

SHORENSTEIN
APARC

THE WALTER H. SHORENSTEIN
ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH CENTER
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
CENTER OVERVIEW 2007–2008

FORWARD



FREEMAN SPOGLI INSTITUTE
FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES



PG **36**

The **ASIA HEALTH POLICY PROGRAM (AHPP)** sponsors multidisciplinary research on health and medical care in the Asia-Pacific, in order to understand and improve health policy in the region.

PG **40**

Established in 1982, the **CORPORATE AFFILIATES VISITING FELLOWS PROGRAM** introduces Asia-based fellows to American life and institutions, including the economy, society, culture, politics, and law.

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PHOTO: The sign above the entrance to the night market at Urumqi, in China's Xinjiang Province, declares "Expanded business, brighter future." Featuring the five mascots—the Fuwabs—from the Beijing Olympics, the sign illustrates China's aggressive forward thinking as it prepared to host the 2008 Games. CREDIT: Kay Shimizu.



PG **44**

The **STANFORD KOREAN STUDIES PROGRAM (KSP)** focuses on multi-disciplinary, social science-oriented, collaborative research on policy-relevant topics on Korea.



PG **48**

The **SOUTHEAST ASIA FORUM (SEAF)** is dedicated to researching contemporary, policy-relevant Southeast Asian affairs.



PG **52**

Established in January 2007, the **STANFORD CHINA PROGRAM (SCP)** is a university-wide initiative to facilitate multidisciplinary, social science-oriented research on contemporary China.



PG **56**

The **STANFORD PROGRAM ON REGIONS OF INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SPRIE)** is dedicated to the understanding and practice of innovation and entrepreneurship in the United States, Asia, and other leading regions.

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; and*
- *to guide Asian nations on key issues of societal transition, development, U.S.-Asia relations, and regional cooperation.*

“Shorenstein APARC will continue to thrive, thanks to a dazzling team of faculty, a staff that is second to none, and donors who understand the urgency and real-world relevance of the center’s research initiatives.”

Gi-Wook Shin, Director

SHORENSTEIN APARC



PHOTO: Shorenstein APARC director Gi-Wook Shin. CREDIT: John Todd, International Sports Photography.

The Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE It is hard to believe that seven years have passed since I came to Shorenstein APARC from the University of California, Los Angeles. Of course, in 2001, Shorenstein APARC was still known as the Asia-Pacific Research Center, or APARC. We did not change our name until 2005, in honor of our longtime benefactor, Walter H. Shorenstein. Walter's extraordinary gift in 2005 enabled the center to continue moving forward at an astonishing pace. Indeed, the word "forward" is so apt for the Shorenstein APARC of 2008, and beyond, that we chose to highlight it on the cover of this overview.

In 2001, things looked different at the center. There was no Asia Health Policy Program (AHPP), no Stanford China Program (SCP), and no Stanford Korean Studies Program (KSP). These programs now flourish at the center, and their exciting work is described later in this overview. The Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows Program, the Southeast Asia Forum (SEAF), and the Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE) were well established in 2001 and producing excellent work. Since then, however, each of these programs has grown exponentially.

The past seven years have also seen the center add superb new faculty to deepen and diversify key research areas. Scott Rozelle, Xueguang Zhou, Phillip Lipsky, and Karen Eggleston have expanded the center's intellectual horizons with their respective work on agricultural policy, institutional changes in Chinese society, Japan's political economy, and comparative health policy. We have been equally fortunate

to welcome the renowned Stanford economist and Japan expert Masahiko Aoki to our faculty ranks. Masa has added to our existing strength in Japanese studies, a strength largely built by Daniel I. Okimoto, Shorenstein APARC's founder. In December 2007, Dan retired after two productive decades as a scholar, teacher, and program-builder, and thereby closed a chapter of the center's history. We thank Dan for his tremendous contributions to Shorenstein APARC since its inception.

In addition to faculty growth, Shorenstein APARC has created two new senior research positions. Daniel C. Snider, formerly a Pantech Fellow at the center, and an experienced journalist before that, became the associate director for research in 2006, overseeing the center's numerous interdisciplinary research efforts. In 2008, another former Pantech Fellow, David Straub, joined Shorenstein APARC as the associate director of Stanford KSP, after a distinguished thirty-year career at the U.S. Department of State.

In almost every arena of activity, Shorenstein APARC has blossomed. The quality of our faculty and staff, and the center's collegial, open spirit, make it a stimulating place to study. The number of academic and professional fellowships that the center offers has taken off, and many accomplished visiting scholars—from Asia and elsewhere—are eager to spend time with us, and contribute to the work we do. Through our partnership with the Brookings Institution Press, we maintain a vibrant publications program, which disseminates the important findings of key conferences and gatherings to a

wider policy and scholarly audience. We have also expanded our many outreach programs in Washington, D.C., Tokyo, Beijing, Seoul, Singapore, and Hanoi. Our signature Asian Leaders Forum, for example, was so successful that we broadened it to include all countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

All of these achievements, without question, are the direct result of collective team effort. They could not happen without strong support from colleagues, staff, research assistants, students, friends, and donors. In particular, I extend my appreciation to Chip Blacker, director of our parent organization, the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, who has been such a steadfast advocate for Shorenstein APARC. With some sadness, I also wish to thank Neeley Main, our senior program coordinator since 2001. Neeley is moving into a new career as a photographer, and we salute her remarkable outreach work during her time at the center.

Quality—not quantity—has always been our watchword. To be sure, Shorenstein APARC has grown enormously in the past seven years, but through these changes, the center has remained true to its original mission, printed every year at the front of this overview. We seek to produce and publish outstanding research; to educate students, scholars, and professional affiliates; to influence U.S. policy toward Asia by promoting constructive interaction between key parties; and to guide Asian nations on the issues that will define them in the twenty-first century.

In the coming years, Shorenstein APARC will continue to thrive, thanks to a dazzling team of faculty, a staff that is second to none,

and donors who understand the urgency and real-world relevance of the center's research initiatives. Going forward, we expect to add more faculty and to deepen our connections in Asia. We will also—in the future as we have in the past—seek to be strategically comprehensive in our coverage of the region without dissipating our strength by doing too much. This is a fine balance to achieve, but we have a solid track record so far.

The year 2008 marks the end of my first term as director of Shorenstein APARC. During the 2008–09 academic year, I will take a sabbatical to continue my work on issues of historical injustice and reconciliation in Northeast Asia. During my leave, Ambassador Michael H. Armacost, the center's Shorenstein Distinguished Fellow, has graciously agreed to step in as acting director. David Straub, the new associate director of Stanford KSP, will likewise assume the role of acting director for that program. I am deeply grateful to Mike and David for their willingness to help out during my absence. I will return to Shorenstein APARC and Stanford KSP in fall 2009, ready and refreshed for the challenges of my second term.

Until then, *forward*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Shin Gi Wook". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Shin" being the most prominent.

Gi-Wook Shin
Director

“Quality—not quantity—has always been our watchword. To be sure, Shorenstein APARC has grown enormously in the past seven years, but through these changes, the center has remained true to its original mission.”

Gi-Wook Shin, Director



PHOTO: David M. Lampton delivers the annual Michel Oksenberg Lecture. CREDIT: John Todd, International Sports Photography.

“Accommodating the rise of newly emerging great powers without conflict is always a daunting challenge. In Asia we face the rise not of a single new power, but several. China and India will present the most formidable geopolitical challenges. The greater assertiveness we can expect from Japan, Russia, and other Asian countries is part of a larger phenomenon that Fareed Zakaria has appropriately dubbed ‘the rise of the rest.’”

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



PHOTO: David Oksenberg and Lois Oksenberg look on as Walter H. Shorenstein asks a question at the annual Michel Oksenberg Lecture. CREDIT: John Todd, International Sports Photography.

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 2007–08. Listed below are individuals, corporations, foundations, and institutions whose contributions were received and recorded between September 1, 2007 and August 31, 2008.

\$100,000 and Above

Academy of Korean Studies
The Industrial Technology Research
Institute (ITRI), Taiwan
The Koret Foundation
National University of Singapore
The Pantech Group
The Walter and Phyllis Shorenstein
Foundation

\$50,000 to \$100,000

Cyrus Chung Ying Tang Foundation
Leaders Media America, Inc.
PetroChina Company, Ltd.

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

\$10,000 to \$50,000

The Development Bank of Japan
The Hellman Family Foundation
IET Foundation
Japan Patent Office
Kansai Electric Power Company,
Japan
Kumamoto Prefectural Government,
Japan
Kyungmin College, Korea

Ministry of Economy, Trade, and
Industry, Japan
Ministry of Finance, Japan
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
Nissoken, Japan
Northeast Asian History Foundation
Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan
Silicon Valley Community
Taiwan Democracy Foundation

\$1,000 to \$10,000

Zain Jeewanjee Insurance Agency

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
The Industrial Technology Research
Institute (ITRI), Taiwan
Thomas and Shelagh Rohlen
Henri Hiroyuki and Tomoye N.
Takahashi
The Pantech Group
Tong Yang Business Group
Jerry Yang and Akiko Yamazaki

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

Daniel (Wen Chi) Chen and
Su-Sheng Hong Chen

The Development Bank of Japan
Ministry of Economy, Trade, and
Industry, Japan
Tokyo Electric Power Company, Japan
Sumitomo Corporation, Japan

\$100,000 to \$500,000

Asahi Shimbun, Japan
Zia Chishti
Barbara Hillman
Japan Patent Office
Kansai Electric Power Company,
Japan
Kumamoto Prefectural Government,
Japan
The Miller Family Fund
Ministry of Finance, Japan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan
Nissoken, Japan
Northeast Asian History Foundation,
Korea
PetroChina Company, Ltd.
POSCO Research Institute
POSCO TJ Park Foundation
Reliance Industries Ltd., India
Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

Foundation Honor Roll: Lifetime Giving

\$1,000,000 and Above
The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation
The Henry Luce Foundation
The Korea Foundation

“I was attracted to Shorenstein APARC because it offers a welcome focus on the Asia-Pacific region, an opportunity to do cutting-edge research with top-flight academics, and a chance to participate in policy dialogue with a wide range of fellows and visitors. Few if any other centers combine those elements so effectively.”

John Ciorciari, Shorenstein Fellow, 2007–08



PHOTO: Stanford provost John Etchemendy, FSI director Chip Blacker, and Shorenstein APARC director Gi-Wook Shin at a dinner to celebrate Shin's appointment to an endowed chair, the Tong Yang, Korea Foundation, and Korea Stanford Alumni Chair of Korean Studies. CREDIT: Steve Castillo.

Supporting Shorenstein APARC

Shorenstein APARC's mission to promote deeper understanding of the Asia-Pacific region 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, training, and outreach goals.

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

The center welcomes gifts to seed new research initiatives, fund innovative projects, and allocate funds to best advance its research agenda. For example, gifts from Shorenstein APARC donors help to underwrite the following vital activities:

- Faculty recruitment
- Graduate student research and teaching
- Undergraduate fieldwork
- Fellowships open to international scholars, students, and practitioners
- Support for visiting scholars from academia, and the public and private sectors
- New program development, such as the Stanford China Program
- 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 the endowment of Shorenstein APARC. 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 Shorenstein's generous donations.

With the continued help of its many steadfast supporters—as well as new friends who recognize Asia's importance in the world order—Shorenstein APARC will complete the match, and thereby secure an endowment of \$30 million.

EVERY GIFT MAKES A DIFFERENCE To become a friend of Shorenstein APARC, please contact Robert Carroll, associate director for administration, at 650-725-7463, or rpcarrol@stanford.edu. 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.

“Disputes over past wrongs continue to occupy the pages of newspapers throughout Northeast Asia, to show up on the screens of movie houses, and to shape the curricula of school children. The question of history taps into sensitive and deeply rooted issues of national identity. Rising nationalism feeds on the unresolved problems of the past, undermining the efforts of governments to restore damaged relations.”

Daniel C. Sneider, Associate Director for Research



PHOTO: (center) Associate director for research Daniel C. Sneider makes a point at the Shorenstein Journalism Award lecture. CREDIT: Rod Searcey.

REGIONALISM AND NATIONALISM IN ASIA

Asian regionalism continued to be a major research topic for Shorenstein APARC in 2007–08. In October 2007, the center published *Cross Currents: Regionalism and Nationalism in Northeast Asia*, edited by Gi-Wook Shin and Daniel C. Sneider. This book was the first of a three-part project, and corresponding series of books, on Asian regionalism. In May 2007, a second international conference at the center examined regionalism in Southeast Asia. This meeting inspired a second book, titled *Hard Choices: Security, Democracy, and Regionalism in Southeast Asia*, published in November 2008. For the final installment of the project, a third conference on regionalism in South Asia was held in June 2008. Shorenstein APARC will publish the papers from that gathering in 2009.

In tandem with these activities, Shorenstein APARC scholars are researching regionalism and nationalism in the context of history, and the so-called “divided memories” that have arisen from differing interpretations of key events in Asia’s past.

Does South Asia Exist as a Region? In South Asia, despite the common colonial legacies of government and culture, regionalism has failed. The primary regional organization, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), has been described as “a shop that one cannot close but on which one can never make a profit.” Regional trade in South Asia represents only 5 percent of total trade. The recently approved South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) incorporates a “negative list” (items excluded from free trade) that constitutes 80 percent of total current trade and renders it effectively meaningless.

To better understand the economic and geopolitical importance of South Asian regionalism, Shorenstein APARC, led by Senior Research

Scholar Rafiq Dossani, organized a conference in June 2008. Scholars from Bangladesh, China, Finland, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka debated cross-border relations, great power interests, and the impact of business, democratization, and civil society on regionalism.

Conference participants generally agreed that SAARC has failed due to unfounded concerns over sovereignty, to regionalism’s absence from South Asia’s consciousness, and lack of political will. To what might these concerns be attributed? Is it, for example, because democratization remains an immature process in South Asia, especially in the smaller countries? Is it the worry that economically resurgent India will become an “economic colonialist,” capitalizing on an open South Asia—buying primary commodities and then selling back the finished goods, thus destroying smaller countries’ domestic industries? Or is it that regionalism simply does not make sense for South Asia? As one participant noted, India is projecting itself on such a global scale that it appears to deny its South Asian identity. The rest of South Asia, by contrast, hungry to benefit from India’s growth, is stressing South Asian identity more than ever. Participants also analyzed key issues related to great power interests—the United States’ current inclination toward bilateralism, Russia’s economic and security concerns, and China’s eagerness to build long-term trading and investment relationships across South Asia.

