

# *Thirty Years Connecting Asia with Stanford University*



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Welcome to the [Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center](#), a unique Stanford University institution focused on the interdisciplinary study of contemporary Asia.

A visionary group of Stanford scholars established the Center three decades ago to address the need for research on Asia that—rather than being siloed by discipline and by country—reached across departments, from sociology to engineering, and looked at Asia in a regional context. The Center’s work was imbued with the desire to promote cooperation rather than the distrust of the Cold War. We take great pride in our contribution to the growing understanding of Asia’s global significance, and to the improvement in U.S.-Asia relationships developing today.

The following pages provide a glimpse of how Shorenstein APARC has fulfilled its mission over the past thirty years, by producing outstanding interdisciplinary research; by educating students and the next generation of scholars; by promoting constructive interaction in the pursuit of influencing U.S. policy toward Asia-Pacific regions; and by contributing to how Asian nations understand issues key to regional cooperation and to their relations with the United States.

While we are proud of what we have achieved, it is only the beginning. Shorenstein APARC’s efforts are as dynamic as the rapid changes now taking place in Asia, and we look forward to many decades more of leading the way to deeper, more meaningful understanding and relations with this vital and vibrant world region.



## Shorenstein APARC Leadership 1983–2013

*Shorenstein APARC's faculty directors have provided the vision, dedication, and expertise vital for remaining true to the Center's original mission, while at the same time leading the organization in exciting new directions in response to developments in Asia and U.S.-Asia relations.*

Perhaps the most interesting events were the dialogues held at Pebble Beach, typically hosted by George Shultz and Bill Bradley and attended by senior Asia-Pacific statesmen. These free exchanges away from the press contributed greatly to enhancing understanding and cooperation among the participants and their home countries/regions.

>> **Lawrence Lau**  
Co-director, 1992–1996



We put the Center on the map in Northeast Asia by bringing distinguished visitors to Stanford and by developing a network of relationships with universities, think tanks, private sector corporations, and government ministries.

<< **Daniel Okimoto**  
Co-director, 1983–1997



Over three decades, there has actually been quite a lot of continuity since the Center's founding; people—faculty, staff, and also the many visitors that have spent time at Shorenstein APARC—have been the vital driving force in building connections with Asia.

<< **Henry Rowen**  
Director, 1997–2001  
Co-director, 2000–2001

Our goal was guided by the belief that you cannot understand the security, culture, and other aspects of Asia unless you view them as a whole. No single individual can possibly do that—you need a team. For us it was not just about creating a center, it was about changing the world.

>> **John Lewis**  
Co-director, 1983–1990



Walter H. Shorenstein had an active role at the Center: he came to everything we organized, sat right up front, and asked good questions. Over lunches at the Faculty Club, he would ask how the Center could get more visibility. Walter was like an advisor to us—he was a very impressive man.

>> **Andrew Walder**  
Co-director, 2000–2001  
Director, 2000–2005



## DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

Thirty years ago, I crossed the Pacific for the first time, traveling from Seoul to attend graduate school in Seattle. Meanwhile, down the coast at Stanford, a visionary group of faculty was laying the bedrock of a unique organization committed to promoting strong U.S.-Asia relations through research on timely, policy-relevant issues.

Early research initiatives looked at themes like Northeast Asia regional security and the development of the high-tech industry in Asia and the United States. From the very beginning of Asia's transformation and through the twilight of the Cold War era, such projects brought together leading scholars from Asia and Stanford, and high-level U.S. and Asian policymakers, for fruitful collaboration and dialogue.

Twenty years later, in September 2005, I became director of the newly endowed Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center (Shorenstein APARC), a thriving organization poised for even greater growth. I gratefully acknowledge the support of Mr. Shorenstein and our many generous donors, as well as the three decades of work by dedicated faculty, researchers, staff, and, not least of all, the five visionary directors who served before me.

Asia has grown over the past three decades into a key global region, and at no other time in history have there been such significant ties between the United States and Asia. Although we have expanded the scope of our regional expertise and research, we stay true to our Center's original mission.

Today, Shorenstein APARC boasts five flourishing research programs: the Asia Health Policy Program, Japan Studies Program, Korean Studies Program, Southeast Asia Forum, and Stanford China Program. We have brought hundreds of visiting scholars, practitioners, and fellows to the Center over the years, and have established a strong and ever-growing alumni network in Asia through our Corporate Affiliates Program. I remain grateful and honored to serve this wonderful research institution.

As we celebrate our thirtieth anniversary this May, we honor a vision turned into successful reality, and head toward a bright future of possibilities for continuing our work to foster lasting, cooperative relations with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.



Gi-Wook Shin, Director



The key to Shorenstein APARC's success is its well-focused mission and ability to look to the future, enabled by the extraordinary people who take part in its research, publishing, and outreach activities. Shorenstein APARC is one of the strongest research centers of its kind in the United States, and I am proud to help continue its thirty-year tradition of excellence.

Gi-Wook Shin  
Director, 2005–present

# 1983–1989

## Asia's Emergence

>> 1983

The Corporate Affiliates Program, begun in 1979, allows the Forum to work with specialists from Asia and to introduce fellows to Silicon Valley and its innovative companies.



>> 1984

Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi, shown here on a visit with U.S. president Richard Nixon, is assassinated by two of her bodyguards.



<< 1986

China's Open Door policies kick-start a dramatic economic, political, social, and cultural transformation that continues to the present day.



>> 1987

Stanford is the first U.S. university to host visitors from the DRPK when 3 North Koreans attend a conference; the same year John Lewis (left) speaks to leaders in South Korea.



>> 1988

Seoul hosts the 1988 Summer Olympics, boycotted by North Korea after a debate about co-hosting the games. Over 8,000 athletes representing 163 countries compete.



>> 1989

An unprecedented pro-democracy movement sweeps through Beijing as thousands of students and workers take to the streets and congregate for weeks in Tiananmen Square.



<< 1989

Japan's Emperor Hirohito passes away after a battle with cancer, ending the longest reign period of any Japanese emperor. He is succeeded by his son, Crown Prince Akihito.



<< 1989

After a coup d'état, Burma becomes the Union of Myanmar, and Aung San Suu Kyi, one of the founders of the National League for Democracy, is placed under house arrest.



<< 1989

Soviet occupation of Afghanistan comes to an end, and East and West Germany, divided for almost thirty years, are united as the Berlin Wall comes down.

<< 1983

The Northeast Asia–U.S. Forum on International Policy, established in 1979, is administered by the International Strategic Institute at Stanford.



<< 1983

The second U.S.–Japan Congressional Seminar, held in Carmel, brings together members of the U.S. Senate and Japanese Diet for meaningful and candid dialogue.

>> 1985

SRI president and former provost William Miller greets then-Vice Premier Li Peng at Stanford; Dr. Miller will later become co-director of the SPRIE program.



<< 1987

Chiang Ching-kuo (left, pictured with father Chiang Kai-shek in 1948) declares an end to Taiwan's forty-year period of martial law.



## ASIA'S EMERGENCE

The Center began its work in the last decade of the Cold War, focusing on Northeast Asia, the region of greatest strategic significance. Through the efforts of John W. Lewis and Daniel I. Okimoto, who served as its first co-directors, the Northeast Asia–United States Forum on International Policy was founded at Stanford University in 1979. The Forum brought together existing research programs focusing on U.S.-Japan and U.S.-China relations, ones that provided a critical link between faculty members who had little prior knowledge of the countries to area specialists at Stanford and to Chinese and Japanese specialists with similar interests.

In 1983 both the Forum and the Center for International Security and Arms Control were brought under the administration of the International Strategic Institute at Stanford, a single independent administrative unit that would later become the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies.

The Forum addressed the need for collaboration between U.S. and Asian specialists, using interdisciplinary and regional approaches to security and economic issues. Against the backdrop of a budding partnership with China forged to balance the Soviet Union and of increasing trade tensions with Japan, America's most valuable ally in East Asia, early Forum research focused on arms control, high-tech industry competition, and reform in China.



We realized that high technology was not only the leading edge in the development of the U.S. economy but also a major aspect of our international security. So we focused on it and on the emerging competition, cooperation, and conflict between the United States and Japan—two of the world's pioneers in the area of high tech.

**Daniel Okimoto**  
*Co-director, 1983–1997*



**1984** / Co-director John Lewis meets in Beijing with Wu Xiuquan of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies.



**1988** / The Forum served as secretariat for a U.S.-Japan legislators' committee, co-chaired by Bill Bradley and Motoo Shiina.



