silicon Valley Edge*, was published a decade ago. Given the significant ties between universities and industry in creating value—whether financial, economic, or institutional—SPRIE is also examining the "Commercialization of University Research: Case Studies from Stanford (and other universities)."

SPRIE launched its "Smart Green Cities" project (see sidebar) at a kick-off conference at Stanford, and followed it with a two-day forum in Taipei in fall 2010, in collaboration with SPRIE's longtime institutional partner, the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI). SPRIE also embarked on a "China 2.0"

initiative to examine China's rise in the Internet; "China 2.0" is, described in the Outreach section of this overview.

## SMART GREEN CITIES: NEW TECHNOLOGIES, NEW POLICIES, NEW PRACTICES

In China alone, more than 220 cities will each have more than one million inhabitants by 2025. Such explosive urbanization has widespread implications for energy use and investment as cities strive to become both "smart" and green.

The intersection of IT and environmental sustainability on the urban scale requires complex, interdisciplinary expertise. To address these challenges, on May 10–11, 2010, SPRIE convened experts at Stanford from the United States, Europe, and Asia for more than thirty presentations and fruitful discussion. Presenters included:

- Faculty from 6 departments at Stanford and 5 universities in Asia
- Lead architects, engineers, land developers, and policymakers for large-scale smart initiatives from Guangzhou to New York City (ARUP China, Woods Bagot, Shui-On Land, and others)
- Nonprofit heads (U.S. China Clean Energy Forum, Climate Works Foundation, JUUCE)
- Technology executives, investors, and thought leaders (Steve Westly, chairman of the Westly Group, Nicholas Parker, CEO of Cleantech Group, and Kevin Surace, CEO of Serious Materials, as well as representatives from Cisco, Siemens, and Delta Electronics)

# People

*“Americans are a competitive people. We should welcome China’s competitive challenge. The problems that China’s ‘rise’ presents—and the challenges it poses—are tough. But they are not unfamiliar, and they are not insurmountable. We have some time to get our house in order. The question is whether we can muster the unity of purpose, the sense of urgency, and the political will.”*

Michael H. Armacost, Shorenstein Distinguished Fellow and former Ambassador to Japan and the Philippines

## DIRECTORS

Gi-Wook Shin  
Judi R. Lum  
Daniel C. Snider

## FACULTY

Masahiko Aoki  
Michael H. Armacost  
Karen Eggleston  
Donald K. Emmerson  
Thomas Fingar  
Phillip Lipsky  
William F. Miller  
Jean C. Oi  
Henry S. Rowen  
Scott Rozelle  
Andrew G. Walder  
Xueguang Zhou

## AFFILIATED

### STANFORD FACULTY

William Barnett  
Melissa Brown  
Larry Diamond  
Peter Duus  
Walter Falcon  
Alan Garber  
Mark Granovetter  
Toshihiko Hayashi  
Thomas Heller  
Nicholas Hope

Ken-Ichi Imai  
Stephen Krasner  
John Lewis  
Isabel Mares  
Michael May  
Ronald McKinnon  
Alice Lyman Miller  
Yumi Moon  
Ramon Myers  
William J. Perry

## RESEARCH

### ASSOCIATES AND

### FELLOWS

Yun Ai  
Matthew Augustine  
Byongwon Bakh  
Peter Beck  
Arthur Bienenstock  
Kristin C. Burke  
Brian Chen  
Rafiq Dossani  
Marguerite Gong  
Hancock  
James Hoesterey  
Hilary Izatt  
Kevin Kim  
Joyce Lee  
Benjamin Self  
Brian Sharbono  
David Straub

## VISITING SCHOLARS

Hongyan Cai  
Jen-Chang Chou  
Duncan Clark  
Robert Eberhart  
Tingting Feng  
Zhiyan Feng  
Kiminori Gemba  
Young Whan Kihl  
NaRee Lee  
Younho Lee  
Dewei Li  
Chai Sung Lim  
Ki Sik Kim  
Kyungjoon Oh  
Mark Peattie  
Thitinan Pongsudhirak  
Chiho Sawada  
Qunhong Shen  
Hwaji Shin  
Christian von Luebke  
Yan Wang  
Tong Ki Woo  
Hyungkuk Youm  
Qiong Zhang  
Zhe (Amy) Zhang  
Zhiqiang Zhang

## STAFF

Heather Ahn  
Sarah Lin Bhatia  
Jaqueline Cano  
Irene Hung  
George Krompacky  
Victoria Kwong  
Lisa Lee  
Denise Masumoto  
Rowena Rosario  
Huma Shaikh  
Victoria Tomkinson  
(1999–2010)  
Debbie Warren

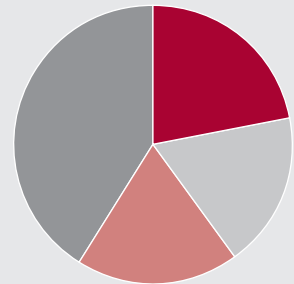


# Financial Information

Below is an overview of Shorenstein APARC's revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2008–09 (the most recent figures available).