Participants reached several conclusions. First, if India can muster the political and economic will, South Asian regionalism will come alive. Second, problems of resource-sharing, labor, security, and ecology demand a regional approach. Third, greater economic integration would lead not to economic colonialism, but rather to a less fragmented supply-chain and value-sharing in currently traded goods and services. Finally, if forces

“In South Asia, regionalism has failed, due to unfounded concerns over sovereignty, regionalism’s absence from South Asia’s consciousness, and lack of political will. The primary regional organization, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, has been described as ‘a shop that one cannot close but on which one can never make a profit.’”

Rafiq Dossani, Senior Research Scholar



PHOTOS: (above) UK prime minister Gordon Brown (left), with Dame Lillani (right), a prominent British-Indian, studies Rafiq Dossani’s book, *India Arriving*. CREDIT: Raj Takhar. (right) (left to right) Daniel C. Sneider, associate director for research, Shorenstein APARC; H. H. Michael Hsiao, director of the Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, Academia Sinica; and Jae-Jeung Chung, City University of Seoul, discuss issues of divided memory related to history textbooks at a workshop in Taipei. CREDIT: Academia Sinica.

within South Asia want greater regionalism, the great powers will likely go along.

The conference proceedings will be published in 2009 as the third book in Shorenstein APARC’s series on regionalism in Asia.

Divided Memories and Reconciliation in Northeast Asia In February 2008, spearheaded by Director Gi-Wook Shin and Associate Director for Research Daniel C. Sneider, Shorenstein APARC convened an international conference to examine the role of high school history textbooks in the formation of historical memories of the Sino-Japanese and Pacific wars and their outcome. “Divided Memories: History Textbooks and the War in Asia,” as the conference was titled, was a remarkable gathering of historians and textbook writers, along with other scholars, from China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United States.

The conference marked the culmination of the first year of Shorenstein APARC’s three-year research project on the formation of historical memory. During the first phase of this project, scholars conducted a comparative examination of the high school history textbooks in the five Asian societies, focusing on the period from the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war in 1931 until the formal conclusion of the Pacific war with the San Francisco Peace Treaty in 1951. Translations were prepared and the research

team presented comparative excerpts of the treatment of eight key historical issues. This allows scholars, experts, the media, and others, to compare, for the first time, how historical memory is shaped in those school systems.

The conference had three main goals. First, historians were asked to analyze the treatment of history in the textbooks, and compare it to accepted historical understanding. Second, they examined the complex process of textbook writing and revision. Third, they considered how the formation of divided memories affects international relations in East Asia, between the United States and Asia, and how Shorenstein APARC’s effort to understand this process can aid the goal of reconciliation. The conference proceedings will yield an edited volume, including the publication of the comparative excerpts from the textbooks, thus making project findings known to a much wider audience.

The project has meanwhile embarked on the second year of its research agenda, a comparative study of the impact of film on the formation of historical memory. In June 2008, Shorenstein APARC invited prominent film historians to discuss the cinematic treatment of the 1931–51 period in the films of China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United States. In December 2008, a larger international academic conference, and accompanying film series, will be convened at Stanford to examine this subject in depth.

Workshop on Divided Memories and Reconciliation: History Textbooks and War in Asia

September 3, 2008
Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan



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

FEATURED PROJECTS

Transformations in the Structure of Chinese Society During the 2007–08 academic year, two longstanding Shorenstein APARC research projects, led by Professor Andrew G. Walder, reached their endpoint. First, Walder's ongoing project on Beijing's Red Guard movement during the Cultural Revolution of 1966–68 will culminate in the 2009 publication of *Fractured Rebellion: The Beijing Red Guard Movement* (Harvard University Press). The book focuses on the origins and motivations of the factional struggles that bedeviled the student movement. It challenges several longstanding interpretations of the China's Red Guard movement, in particular the idea that Red Guard factions expressed a social division between those who were closely connected to the regime and those who were not. Walder's research found that Red Guard factions drew on individuals from similar backgrounds who, early in the Cultural Revolution, made different choices under ambiguous political circumstances, which they were subsequently forced to defend. *Fractured*

Rebellion also challenges social science models of collective action, which assume that groups with previously formed identities and interests capitalize on political opportunities in order to express underlying grievances. Instead, the book portrays a process in which an authoritarian political system disintegrated at the grassroots level, dividing individuals against one another in novel ways.

The completion of this project opens the way to another long-anticipated project on China's Cultural Revolution. Having detailed student radicalism in the nation's capital, Walder will now turn to the question of how those conflicts spread nationwide. The centerpiece of this effort will be a database of events during 1966–71, in some 2,300 county-level political jurisdictions, which Walder and research assistants have been collecting and coding since the mid-1990s. These data, in combination with narrative accounts from well-documented cities and provinces, will eventually lead to a second book that examines China's political conflagrations on a national scale.

Walder's second completed project is his exploration of the impact of China's market reforms on patterns of social inequality and social mobility. Over the past eight years, he and collaborators have published a series of papers on this subject, based on an unprecedented and nationally representative 1996



household survey. Walder's final paper in this series (forthcoming in 2009 in the *American Journal of Sociology* and co-authored with Songhua Hu) examines the changing impact of family background on social mobility for two generations of people—those who entered the labor force during the Mao era, and those who did so afterward. The primary finding is that Mao's Cultural Revolution largely halted status inheritance in China; during this period, advantages for the offspring of party officials were barely detectable. During the subsequent market reforms, the advantages for this same group, somewhat paradoxically, grew to unprecedented levels.

The completion of this project permits Walder to begin a new study that continues to explore the transformation of China's social structure, but with a new focus on China's wealthiest and most powerful individuals, particularly the rapidly growing corporate elite. The main questions for this new project are mapped in a forthcoming paper called "From Control to Ownership: China's Managerial Revolution." The paper identifies the social and political origins of the owners and corporate executives of some two thousand publicly listed corporations, both state and privately controlled, and the evolving relationship between public and private ownership, and public and private wealth in China.

"New Beginnings" in the U.S.–South Korean Alliance The Republic of Korea (ROK, or South Korea) is a major treaty ally of the United States in one of the world's most important regions. In Northeast Asia, the interests of the United States and the ROK meet, as do those of China, Japan, and Russia. But U.S.-ROK relations have been troubled during the past decade, in part due to U.S. disagreement with "progressive" governments in South Korea about how to deal with North Korea's nuclear weapons program.

With the December 2007 election of self-described "pragmatic" businessman Lee Myung-bak as South Korea's new president, Shorenstein APARC and the New York-based Korea Society launched in January 2008 a nonpartisan group of former senior U.S. government officials, scholars, and other American experts on Korea to explore how the U.S.-ROK alliance might be revitalized and updated. The group met at Stanford to confer, and traveled to Seoul to meet President-elect Lee and his top advisers, as well as the opposition and other political and social leaders.

The members of this "New Beginnings" group concluded that the United States has a major opportunity to bolster its relationship with the ROK. In a report, *New Beginnings in the U.S.-ROK Alliance: Recommendations to U.S. Policymakers*, released in April at press

“In December 2007, South Koreans overwhelmingly elected Lee Myung-bak as their new president. A pragmatist and globalist, Lee’s five-year term will coincide with the first term of the next U.S. president. Together, the two new leaders will have the opportunity to seek new beginnings. The United States must not miss this opportunity.”

From the report, *New Beginnings in the U.S.-ROK Alliance*



PHOTOS: (above) ROK President Lee Myung-bak (far left) discusses U.S.–South Korean relations with (from second left to right) Shorenstein APARC’s Michael H. Arnacost, Gi-Wook Shin, and Daniel C. Sneider during a February 2008 meeting in Seoul. CREDIT: The Blue House. (left) Andrew G. Walder (center) and Jean C. Oi (center right) hosted a delegation from Zhejiang University, spearheaded by Stanford alumna Susan Xu (second from right). The delegation visited Shorenstein APARC to learn more about the center’s work in China and Stanford’s exchange programs. CREDIT: Neeley Main.

conferences in Washington, D.C., and New York, they recommended the establishment of a global partnership between the two countries, implementation of military alliance modernization, closer consultation on North Korea, early parliamentary approval of the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement, and expanded people-to-people exchanges. Both the South Korean and U.S. media, including the *New York Times*, covered the group’s recommendations. The report may be downloaded from the Shorenstein APARC website.

Since the report appeared, popular protests in South Korea over the government’s decision to resume unrestricted imports of American beef have underlined continued misunderstandings in the alliance. In June, members of the New Beginnings group participated in panel discussions about the alliance in New York (hosted by the Korea Society) and San Francisco (co-hosted by the World Affairs Council). Members have also contributed newspaper commentaries supporting improved relations.

Given the importance of U.S.-ROK relations and the continuing difficulties in alliance management, the group regards its effort as an ongoing project. Members will visit Washington, D.C. after the U.S. presidential election to confer with top foreign policy and security advisers to the President-elect. Based on those meetings, the group will publish a report in

January 2009 with updated recommendations to U.S. policymakers for strengthening bilateral relations.

Rural Education Action Project (REAP): Helping China’s Rural Poor Harvest Their Dreams

In China, higher education is expanding at a rate unprecedented anywhere in the world. However, skyrocketing tuition and fees now exceed a rural family’s annual income many times over. Frequently, the best and brightest of China’s students from the countryside overcome miraculous odds to pass the rigorous entrance examinations to go to college, only to find their dreams shattered by the financial reality of escalating tuition. As a result, students from China’s poor, rural areas find themselves largely excluded from new educational opportunities and consigned to a continued life in poverty.

Even for those who go to university, the problems do not end. Families who get a child into college often must sell all of their assets, tighten their already tight belts, and exhaust all options to borrow from fellow villagers. Younger siblings—especially sisters—in senior high schools (which, in China, require high fees) often are pulled out to reduce costs. Saddled with debt that causes further sacrifice for a decade or more, college becomes a bittersweet victory. Some families never recover.

“Every one of our programs is developed by first determining which students and schools have the greatest needs, but we do not stop paying attention once the awards or the programs begin. On the contrary, each of our programs is carefully implemented so that we can follow the impact and, ultimately, evaluate the effectiveness.”

Scott Rozelle, Co-Director, Rural Action Education Project



PHOTO: (above) Scott Rozelle, co-director of the Rural Education Action Project, Shorenstein APARC.

CREDIT: Neeley Main.

While it is well known that there is a crisis, perhaps what is most tragic is that little is understood about the precise scale of the problem. This, of course, means that there is almost no basis for decision-making or large-scale policy intervention to close the education gap in poor areas. The Rural Education Action Project (REAP), co-directed by Shorenstein APARC's Scott Rozelle and Jennifer Adams, assistant professor in Stanford's School of Education, addresses this problem through both targeted direct assistance and research.

REAP focuses on both the social need to provide assistance to the rural poor and the absence of academic research that can help scholars and policymakers to understand the problem and devise creative policy solutions. Accordingly, REAP's objectives are (1) to award scholarships, loans and other assistance to poor, rural secondary school students who have passed the university entrance exam; (2) to investigate how targeted policy assistance, such as grants, tuition waivers, and educational loans, can provide qualified, rural students with the opportunity for higher education; and (3) to conduct real-world, experiment-based research that investigates how such policy assistance, as well as new ways of teaching and other new educational initiatives, can open new opportunities for primary and secondary school students to achieve more and higher-quality education.

REAP researchers work with collaborators in China, government officials, international organizations, NGOs, corporate and individual donors, and others to evaluate programs and disseminate the results of their research.



RAFIQ DOSSANI DISCOVERS THE QUIET REVOLUTION IN THE INDIAN WORKFORCE

“You should remove ‘agricultural worker’ from the list of parents’ occupations in question 11,” the senior government bureaucrat told me. He explained, “It is impossible for the child of a farm laborer to afford to enter an engineering college.” He added, “In question 12, you should remove annual income categories below Rs.100,000 (\$2,500) from the list. Such families cannot afford an engineering education.”

These statements were made in May 2008, as this bureaucrat, an adviser on higher education to the Indian government, reviewed a student questionnaire that is part of an FSI-funded study being undertaken by researchers at Stanford, and from India, China, and Russia.

A week later, our team was with the head of a private college in Bangalore, which had administered the pilot version of the questionnaire. As he handed us the completed forms, I saw the first student’s response to question 11—“agricultural worker” as her father’s occupation, and family income as below Rs.100,000. Here, clearly, was someone who contradicted the bureaucrat’s assumptions. This student’s response reminded me how little government officials can sometimes know about their constituents, and how relevant this study will be for policymakers.

One should not judge the bureaucrat too harshly. India’s higher education revolution is happening too fast for most people to comprehend. In engineering studies, the number of students enrolled in full-time four-year undergraduate degree programs has risen from 250,000 in 1997 to 1.5 million in 2007. It is currently growing at 25 percent annually. Ninety-five percent of this increase comes from

enrollment in privately run colleges. In 2008, a new engineering college, with an average capacity of 1,500 students, has opened every day.

Two of the desirable outcomes are access and affordability. Access has increased because of sheer proliferation; there is now a college in most small towns. It is therefore no longer necessary to live away from home to go to college, which can be a significant savings. Affordability has improved because, although private colleges cost about \$1,000 per year, or three times as much as their state-run counterparts, many have linkages with banks that will lend half the tuition fees.

Quality is also improving. According to recruiters for large software companies whom we interviewed, a private college tends to stabilize quality within a decade of establishment. My colleagues and I are excited by what this means for India. A decade ago, there were only about fifty Indian colleges whose graduates met the software exporting industry’s standards. Today, India’s recruitment-worthy colleges number more than a thousand. Such advances can be traced to revamped curricula and modernized infrastructure. For example, an engineering graduate from any of the thousand “eligible” colleges will have completed several internships with industry prior to graduation. Most students also have electronic access to the same materials as U.S. students—a sea change from a decade ago.

Of course, there are caveats. India’s chronically weak states have not been able to keep up with the stronger ones, and the private colleges have no research agenda. Replicability in other countries also remains a big question. No one expected that India’s private sector would respond so enthusiastically to a system designed only for nonprofit private providers. China offers a perhaps more replicable model: an entirely state-run system in which tuition fees, which average \$800 per annum, cover 50 percent of costs. It, too, has grown rapidly; five million students are currently enrolled in China’s undergraduate engineering programs. Understanding the differences between these two systems is one of our project’s key goals.