**1989** / A Shinto priest performs the ground-breaking ceremony in Kyoto for the Stanford Center in Japan.



# 1990–1996

## *Asia After the Cold War*

>> 1991

After communist nations fall throughout Eastern Europe from 1989 to 1991, the vast Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is dissolved.



>> 1991

India begins an era of significant market reforms, a consequence of stipulations in an International Monetary Fund bailout.



<< 1990

The Forum leaves Galvez House, its original home, and moves into a cluster of temporary buildings on the Stanford campus.



<< 1991

North and South Korea both join the United Nations, each establishing permanent missions in New York City.



<< 1992

After a decade of successful economic development, China ranks as the world's third-largest economy after the United States and Japan, expanding this year alone by 12 percent.



<< 1993

Michael Armacost (right, with Center director Daniel Okimoto), former U.S. ambassador to Japan and to the Philippines, becomes the first Shorenstein Visiting Fellow.



<< 1994

Walter H. Shorenstein pledges \$1.5 million to fund the Shorenstein Fellows program and the development of new program initiatives, particularly those on Southeast Asia.

>> 1994

Kim Il Sung dies at the age of 82, and is immortalized as the Eternal President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



>> 1995

Walter H. Shorenstein provides funding to establish the popular Distinguished Lecture Series, inaugurated with a talk by Ross Garnaut (right).



>> 1995

In a show of force over the sovereignty of Taiwan, China stages military exercises in the Taiwan Strait, including missile tests and the mobilization of forces in Fujian.



<< 1995

Vietnam becomes a full member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and restores diplomatic relations with the United States.



<< 1996

With the loss of Soviet bloc trade and aid, famine sweeps across North Korea. For the first time the United States provides food aid to North Korea.



<< 1996

The Taliban, an Islamic fundamentalist group, takes control of Afghanistan; Kandahar serves as its capital until 2001.



## ASIA AFTER THE COLD WAR

In the early nineties, the Forum underwent a change of name and an expansion of its research focus and expertise. As a prelude to this growth, in 1990 the Forum moved from its original home in Galvez House to a cluster of temporary buildings while it awaited the renovation of Encina Hall, a former men's dormitory.

In 1992 the Forum was rechristened as the Asia/Pacific Research Center, broadening its scope to include Southeast Asia (with the arrival of then-visiting professor Donald Emmerson in 1994) and to examine trends cutting across the entire Asia-Pacific region during a time when Asia had become the fastest-growing area in the world. Key projects on comparative health issues also got under way during this period, laying the foundation for today's Asia Health Policy Program.

In 1994, Walter H. Shorenstein, already a sort of "patron saint" at A/PARC, pledged \$1.5 million, enabling the commencement of key initiatives that today form the basis of many of the Center's activities. One was a program to bring distinguished practitioners to the Center; the inaugural fellow was former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines and Japan, Michael Armacost, who remains an essential leader at the Center to this day. Another initiative was the funding of the Distinguished Lecture Series (later called the Shorenstein Forum), which hosted an array of distinguished speakers over the years, including renowned China historian Jonathan Spence and former U.S. secretary of state George P. Schultz.



Unquestionably the most important thing that has happened in Asia has been the sustained rise of China. I think when we look back at this period, we will probably regard the rise of India as number two, but it is too soon to know for certain.

Henry Rowen

Director, 1997–2000

Co-director, 2000–2001



1994 / Empress Michiko of Japan meets with Regina Casper and Daniel Okimoto during her visit to Stanford with Emperor Akihito.



1994 / Historian Jonathan Spence greets Walter H. Shorenstein before delivering the second talk in the Distinguished Lecture Series.



1996 / The Korea Foundation and the Tong Yang Group each pledge \$1 million to establish a Korean studies professorship at Stanford.

# 1997–2005

## *Asian Financial Crisis / The War on Terror*

>> 1998

India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests within weeks of one another, incurring global disapproval and sanctions against both countries.



>> 1998

In the face of nationwide demonstrations, controversial Indonesian leader Suharto, the country's second president, steps down after thirty years in power.



<< 1999

Governor Gray Davis gives the inaugural Shorenstein Forum lecture at Stanford, addressing the close ties between California and Asia.



>> 2001

The Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE) is established at the Center, following the publication of SPRIE's smash book *The Silicon Valley Edge*.



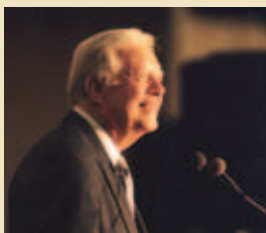
>> 2001

Sociologist Gi-Wook Shin (left, shown here with Tongyang chairman and program benefactor Jae-Hyun Hyun) launches the Korean Studies Program.



<< 2002

Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter gives the inaugural Oksenberg Lecture, a series established in honor of pioneering China scholar Michel Oksenberg.



<< 2002

The first Shorenstein Journalism Award is presented to Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and author Stanley Karnow.



<< 1997

After a long political career noted for his Open Door policies, Chinese reformer Deng Xiaoping dies. He is shown here visiting the United States in 1979.



<< 1997



<< 1997

A major financial crisis hits Asia hard, including East Asian economic leader Japan; in October, the Dow Jones falls by 554 points.

>> 1999

Expanding its regional scope, the Center establishes the Southeast Asia Forum, led by Donald K. Emmerson, and the South Asia Initiative.



<< 2000

North and South Korea hold the first inter-Korean summit, a historic event and the first meeting between the leaders of the two countries.



<< 2000

Taiwan's Kuomintang party's fifty-year reign ends when lawyer and politician Chen Shui-bian is elected as president.



>> 2001

The United States leads an invasion of Afghanistan after commercial airplanes hijacked by al-Qaeda crash into the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, killing almost 3,000.



<< 2005

The Center is renamed the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center in recognition of its most important gift to date, one that created a permanent endowment.

## ASIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS / THE WAR ON TERROR

While Asia entered an uncertain period due to financial crisis and the United States was launched into a series of conflicts following the 9/11 attacks, these years represented a time of great growth for the Center, which in 2005 was renamed the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center in recognition of its greatest benefactor. The Center developed a depth of expertise in studies of China and Korea, but also broadened its interdisciplinary and comparative work on Asia's political economy and development.

For the first time the Center occupied a single floor in the remodeled Encina Hall; core faculty expanded with the appointments of sociologist Andrew Walder and political economist Jean Oi, as well as Korean Studies Program (KSP) founding director Gi-Wook Shin. The Center's great loss during this period was beloved China scholar Michel Oksenberg, whose life was honored by the inaugural Oksenberg Lecture, presented by former U.S. president Jimmy Carter. The Center also launched its annual Shorenstein Journalism Award in 2002, naming its first recipient as Stanley Karnow, a Pulitzer Prize-winning author and journalist.

Other significant hires were Donald Emmerson, director of the Southeast Asia Forum, and Rafiq Dossani, who led the newly established South Asia Initiative. The Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, co-directed by Henry Rowen and William Miller, released its book *The Silicon Valley Edge* to great acclaim.



What has been happening is a gradual shift of the center of gravity of the world economy from the United States and Europe to Asia. East and South Asia, combined, now constitute 30 percent of world GDP, whereas the United States and Europe each account for perhaps 20 percent of world GDP.

**Lawrence Lau**  
*Co-director, 1992–1996*



*1998 / Kim Dae-jung speaks at the Center on his first visit to the United States since leaving the South Korean presidency.*



*2002 / Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter chats with Lois Oksenberg prior to delivering the first annual lecture in memory of Michel Oksenberg.*



*2003 / While mayor of Taipei, Ma Ying-jeou speaks for SPRIE on Taiwan's changing role in global IT industries.*



# 2006—PRESENT

## *China's Rise / Crisis in Korea*

>> 2007

The Center establishes the Asia Health Policy Program, led by Karen Eggleston (second from right), and the Stanford China Program, led by Jean Oi.



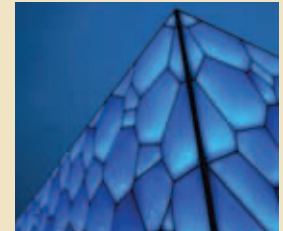
>> 2008

Turmoil hits U.S. financial markets as Lehman Brothers collapses and other Wall Street giants seek a government bailout, launching the country into a major recession.



>> 2008

China hosts its first Olympics, an event sparking both national pride and criticism during the six frenetic years of building the Olympic facilities in Beijing.



<< 2009

Future South Korean president Park Geun-hye, daughter of former president Park Chung-hee, speaks at the Center about U.S.-Korea relations.



<< 2009

Shorenstein APARC kicks off the inaugural Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue with an engaging look at the links between energy and economics in the United States and Asia.



<< 2009

The opposition Democratic Party of Japan wins in a landslide victory against the long-reigning conservative Liberal Democratic Party during Japan's elections.