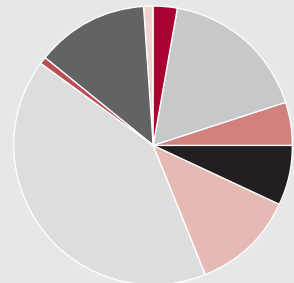
## REVENUE

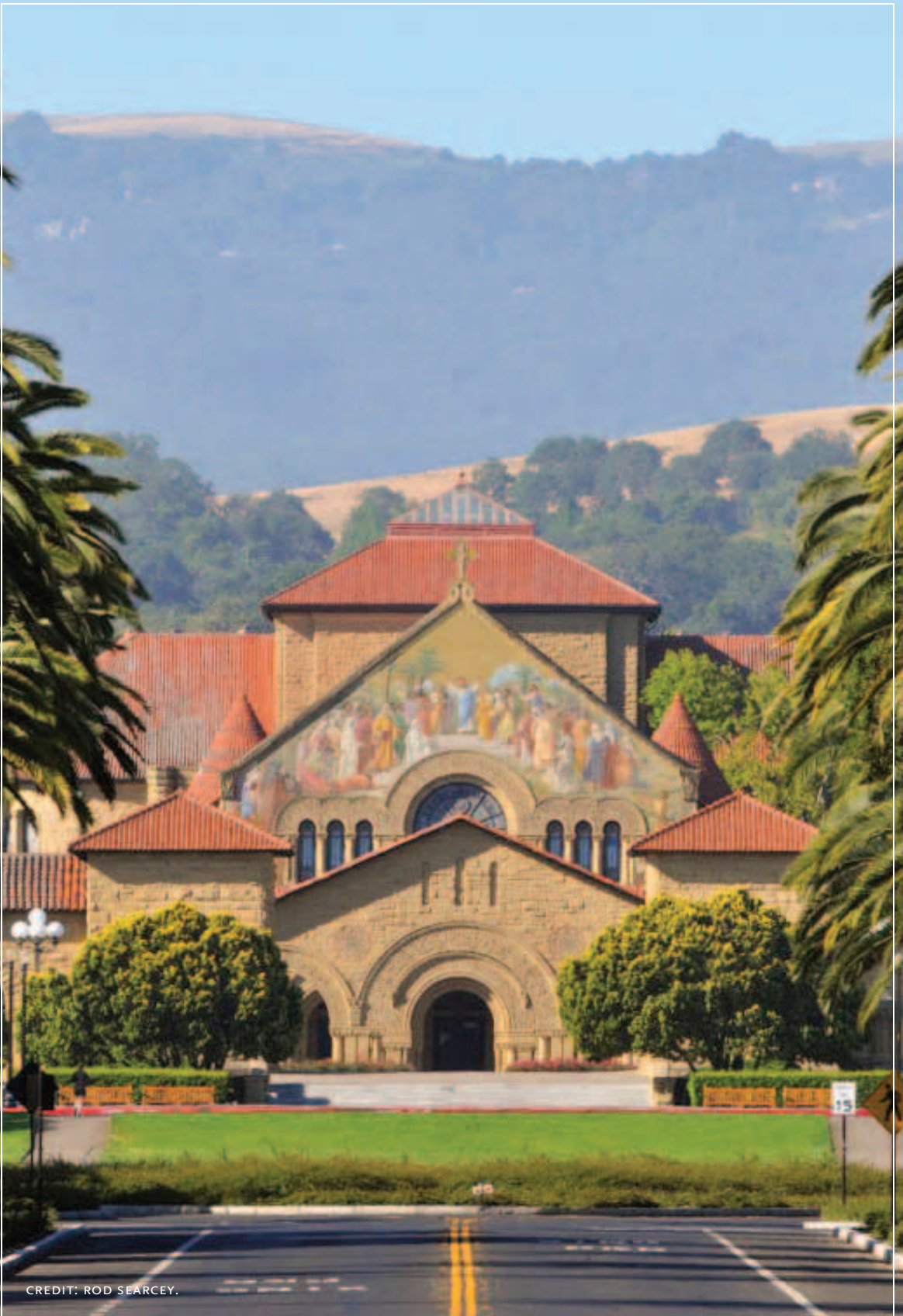
University funds	\$ 0	0%
Endowment payouts	567,545	22%
Grants	485,675	18%
Income	498,792	19%
Gifts	1,076,433	41%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$2,628,447</b>	<b>100%</b>



## EXPENSES

Computer and telecommunications	\$ 88,198	3%
Conferences, workshops, and travel	546,399	17%
Indirect costs	174,457	5%
Operations	232,240	7%
Postdoctoral and visiting scholars	402,672	12%
Faculty, research, and administrative staff salaries	1,366,032	41%
Research materials, acquisitions, and other research expenses	27,126	1%
Staff benefits	432,082	13%
Student support	36,202	1%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$3,305,412</b>	<b>100%</b>





CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY.

THE WALTER H. SHORENSTEIN  
ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH CENTER



Stanford University  
Freeman Spogli Institute  
for International Studies  
Encina Hall  
Stanford, CA 94305-6055  
Phone: 650.723.9741  
Fax: 650.723.6530  
<http://aparc.stanford.edu>