“The U.S. must not forget that your friends around the world need your attention sometimes, and that friendships must be cultivated.”

Kantathi Suphamongkhon, 39th Foreign Minister of Thailand, speaking at Shorenstein APARC



PHOTO: Shorenstein Distinguished Fellow Michael H. Armacost; Kantathi Suphamongkhon, 39th foreign minister of Thailand; and Alejandro Toledo, former president of Peru, discuss the subject “If the World Could Vote,” at the Asia-Pacific Leaders Forum in May 2008. CREDIT: Rod Searcey.

Shorenstein APARC's outreach efforts are grounded in the center's ongoing research. The center organizes an array of seminar series, conferences, and workshops to foster discussion of regional challenges. Center faculty and researchers travel frequently in the Asia-Pacific region, publish their work extensively, teach undergraduate and graduate students, and are frequently asked to comment—at high-level policymaking meetings, other academic institutions, and in the mainstream media—on events and issues affecting Asia. Collectively, these activities ensure that the center's unique interdisciplinary perspective reaches the widest possible audience.

FEATURED ACTIVITIES

Michael H. Armacost Receives High Honors from Japan In November 2007, Shorenstein Distinguished Fellow Michael H. Armacost received the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun from Emperor Akihito of Japan in the Imperial Palace. Armacost received the award for his contributions to the progress of bilateral relations and friendship between the United States and Japan, and for his advancement of U.S.-Japan relations through his accomplishments within the federal government, as a diplomat, and at major research institutions.

As the United States ambassador to Japan from 1989–93, Armacost contributed to the resolution of major issues such as the Gulf War and economic tensions between Japan and the United States. In addition to his dedicated efforts to address these concerns, he arranged for President George H. W. Bush's visit to Japan in January 1992.

After teaching at the International Christian University in the 1960s, Armacost served as a special assistant to Robert Ingersoll, then United States ambassador to Japan. He also held positions related to Asian affairs with

the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the National Security Council. As under secretary of state for political affairs, he participated in the planning of policies toward Asian countries, including Japan. With considerable experience in U.S.-Japan relations and through exchanges with people from various fields in Japan, Armacost helped to bring mutual benefit and understanding to the two countries.

Since leaving the diplomatic corps, Armacost has continued his work, at think tanks such as the Brookings Institution (where he served as director from 1995–2002) and research institutions such as Shorenstein APARC. Through his academic publications and lectures on U.S.-Japan relations and international security in Northeast Asia, he has promoted a more nuanced understanding of Japanese foreign policy. He has likewise shared his extensive knowledge of Japan with American politicians, business leaders, and scholars.

Shorenstein APARC congratulates Dr. Armacost on this well-deserved award.

Shorenstein APARC Faculty Teach Stanford's First-Ever Course on North Korea As students filed into the room, shopping their classes for the coming term, Shorenstein APARC Pantech Fellow and course instructor Robert Carlin announced, "It's 7:10 in the morning, and you're in Pyongyang. Now hand over your cell phones, and they'll be returned to you at the border when you leave—like they always are."

A former chief of the Northeast Asia Division of the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Carlin wanted students to experience the "mindset of North Koreans." Carlin's course, "Media in North Korea: A Window to Plans, Perceptions and Decisions," was one of only a handful about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) being taught in American universities.

It also forms part of the Stanford KSP, which Shorenstein APARC director Gi-Wook Shin has been building for the past seven years. Carlin, a 2007–08 Pantech Fellow at the center, was one of the distinguished practitioners that Shin has recruited to the program to teach and conduct research.

Although Western observers often characterize the DPRK as an informational black hole, the course encouraged students to look beyond the caricatures of “Dear Leader” Kim Jong-Il. Further, by examining North Korean documents and media commentaries, cablegrams from diplomats stationed in Pyongyang, and declassified U.S. government analyses, students learned how the DPRK has made decisions affecting Sino-Soviet relations, military spending, and the economy. Such studies drove home the point that, as Carlin put it, “North Korea is not a joke. It’s a real place.” (With reporting from *Stanford Magazine*)

Daniel I. Okimoto, Shorenstein APARC’s Founder, Retires In December 2007, after more than three decades of dedicated service to Stanford and to Shorenstein APARC—which he co-founded in 1976—Daniel I. Okimoto retired from the university to pursue projects outside academic life.

A distinguished specialist on the political economy of Japan, Okimoto was a senior fellow of FSI, director emeritus of Shorenstein APARC, and a professor of political science. His fields of research spanned comparative political economy, Japanese politics, U.S.-Japan relations, high technology, economic interdependence in Asia, and international security.

During his tenure at Stanford, Okimoto served as a research fellow at the Hoover Institution and the Northeast Asia–United States Forum on International Policy, the predecessor organization to Shorenstein APARC. He taught at the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, the Stockholm School of Economics, and the Stanford Center in Berlin. He has been vice chairman of the Japan Committee of the National Research Council at the National Academy of Sciences.

Okimoto received his B.A. in history from Princeton University, M.A. in East Asian studies from Harvard University, and Ph.D. in political science from the University of Michigan. He is the author or editor of numerous books and articles, including *Between MITI and the Market: Japanese Industrial Policy for High Technology*, and *The Political Economy of Japan: International Context* (co-edited with Takashi Inoguchi). He has also written a seminal autobiography, *American in Disguise*, available from Shorenstein APARC, which movingly recounts his early years in a U.S. internment camp for Japanese Americans in Poston, Arizona, during World War II.

Shorenstein APARC wishes Professor Okimoto—scholar, teacher, and friend—all the best in the next chapter of his life.

FEATURED EVENTS

Ian Buruma Wins 2008 Shorenstein Journalism Award In February 2008, writer Ian Buruma, the Henry R. Luce Professor of Human Rights and Journalism at Bard College, received the prestigious Shorenstein Journalism Award. This annual award, which carries a cash prize of \$10,000, honors a journalist not only for a distinguished body of work, but also for the particular way that work has helped American readers to understand the complexities of Asia. It is awarded jointly by Shorenstein APARC and the Shorenstein Center on Press, Politics, and Public Policy in Harvard University’s Kennedy School of Government.

To celebrate this achievement, Buruma delivered a wide-ranging lecture, titled “Asian Alternatives: What the West Can Learn.” His talk explored how, for many centuries, Westerners have looked East for answers to the problems in their own societies. With wit and deep understanding, Buruma considered the validity of these answers, and asked: What are people looking for today, when China and Japan look like attractive models? What can the West learn from the East?

The audio of Ian Buruma’s talk is available at <http://APARC.stanford.edu>.



“People are now talking about the rise of China and India. The sheer drama of human endeavor in cities like Shanghai and Beijing is not really comparable to anything in the West. New York, which was the great symbol of dynamism, now looks positively nineteenth-century and rather dowdy compared to a city like Shanghai.”

Ian Buruma, 2008 Shorenstein Journalism Award winner

PHOTO: Ian Buruma delivers a talk titled “Asian Alternatives: What the West Can Learn,” as part of the 2008 Shorenstein Journalism Award proceedings. CREDIT: Rod Searcey.

Asia-Pacific Leaders Forum: If the World Could Vote—What Does the World Want from the Next U.S. President? Held at Shorenstein APARC, this forum regularly convenes senior leaders from across Asia and the Pacific—policymakers, and business and social practitioners—in order to exchange ideas on current political, economic, and social dynamics in the region.

In May 2008, the center convened a “special edition” of the forum to honor the visit of Alejandro Toledo, the former president of Peru. The spirited session also featured Kantathi Suphamongkhon, 39th foreign minister of Thailand and the 2006–08 senior fellow at the Burkle Center, University of California, Los Angeles. Shorenstein APARC Distinguished Fellow Michael H. Armacost moderated the discussion.

The proceedings began with Armacost’s observations on the U.S. election season, the lively (and lengthy) primaries of 2007–08, and the way other nations viewed the process. “Since our future depends on managing our own equities abroad, it’s important that we listen to what foreigners have to say about our candidates and about the outcomes of our elections,” he noted. Toledo agreed with the need “to shrink the world,” and offered a detailed wish list for the next U.S. president. The winner of the contest, he hoped, will be one who prioritizes the reduction of global warming and

the alleviation of poverty, who is concerned with the provision of clean water, who encourages technology transfer to reduce the gap between the haves and the have-nots, and who promotes democracy “in a concrete sense, beyond political speeches.” Toledo was especially struck by the possibility (at the time of the panel) of a woman or an African American in the White House, and the powerful message it would send to the rest of the world. Above all, he counseled, the United States should elect “a visionary, a dreamer, a leader who dreams with their eyes open. Don’t vote for a general manager,” he exhorted. “That you can hire.”

For his part, Suphamongkhon observed that, while the United States has many friends around the world, the next U.S. president should be mindful that friends must also occasionally be noticed and cultivated. “The world is not black and white,” he observed. “The world is full of colors and shades; the U.S. must be sensitive to the entire spectrum.” He went on to encourage the next U.S. president, among other acts of office, to embrace and support free trade agreements around the world, to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and to regain the United States’ “moral authority” in the world, through the creative use of partnerships, alliances, and soft diplomacy.

The audio of this event, together with the ensuing Q&A session, is available at <http://APARC.stanford.edu>.

“Anxieties [between the United States and China] fuel the underlying mutual strategic suspicion that is corrosive of stable bilateral relations. People tend to fear phenomena that are big, rapidly changing, and nontransparent. China is all three.”

David M. Lampton, delivering the 2008 Oksenberg Lecture



PHOTOS: (above) David M. Lampton discussed the implications of China's rising power in the 2008 Michel Oksenberg Lecture. CREDIT: John Todd, International Sports Photography. (right) Participants in the South Asian regionalism conference, organized by senior research scholar Rafiq Dossani (second row, second from right), gathered on the steps of Encina Hall. CREDIT: Neeley Main.

The 2008 Oksenberg Lecture: David M. Lampton on China's Power and What It Means for America “Perhaps the most ubiquitous, debated, and important single term in the study of politics and governance is power,” declared Professor David M. Lampton. Today, the country whose rising power simultaneously inspires the greatest admiration, fear, and misunderstanding is China. Yet how, Lampton asked, do the Chinese themselves think about their power? How has China's power changed in the country's era of reform? How have China's neighbors responded to a more comprehensively capable People's Republic? What could go wrong in China's upward climb? And what does all this imply for U.S. policy and others in the outside world?

These were just some of the topics covered in the 2008 Oksenberg Lecture. Held annually, this lecture honors the legacy of Michel Oksenberg (1938–2001), a senior fellow at Shorenstein APARC and FSI. Professor Oksenberg served as a key member of the National Security Council when the United States normalized relations with China, and consistently urged that the United States engage with Asia in a more considered manner. In tribute, the Oksenberg Lecture recognizes distinguished individuals who have advanced understanding between the United States and the nations of the Asia-Pacific.

An eminent China scholar, Lampton is the George and Sadie Hyman Professor and Director of China Studies at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He is also one of Oksenberg's former students, and paid tribute to his mentor as one who embodied “the seemingly effortless conjunction between thought and action.” Lampton went on to consider the many faces of Chinese power, and how—indeed, whether—China will succeed in becoming a comprehensive, global power, and what such an evolution might mean for the United States.

In particular, Lampton highlighted “the central psychological mismatch between China and the United States at the current time. While the Chinese see themselves on a long journey and only halfway to their destination,” he noted, the predominant American view is that China has already arrived. This perspective alarms the Chinese, who fear that America may seek to limit their prospects for growth. “At root, these anxieties fuel the underlying mutual strategic suspicion that is corrosive of stable bilateral relations,” Lampton noted. “People tend to fear phenomena that are big, rapidly changing, and nontransparent. China is all three.”

The audio of David M. Lampton's speech is available at <http://APARC.stanford.edu>.



South Asian Regionalism Conference In May 2008, in collaboration with India's Observer Research Foundation, Shorenstein APARC held a conference on regionalism and regional integration in South Asia. Titled "Does South Asia Exist? Prospects for Regionalism in South Asia," this gathering was the third in a series of academic conferences on regionalism, following earlier conferences on regionalism in Northeast and Southeast Asia. These events have yielded two important edited volumes, published in association with the Brookings Institution Press. The conference papers from this third conference will likewise be published in that series.

Globally, regional integration and the development of regional institutions as actors in the international system have been on the rise. The paradigm for transnational regionalism is, of course, the European Union, but we have also seen a growing role for regional organizations in Latin America, Central Asia, and even in North America. In Asia, there is increasing interest in the creation of an East Asian Community, driven in large part by the rise of intra-Asian trade and investment, propelled by China.

Regionalism has been on the agenda in South Asia since the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985. Yet the progress toward regional cooperation and integration in South Asia has been very slow. Recently, however, the Indian

economy's dynamic growth may be giving new impetus to regionalism, driven by forces of business and the market.

This conference examined the prospects for regionalism in South Asia, considering the factors that encourage greater regional integration and those that obstruct it. Notably, conference participants placed South Asia within the larger comparative framework, comparing South Asia's regional experience and aspirations to those of other actors in Asia and Europe. The conference also explored the different perspectives on regionalism within South Asia. Out of choice and necessity, many of the discussions centered on India, which, as the largest power in the region, can help or hinder greater regionalism. India's regional heft notwithstanding, participants also carefully examined the interests of other powers in South Asia, and considered the extent to which they might benefit from a more closely knit South Asian community.

Shorenstein APARC gratefully acknowledges the funding for this conference provided by the Observer Research Foundation, Jet Airways, Kanwal Rekhi, insure1234.com, and G1G.com.

FEATURED AWARDS AND GRANTS

Emperor Akihito of Japan awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun to Shorenstein Distinguished Fellow **Michael H. Armacost** in the Imperial Palace in November 2007. This honor is described earlier in this section.

Together with colleagues Grant Miller (CHP/PCOR, Stanford) and Hongbin Li (Tsinghua University, PRC), **Karen Eggleston** received a grant from Stanford's Center for Demography and Economics of Health and Aging—supported by the National Institutes of Health/National Institute of Aging—for a study titled “Health Improvement under Mao and Its Implications for Contemporary Aging in China.”

William F. Miller received the 2008 David Packard Civic Entrepreneur Award from Joint Venture Silicon Valley Network (SVJV). “Bill Miller has shaped the course of the corporations that have defined our economy,” said SVJV board member Keith Kennedy, who presented the award.