>> 2010

Returning to where he spent part of his childhood, U.S. President Barack Obama makes a historic visit to Indonesia, meeting with President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.



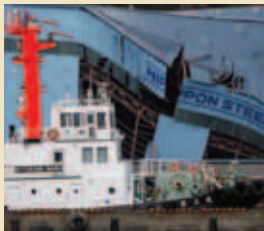
>> 2011

The Japan Studies Program is established, to be headed by Takeo Hoshi; SPRIE moves to the Graduate School of Business after a decade at the Center.



>> 2011

Toward the end of Premier Wen Jiabao's tenure, China formally overtakes Japan to become the world's second-largest economy, and Asia's economic leader.



<< 2011

A historic 9.0 earthquake and tsunami hit Japan, killing thousands of people and triggering a disaster at the Fukushima nuclear facility.



<< 2012

Tensions mount between Japan and China over the long-disputed rocky Senkaku/Diaoyu islands, one of the unresolved historical issues of World War Two.



<< 2013

United Nations secretary-general Ban Ki-moon visits the Center and speaks to the Stanford community about the UN's role in a changing world.

## CHINA'S RISE / CRISIS IN KOREA

Since the middle of the last decade, Shorenstein APARC has become the premier research center for understanding North and South Korea, the rise of China as a global power, and the tensions between growing regional integration and rising nationalism in Asia, its research mission propelled by the addition of significant programs and personnel. Three new programs—on health policy in Asia, China studies, and Japan studies—were formally established; new faculty included Xueguang Zhou, Karen Eggleston, Phillip Lipsky, and Takeo Hoshi; and Masahiko Aoki and Thomas Finger—both long associated with research at the Center—returned as Fellows. Former Pantech Fellows Daniel Sneider and David Straub took on new roles as associate directors of research and of the Korean Studies Program, respectively.

A host of new research initiatives included the New Beginnings policy study group and the West Coast Strategic Forum, which promote greater policy-oriented engagement between South Korea and the United States; the Divided Memories project, which explores national reconciliation in World War Two countries; and significant work, including a major comparative research project and a session of the annual Stanford-Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue, was accomplished on Asia's unprecedented demographic changes.

Sadly, in 2010 the Center lost its longtime friend, advisor, and benefactor, Walter H. Shorenstein. His generosity, however, has ensured that his legacy will live on as the Center continues to thrive and fulfill its mission.



China, India, the United States, and Indonesia, the four largest populations in the world, are inexorably connected—security, energy, technology, human capital, food, poverty, natural resources, climate change, international finance, etc. If Shorenstein APARC did not now exist, Stanford would need to create it to keep abreast of today's critical international issues.

**Walter Falcon**

*Director, Institute for International Studies, 1991–1998*



*2006 / Brent Scowcroft, national security advisor to presidents Gerald Ford and George H.W. Bush, delivers the Oksenberg Lecture.*



*2007 / Director emeritus Daniel Okimoto receives Japan's Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon, in recognition of decades of work.*



*2008 / Alejandro Toledo (l.), former president of Peru, and Kantathi Suphamongkhon (c.), Thailand's foreign minister, at the A-P Leaders Forum.*

# RESEARCH

Over three decades, the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center has pursued its research agenda in a variety of areas critical to the Asia-Pacific and to U.S. relations with countries in this vibrant region, taking full advantage of the interdisciplinary resources available at Stanford. Early projects delved into subjects such as the growth of the high-tech industry in the Asia-Pacific and related emerging trade issues; the state of America's alliances in a shifting Asia; and entrepreneurship and corporate transformation in Asia, to name a few. Following is a snapshot of some of the recent initiatives.

## REGIONALISM IN ASIA

Early research at the Center focused on the strategically important countries of China and Japan. As these countries, and Asia as a whole, began their rapid growth through the end of the last century, the Center's attention shifted to a regional focus, with Asian countries seen as increasingly interdependent, even as trends toward nationalism also increased. This created a complicated mosaic of potential benefits and possible conflict.

Shorenstein APARC embarked on a multi-year project encompassing several international conferences to consider and assess the implications of Asian regionalism, producing a series of three edited volumes: *Cross Currents*, *Hard Choices*, and *Does South Asia Exist?* A session of the Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue was also devoted to the topic.

## DIVIDED MEMORIES

The countries of Northeast Asia and the United States share a twenty-year legacy of war, from the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1931 until the formal conclusion of the Pacific War in 1951. Lasting tensions from this era have crystallized in conflicting national memories that continue to impede relations between countries to this day. The Divided Memories and Reconciliation in Northeast Asia project carried out a unique comparative study of the formation of wartime memory, a multi-year effort that aims to further the process of reconciliation. The project produced a landmark comparative study of high school history textbooks, published in *Divided Memories: History Textbooks and the War in Asia*. Subsequent volumes will focus on the impact of popular culture, especially films, on the formation of public memory, and how the experience of war and reconciliation differs between Europe and Asia.

## NORTH KOREA

North Korea presents a complicated picture to outsiders trying to discern the differences between official rhetoric and realities. Shorenstein APARC has examined aspects of North Korea through many different lenses: the experiences of diplomats and foreign aid workers living there, the outcomes of educational exchanges with the country, and the ongoing tensions of resolving the aftermath of the Korean War and North Korea's nuclear ambitions. Distinguished visitors to the Center have helped to shed light on these critical issues, including former and current ROK presidents Kim Dae-jung and Park Geun-hye. In recent years, the Center's publishing on DPRK issues has flourished, including Sunshine Policy architect Lim Dong-won's *Peacemaker* and UK ambassador to North Korea John Everard's *Only Beautiful, Please*. The Korean Studies Program regularly convenes South Korean and U.S. experts to address current inter-Korean policy issues.

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

East Asia has long been recognized for its role in leading economic growth but it is also now seen as a trendsetter in the realm of demographic change, from sinking birth rates to rapidly aging populations, complicated by issues like increased urbanization and migration. What lessons can the world glean from how East Asia adapts to this transition? The Demographic Change project is policy-driven, examining issues faced by families, individuals, and communities affected by this transition. *Aging Asia* (2010) addressed this timely topic, and a session of the Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue generated important discussion on policy adjustments that must be made worldwide to mitigate the effects of this unprecedented trend.





**LEFT** / The wave of unprecedented demographic change sweeping East Asia was the topic of the 2011 Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue and the focus of much research by the Asia Health Policy Program.

**TOP** / Sang-Hun Choe, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and Fellow in Korean Studies, speaks at the 2011 Koret Conference on "DPRK 2012."

**BOTTOM** / First convened in 2008, the Divided Memories and Reconciliation project began by examining the role of high school textbooks in the formation of historical memories.

# EVENTS

Shorenstein APARC's research initiatives come to life through public lectures, seminars, and panel discussions featuring prominent global leaders, policymakers, noted scholars, and cultural icons. Events are offered free and give members of the Stanford community and general public the opportunity to hear, firsthand, extraordinary individuals offer perspectives on key Asia-Pacific issues. In addition to individual presentations and seminar series, the Center features a number of long-standing annual event series that showcase major speakers involved in Asia-Pacific affairs.

## OKSENBERG LECTURE

As a tribute to the legacy of Michel Oksenberg, a pioneer in the field of Chinese politics and an important force in shaping American attitudes toward China, since 2002 Shorenstein APARC has held an annual event recognizing distinguished individuals who have helped to advance understanding between the United States and the nations of the Asia-Pacific. Past lectures have featured such luminaries as former president Jimmy Carter, former secretary of state George Shultz, and former national security advisor Brent Scowcroft.

## ASIA-PACIFIC LEADERS FORUM

Inaugurated in 2005, the Forum brings prominent leaders from the Asia-Pacific to Stanford to discuss political, economic, and social issues in the region. The series has featured such prominent regional leaders as Park Geun-hye, now the newly elected president of South Korea; Ryutaro Hashimoto, former prime minister of Japan; and most recently, UN secretary-general Ban Ki-moon.

## SHORENSTEIN JOURNALISM AWARD

Established in 2002, the Award originally recognized Western journalists who have contributed to developing greater understanding about the complexities of Asia, and in doing so have helped build stronger ties across the Pacific. Since 2011, the award series has been expanded to recognize the work of extraordinary journalists and media organizations within Asia. The event is more than an award ceremony; the Stanford community is given the opportunity to hear individuals engage in panel discussions on critical issues facing journalists reporting on Asia today.



## EVENT SPOTLIGHT: (UN)COVERING NORTH KOREA

Just hours ahead of North Korea's February 2013 nuclear test, an event that pushed the country into headlines around the world, a panel gathered at Stanford to discuss the challenges journalists face "uncovering" facts about North Korea.