The Koret Foundation of San Francisco approved a two-year \$300,000 gift in support of the **Stanford Korean Studies Program**. Shorenstein APARC will use this gift to establish a Koret Fellowship and to bring leading professionals in Asia and the United States to Stanford to study United States–Korean relations.

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation's Agricultural Development Program has awarded \$3.8 million over three years to Stanford University's Program on Food Security and the Environment (FSE) and a team of collaborators—including **Scott Rozelle**—to quantitatively assess the effect of biofuels expansion on food security in the developing world.

Shorenstein APARC Director **Gi-Wook Shin** received a three-year grant from the Academy of Korean Studies in Seoul that will enable the center to publish a series of books on Korea's democratization and social change, under the series title “Korean Democracy: From Birth to Maturity.”

SELECTED INVITED LECTURES, PRESENTATIONS, AND MEDIA INTERVIEWS

Michael H. Armacost. Speech on U.S.-China Relations to the Australian-American Leadership Dialogue, Washington, D.C., January 16, 2008.

Michael H. Armacost. “Contemporary U.S. Policy Challenges in Asia.” Address to the Asia Foundation Board, Jakarta, Indonesia, January 31, 2008.

Michael H. Armacost. “The Preventive Use of Force.” Seminar with Asian scholars and policymakers, May 27–28, 2008, Gotemba, Japan.

Rafiq Dossani. “India Arriving: How This Economic Powerhouse Is Transforming Global Business.”

- World Affairs Council, San Francisco, CA, November 7, 2007
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D.C., November 13, 2007
- Harvard Business School, Boston, MA, November 14, 2007
- The Asia Society, New York, NY, November 15, 2007
- Center for South Asian Studies, University of California, Berkeley, CA, December 6, 2007.

Donald K. Emmerson. “Re-imagining Indonesia: NKRI, Nusantara, and the Enigma of National Identity.” Center for Asian Research, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, October 12, 2007, and Center for Southeast Asian Studies, University of Wisconsin–Madison, WI, November 2, 2007.

Donald K. Emmerson. “New and Emerging Issues” and “Closing Reflections.” ASEAN & Asia Forum, Singapore, November 30, 2007.

Donald K. Emmerson. Keynote speaker, “Southeast Asia: Rethinking Regionalism.” Second International Conference on Southeast Asia, Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, December 3, 2007.

Donald K. Emmerson. Interview: “North Korea Agrees to Non-Aggression Pact with ASEAN.” ABC Radio Australia, “Connect Asia,” July 15, 2008.

Donald K. Emmerson. Member, Strategic Dialogue on New Power Dynamics in Southeast Asia. Stanley Foundation, Muscatine, IA, August 2008.

Karen Eggleston. “Healthcare Reform and Mental Health in China.” Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, March 18, 2008.

Karen Eggleston. “Soft Budget Constraints and the Property Rights Theory of Ownership.” Department of Economics, University of Calgary, Canada, March 24, 2008.

Karen Eggleston. “Health System Reforms in Asia and Eastern Europe.” Paper presented at “Global Health: Bridging Research, Policy and Practice” symposium, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education and the Division of International Comparative and Area Studies, Stanford University, March 28, 2008.

Karen Eggleston. “International Comparative Study of the Public Health and Health Insurance Systems in China and the U.S.” Institute of Social Development Research, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Government of China, July 28, 2008.

Karen Eggleston. “Assessing the Productivity of Diabetes Treatment.” Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Hangzhou, China, August 2, 2008.

New Beginnings Policy Research Study Group. Briefings to House and Senate staff members on the “New Beginnings” report. Washington, D.C., April 14, 2008.

Gi-Wook Shin. “Interview: Korea’s Prospects after the December [2007] Presidential Election.” *Korea Daily* [radio], December 1, 2007.

Gi-Wook Shin. “U.S.-ROK Relations: The Current State and Their Future.” Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea, September 2007.

Gi-Wook Shin. “Korea’s Changing Role in Asia.” Princeton University Institute for International and Regional Studies, Princeton, NJ, February 20, 2008.

Gi-Wook Shin. “North Korea and Identity Politics in South Korea.” Yale University, New Haven, CT, March 24, 2008.

Gi-Wook Shin and Kristin C. Burke. “A Mandate with Caveats: Lee Myung Bak’s Election, Politics, and Policy.” Woodrow Wilson International School for Scholars, Washington, D.C., December 20, 2007.

David Straub. “U.S.-ROK Alliance and Differing U.S. and ROK Approaches.” University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, October 26, 2007.

David Straub. “Conference for the Peace of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia.” The Kim Dae-Jung Presidential Library and Museum, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea, December 6–7, 2008.

David Straub. “The U.S. Perspective on President Lee’s ‘Pragmatic’ North Korea Policy.” Seoul National University Institute of Unification Studies, Korea, May 20, 2008.

Andrew G. Walder. “Ownership, Organization, and Inequality: Market Transition in Rural Vietnam.” HKUST Population Research Institute, Nansha, Guangdong, China, January 22, 2008.

Andrew G. Walder. “Social Stability and Popular Protest in China.” Waseda Institute of Contemporary Chinese Studies, Waseda University, Tokyo, February 5, 2008.

Andrew G. Walder. “From Control to Ownership: China’s Managerial Revolution.” Keynote lecture, International Association of Chinese Management Research bi-annual convention, Guangzhou, China, June 19, 2008.

“At Shorenstein APARC, I found a rare combination—policy-relevant research that is also academically rigorous. Add to that a great spirit of collegiality, openness, and exchange, and the center becomes not just rare, but unique.”

David Straub, Pantech Fellow, 2007–08



PHOTO: Soichi Yushina, a 2007–08 corporate affiliate visiting fellow, receives feedback on his research presentation. Each visiting fellow writes and presents a research paper during his or her time at Shorenstein APARC.
CREDIT: Denise Masumoto.

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, and the unique interdisciplinary perspective that informs it.

Shorenstein APARC also 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. Finally, the editorial offices of the *Journal of Korean Studies*, the preeminent journal in the field, are housed at the center. Shorenstein APARC has published the *Journal of Korean Studies* for five consecutive years since reviving it in 2004.

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

FEATURED BOOKS

Masahiko Aoki, Gregory Jackson, and Hideaki Miyajima. *Corporate Governance in Japan: Institutional Change and Organizational Diversity*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2007.

Rafiq Dossani. *India Arriving: How This Economic Powerhouse Is Redefining Global Business*. AMACOM/American Management Association, 2007.

Karen Eggleston, ed. *Prescribing Cultures and Pharmaceutical Policy in the Asia-Pacific*. Stanford: Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, forthcoming 2009.

Donald K. Emmerson, ed. *Hard Choices: Security, Democracy, and Regionalism in Southeast Asia*. Stanford: Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, 2008.

The Journal of Korean Studies 12, no. 1 (Fall 2007). Volume 13 forthcoming, December 2008.

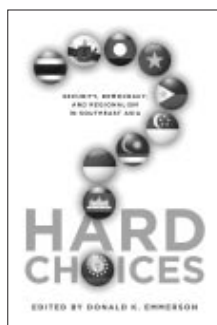
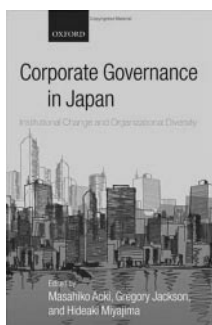
Donald Macintyre, **Daniel C. Sneider**, and **Gi-Wook Shin**, eds. *First Drafts of Korea: The U.S. Media and Perceptions of the Last Cold War Frontier*. Stanford: Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, forthcoming 2009.

Jean C. Oi and Nara Dillon. *At the Crossroads of Empires: Middlemen, Social Networks, and State-Building in Republican Shanghai*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2007.

Steven R. Reed, **Kenneth Mori McElwain**, and **Kay Shimizu**, eds. *Political Change in Japan: Electoral Behavior, Party Realignment, and the Koizumi Reforms*. Stanford: Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, forthcoming 2009.

Henry S. Rowen, **Marguerite Gong Hancock**, and **William F. Miller**, eds. *Greater China's Quest for Innovation*. Stanford: Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, 2008.

Gi-Wook Shin and **Daniel C. Sneider**, eds. *Cross Currents: Regionalism and Nationalism in Northeast Asia*. Stanford: Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, 2007.



SELECTED ARTICLES, BOOK CHAPTERS, AND REPORTS

Masahiko Aoki and Gregory Jackson. “Understanding an Emergent Diversity of Corporate Governance and Organizational Architecture: An Essentiality-based Analysis.” *Industrial and Corporate Change* (Advance Access), January 3, 2008.

Tetsufumi Arita. “Bound by a Hidden Agenda: The Birth and Consequences of the Bank of Japan’s Quantitative Monetary Easing.” Shorenstein APARC working paper (July 2007).

Michael H. Armacost and J. Stapleton Roy. “Asian Policy Challenges for the Next President.” In *America’s Role in Asia: Asian and American Views*. San Francisco, CA: The Asia Foundation, 2008.

Dennis Arroyo. “The Political Economy of Successful Reform: Asian Stratagems.” Working paper, Stanford Center for International Development, no. 356 (August 2008).

Rafiq Dossani and Nathan Denny. “The Internet’s Role in Offshored Services: A Case Study of India.” *ACM Transactions on Internet Technology* (TOIT) 7, no. 3 (August 2007).

Rafiq Dossani and Srinidhi Vijaykumar. “Indian Federalism and States’ Conduct of Foreign Policy.” In *Domestic Politics and Indian Foreign Policy*, edited by Amitabh Mattoo. Hyderabad: Orient Longman, 2008.

Gordon G. Liu, Teh-Wei Hu, and **Karen Eggleston.** “Emerging Health Economics and Outcomes Research in the Asia-Pacific Region.” *Value in Health* 11, Supplement 1 (2008).

Karen Eggleston, Li Ling, Meng Qingyue, Magnus Lindelow, and Adam Wagstaff. “Health

Service Delivery in China: A Literature Review.” *Health Economics* 17 (2008).

Qiang Sun, Michael A. Santoro, Meng Qingye, Caitlin Liu, and **Karen Eggleston.** “Pharmaceutical Policy in China.” *Health Affairs* 27, no. 4 (2008).

Karen Eggleston. “Pharmaceutical Policy Reforms to Separate Prescribing from Dispensing in Japan and South Korea: Possible Implications for China.” *Comparative Studies* (Beijing: China CITIC Press), July 2008.

Karen Eggleston, Yu-Chu Shen, Joseph Lau, Christopher H. Schmid, and Jia Chan. “Hospital Ownership and Quality of Care: What Explains the Different Results?” *Health Economics*, forthcoming 2008.

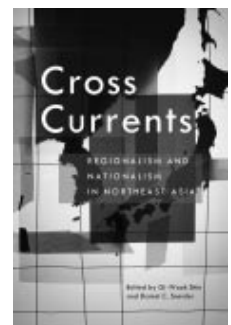
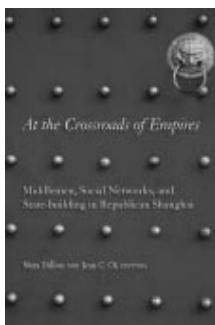
Donald K. Emmerson. “From State to Society: Democracy and Regionalism in Southeast Asia.” In *The Inclusive Regionalist*, edited by Clara Joewono and Hadi Soesastro (Jakarta: Centre for Strategic and International Studies, 2007).

Donald K. Emmerson. “Challenging ASEAN: A ‘Topological’ View.” *Contemporary Southeast Asia* 29, no. 3 (2007).

Donald K. Emmerson. “ASEAN’s ‘Black Swans.’” *Journal of Democracy* 19, no. 3 (July 2008).

Kyoki Ii. “Decision Factors Affecting Semiconductor Industry Location and the Regional Advantages of Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.” Shorenstein APARC working paper (January 2008).

New Beginnings Policy Study Research Group. “New Beginnings in the U.S.-ROK Alliance: Recommendations to U.S. Policymakers.” Report jointly produced by Shorenstein APARC and the Korea Society, April 2008.



Jean C. Oi. "Fiscal Crisis in China's Townships: Causes and Consequences." In *Grassroots Political Reform in Contemporary China*, edited by Elizabeth J. Perry and Merle Goldman. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2007.

Jean C. Oi. "Chinese Firms under Transformation. Corporate Restructuring, Employee Layoff, and Manager Turnover in the 1990s." In *Politics and Neoliberalism: Structure, Process, and Outcome*, vol. 16, edited by Harland Prechel. Oxford: JAI Press, 2007.

Vinay Ranade. "Early-Stage Valuation in the Biotechnology Industry." Shorenstein APARC working paper (February 2008).

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PHOTO: In November 2007, members of Shorenstein APARC volunteered at “Bring Me a Book,” a local foundation that distributes the best new books to children who lack the means to obtain them otherwise. CREDIT: Denise Masumoto.

CENTER SPOTLIGHT



PHILLIP LIPSCY, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, REFLECTS ON COMING BACK TO SHORENSTEIN APARC Phillip Lipsy is Shorenstein APARC’s newest faculty member. He studied under Shorenstein APARC founder Daniel I. Okimoto as a Stanford undergraduate, and has returned to the center to conduct new Japan-related research projects, and to teach political science to the next generation of Japan scholars.

You were affiliated with Shorenstein APARC as an undergraduate student. What drew you back to the center as a faculty member? I wrote my senior thesis on the Asian financial crisis with Professor Okimoto, the founder of Shorenstein APARC. I was also an Ai Isayama scholar at the center. I was impressed by the breadth and

depth of Asia-related research at Shorenstein APARC, both of which were extremely helpful in guiding my early research. It’s a tremendous honor to be back and be able to contribute to the center as a faculty member.

What is your research focus? My fields of research include international and comparative political economy, international security, Japanese politics, U.S.-Japan relations, and regional cooperation in East and South East Asia. My most recent work investigates negotiations over representation in international organizations such as the United Nations Security Council, International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank.

What are your plans for the coming academic year? Along with associate director for research Daniel C. Sneider, I am initiating a project on political determinants of cross-national energy efficiency. Japan is widely credited with having an energy-efficient economy and environmentally friendly technologies, while the United States has lagged behind. We’re looking into the political determinants of such differences, as well as what can be done internationally to improve energy efficiency in developing countries such as China and India.