The event was held in conjunction with the 2012 Shorenstein Journalism Award. Barbara Demick, Beijing bureau chief of the *Los Angeles Times* and recipient of the 2012 award, said it was the lack of access to North Korea that inspired her to first want to cover the country.

Demick, author of the acclaimed *Nothing to Envy: Ordinary Lives in North Korea*, said, "I felt like if I could not go to North Korea, I should be able to get into the mindset of the people. I think this has been true for my entire career as a foreign correspondent—you are trying to really understand how people tick."

*2013 / Barbara Demick (left), Los Angeles Times Beijing bureau chief and 2012 Shorenstein Journalism Award recipient, speaks with fellow panelists—Pantech Fellow Katharina Zellweger, the former Swiss aid director in North Korea, and Stanford English professor Adam Johnson, whose novel set in North Korea won the 2013 Pulitzer Prize for fiction.*





*LEFT / In 2009, current ROK president Park Geun-hye speaks at the Center about U.S.–South Korea relations.*

*TOP / At the final film showing in the 2008 series “Divided Lenses: Film and War Memories in Asia,” director Clint Eastwood is interviewed about his Letters from Iwo Jima.*

*BOTTOM / Caixin Media, represented by editor-in-chief Hu Shuli and managing editor Wang Shuo, receives the 2011 Shorestein Journalism Award.*



# OUTREACH

Shorenstein APARC's outreach efforts represent a distillation of its ongoing research on timely, policy-relevant issues of mutual importance to the United States and Asia. Each year, the Center organizes an array of seminar series, conferences, and workshops to foster discussion of regional challenges and opportunities. Shorenstein APARC faculty and researchers travel frequently in the Asia-Pacific region, publish their work extensively, teach undergraduate and graduate students, and collaborate with other organizations. Collectively, these activities ensure that the Center's unique interdisciplinary perspective reaches the widest possible audience.

## RESEARCH AND POLICY DIALOGUES

Shorenstein APARC has established a number of ongoing dialogues designed to bring scholars and policymakers together in relaxed settings to discuss contemporary issues in the region. The Korea-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum meets twice a year to join Stanford and other scholars from the U.S. West Coast with their South Korean counterparts. The Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue was established in 2009 to unite experts and opinion leaders from across the region and the United States to spend two days in deep discussion of a single subject of common interest, fueled by scholarly presentations, with a closing public symposium. Previous Dialogues have explored issues such as the global environmental and economic impacts of energy usage in Asia and the United States; the question of building an East Asian regional organization; the dramatic demographic shift that is taking place in Asia; and the reform of higher education.

## TEACHING

Enriching the Stanford student class experience above and beyond the usual range of lectures has long been an essential aspect of the Center's contribution to the university educational experience. Early Center classes took full advantage of Stanford's wealth of Asia experts in numerous disciplines, bringing together, for example, historians, business school professors, and legal scholars in one classroom. Today, Shorenstein APARC annually sponsors a team-taught course giving students a real-world perspective on how diplomats handle sensitive political crises; in addition, the Center recently helped bring back back the lauded Asia Pacific Scholars Program, which serves as a forum for discussing significant regional

issues and for building academic and professional networks linking Asia and Stanford.

## STANFORD PROGRAM ON INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL EDUCATION

The Center has a long history of collaborating with the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education (SPICE), an outreach program aimed at linking the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies' research with elementary and secondary schools through high-quality curricular units. SPICE work with the Center has covered themes like U.S.–Japan relations and approaches to understanding the Cultural Revolution; and most recently, the Center and its Korean Studies Program have worked with SPICE on strengthening U.S. high school teaching on Korea.



*Collaboration between Center faculty and the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education results in innovative curricular units on Asia, like the 2006 10,000 Shovels: China's Urbanization and Economic Development, which examines the causes and effects of China's development boom, and encourages secondary school students to evaluate and appreciate its benefits and costs.*



**LEFT** / SCP director Jean Oi with research colleagues and students in Zouping County, where the late Michel Oksenberg established a rural research site for American scholars.

**TOP** / James Jianzhang Liang, founder of Chinese travel site Ctrip, speaks at "China 2.0," a conference presented by the Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship that looks at the rise of China as a digital superpower.

**BOTTOM** / The Stanford Kyoto Trans-Pacific Dialogue annually concludes with a public symposium and panel discussion.

# PEOPLE

Extraordinary people comprise the essential DNA of Shorenstein APARC's research, publishing, and outreach activities. Interdisciplinary from the very beginning, the Center has grown from a small, dedicated core of China and Japan scholars to a larger team of faculty and experts specializing in contemporary issues facing Northeast, South, and Southeast Asia. Current Center faculty members hold joint appointments in departments and schools across the university, including sociology, anthropology, political science, business, and economics. The Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellowship Program, now over 350 alumni strong, has grown alongside the Center since the 1980s. In the past decade, Shorenstein APARC has established numerous thriving annual fellowship programs, ranging from the Developing Asia Health Policy Fellowship to the Shorenstein Postdoctoral Fellowship. Every year, the Center also hosts numerous visiting fellows and scholars from Asia and countries across the world. Not least of all, Shorenstein APARC has a dedicated staff with significant Asian language and subject expertise.

## PRE-DOCTORAL FELLOWS

Finding the time and funding to focus on writing a dissertation is the perpetual challenge of doctoral candidates the world over. As part of its commitment to supporting future scholars, Shorenstein APARC annually provides a Stanford pre-doctoral student working on contemporary Asia with research space, tuition, and a stipend during the academic year. The pre-doctoral fellowship provides a home base for Stanford students to make significant progress on their dissertation and tap into the Center's numerous resources, not least of all its Asia experts. Pre-doctoral students focusing on Japan are called Takahashi Fellows, and those studying other regions are called Shorenstein APARC Fellows.

## POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS

Shorenstein APARC postdoctoral fellowships offer recent graduates a year of "breathing space" at Stanford before they launch their academic careers. The Center annually offers multiple Shorenstein Postdoctoral Fellowships in Contemporary Asia, and a Postdoctoral Fellowship in Asia Health Policy. Fellows polish their dissertations for publication, engage in Center research activities, and hone their presentation skills at public seminars. Most importantly, they establish valuable professional

relationships that continue long after they have left Stanford. Postdoctoral fellows go on to work in top universities and research organizations around the world; many continue to contribute to Shorenstein APARC publications and take part in Center conferences.

## VISITING SCHOLARS

Visiting scholars are an important part of the open exchange of knowledge and ideas that keeps Shorenstein APARC's research environment vibrant and active. Over the years, the Center has hosted leading scholars from around the world and has established numerous visiting scholar programs. For example, Pantech Fellows and Koret Fellows, sponsored by the Center's Korean Studies Program, have written and contributed to successful Shorenstein APARC-published books about significant developments in Korea, including ongoing issues with North Korea. Another key program, the innovative Lee Kong Chian NUS-Stanford Distinguished Fellowship, coordinated by the Southeast Asia Forum, offers contemporary Southeast Asia scholars the opportunity to tap into research resources and engage with the academic communities at both Stanford and the National University of Singapore.





**LEFT TOP** / Former Stanford provost William Miller has a long involvement with the Center, most recently as co-director of the Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship.

**LEFT BOTTOM** / Katharina Zellweger, Pantech Fellow with the Korean Studies Program, alongside orphans in Pyongyang, where she served as North Korea country director for the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

**TOP** / Jeremy Menchik, Shorenstein Postdoctoral Fellow, with municipal-level leaders of Nahdlatul Ulama, the world's largest Islamic organization, in Makassar, Indonesia.

**BOTTOM** / Thomas Fingar worked with the Forum in the 1980s; in 2009 he returned as FSI Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow and revived the Asia-Pacific Scholars Program.

# Asia Health Policy Program 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.*



## FOCUS ON COMPARATIVE HEALTH CARE POLICY IN ASIA

Comparative, policy-oriented research aimed at improving health care and the overall quality of life across the Asia-Pacific region is at the heart of AHPP's mission and activities. As a research program within a world-class university, focusing exclusively on comparative health policy in Asia, it is unique. AHPP aims to provide evidence for addressing key health policy challenges in the Asia-Pacific, from links between poverty and ill health, to improving “value for money” and defining appropriate government and market roles in health systems. The program brings researchers to Stanford for on-site collaboration, and creates opportunities for Stanford students to conduct research in and about Asia.

The study of comparative health policy at Shorenstein APARC dates back almost a quarter century, with its roots in the Comparative Health Care Policy Research Project inaugurated in 1990. Starting with pioneering research on health economics in Japan, the program has expanded since then to encompass research on health policy and demographic change throughout the region, albeit with a continuing focus on East Asia in comparative perspective.

## COLLABORATIVE INITIATIVES AND GLOBAL RESEARCHERS

AHPP's leading-edge research involves experts on both sides of the Pacific. Among its current core research initiatives, AHPP is investigating

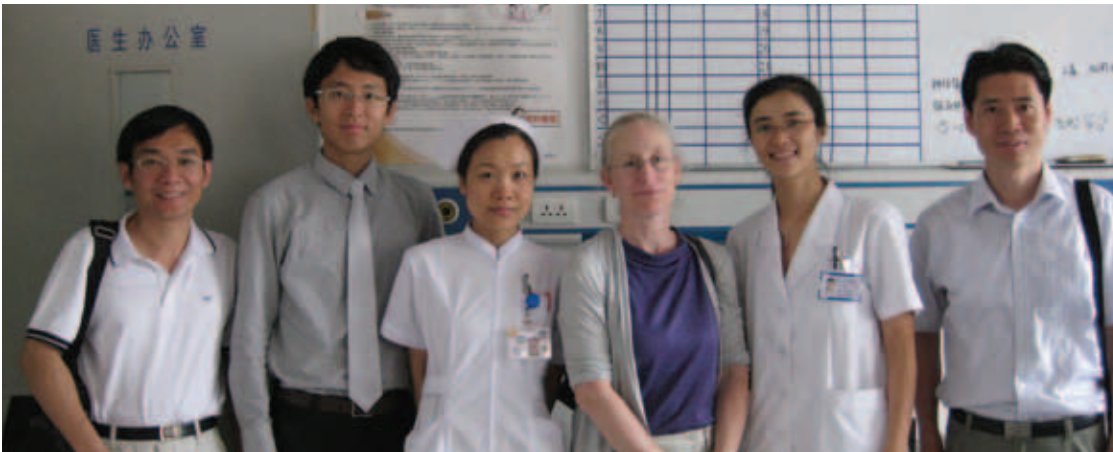
the economic and social implications of Asia's unprecedented demographic change, especially population aging and gender imbalance in China, as well as examining the determinants of health and health disparities among Asian populations. AHPP is also analyzing evidence on health service delivery and financing in the Asia-Pacific region, such as the impact of expanding insurance coverage, reforming provider payment incentives, and contracting with the private sector. In addition, the program is conducting a comparative analysis of the historical development of health care institutions—like physician drug dispensing and recent reforms to separate prescribing from dispensing. AHPP also sponsors collaborative initiatives to address critical global health issues, including tobacco control, promotion of child health, and control of infectious diseases.

## PREPARING FUTURE HEALTH CARE POLICY EXPERTS

The program is dedicated to training the next generation of health policy experts: undergraduate and graduate students gain crucial research experience by their involvement in AHPP's research initiatives, as well as invaluable mentoring for their own projects. A postdoctoral fellowship was initiated in 2008, followed three years later by a fellowship for young health policy experts from low-income countries of Asia.

In addition to numerous peer-reviewed journal articles, recent AHPP publications include *Aging Asia: The Economic and Social Implications*





*of Rapid Demographic Change in China, Japan, and South Korea and Prescribing Cultures and Pharmaceutical Policy in the Asia-Pacific.* AHPP also runs its own working paper series that is open to scholars and health policy experts around the world.

#### ANNUAL WORKSHOPS AND ENGAGING SEMINARS

Each year, AHPP assembles some of the world's greatest health policy minds at Stanford to examine focused topics at conferences and workshops, resulting in special issues of journals, edited volumes, and ongoing collaborative research. In this thirtieth anniversary year, director Karen Eggleston organized a conference on "Economic Aspects of Population Aging in China and India," co-sponsored by several related research programs at Harvard University.

In addition, AHPP organizes numerous public seminars throughout the academic year. Recent topics have included the battle against HIV/AIDS in Cambodia; immunizations and child health in Bangladesh; population aging in Japan; Vietnam's health policy challenges; tobacco control in China; air pollution in South Asia; private health insurance in South Korea; and many other important health policy-related issues.



*OPPOSITE / As China's population ages and lives longer, the government must find solutions for sustaining economic growth and helping to support its senior citizens.*

*LEFT / AHPP director Karen Eggleston with physicians and nurses of Shandong Provincial Hospital's Endocrinology department.*

*TOP / At the 2011 Stanford Kyoto Trans-Pacific Dialogue, Karen Eggleston and Madame Ton-Nu-Thi Ninh speak on a panel on demographic change.*

*BOTTOM / Karen Eggleston and Chinese colleagues studying diabetes management at Caoyang Community Health Center in Shanghai, PRC.*



## Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows Program

*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+ alumni now occupy distinguished positions in the government and private sectors in Japan, China, Korea, and India.*

### BROADENING THE PERSPECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONALS

For more than thirty years, Shorenstein APARC's Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows Program has offered a unique opportunity for affiliate organizations to nominate personnel to spend an academic year at the Center. Since 1982—one year before the Center even existed—visiting fellows in the program have been sharing ideas, forming connections, and broadening perspectives, from the early years when a handful of visiting fellows were hosted at Galvez House to recent groups of close to twenty visitors each year meeting in Encina Hall's Okimoto conference room. As a recent visiting fellow observed, “Academically, professionally, and personally, the different perceptions I have now will change the way, I approach and understand my future work.”

The present cohort of visiting fellows represents organizations in China, India, Japan, and Korea, and each fellow brings years of practical experience and an international perspective that informs and enriches the intellectual exchange at the Center and at Stanford University. A majority of the current affiliate organizations have participated continuously in the program for the past five years, or even longer.



### A WIDE ARRAY OF ACTIVITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The program—ideal for mid-career managers who wish to deepen their knowledge on topics relevant to their work—has fellows participating in a structured program, which includes creating an individual research project; auditing classes; attending exclusive seminars; and visiting local companies and institutions. In addition to broadening their views through interaction with world-class scholars, visiting fellows can network with managers from different countries and corporations.

With such an array of activities, every day in the life of a visiting fellow is different, and every year differs as well. The core research goal remains constant, but the changing composition of each group—more female fellows, varied professional backgrounds, and new countries joining the mix—keeps the program exciting and unique. One of the earliest visiting fellows from one of the longest-standing affiliate organizations put it best: “Shorenstein APARC, Stanford University and, more broadly, the Silicon Valley are culturally unique, and this program offers a great opportunity to understand some of the ins and outs and different mindsets that make the region so successful.”

The wide variety of participants has possessed an equally broad range of interests. Over the past three decades, visiting fellows have pursued research on topics ranging from “The Deregulation of Telecommunications



Industries in Japan and the United States” to “Northeast Asian Interdependence”; from “Corporate Governance & Energy Management” to “Advanced Tools for Complete Characterization of Biopharmaceutical Products” to “Risk Management in Large Commercial Banks in China.”

Once visiting fellows return to their home institutions, the Corporate Affiliates Program stays connected with alumni, allowing it to maintain close partnerships with not only its affiliate organizations, but also with all of the people who have passed through the program. The alumni network has grown to more than 350, with many individuals holding prominent positions in both the corporate and governmental sectors, working in countries around the world including Russia, France, Indonesia, and Australia. Recent alumni events held in locations like Seoul and Tokyo have kept the program in close contact even with those visiting fellows who came through the Center during the early years.

The Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows Program thrives by bringing together a diverse international group, and through the shared experiences of research and study at Stanford University, it creates long-lasting bonds and a new community—one that enriches the university and finds within itself new, constructive perspectives. Ultimately, the hope is that these experiences will over time contribute to stronger U.S.-Asia relations.

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

Corporate Affiliate organizations maintain longstanding 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.

Japan Patent Office  
Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI), Japan  
Ministry of Finance, Japan  
Mitsubishi Electric  
Reliance Industries, Ltd., India  
Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan  
Sumitomo Corporation, Japan

*OPPOSITE / Over the course of a year, visiting fellows learn about the United States, but also learn a lot from each other.*

*LEFT / Minoru Aosaki, a visiting fellow from Japan's Ministry of Finance, presents his findings about the implementation of international banking regulations.*

*CENTER / Shorenstein APARC's annual pumpkin carving and costume contest is a delight for visiting fellows and their families.*

*RIGHT / Gerhard Casper (left), Stanford University president emeritus and FSI director, speaks with Norihiko Ishiguro, a METI director-general and one of Shorenstein APARC's earliest alumni.*

## Japan Studies Program JSP

*The Japan Studies Program (JSP) is dedicated to Japan-related social science-oriented research with policy relevance. JSP engages in international and interdisciplinary research, publications, conferences, and public colloquia with distinguished guest speakers. It collaborates with Stanford's Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS) and other centers around campus for research and teaching.*

### THREE DECADES OF JAPAN STUDIES

Although the Japan Studies Program (JSP) was formally established in 2011, Shorenstein APARC's newest addition has a rich history that equals or even exceeds that of the Center itself. The archives—through dozens of occasional and working papers, studies, photographs of landmark events, and books—reveal three vibrant decades of research on Japanese economics, industry, government, and international relations.