"The quality of Shorenstein APARC's faculty and staff, and the center's collegial, open spirit, make it a stimulating place to study. The number of academic and professional fellowships that the center offers has taken off, and many accomplished visiting scholars—from Asia and other parts of the world—are eager to spend time with us, and contribute to the work we do."

Gi-Wook Shin, Director



PHOTO: Former Takahashi Predoctoral Fellow Kay Shimizu (second from left) and colleagues interview the head and vice head of Zhangxin, a village in Zouping County in China's Shandong Province, about the village's very profitable secondhand car restoration business. CREDIT: Kay Shimizu.

Fellowships

Shorenstein APARC and its programs support diverse competitive fellowships. The presence of the superb pre- and postdoctoral scholars who annually study at the center greatly enriches its intellectual and social life. More details about the center's fellowships are available at <http://APARC.stanford.edu/fellowships>.

SHORENSTEIN APARC FELLOWSHIPS

Northeast Asian History Fellowship Made possible through the generosity of the Northeast Asian History Foundation, this fellowship is awarded annually for research and writing on a historical subject related to modern and contemporary Northeast Asia. The Northeast Asian History Fellow helps to deepen the center's current research on historical issues and how historical memory has shaped current relations in Northeast Asia. During his or her residence at Shorenstein APARC, the fellow is expected to publish an article and to teach a credited Stanford lecture or seminar on issues related to Northeast Asian history.

Shorenstein Fellowships Made possible through the generosity of Walter H. Shorenstein, these awards are granted annually to two junior scholars for research and writing on Asia. The primary focus of the program is contemporary political, economic, or social change in the Asia-Pacific region (including Northeast, Southeast, and South Asia), or topics in international relations and international political economy. Fellows are in residence at the center, and take part in various activities throughout the academic year.

Shorenstein APARC/Takahashi Predoctoral Fellowships These fellowships support predoctoral students at Stanford who work on topics related to the political economy of contemporary East Asia, including economics, history, law,

political science, and sociology. Those applicants whose main focus is Japan are called Takahashi Fellows, in honor of the Takahashi family, whose generous gift has made this fellowship possible. Those studying other regions are called Shorenstein APARC Fellows.

Takahashi Fellowship in Japanese Studies

Made possible through the generosity of Henry H. and Tomoye Takahashi, the Takahashi Fellowship in Japanese Studies is intended to develop and promote Japanese studies and research at Shorenstein APARC. The Takahashi Fellow has experience of a broad range of topics related to contemporary Japan, including analysis of issues related to political economy, domestic politics, security, international relations, and comparative governance. The fellow is responsible for developing and managing cooperative relationships with Japanese academic and policy research institutions.

SHORENSTEIN APARC PROGRAM FELLOWSHIPS

Comparative Health Policy: Postdoctoral Fellowship This fellow works closely with Shorenstein APARC's Comparative Health Policy Program while also completing his or her own research. The fellow's research focuses on contemporary health or healthcare in two or more countries of the Asia-Pacific, such as comparative analysis of health care financing and delivery; population health and burden of disease; the implications of demographic change; long-term care; and health policy processes.

KSP: Koret Fellowship Founded in 2007, and launching in the 2008–09 academic year, the Koret Fellowship was established to bring leading professionals in Asia and the United States to Stanford to study U.S.-Korea relations. The Koret Fellow will conduct his or her own research on this key bilateral relationship,

focusing on contemporary relations, in order to promote greater understanding and closer ties between the two countries.

KSP: Postdoctoral Fellowships These fellowships support researchers in Korean studies, who are in residence at the center for one or more academic years. Korean studies fellows participate in various activities connected with the rapidly expanding Stanford KSP. Qualified scholars from the social science disciplines are encouraged to apply, but the program is especially designed for candidates with backgrounds in the fields of economics, international relations, and comparative politics.

KSP: POSCO TJ Park NGO Fellowship Program This program enables key personnel of Korean nongovernment organizations (NGOs) to spend time at leading North American universities gaining knowledge and experience to further the development of NGOs in Korea. A consortium, consisting of Columbia University, George Washington University, Indiana University, Stanford University, and the University of British Columbia, supports the program. Each university hosts two fellows each year for five years, with generous support from the POSCO TJ Park Foundation for the duration of the program.

KSP: The Pantech Fellowships These varied fellowships, generously funded by the Pantech Co., Ltd., and Curitel Communications, Inc. (the “Pantech Group”) seek to cultivate a diverse international community of scholars and professionals researching modern Korea’s many challenges.

- *Pantech Fellowships for Mid-Career Professionals* are open to applicants currently working in the public or private sector, including government policymaking, business, journalism/media, NGOs, and other public services.
- *Pantech Student Conference Fellowships* are designed to encourage Stanford students to present Korea-related papers in a professional conference or seminar, and reimburses them for associated travel expenses.

- *Pantech Student Research Fellowships* are intended to help Stanford graduate students finance a short research trip to Korea.

SEAF: Lee Kong Chian NUS-Stanford Distinguished Fellowship on Southeast Asia Founded in 2007, this fellowship seeks to advance scholarly and policy research on Southeast Asia, to deepen international understanding of the region, and to augment the well-being of Southeast Asians. The fellowship is open to mid-career and senior scholars of Southeast Asia in the social sciences or humanities, who spend up to one year—with time divided between the National University of Singapore (NUS) and Stanford—writing and conducting research related to the region.

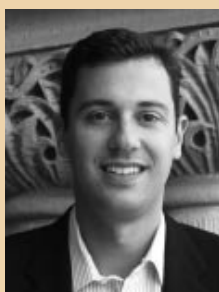
SPRIE: Graduate Research Fellowships These fellowships enable scholars to work on topics related to innovation and entrepreneurship in Greater China. SPRIE graduate research fellows gather and analyze data, conduct interviews in Silicon Valley and Asia, contribute to publications, and participate in the program’s public and invitation-only seminars and workshops with academic, business, and government leaders.

SPRIE: Postdoctoral Fellowships These fellowships are awarded annually to two postdoctoral or junior scholars to undertake research and writing on Greater China and its role in the global knowledge economy, with particular focus on the intersection of innovation and entrepreneurship and underlying contemporary political, economic, technological and/or business factors. SPRIE postdoctoral fellows are in residence at Shorenstein APARC, and take part in center and program research forums, seminars, workshops, and publications.



PHOTO: In May 2008, at the second annual POSCO NGO Fellowship Conference, ten POSCO NGO Fellows (from Stanford, the University of British Columbia, Indiana University, George Washington University, and Columbia University) presented their fellowship papers. CREDIT: Ji-hoon Lee.

CENTER SPOTLIGHT



JOHN CIORCIARI, SHORENSTEIN FELLOW, 2007–08, DISCUSSES WHAT BROUGHT HIM TO SHORENSTEIN APARC

What attracted you to Shorenstein APARC and the Shorenstein Fellowship? I was attracted to Shorenstein APARC because it offers a welcome focus on the Asia-Pacific region, an opportunity to do cutting-edge research with top-flight academics, and a chance to participate in policy dialogue with a wide range of fellows and visitors. Few if any other centers combine those elements so effectively.

What is your research focus? How did the fellowship, and your time at the center, enable you to advance that research or professional work? My research focuses on the foreign

policies of Southeast Asian states and their relations with the great powers in the Asia-Pacific region. My year as a Shorenstein Fellow enabled me to turn my dissertation into a book manuscript and to prepare a number of related journal articles for publication in the near future.

What was the biggest surprise you encountered at Shorenstein APARC? Although I was aware of the Shorenstein APARC Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows program, I was pleasantly surprised to see how well that program is integrated with other activities at the center. I learned a great deal from my visiting fellow colleagues and found that many had experiences and expertise directly relevant to my research interests.

What are your plans now that you have completed your fellowship? I will spend the 2008–09 academic year as a national fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford, which will enable me to remain closely engaged in Shorenstein APARC events.

"In social policy as in medicine, the success of an intervention depends on the accuracy of the diagnosis."

Karen Eggleston, Director, AHPP

AHPP



PHOTO: Karen Eggleston and Chinese colleagues studying diabetes management at Caoyang Community Health Center in Shanghai, PRC. CREDIT: Director Zuo, Caoyang Community Health Center.

Asia Health Policy Program

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

FEATURED RESEARCH The 2007–08 year represented a “new beginning” for AHPP. AHPP sponsors multidisciplinary research on health and medical care in the region. Program director Karen Eggleston has articulated three primary program themes: (1) health service delivery (including payment incentives, ownership, public-private partnerships, and chronic disease management); (2) the comparative historical development of health care systems; and (3) collaborative initiatives to address key challenges in population aging, child health, and control of infectious diseases.

Prescribing Cultures One major project related to the first two themes noted above culminated in a book titled *Prescribing Cultures and Pharmaceutical Policy in the Asia-Pacific*. Shorenstein APARC will publish *Prescribing Cultures*, edited by Eggleston, in 2009 as part of its series with Brookings Institution Press.

Pharmaceuticals and their regulation play an increasingly important and often contentious role in the health care systems of the Asia-Pacific. *Prescribing Cultures* takes a detailed and considered look at some of the key issues, through a multidisciplinary lens. For example, some economies, such as China, have extraordinarily high drug spending as a percentage of total health spending, whereas India and a few others host thriving domestic pharmaceutical industries of global importance. Meanwhile, considerable controversy surrounds patents,

trade-related aspects of intellectual property, and pharmaceutical pricing within bilateral trade agreements. Throughout the region, nations struggle with challenges that include regulating drugs appropriately, from the patent stage through to evidence-based purchasing, and monitoring direct-to-consumer advertising. Just as strong traditions of indigenous medicine are modernizing and integrating into broader health care systems, new policies that separate prescribing and dispensing have rewritten the professional roles of physicians and pharmacists.

The first section of the book features chapters on pharmaceutical policy within seven selected health care systems of the Asia Pacific: South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Taiwan, Australia, India, and China. The second section focuses on the cross-cutting themes of prescribing cultures and access versus innovation. Effective prescribing and pharmaceutical use, for instance, is central to controlling infectious diseases, protecting the global public good of antimicrobial effectiveness, and treating the growing burden of chronic disease in the Asia-Pacific. Taken as a whole, the book’s contributors aim to provide an evidence base for policy, even as they acknowledge the historical and cultural context that makes policies distinctive.

The July/August 2008 issue of *Health Affairs*, the leading U.S. health policy journal, includes an article on China’s pharmaceutical policy by five contributors to *Prescribing Cultures*. Chapters on Korea and Japan also appear in Chinese translation in the July issue of *Bijiao (Comparative Studies)*, along with an overview paper by Eggleston about their relevance for China’s current health policy reforms.

Population Aging and Chronic Disease A second major AHPP project examines the impact of population aging and the need for innovative policies to address this growing burden of

chronic disease. As countries in the Asia-Pacific region develop and undergo epidemiological and demographic transition, chronic non-communicable diseases consume most of the expenditures for health care and disease. Building on her previous work with the Mayo Clinic/Harvard/MIT Health Policy Collaborative, Eggleston has launched the Asia Pacific Diabetes Study Collaborative with researchers in China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Australia, Thailand, and India.

In a closely linked line of research, AHPP is representing Stanford in the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU) World Institute public health research project on chronic disease in Pacific Rim countries. Eggleston attended the organizing committee meeting at the University of Tokyo in June 2008, and subsequently collaborated with others on developing the research initiative, which includes institutions ranging from the Hanoi School of Public Health and the Chinese University of Hong Kong to the University of Sydney and University of Tokyo.

AHPP also collaborates with other FSI centers on health policy issues. Eggleston and Grant Miller received funding from Stanford's Center for Demography and Economics of Health and Aging—supported by the National Institute of Aging—for a study titled “Health Improvement under Mao and Its Implications for Contemporary Aging in China.” Along with Hongbin Li, a Stanford-trained Ph.D. at Tsinghua University's Department of Economics in Beijing, Eggleston and Miller aim to document and better understand the dramatic health improvements in Maoist China and the age-related health disparities that it may have generated. Collaborating with CISAC and the School of Medicine at Stanford, and other experts in the Bay Area, AHPP has also undertaken research and policy initiatives that focus on the control of tuberculosis in Northeast Asia. Further, working with colleagues at CHP/PCOR, Ewha Women's University (ROK), and Australia National University, Eggleston is researching how values, attitudes, and beliefs shape the design of health care systems.

Initiatives beyond Stanford include collaborative research with PRC colleagues on China's health sector reforms, and discussions with the World Bank and World Health Organization about how the Asia Pacific Health Policy Forum can help to establish an Asian health policy organization that parallels the one established for Europe a decade ago.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES A colloquium series on health and demographic change in the Asia-Pacific covered topics that included economic consequences of population aging, migration and health, tobacco control, informal care for the elderly, and approaches to expanding health insurance. In March 2008, AHPP hosted the coauthors' conference for the *Prescribing Cultures* book.

During the year, AHPP Director Eggleston gave seven seminars on China's health system reforms at Stanford and nearby campuses, and also traveled to East Asia four times for conferences and presentations there. AHPP is particularly pleased to welcome the program's inaugural postdoctoral fellow in comparative health policy, Young Do, from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, who will take up his appointment in September 2008.

Eggleston's other featured activities for AHPP in 2007–08 included collaborating with health economists in China and Korea on the “Provider Payment Incentives in the Asia Pacific” conference to be held at Peking University in November 2008; working with the Stanford Center on Longevity to prepare for a cosponsored conference on “Aging Asia” to be held at Stanford in February 2009; and establishing the Asia-Pacific Health Policy Forum (<http://asiahealthpolicy.stanford.edu/forum>), joined to date by 51 researchers from 13 countries and multiple disciplines. The AHPP website was also developed and launched.

During fieldwork in China in July and August 2008, Eggleston visited Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Jinan, and delivered an invited presentation at the National Development and Reform Commission, China's powerful former state planning commission.



PHOTO: Participants in the “Prescribing Cultures” workshop, from which Shorenstein APARC will publish a book in 2009, gathered on the steps of Encina Hall. CREDIT: Neeley Main.

FEATURED AHPP COLLOQUIA, 2007–08

Economic Consequences of Population Aging in Asia

Ronald Lee, Director, Center on the Economics and Demography of Aging, University of California, Berkeley

The Link between Migration and Health: A Longitudinal Analysis in Indonesia, and a New National Survey on Migration and Health in China

Yao Lu, Ph.D. candidate in Sociology, University of California, Los Angeles

The Economics of Tobacco Control and Healthcare Reforms in China

Teh-wei Hu, Professor Emeritus, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley

Workshop: Innovation, Regulation, and Pharmaceutical Policy in the Asia-Pacific

With speakers including F. M. Scherer (Harvard University), Henry G. Grabowski (Duke University), Mingzhi Li (Tsinghua University, PRC), Yiyong Yang (National Reform and Development Commission, PRC), Soonman Kwon and Bong-min Yang (Seoul National University, ROK), and John H. Barton (Stanford Law School).

Informal Care for the Elderly in South Korea and the Impact on Caregivers’ Labor Force Participation

Young Kyung Do, Ph.D. candidate, School of Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The May 2008 U.S.-China Insurance Dialogues

John Morrison, Insurance Commissioner, State of Montana

"I strongly encourage all the visiting fellows to get out and meet people, and to ask lots of questions. Whether this is done in the classroom, at a seminar or conference, or in front of the coffee pot, meeting people and having conversations are valuable parts of their experience. You never know who you might meet, what you might learn, or where it might lead."

Denise Masumoto, Manager of Corporate Relations



PHOTO: The 2007–08 visiting fellows tour many important Silicon Valley companies, including Cisco Systems.
CREDIT: Denise Masumoto.

Corporate Affiliates Program

Established in 1982, the Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows Program introduces Asia-based fellows to American life and institutions, including the economy, society, culture, politics, and law. Its 300-plus alumni now occupy distinguished positions in the government and private sectors in Japan, China, Korea, and India.

The Corporate Affiliate Visiting Fellows Program is Shorenstein APARC's longest-running program, and a superb example of the center's deep involvement with business and government institutions in Asia. Designed for organizations that have already joined the center as corporate affiliates, the Visiting Fellows Program enables those 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 want to participate in a flexible program that allows them to deepen their knowledge on topics that are relevant to their work.

The opportunity to interact with distinguished faculty and other visiting scholars provides a great networking base for visiting fellows to improve their international business contacts and communication skills. Shorenstein APARC also benefits from the presence of the visiting fellows: their practical experience and international perspective inform the intellectual exchange at the center and at Stanford.

RESEARCH The research project is the academic cornerstone of the Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows Program. Designing and executing an individual project—which is written and formally presented to Shorenstein APARC faculty and scholars—allows visiting fellows to use Stanford's resources to further their personal interests, deepen their companies' knowledge

of target topics, or both. Center faculty evaluate the research papers each year, and select the best one to be included in Shorenstein APARC's publishing program. Research projects are also published in a volume distributed to each visiting fellow and his or her organization.

CLASSES, SITE VISITS, AND EXCLUSIVE SEMINARS Shorenstein APARC visiting fellows participate in a structured program, which includes conducting individual research, auditing classes, visiting local companies and institutions, and other activities. The curriculum for 2007–08 included visits to Cisco Systems, the office of the mayor of San Francisco, and Palo Alto Utilities, as well as seminars on how to focus their research, the Silicon Valley innovation system, and how to design and deliver an effective oral presentation. New to the program this year was a volunteer activity, which, in addition to meeting other people, gave the visiting fellows an opportunity to be part of and to give back to the local community. Further, exclusive monthly seminars give fellows a close look at Shorenstein APARC faculty research, and that of other top professionals working at Stanford and in the Bay Area. These seminars lay the groundwork for each visiting fellow's own research project, and cover topics ranging from Asian immigration to the West Coast to the role of venture capital in Silicon Valley. Many fellows find the site visits and seminars to be the most rewarding and valuable activities during their time at the center.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION To gain maximum benefit from the Visiting Fellows Program, the ability to understand and communicate in English at an intermediate or advanced level is required. Shorenstein APARC accepts computer-based TOEFL scores of 197 and above (paper-based TOEFL score of 525 and

above), or TOEIC scores of 625 and above. A telephone interview takes place if candidates do not provide TOEFL or TOEIC scores. Many fellows also hone their skills in an intensive

summer English language course, available through Stanford's English for Foreign Students Program.

VISITING FELLOWS AND THEIR RESEARCH PROJECTS, 2007–08

Yotaro Akamine, Tokyo Electric Power Company, “Produce or Reduce? Heat Pump Water Heaters as an Environmental Solution in California”

Dennis Arroyo, The Asia Foundation/National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines, “The Political Economy of Successful Reform: Asian Stratagems”

Kazuhiko Ejima, Ministry of Finance, Japan, “Reconstructing Japan’s Public Finance”

Shinya Fushimi, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, “The Software Business in Japan and the U.S.”

Kaoru Fukushima, Kansai Electric Power Company, “The Solar Power Generation Market in Japan and California”

Atsushi Goto, Sumitomo Corporation, “Analyzing the Optimum Strategy of Broadcasting Companies”

Naoki Hiyama, *Asahi Shimbun*, “The Newspaper Industry: Beyond the Free News Website Model”

Xuteng Hu, PetroChina Company, “Corporate Governance of China’s Overseas Listed State-Controlled Companies”

Mari Ichinomoto, Kumamoto Prefecture, “A Method for Attracting Investment from Overseas Firms to Japan”

Takao Isozaki, Development Bank of Japan (DBJ), “Organizational Change: Preparing for the DBJ’s Privatization”

Natsuki Kamiya, Shizuoka Prefecture, “Bilingual Education for the Children of Immigrants”

Hisashi Kanazashi, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, “An Analysis of U.S.-Japan Policies for Innovation”

Noriaki Komori, Sumitomo Corporation, “Key Success Factors for Online Commerce”

Venkatesh Subramaniam, Reliance Industries, Inc., “Business Development of Biopharmaceuticals in Regulated Markets”

Soichi Yushina, Japan Patent Office, “The Role of Intellectual Property in the Innovation System”

Xiangning Zhang, PetroChina Company, “U.S. Energy Policies—Major U.S. Oil Companies’ Strategies and Practices”

CORPORATE AFFILIATES HONOR ROLL: PARTICIPATION FIVE YEARS AND ABOVE

Organizations in the Corporate Affiliates Program maintain longstanding relationships with Shorenstein APARC. The center deeply values their commitment and support, and is delighted to recognize those affiliates that have participated in this important program for five or more consecutive years.

Asahi Shimbun, Japan
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
Tokyo Electric Power Company



DENISE MASUMOTO DESCRIBES A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE CORPORATE AFFILIATES VISITING FELLOWS PROGRAM Since 2005, Denise Masumoto has managed Shorenstein APARC's Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows Program. Each summer, Denise welcomes a new group of Asian fellows and their families to the center, and helps them to navigate their new country. She also oversees the program curriculum and connects fellows with center faculty who share their research interests.

How has the program changed since you took over? When I started at Shorenstein APARC, the program was well established, and it gets better every year. Today, there is more interaction with our faculty and other scholars, which produces better research. The core research goal remains constant, but the changing composition of each group—more female fellows, varied professional backgrounds, new countries joining the mix—keeps the program exciting and unique.

What is the biggest challenge that visiting fellows face when they enter the program? Definitely deciding which events to attend! In addition to the classes they audit, and the calendar of seminars and site visits arranged specifically for the visiting fellows, there are numerous events within the center, at our parent institute FSI, all around the Stanford campus, and into Silicon Valley and the greater San Francisco Bay Area. The fellows' schedules are busy and filled with great opportunities to learn new things and to network; the biggest decision is how to prioritize. What the visiting fellows put into the program is what they get out of it.

How do the visiting fellows integrate into the center and the university? I strongly encourage all the visiting fellows to get out and meet people, in Shorenstein APARC and beyond, and to ask lots of questions. Whether this is done in the classroom, at a seminar or conference, or in front of the coffee pot, meeting people and having conversations are valuable parts of their experience. You never know who you might meet, what you might learn, or where it might lead.

In what ways do the visiting fellows contribute to the center's research mission? Research is a continuous process and one that requires feedback and exchange. Our visiting fellows have the opportunity to interact with and learn from our distinguished faculty. At the same time, the knowledge and practical experience that they bring to the center provide insight and international perspective.

How do the visiting fellows benefit? In April 2008, we met with affiliate organizations in Japan so we could better understand their objectives. We learned that the affiliate organizations recognize that the program's value lies in allowing the visiting fellows to take advantage of Stanford's resources, to develop their professional skills, to expand their international network, and, crucially, to have their way of thinking completely changed. The visiting fellows return home with a fresh perspective on and renewed enthusiasm for their work.

What happens after the program ends each year? While they are at Stanford, the visiting fellows develop strong relationships with other members of their class. We want this to continue after they return home. Many of our alumni are now in prominent positions within their organizations. I am focused on growing the network of alumni by maintaining and improving a comprehensive database, which will make it easy for former fellows to stay in touch with one another and with the center.

PHOTO CREDIT: *Adam Tow.*

“In this period of great flux in Northeast Asian affairs, scholars and students alike must think critically about history and politics, including those of their own country. Recognizing our common humanity, including our common failings, is fundamental to facilitating the discussion and resolution of the historical differences among us.”

David Straub, Associate Director, Stanford KSP

STANFORD KSP



PHOTO: Shorenstein APARC director Gi-Wook Shin (left) chats with Evans J. R. Revere, president of the Korea Society, in New York. Together with Shorenstein APARC's Michael H. Armacost and Stanford KSP associate director David Straub, they participated in a panel on ROK President Lee Myung-bak's first one hundred days in office.

CREDIT: Tae Il Yoon.

Stanford Korean Studies Program

The Stanford Korean Studies Program (KSP) focuses on multidisciplinary, social science-oriented, collaborative research on policy-relevant topics on Korea. Stanford KSP's mission is to be a research center in the truest sense, with its own research fellows and collaborative projects. 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 RESEARCH

Mass Media and U.S.-ROK Relations An ongoing Stanford KSP research effort is the project on mass media and U.S.-ROK relations. Anti-American feeling in South Korea has increased during the past decade, and researchers are examining American and Korea newspapers to assess their preoccupations and preconceptions about the Korean peninsula and the United States. With the Korean media's tendency to maintain more distinct ideological orientations than major American media, researchers are analyzing the news "frames" that Korean newspapers use to make sense of the world for themselves and their readers.

The project sample for the United States includes all major Korea-related articles published in three authoritative newspapers—the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Wall Street Journal*—between 1992 and 2004. For South Korea, the selected coverage includes reporting and commentary on the alliance from 1992 through 2003 in two major newspapers that represent conventional and progressive editorial stances, respectively, *Chosun Ilbo* and *Hankyoreh*.

A book manuscript stemming from the project, entitled *One Alliance, Two Lenses: U.S.-Korea Relations in a New Era*, has been completed and is under review for publication. A second, edited book, based on papers

presented at a Stanford KSP conference held in July 2007, is forthcoming as *First Drafts of Korea: The U.S. Media and Perceptions of the Last Cold War Frontier*. It will be published in 2009 through Shorenstein APARC's distribution arrangement with Brookings Institution Press. The book includes analyses and commentary by influential American journalists, and covers topics such as Korean democratization, anti-Americanism, and the rise of Korean nationalism; the challenges of covering North Korea; the two North Korean nuclear crises; and public diplomacy and the Korean peninsula. Stanford KSP Director Gi-Wook Shin and Stanford KSP Research Associate Kristin C. Burke have coauthored two articles as part of this research effort.

Stanford Korea Democracy Project South Korea represents one of the smoothest and most successful cases of democratic transition to occur during the "third wave" of democratization, which took place globally from the 1970s to the 1990s. South Korea's experience may thus offer insights for the international community about democratization and democratic consolidation in developing countries.

The Stanford Korea Democracy Project focuses on the emergence and evolution of a social movement in South Korea during the 1970s and 1980s, which demanded that military-backed governments allow democracy and respect fundamental human rights. Various groups were associated with the movement, and they proved instrumental in prompting the democratic changes that took place in the summer of 1987. They have continued to play a key role even after democratization. The project is an effort to understand the dynamics of this social movement.

In exploring this aspect of democratization, the Stanford Korea Democracy Project is unique in being based on novel quantitative data sets

derived from sourcebooks obtained from the Korea Democracy Foundation. Researchers have coded the main features of 5,000 protest and repression events from 1970 to 1993 and have also developed an organization directory that includes characteristics associated with 387 social movement organizations from the period.

Stanford Ph.D. candidate Paul Chang used the data set collected in the project to write his doctoral dissertation, "Emergence and Evolution of South Korea's Democracy Movement (1970–79): The Dialectics of Protest and Repression." In collaboration with the Korea Democracy Foundation, Stanford KSP is also preparing a report that summarizes projects' key findings. In addition, with financial support from the Academy of Korean Studies, Stanford KSP will convene a conference based on the project titled "From Democracy to Civil Society: The Evolution of Korean Social Movements," on October 23–24 at Stanford. Fifteen papers have been selected for presentation, with a focus on two paths through which Korean democratic movements have evolved: institutionalization and diffusion.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES Stanford KSP was busy on several fronts during the 2007–08 academic year. First, the program received major grants from two important foundations—the Academy of Korean Studies (Seoul) in Korea and the Koret Foundation in San Francisco. The three-year Academy of Korean Studies grant will enable Shorenstein APARC to publish a series of books on Korea's democratization and social change, under the series title "Korean Democracy: From Birth to Maturity." The center will focus on books related to the role of social movements in Korean democratization, the comparative relevance of the Korean experiences, and the impact of democratization on social and political changes. For the first study, the center will build upon its ongoing research projects, particularly the Stanford Korean Democracy Project, described earlier. The project will host a major conference in October 2008—titled "From Democracy to Civil Society: The Evolution of Korean Social Movements"—to advance the work on this forthcoming book.

The second grant, from the Koret Foundation, will support a visiting professional fellow in Korean studies, who will study the relationship between the United States and Korea, with the broad aim of fostering greater understanding and closer ties between the two countries. "As a Korean American, I am pleased to support efforts to strengthen the bilateral relationship between Korea and the United States," said Susan Koret, chairman of the board of the Koret Foundation. "The strength of Stanford's program is a clear indicator that our foundation's support will have a positive impact." General Byungkwan Kim has been selected as the inaugural Koret Fellow (2008–09). A recently retired South Korean four-star general, Kim served as deputy commander of the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command.