Japan studies took root when the Center was founded in 1983 and has evolved with the political, economic, and social changes in Japan, and with developments in U.S.-Japan relations. Under the leadership of co-founding Center director Daniel I. Okimoto, one of the earliest projects explored U.S.-Japan competition and collaboration in high-tech industries during the 1980s and 1990s. Other initiatives led to a definitive three-volume comparative study of Japan's political economy, and an exploration of the United States' evolving ties with its Northeast Asia allies, including Japan.

Early Center activities brought together distinguished scholars, practitioners, and policymakers from Japan and the United States for fruitful interdisciplinary academic collaboration and meaningful policy dialogue, and laid the groundwork for many enduring relationships with Japanese universities, ministries, and other organizations. One of the first of such



activities was the U.S.-Japan Congressional Seminar series, through which members of the U.S. Senate and the Japanese Diet met for candid, in-depth discussion on issues of mutual significance related to trade, international economic policy, industrial policy, and security.

After Japan's economic bubble burst in the early 1990s, the country underwent a range of political, economic, and social transformations. Even amidst challenges, Japan has adapted, as its firms continue to be globally competitive in many areas, and it persists as an Asian economic powerhouse; on the security front, Japan remains one of the closest allies of the United States. Emerging out of these transformations is a new Japan that offers quite a different picture from the old rapid-growth era.

### A REBORN PROGRAM AND AN AMBITIOUS GOAL

The newly instituted Japan Studies Program aims to make Stanford a U.S. leader in the field of contemporary Japan studies. As an integral component of the Center, JSP facilitates multidisciplinary, social science-oriented research on contemporary Japan, emphasizing both academic scholarship and policy-relevant research. The program aims to become a central platform for Stanford students and the broader community for understanding and engaging with Japan.

JSP actively collaborates with other organizations on campus, such as the Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS), the US-Asia Technology





U.S.-Japan Strategic Relationship

## Considering The Future

- Coming Decades: Crisis of Democracy & Capitalism
  - Increase in frequency of financial & debt crisis
  - Demographic pressures
    - Slower economic growth
    - Politics of security more difficult than politics of growth
    - Elderly → increasing benefits & increasing political clout
  - Multipolarity → International response challenging
- US & Japan at the heart of this crisis
- East Asia will be a crucial battleground

Phillip T. Lipsky • Stanford University

Management Center, and the Stanford Graduate School of Business. During the one-year anniversary of the March 11 Great Tohoku Disaster, JSP co-sponsored a lecture series with CEAS examining Japan's growth and recovery, and it held a major conference focused on restructuring Japan's energy industry. Since 2011, its popular lunchtime seminar series has brought numerous high-caliber guest speakers to Stanford for insightful talks on subjects ranging from cloud computing in Japan and the United States to the comeback of Japan's conservative party and the new era of "Abenomics."

JSP experts actively contribute to Shorenstein APARC's publishing program of timely, policy-oriented edited volumes and working papers, and regularly contribute op-eds and journal articles to numerous leading newspapers and scholarly journals, including the *Journal of East Asian Studies*, *Socio-Economic Review*, and *Energy Policy*.

Looking ahead, Takeo Hoshi, who joined the Center as JSP's director in December 2012, says, "I want to make Shorenstein APARC the first place that researchers, policymakers, business practitioners, and students visit to understand more about the Japanese economy and politics—I look forward to working with everyone at Shorenstein APARC (and beyond) to achieve this goal." With a strong, growing core of affiliated faculty, researchers, and staff, the future for Japan studies at Stanford looks bright.



**OPPOSITE /** At a JSP event marking one year after the 3/11 disaster, Kazuhiiko Toyama (right), CEO of Industrial Growth Platform, Inc., discusses Japanese electric power innovation while Masahiko Aoki listens on.



**LEFT /** Phillip Lipsky speaks about the future of the U.S.-Japan relationship during a 2012 Japan Institute of International Affairs conference in Kanazawa, Japan.

**TOP /** Akihiko Akamatsu (center), executive vice-president for student affairs of Kyoto University, makes a point about higher education in Japan during the 2012 Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue.

**BOTTOM /** (l-r) Kenji Kushida, Masahiko Aoki, Kiyoshi Kurokawa, and Takeo Hoshi (JSP director). Kurokawa, chair of the Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Commission, spoke at JSP on how the scientific community can help policymakers respond to change in a globalized world.

## Stanford Korean Studies Program 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.*



### THE CALL FOR A FOCUS ON KOREAN STUDIES

For almost two decades, Shorenstein APARC produced outstanding work in Korean affairs but lacked a separate program for Korean studies; by the turn of the millennium, however, it was clear that more attention and resources needed to be devoted to Korea. Between 1960 and 1990, capitalist South Korea had risen from the devastation of the Korean War to produce an economic “miracle on the Han River,” followed soon by full democratization. In the process, it became a global model of development. Meanwhile, North Korea was pursuing nuclear weapons and long-range missiles while maintaining one of the world’s last Stalinist systems, even outlasting the Soviet Union itself despite a devastating famine in the mid-1990s, and the regime’s threats presented a major concern to policymakers. Together, the two Korean states with radically different systems, competing for hegemony on the divided Korean Peninsula, constituted an unparalleled “natural experiment” for social scientists.

Since 2001 when Gi-Wook Shin was invited to found a program within Shorenstein APARC, the Stanford Korean Studies Program (KSP) has developed into a world-renowned center offering impactful programs addressing current, policy-relevant issues and events. KSP sponsors conferences and workshops that bring together leading Korea scholars and policymakers for meaningful dialogue. Special events afford the general public the opportunity to engage with distinguished practitioners as well

as emerging scholars. KSP also supports fellowships, collaborates with a broad range of visiting scholars, publishes award-winning books and reports, and offers commentary to leading media.

### AMASSING TALENT TO CREATE A PREMIER PROGRAM

From its one-person beginning a decade ago, KSP now has faculty members in sociology, history, and literature, with two more appointments pending. In addition, KSP has two full-time staff members and a research assistant. A Korean language lecturer and a Korean Studies librarian support program activities. KSP taps into the rich array of Stanford-based faculty and senior fellows who conduct policy-related research on Korea within FSI-affiliated centers and programs, and at the neighboring Hoover Institution.

KSP has sponsored collaborative research projects on a range of Korea-related subjects. The South Korean National Assembly Project considered the generational change under way in South Korea’s government and its political and ideological implications, specifically how such changes affect Assembly votes—and Korean policy—on major issues. Other projects focus on mass media and U.S.-Korea relations, including the ROK-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum, the Korean experience of historical injustice and reconciliation, and a book series on Korean democratization sponsored by the Academy of Korean Studies. Findings from such groundbreaking projects are regularly presented at KSP seminars and conferences, and published as books and journal articles.



#### A NEXT GENERATION OF SCHOLARS

KSP is devoted to training the next generation of Korea scholars by offering courses on Korea through various academic departments, working closely with the Center for East Asian Studies, which offers an MA in East Asian studies with a specialty in Korea. A writing prize in Korean studies was created in 2012, and KSP co-sponsors a Korea internship program and convenes popular overseas seminars in Seoul, enabling Stanford undergraduates to experience Korean politics, history, and culture firsthand. In collaboration with the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education, Stanford KSP is expanding opportunities for high school students to take online courses on Korea and for U.S. secondary school teachers to bring Korean studies into their curricula.

Each year, KSP offers outstanding opportunities for fellowships and visiting scholars from Korea and elsewhere. With generous fellowship support from the Pantech Group and the Koret Foundation, KSP has hosted over 100 alumni, including two former South Korean foreign ministers, former senior officials from the United States, South Korea, and China, and leading Korea scholars and experts. These visiting scholars participate intensively in KSP research, educational, and outreach programs, and continue their association with the program after leaving Stanford through an active alumni association.



*OPPOSITE / Stanford KSP's David Straub (second from right) accompanies Bill Clinton to meet North Korean leader Kim Jong-il in August 2009 to free two U.S. reporters.*

*LEFT / John Everard, former British ambassador to Pyongyang and a Pantech Fellow, speaks on North Korea at the annual Koret Conference, part of the 2011 celebration of Stanford KSP's tenth anniversary.*

*TOP / Students from Seoul's Hana Academy perform traditional Korean music for participants of the Hana-Stanford Conference on Korea.*

*BOTTOM / Gi-Wook Shin and students visit the Samsung headquarters in Korea during an overseas seminar in 2002.*



# Stanford China Program SCP

*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.*

In 2007, in recognition of the importance of developing a program devoted to the study of contemporary China, the Stanford China Program (SCP) was established within Shorenstein APARC, which for decades had already been the home for extensive research on China at Stanford University; within a few short years, SCP has become an integral part of the Center, establishing a reputation as one of the top research programs in the country focusing on contemporary China, especially political economy.

## CONDUCTING CUTTING-EDGE RESEARCH AND TRAINING THE NEXT GENERATION OF SCHOLARS

SCP faculty are doing cutting-edge research on a wide range of challenges facing China: fiscal shortfalls and local governance, property rights reform and corporate restructuring, social inequality and mobility, food security, markets, education and poverty alleviation, environmental pollution and public health, and political participation and popular protests. SCP research is a vital part of Shorenstein APARC's publishing program, and has resulted in several acclaimed edited volumes. The program has also played an integral role in bringing top visiting scholars from China and the United States to Stanford for a valuable cross-pollination of research and knowledge on China.

While primarily a research entity, SCP recognizes the critical importance of training new generations of Stanford students for broader and deeper



interactions with China. Bringing together both research and teaching, the SCP-pioneered China Social Science Workshop has become an in-house forum for faculty and their doctoral students, as well as invited outside scholars, to present work in progress. It has fostered critical analysis and feedback essential to turn research into high-quality publications.

Other ongoing SCP academic workshops and conferences promote intellectual exchange with leading scholars within the United States and from China; the program also provides opportunities to educate broader audiences through public lectures on timely topics, such as the recent “China Under New Management” series in the wake of China’s once-in-a-decade leadership change following the 18th Party Congress.

Apart from its regular quarterly seminar series, SCP has also played a vital role in the Oksenberg Lecture, held annually to honor the legacy of Professor Michel Oksenberg. A senior fellow at Shorenstein APARC and FSI, and a key member of the National Security Council when the United States normalized relations with China, Oksenberg consistently urged that the United States engage with Asia in a more considered manner. In tribute, the Oksenberg Lecture recognizes distinguished individuals who have helped to advance understanding between the United States and the nations of the Asia-Pacific. Recent Oksenberg Lectures have illuminated key issues, such as the modernization of China’s military, constraints on China’s foreign policy, and areas of friction in U.S.-China relations.



#### ESTABLISHING THE STANFORD CENTER AT PEKING UNIVERSITY

Aside from making great strides in building China studies at Stanford, SCP has played a special role in the university's globalization efforts. Shortly after SCP was founded, director Jean Oi, with the help of Andrew Walder and strong support from FSI director Chip Blacker and dean of research Ann Arvin, started to work on creating Stanford's first university-wide center abroad—in Beijing.

In March 2012 the Stanford Center at Peking University (SCP KU) officially opened, housed in a historic courtyard compound in the middle of Peking University, on the former site of an imperial palace. Oi concurrently serves as the Lee Shau Kee Director of SCP KU. Stanford is the only university to have a standalone center in a top Chinese university, with SCP KU serving as a unique platform for all of its seven schools, one that enables all Stanford faculty—not just those affiliated with SCP—to do cutting-edge research on a wide range of topics. Shorenstein APARC is a core program at SCP KU, with a dedicated office, and with SCP has already held a number of conferences and meetings at SCP KU since its opening. Ever cognizant of its academic mission, SCP is proud to have played a role in creating a home away from home for Stanford students to have a hands-on understanding of what China is—the kind of training you cannot get from reading a book.



**OPPOSITE** / Stanford China Program director Jean Oi speaks with reporters during a 2003 teaching trip to Beijing.

**LEFT** / Xueguang Zhou, the Kwoh-Ting Li Professor in Economic Development, conducts research in rural Northeast China.

**TOP** / U.S. Ambassador to China Gary Locke (second from right), along with leaders of Stanford University and Peking University, gather inside the Stanford Center at Peking University for the opening ceremony.

**BOTTOM** / Thomas C. Heller (left), FSI senior fellow emeritus, and Andrew G. Walder at an SCP conference co-organized with the Academy of Macro-Economic Research at the National Development and Reform Commission of China.



## Southeast Asia Forum SEAF

*The Southeast Asia Forum (SEAF) is a bridge—founded in September 1999, in the words of its director, Don Emmerson—with the two-way mission “to bring Southeast Asia to Stanford, and Stanford to Southeast Asia,” through trans-Pacific research, education, and interaction.*

### CONNECTING SOUTHEAST ASIA AND STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Much has changed in the region since SEAF first began to bring Southeast Asia to Stanford. Its population has grown from 485 million in 1999 to more than 620 million in 2013. While in 1999 Southeast Asia was just recovering from the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, the region weathered the 2008 American financial crisis almost unscathed, and in 2013 is a largely prospering zone of growth in a faltering world economy.

In 1999 SEAF director Don Emmerson, having observed East Timor’s resounding “yes” vote for independence from Indonesia, was evacuated from the half-island as it fell prey to lethal pro-Indonesian militias wreaking revenge. In 2013 the independent country now known as Timor-Leste enjoys domestic stability, good relations with Indonesia, and one of the world’s highest rates of economic growth. A brutal, isolated dictatorship in 1999, Myanmar (Burma) has undergone significant reform and is set to chair the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2014. Yet across the region daunting challenges remain, including poverty, corruption, pollution, repression, intolerance, and tensions with China over who owns what in the South China Sea.

Over fourteen years SEAF has hosted more than 150 speakers on these and other aspects of Southeast Asia’s politics, economies, and cultures, and the region’s interactions with the rest of the world. In the latest academic year a dozen SEAF speakers—scholars and diplomats,



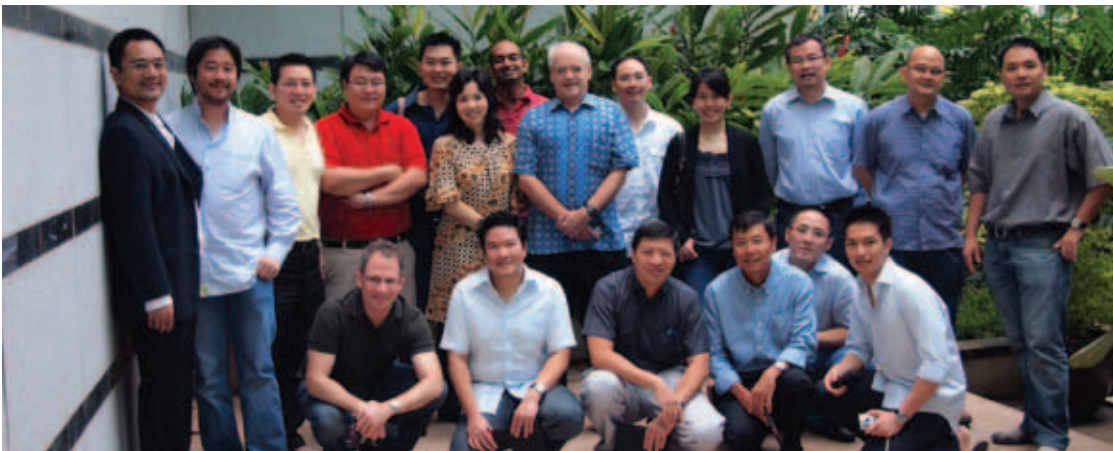
journalists and activists—have shared their views of authoritarian development in Singapore, bigotry and rebellion in Indonesia, the Cao Dai religion in Vietnam and the United States, climate change in Southeast Asia, the ASEAN Summit, foreign aid to Cambodia, Muslim politics in Malaysia, and the modernity of Thai peasants.

### ADVANCING SCHOLARS AND SCHOLARSHIP

SEAF has also enabled a series of academic specialists on Southeast Asia to spend time at Stanford doing research and writing. Noteworthy among these visiting scholars have been the recipients of the endowed Lee Kong Chian Distinguished Fellowship on Southeast Asia, awarded annually in cooperation with the National University of Singapore (NUS), where recipients spend half their fellowship term. Inaugurated at Stanford by the presidents of Stanford and NUS in 2007, the program’s first awardee was Robert Hefner, a Boston University anthropologist who went on to become president of the Association for Asian Studies. Two Lee Kong Chian professors were on campus in 2013—a development expert from the London School of Economics and Political Science and an anthropologist from the University of Southern California.