Stanford KSP has been active in the arena of U.S.-ROK relations, convening a number of meetings of the "New Beginnings" Policy Study Research Group, whose work is outlined in the Research section of this overview. In February 2008, the group met at Stanford to discuss post-election prospects for U.S.-ROK relations, and then traveled to Seoul to meet President Lee Myung-bak and his top advisers. In April 2008, the members issued a special report in advance of the Washington, D.C. visit of President Lee, outlining their recommendations for updating and strengthening the U.S.-Korea alliance. The "New Beginnings" report may be downloaded from the Stanford KSP website at <http://KSP.stanford.edu>.

On the personnel front, Stanford KSP is delighted to announce that David Straub, former Pantech Fellow (2007–08), will stay on as associate director of the program. "David has been a tremendous asset to us with his expertise and experience on U.S.-ROK relations. As he takes on his new role with us, he will provide important leadership to the Stanford KSP, which has been expanding so fast," said program director Gi-Wook Shin. Shin, meanwhile, was honored in October 2008 with an appointment to an endowed chair—the Tong Yang, Korea Foundation, and Korea Stanford Alumni Chair of Korean Studies.

FEATURED STANFORD KSP EVENTS, 2007–08

The Spiral of State-Building and Confucian Revolution in Chosŏn Korea

Jeong-Woo Koo, Visiting Scholar, Department of Sociology, Stanford

Citizen Journalism: The Experiment of OhmyNews

Yeon Ho Oh, CEO and Founder, OhmyNews

Democratic Consolidation and Social Protest in Korea

Sunhyuk Kim, Professor, Department of Public Administration, Korea University

Unifying or Drifting Apart: National Identities in the Two Koreas

Kirk Larsen, Associate Professor, George Washington University

Protest and Repression in South Korea (1970–79)

Paul Y. Chang, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Stanford

Conference: New Beginnings: Post-Election Prospects for U.S.-ROK Relations

- Michael H. Armacost, Shorenstein APARC
- Stephen W. Bosworth, Dean, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University
- Robert Carlin, Pantech Fellow, 2007–08, Stanford KSP
- Victor Cha, Director of Asian Studies, Georgetown University
- Thomas C. Hubbard, McLarty Associates
- Don Oberdorfer, Chairman, U.S.-Korea Institute, Johns Hopkins University
- Charles L. Pritchard, President, Korea Economic Institute
- Evans J. R. Revere, President, The Korea Society
- Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Stanford KSP
- Daniel C. Snider, Associate Director for Research, Shorenstein APARC
- David Straub, Associate Director, Stanford KSP



PHOTO: *Ambassador Rust Deming*

The Politics of North Korea in Japan

Ambassador Rust Deming, Adjunct Professor, Japan Studies, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University

The Second Economy: The Origin of the Yushin System in South Korea

Tae Gyun Park, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University

Why Pyongyang Invited the New York Philharmonic

Robert Carlin, Pantech Fellow, 2007–08, Stanford KSP

Uncivil War: North Korea Policy Factionalism in the U.S. and South Korea

David Straub, Associate Director, Stanford KSP

POSCO Conference: “Civil Society in North America: Lessons Learned”

Papers presented at the University of British Columbia by the ten POSCO NGO Fellows from Stanford, the University of British Columbia, Indiana University, George Washington University, and Columbia University. Stanford KSP coordinates the POSCO Fellowship program at these five institutions.

Finding a Better Fable: After 10 Years of the Sunshine Policy

Jongkyu Park, Visiting Scholar, Stanford KSP

“The kind of security best suited to inducing a linkage of regionalism to democracy is human security—not the realpolitik business of protecting the state, but the moralpolitik work of protecting society, even from the state itself.”

Donald K. Emmerson, Director, SEAF

SEAF



PHOTO: Development analyst Steve Parker discusses Vietnam's political economy at a SEAF seminar in October 2007.
CREDIT: Neeley Main.

Southeast Asia Forum

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 RESEARCH

Hard Choices: A Global Collaboration SEAF Director Donald K. Emmerson spent much of 2007–08 editing *Hard Choices: Security, Democracy, and Regionalism in Southeast Asia*, a volume scheduled for copublication by Shorenstein APARC and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) in 2008. The book is an international collaboration among ten Southeast Asianist authors in seven countries: Australia, Canada, China–Hong Kong, Indonesia, Singapore, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In August–September 2007, antiregime protests broke out in ASEAN’s pariah member state, Myanmar (Burma). The demonstrations quickly grew before being repressed with deadly force by the military junta that has long ruled that country. In November 2007 in Singapore, the final text of the new Charter of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was officially revealed and signed. In late November 2007, to take these late-breaking events into account, SEAF held a one-day workshop in Singapore for *Hard Choices* coauthors who had focused on Myanmar or the Charter to present and discuss revised versions of their chapters.

Myanmar also figured prominently in the book’s foreword by ASEAN Secretary-General Surin Pitsuwan, who spent much of 2008 organizing humanitarian assistance to survivors

of Cyclone Nargis. “As I hope our response to the tragedy of Nargis already illustrates,” he noted in his foreword to *Hard Choices*, “ASEAN is not and will not be part of the problem. It is and will be part of the solution to a range of challenges described and analyzed in this book. These challenges pose hard choices—hard, but not impossible to make.”

Indonesian Identity Indonesia’s Bintan Island is a short speedboat ride from Singapore. In August 2007, Emmerson took the trip to explore the implications of cultural overlap and economic penetration for Indonesian national identity. Located in the Riau archipelago in far northwestern Indonesia, Bintan is part of the culturally “Malay” world that runs from neighboring Malaysia southeastward through Sumatra and beyond. The proximity of Bintan and neighboring Batam Island to Singapore has made these Indonesian territories magnets for international investment and tourism, much of it from or channeled through Singapore itself. Bintan and Batam’s cultural affinity to the Malay peninsula and economic ties to Singapore have been accused of diluting their national identity.

Emmerson found a more complex dynamic underway. The burgeoning foreign presence on these islands has reinvigorated Riau’s Malay traditions, and thereby reinforced the area’s transnational cultural identity. Offshore hydrocarbon resources, among other factors, have emboldened local politicians to threaten secession from Indonesia. But these threats are not intended to achieve independence, let alone unification with Malaysia. Rather, they are bargaining chips in a game to gain better treatment by the central government. The view from Bintan does not show globalization overwhelming the borders of another nation-state. It illustrates how the seemingly centrifugal maneuvers of local politicians can have a net centripetal effect.

In October 2008 Emmerson was back in Indonesia to observe the officially designated centenary of the founding of a Javanese socio-cultural organization, Budi Utomo, an event that is supposed to have inaugurated Indonesian nationalism. The commemoration was meant to unify the country around this official myth. In 2008, however, critics of the myth debated alternative dates and views of Indonesian history. In doing so they traded uniformity for democracy as a preferred basis for Indonesian identity.

Debating Islamism Post-9/11, how should English-speaking students, scholars, journalists, policymakers, and citizens talk and write about Islam and Muslims, and about violence in relation to Islam and Muslims? What words should be used? Which should be shunned? Why?

In 2007–08, Emmerson was engaged in a book manuscript, *Debating Islamism* (ed. Richard Martin, of Emory University), with an unusual format. He opens the debate by arguing in favor of the “useful diversity” of the controversial term “Islamism.” Daniel Varisco, a Hofstra University anthropologist and expert on Islam and the Middle East, responds with an essay decrying the “invidious falsity” of the term and recommending that it not be used.

In brief comments, a dozen other experts in Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the United States consider the topic. Varisco and Emmerson close the manuscript by responding to each other and to their colleagues’ views.

It may not be coincidental in this debate that the Southeast Asianist (Emmerson) argues that “Islamism” can and does encompass “moderate,” “democratic,” and even “liberal” expressions of Islam in public life. That said, the revival of Islam in Southeast Asia does appear to have shifted the identifications of Muslims there in a more adversarial or “Middle Eastern” direction.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES The highlight of SEAF’s program in 2007–08 was inaugurating the Lee Kong Chian National University of Singapore–Stanford University Initiative on Southeast Asia. Scholarly works on China, India, and Japan

have long outnumbered studies of Southeast Asia, and this initiative aims to remedy the imbalance by improving both the quantity and the quality of research and publication on Southeast Asia. Funded by a generous gift from the Lee Foundation in Singapore and run jointly with the National University of Singapore (NUS), the initiative illustrates SEAF’s cooperation with institutions and scholars in Southeast Asia.

The first Lee Kong Chian NUS–Stanford Distinguished Fellow, anthropologist Robert W. Hefner (Boston University), launched the initiative at Stanford in October 2007 with a lecture on Islamic education and democracy in Indonesia. In April 2008, he offered a series of talks and seminars on Islam and Islamism in Southeast Asia and the Muslim world. The second fellow, political economist Angie Tran (California State University–Monterey Bay), spent May–July 2008 on campus working on a book on labor-capital relations in Vietnam. Anthropologist emeritus Joel S. Kahn (La Trobe University, Victoria, Australia) and political scientist Mark Thompson (Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany) were chosen to be, respectively, the first Distinguished Lecturer and the third Distinguished Fellow for 2008–09.

SEAF’s regular seminar series in 2007–08 hosted speakers on topics including Muslim politics in Malaysia, province-splitting in Indonesia, regional security issues, and the tactics of Asian economic reformers. Especially well attended were panels on Burma’s crisis and the future of democracy in Southeast Asia.

In the course of the year, SEAF Director Emmerson spoke on Southeast Asia–related subjects to audiences in Malaysia, Singapore, and the United States, and to the BBC and ABC Radio Australia, among other media. His policy-related activities included briefing Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Chris Hill and others at the State Department on Indonesia in Washington, D.C., in February 2008.



PHOTO: *Shorenstein Fellow John Ciorciari (left), Chapman Law School professor John Hall (center), and SEAF director Donald K. Emmerson (right) assess Cambodia's Khmer Rouge Tribunal at a SEAF seminar in April 2008.*
CREDIT: *Neeley Main.*

FEATURED SEAF EVENTS, 2007–08

The United States and Asia's Newest Tiger: Trade, Aid and Governance in Vietnam

Steve Parker, lead Economics and Trade Adviser, Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, MD

Schools for Zealots? Islamic Education and Democracy in Indonesia and Implications for the Muslim World

Robert W. Hefner, Lee Kong Chian NUS-Stanford Distinguished Fellow, Shorenstein APARC

Burma's Crisis: What Should Outsiders Do?

- Maureen Aung-Thwin, Director, Burma Project / Southeast Asia Initiative, Open Society Institute, New York
- Zarni, Visiting Research Fellow, 2006–09, University of Oxford; Founder, Free Burma Coalition

Democratic or Demagogic? "People Power" Reconsidered in the Philippines and Elsewhere

Amado M. Mendoza, Jr., Associate Professor, University of the Philippines

Special Panel: The Future of Democracy in Southeast Asia

- Kishore Mahbubani, Dean, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore

- Larry Diamond, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution
- Donald K. Emmerson, Director, SEAF

Justice or Farce? The Khmer Rouge Tribunal in Cambodia

- John Hall, Associate Professor of Law; Director, Center for Global Trade and Development, Chapman University School of Law
- John Ciorciari, 2007–08 Shorenstein Fellow

Civil Islam: Beyond the Headlines

- Lecture and three seminars by Robert W. Hefner, Lee Kong Chian NUS-Stanford Distinguished Fellow, Shorenstein APARC
- Civil Islam Revisited: Prospects and Meanings of Muslim Democracy
 - Varieties of Islamism: From Radical to Democratic
 - Schooling Islam: Madrasas and the Remaking of Muslim Modernity
 - Muslim Politics: Democratic Islam Hijacked? Or Reinvigorated?

The Foxy Art of Herding Dragons: How Sly Asian Leaders Pulled off Politically Difficult Economic Reforms

Dennis Arroyo, 2007–08 Shorenstein APARC / Asia Foundation Visiting Fellow

"If you set your expectations high, students are going to produce."

Jean C. Oi, Director, SCP

SCP



PHOTO: "Bringing students to China helps to demystify the process of field research," noted SCP director Jean C. Oi, in a seminar titled "Cow Pies and Democracy: Teaching in the Field." CREDIT: L.A. Cicero / Stanford News Service.

Stanford China Program

The Stanford China Program (SCP) was formally established in January 2007. SCP is a university-wide initiative to facilitate multi-disciplinary, social science-oriented research on contemporary China, with a dual emphasis on basic and policy-relevant research. The program recognizes the singular importance of training new generations of Stanford students for broader and deeper interactions with China. SCP involves students in research projects and workshops, both at Shorenstein APARC and in nascent programs within China. SCP's ultimate goal is to establish Stanford as the leading center for the study of contemporary China in the United States.

FEATURED ACTIVITIES

Growing Pains: Tensions and Opportunity in China's Transformation As China's miracle growth continues seemingly unabated into a fourth decade, its emergence as a global economic and political power is accepted as inevitable. China is changing and the world is changing in response. There is, however, considerable disagreement about the nature of China's transformation and the consequences of its growth, with some predicting an inevitable crisis in China's political and economic systems.

In October 2007, with support from Stanford's Center for East Asian Studies, SCP organized a two-part program on "Growing Pains: Tensions and Opportunities in China's Transformation" to examine current problems that may threaten China's political stability and future development. An evening panel session, followed by a reception, was held for the greater Stanford community. Using new data gathered largely at China's grassroots, the panelist and paper presenters presented in vivid detail the profound transformation of institutions in both rural and urban China. At the evening session, panelists discussed and answered questions on the

tensions and opportunities found in contemporary China, including markets, governance, environment, and inequities.

This international conference, attended by current leaders in the field, presented cutting-edge research and reexamined existing interpretations of the developments and challenges that exist in China today. SCP Director Jean C. Oi, together with Shorenstein APARC's Scott Rozelle and Xueguang Zhou, are editing a volume based on the conference proceedings. The *Growing Pains* volume will be published in 2009 as part of Shorenstein APARC's joint series with the Brookings Institution Press.

Zouping Revisited In February 2008, with funding from the Smith Richardson foundation, SCP convened a workshop titled "Zouping Revisited." This workshop continues a collaborative research effort in tribute to the late Michel Oksenberg, a faculty member of Shorenstein APARC and senior fellow at Stanford's Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI), who established a pioneering rural research site for American scholars in Zouping County, Shandong Province, in the mid-1980s with the support of Deng Xiaoping.