The many books and articles that SEAF has facilitated include a volume edited by its director, *Hard Choices: Security, Democracy, and Regionalism in Southeast Asia*. Co-published by Shorenstein APARC and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, one reviewer called *Hard*





*Choices* “required reading for graduate students specializing in Southeast Asia and a must-have for ASEAN specialists and observers.”

#### OUTREACH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND AT HOME

SEAF has also brought Stanford to Southeast Asia. Every year SEAF’s director has traveled to the region to do research, lecture, take part in workshops, and interact with Southeast Asian colleagues, including a 2012 SEAF-organized workshop in Singapore for the authors of a planned volume on Southeast Asia’s relations with China. SEAF’s director has also taken Stanford students to the region to do research, most recently in Indonesia.

SEAF has even stimulated the formation of two Stanford student-led organizations designed to share knowledge and ideas about Southeast Asia. The Malaysia Forum has grown from its 2003 founding into a global community that encourages “civil conversation” on the many issues the country faces. In 2004, also on campus, SEALNet was born—the Southeast Asian Service and Leadership Network—and it too has expanded far beyond Stanford. Its activities include sending Southeast Asian students abroad back to the region for community service during vacations.

These highlights illustrate how, since its birth fourteen years ago, SEAF has managed “to bring Southeast Asia to Stanford, and Stanford to Southeast Asia”—and how it hopes to continue that mission in the years to come.



*OPPOSITE / Indonesian president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (center) and first lady Kristiani Herawati meet director Donald K. Emmerson.*

*LEFT / Donald K. Emmerson, SEAF director, meets with Stanford University alumni in Jakarta to discuss ideas for improving international awareness of, and expertise on, Indonesia.*

*TOP / Larry Diamond, CDDRL director, and Don Emmerson, SEAF director, speak with Malaysian opposition leader Anwar Ibrahim in Jakarta during the filming of A Whisper to a Roar, a documentary on democracy in developing countries.*

*BOTTOM / Joseph Liow, a visiting scholar at Shorenstein APARC, participates in the 2012 China and the World conference in Singapore.*

# PUBLICATIONS

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 ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH CENTER BOOKS, DISTRIBUTED BY THE BROOKINGS PRESS

### SERIES ON CORPORATE RESTRUCTURING AND SYSTEM REFORM

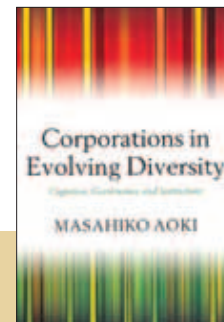
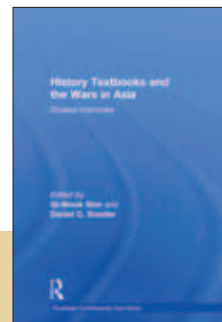
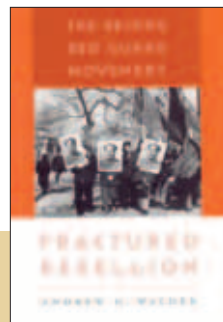
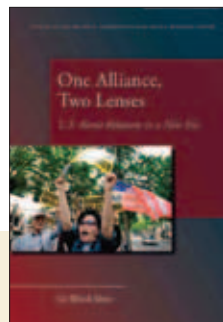
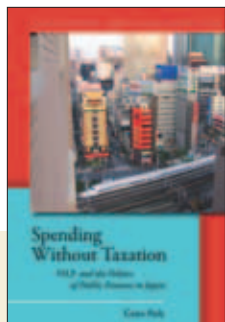
As the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) set about reforming its centrally planned economy, it faced the thorny policy question of how to reform its state-owned enterprises (SOEs). *Going Private in China* (2011) addresses the many key reform questions that country faced over the past two decades. *Adapt, Fragment, Transform* (2012) explores how South Korea can suffer from persistent systemic instability and yet prove so resilient, experiencing phenomenal growth since the 1960s. A third volume in the series, *Syncretization*, focuses on Japan and will see print in 2013.

### SERIES ON CONTEMPORARY NORTH KOREA

Recent Center offerings on North Korea have been particularly strong. Written by a Pantech Fellow at the Center, 2012's *Only Beautiful, Please* is the story of John Everard's experiences in Pyongyang as the former British ambassador to North Korea. *Peacemaker*, the memoir of Lim Dong-won, former South Korean unification minister and architect of Nobel Peace Prize–winner Kim Dae-jung's Sunshine Policy toward North Korea, traces the process of twenty years of diplomatic negotiations with North Korea. *Troubled Transition* (2013) features leading international experts examining how North Korea and its new leader, Kim Jong-un, face and attempt to overcome that country's multitude of intractable problems.

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.



#### STUDIES OF THE WALTER H. SHORENSTEIN ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH CENTER

Recent Stanford University monographs include Gene Park's *Spending Without Taxation* (2011), which demonstrates that governments can finance their activities not only through taxes but also through financial mechanisms to allocate credit and investment; Erik Martinez Kuhonta's *In The Institutional Imperative* (2011), which inquires why some countries in the developing world achieve growth with equity, while others do not; and Gi-Wook Shin's *One Alliance, Two Lenses*, which examines how South Korea and the United States differently view U.S.-ROK relations.

#### SHORENSTEIN ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH CENTER SCHOLARS PUBLISHED THROUGH OTHER PRESSES

Three recent outstanding works by Center scholars: Andrew Walder's *Fractured Rebellion* (Harvard University Press, 2009) is the first full-length account of the evolution of China's Red Guard Movement in Beijing; *History Textbooks and the Wars in Asia: Divided Memories* (Routledge, 2011), edited by Gi-Wook Shin and Daniel Sneider, is a groundbreaking study of the formation of historical memory in four Northeast Asian societies and the United States; and Masahiko Aoki's *Corporations in Evolving Diversity* (Oxford University Press, 2010) provides a compelling new analysis of the corporate firm.



# SUPPORTING SHORENSTEIN APARC

Since 1983, Shorenstein APARC has relied on gifts and grants, as well as corporate sponsorships, to support its research, publishing, and outreach goals. Shorenstein APARC could not carry out its activities without support from its friends and partners. Recent funding has allowed the Center to extend valuable programming and to develop new ventures. Shorenstein APARC offers a variety of giving opportunities. Gifts help to underwrite activities, including: faculty recruitment and interdisciplinary appointments; student research and teaching; fellowships open to scholars, students, and practitioners; support for visiting scholars; and program development. 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.

**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.

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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).

## HOW SUPPORT TRANSLATES INTO REAL-WORLD IMPACT

### PROMOTING ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIP

Scholars of contemporary Southeast Asia have the opportunity to immerse themselves in the resources of two universities through a divided residency offered by the Lee Kong Chian NUS–Stanford Distinguished Fellowship.

Generous support from the National University of Singapore (NUS) allows fellows to spend time at both Stanford and NUS conducting research and writing.

Tim Forsyth (top, in a cleared section of parkland in Sumatra) was a 2012–13 fellow. A reader at the London School of Economics and Political Science, he shared his expertise about the delicate balance between encouraging development and protecting the environment.

### STRENGTHENING U.S.-ASIA RELATIONS

The Koret Fellowship in U.S.-Korea Relations annually brings a leading professional from Asia or the United States to Stanford to study the contemporary bilateral relationship.

Fellows also play a leading role in organizing the annual Koret Conference, which brings together U.S. and Korean policymakers. The Koret Foundation of San Francisco provides generous funding for the fellowship.

While at Stanford, Byongwon Bahk (center), formerly senior advisor to Korean president Lee Myung-bak, conducted research on the U.S. and Korean economies, and co-edited and contributed to the volume *South Korea and the Global Economy in Transition*.

### FACILITATING POLICY-ORIENTED DIALOGUE

Shorenstein APARC established the Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue in 2009 to facilitate conversation about current Asia-Pacific issues with far-reaching global implications.

Taking place in Kyoto, the Dialogues bring together a diverse range of experts and opinion leaders from Asia and the United States. Participants have explored issues ranging from the environmental and economic impacts of energy usage to the dramatic demographic shift that is taking place in Asia.

Yasunori Kaneko (bottom), managing director of Skyline Ventures, and his wife Yumi have generously supported the Dialogue. Kaneko himself has been an active participant in several Dialogues in Kyoto.



2012–13 / While a Fellow at the Center, Tim Forsyth was able to study how global expertise on climate change mitigation is adopted in Southeast Asia.



2011 / Byongwon Bahk, former top South Korean economic official, at the 2011 Koret Conference.



2011 / Yasunori Kaneko participating at the 2011 Stanford-Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue on demographic change.

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- 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.*

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