"Zouping Revisited" brought together different generations of scholars who have done research on reform in Zouping—from those who have been conducting fieldwork there since the late 1980s, to researchers who made their first trips recently. First-generation Zouping scholars included Guy Alito, Jean C. Oi, and Andrew G. Walder. The new Zouping research group that attended the conference included Yuen Yuen Ang, Martin Dimitrov, Melanie Manion, Kay Shimizu, and Susan Whiting. Joe Fewsmith and Douglas Grob have also been working in Zouping but were unable to attend the event. A volume from the conference is in progress.



China Social Science Workshops As part of the program's educational mission, SCP-affiliated faculty organize and support a biweekly China Social Science workshop. This interdisciplinary group of faculty seeks to ensure that the next generation of Stanford-trained scholars will have deep disciplinary and area training. The workshops are an in-house forum in which to discuss research and present work in progress on contemporary China.

During 2007–08, China Social Science Workshop presenters included:

- Dongtao Qi, Sociology Department Ph.D. candidate, who discussed his latest work on the Taiwan independence movement;
- Xiaojun Li, Political Science Department Ph.D. candidate, whose thesis deals with reciprocity and adaptation in U.S.-China foreign policy behaviors;
- Tomoaki Ishii, Shorenstein APARC visiting scholar from Japan, who presented his work on China's trade unions;
- Professor Xueguang Zhou, who spoke about China's trade unions;
- Professor Andrew G. Walder, who has written extensively about the Red Guard Movement and China's Cultural Revolution; and
- Professor Tom Mullaney, Stanford history department, who discussed his recently published work on ethnic classification in China.

In addition, Shorenstein APARC faculty members Scott Rozelle, Xueguang Zhou, and Andrew G. Walder presented papers. An invited outside speaker, Lily Tsai, assistant professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, discussed the research process for her recently published book, *Accountability without Democracy: Solidarity Groups and Public Goods Provision in Rural China* (2007).

Forthcoming Events, 2008–09 In the coming academic year, SCP will host a number of special events to mark two milestones in the history of the People's Republic of China (PRC). First, in winter 2009, the program will host a special colloquium series, titled "Is the Bird Still in the Cage? Thirty Years of Reform in China." In spring 2009, SCP will convene a day-long event that examines China's place in the world, sixty years after the establishment of the PRC.



“In January 2008, all of Jean Oi’s students who had recently graduated met in Beijing to catch up and hear all about the future of SCP in China. The former students pictured here are all now teaching Chinese politics at their respective institutions—MIT, Columbia, Berkeley, and Dartmouth—a big testament to Jean’s teaching success!”

Kay Shimizu, Assistant Professor of Political Science,
Columbia University

PHOTOS: (above) (left to right) Taylor Fravel (MIT), Kay Shimizu (Columbia), Jean C. Oi, Peter Lorentzen (Berkeley), Martin Dimitrov (Dartmouth) and Andrew G. Walder met in Beijing to learn about SCP and catch up with their mentor, Jean Oi. CREDIT: Kay Shimizu. (left) From left to right, Andrew G. Walder, Scott Rozelle, Leonard Ortolano, and Melanie Manion consider China’s “growing pains.” Shorenstein APARC will publish the proceedings from this conference in 2009. CREDIT: Neeley Main.

FEATURED SCP EVENTS, 2007–08

Reactions to China’s Control Crisis: An Analysis of Recent Incidents of Social Unrest

Yu Jianrong, Director, Social Issues Research Center, Rural Development Institute, Chinese Academy for Social Sciences, Beijing

Conference: Growing Pains: Tensions and Opportunity in China’s Transformation

- Melanie Manion, Professor, University of Wisconsin–Madison
- Leonard Ortolano, UPS Foundation Professor of Civil Engineering in Urban and Regional Planning, Stanford
- Scott Rozelle, Helen F. Farnsworth Senior Fellow, FSI
- Andrew G. Walder, Denise O’Leary and Kent Thiry Professor of Sociology, Stanford

Zouping Revisited

Workshop to honor the late Michel Oksenberg, who established a pioneering rural research site in Zouping Province in the 1980s.

Are the Chinese Anti-American?

Alastair Iain Johnston, Professor, Harvard University

Panel: China’s 17th Party Congress: Signposts for China’s Future

- Barry Naughton, Professor of Chinese Economy and Sokwanlok Chair of Chinese International Affairs, University of California, San Diego
- Alice Lyman Miller, Research Fellow, Hoover Institution; Editor, *China Leadership Monitor*
- Jean C. Oi, Director, SCP

China’s Harmonious Society: Village Democracy, Development, and “Pork Barrel Politics”

Scott Rozelle, Helen F. Farnsworth Senior Fellow, FSI

Two Overviews: Health Systems Reform and the HIV Epidemic

- Karen Eggleston, Director, AHPP, Shorenstein APARC
- Nancy Shulman, Assistant Professor (Infectious Diseases), School of Medicine, Stanford

Political Cross Currents in China’s Corporate Restructuring

Jean C. Oi, Director, SCP

“China’s leaders find dependence on foreign technology unsatisfactory. They consider it to be unseemly for a great nation. There also exists a perceived national security vulnerability, and there is resentment at having to pay royalties to foreigners. With the announced goal of ‘self-reliance,’ the government aims to change this pattern.”

Henry S. Rowen, Co-Director, SPRIE

SPRIE



PHOTO: SPRIE co-director William F. Miller spoke to the center's corporate affiliate visiting fellows about the practice of entrepreneurship in Silicon Valley. CREDIT: Denise Masumoto.

Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship

The Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE) is dedicated to the understanding and practice of innovation and entrepreneurship in leading high-technology regions in the United States and Asia. SPRIE fulfills its mission through interdisciplinary and international collaborative research, seminars and conferences, publications, and briefings for industry and government leaders.

FEATURED RESEARCH

Changing Global Innovation Networks What is the secret of San Diego's rapid rise as a biotech center—and why have Munich's many biotech startups failed to grow? Why does Tampere, Finland, despite a high level of science, technology and innovation, lag in entrepreneurship? What has the Zhongguancun Science Park done to embrace venture capital?

These were among the subjects discussed in “The Shape of Things to Come,” a SPRIE workshop held in January 2008.

Scholars, policymakers, and business leaders gathered to explore how the pattern of global innovation is changing. Successful high-tech regions do not exist in isolation but are becoming increasingly interconnected. Regions are evolving and becoming parts of networks of innovation. Clustering forces—financing, universities and research institutes, and other creators of local spillovers—continue to be strong reasons for high-tech firms to be founded and to grow in a modest number of regions throughout the world. Forces for dispersal have also been strengthened: lower costs of transportation, drastically lower telecommunications costs, and especially, growing numbers of skilled people and markets. The result is that parts of value chains have moved out of established high-tech clusters—for example, manufacturing and some design activities—while other activities remain concentrated. This is notably happening outside

the countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), especially India and China, but also Vietnam, Eastern Europe, Brazil and Mexico, among others. These cross-linkages are making value chains more complex.

The movement of talent is a marked feature of this new world. In Silicon Valley, 40 percent of the share of science and engineering talent is foreign-born, and co-patenting by Valley and foreign inventors grew to about 8 percent by 2006.

To be sustainable, regions need portfolios of industries. At any given time, given industries are mature, growing, or emerging; a region needs to keep starting new industries to replace maturing and declining ones. Currently, the technologies of biotech and parts of energy are rapidly changing. Likewise, some areas of information technology (IT) are highly dynamic (such as mobile telecoms and Internet content) while other parts (such as personal computers) are maturing.

Among the regions discussed, differing portraits emerged: Boston, Silicon Valley, and Zhongguancun in Beijing have diversified industry mixes, with some dynamic and some more mature. In Boston, computer and communications hardware has declined while scientific and technical services and health care delivery have grown. New ventures in Silicon Valley increasingly involve combinations of technologies, or bridges between technologies, with fewer focused on a single technology.

A New Pattern of Japanese Entrepreneurship

In the past decade, the Japanese government has made many reforms—to its financial system, labor markets, corporate governance structures, and other institutions—with one goal being an improved climate for entrepreneurship and innovation.

The reforms include eliminating minimum capital requirements, the option of choosing a modified American-style system of corporate committee governance rather than the Japanese auditor system, and deregulating mergers and acquisitions to allow new exit options for venture capitalists.

Under the leadership of SPRIE Visiting Scholar Robert Eberhart, in spring 2008 SPRIE began examining the current state of Japanese entrepreneurship with a seminar series featuring venture capitalists, academics, and entrepreneurs. The series is the first step in the creation of a SPRIE Japanese entrepreneurship project, which will begin research activities in 2008–09.

There are signs that the landscape may be changing. Entrepreneurs are getting younger: ValueCommerce Co. CEO Brian Nelson spoke of college graduates who increasingly envision having their own company within ten years, rather than spend a lifetime in corporate employment. Entrepreneurially-related education programs are on the rise. Merger and acquisition activity is increasing, as is the formation of true, independent start-ups, in contrast to established firm spin-offs. Eberhart presented evidence that firms adopting the committee system of corporate governance are more highly valued in the market than those that have not.

Challenges remain. Michael Korver, managing partner at Global Venture Capital, presented a somewhat pessimistic view of venture capital and suggested that the regulatory scheme and IPO market are making investment less attractive. “Tokyo . . . is a perfect environment for entrepreneurship,” he noted, but “the leaders just don’t get it.” And Hitotsubashi University’s Yoko Ishikura described the Japanese themselves as being split into two camps: one side sees Japan as having a strong economy that can still succeed based on a closed corporate innovation system, while the other sees a people who lack the necessary skills to maintain the country’s economic edge into the twenty-first century.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES Complementing its research, SPRIE also focuses on international collaboration and outreach with scholars and

institutions through workshops, seminars, briefings, and education.

In September 2007, SPRIE and the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) presented “The Risks and Rewards of University-Industry Collaboration,” a workshop in Taiwan. The event focused on models of collaboration for university and industry both in the United States and Taiwan, policy strategies to enhance that collaboration, and some of the pitfalls along the way. Stanford’s Arthur Bienenstock spoke on the history of the Bayh-Dole Act, its successes and its problems.

SPRIE’s major conference, “The Shape of Things to Come,” was held on the Stanford campus in January 2008. It began with an investigation into “New Patterns and Paradigms in Global Innovation Networks,” with keynotes by John Hagel and open innovation advocate Henry Chesbrough. Sessions explored the changing innovation networks in China, the new ways venture capital is building networks, and rapidly moving technologies like cleantech and flat panels.

The second day of the workshop featured “A Global Perspective on Regional Innovation Indicators.” The task of understanding high-tech regions depends on an analysis of key indicators of regional performance. Once sparse compared to national- or firm-level data, regional indicators are now readily available, but comparison is difficult because many of the measures developed differ among regions. Contributors from regions as diverse as Hsinchu, Madrid, Tampere, and San Diego revealed their “favorite” indicators for regional performance and discussed region-specific issues that bear upon difficulties in data collection.



“Japan’s economic relationship with the countries of the Pacific Rim—and indeed with the rest of the world—is vital to all of the economies involved. If Japan is transforming into a new economic culture, an understanding of that transformation is relevant both to global economic development and to the study of entrepreneurial growth.”

Robert Eberhart, SPRIE Research Fellow, 2007–08

PHOTO: In May 2008, SPRIE Research Fellow Robert Eberhart spoke about his current research assessing the effect of the Japanese reforms and the question of whether the corporate system in Japan will ultimately converge with the Western model. CREDIT: George Krompacky.

FEATURED SPRIE EVENTS, 2007–08

Workshop: Risks and Rewards of University-Industry Collaboration

SPRIE workshop with ITRI of Taiwan, featuring sessions with government, academic, and industry experts

Is India a Knowledge Economy?

Rafiq Dossani, Senior Research Scholar, Shorenstein APARC

Panel: Beyond Borders: Global Entrepreneurship

- Will Chen, General Partner, DT Capital Partners
- Robert P. Lee, Chairman and CEO, Achievo Corporation
- Gadi Maier, CEO and President, FraudSciences Corporation

Why Only Nintendo? Challenges Facing the Japanese Software Industry

Shinya Fushimi, Corporate Affiliate Visiting Fellow, Shorenstein APARC

The Evolution of Venture Capital in Japan—A Case Study

Michael Korver, Managing Partner, Global Venture Capital

Are Japanese Corporate Governance Reforms Creating Increased Value?

Robert Eberhart, SPRIE Research Fellow, 2007–08

Is Japan Creating an Entrepreneurial Economy?

Yoko Ishikura, Professor, Graduate School of International Corporate Strategy, Hitotsubashi University

The Outlook for Japanese Startups: Perspectives from a Japanese Firm’s CEO

Brian Nelson, Chairman and CEO, ValueCommerce Co., Ltd.

Workshop: The Shape of Things to Come

SPRIE two-day workshop with scholars, policymakers, and industry leaders from the United States, Asia, and Europe

“In order to be more professional in my business dealings in Japan, I felt it was vital to study how business concepts develop in Silicon Valley, and to see firsthand how successful entrepreneurs work and think. Coming to Shorenstein APARC was a valuable experience.”

Atsushi Goto, Visiting Fellow 2007–08, Sumitomo Corporation, Japan



PHOTO: Kaoru Fukushima, from the Kansai Electric Power Company; Takao Isozaki, from the Development Bank of Japan; and Atsushi Goto, from Sumitomo Corporation, consider a colleague's research paper.

CREDIT: Denise Masumoto.

People

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Robert Carlin

Pantech Fellow, 2007–08

John Ciorciari

Shorenstein Fellow, 2007–08

Rafiq Dossani

Senior Research Scholar

Robert Eberhart

SPRIE Research Fellow, 2007–08

Martin Haemmig

Senior Adviser on Venture Capital, SPRIE

Marguerite Gong Hancock

Associate Director, SPRIE (on leave 2007–08)

Robert W. Hefner

Lee Kong Chian NUS-Stanford Distinguished Fellow on Southeast Asia, 2007–08

Gene Park

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Brian Sharbono

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Angie Ngoc Tran

Lee Kong Chian NUS-Stanford Distinguished Fellow on Southeast Asia, 2008

Jeremy Wallace

Shorenstein APARC Fellow, 2007–08

Chunlei Wang

SPRIE Graduate Research Fellow

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Tsung Chi

Occidental College, Los Angeles

Jen-Chang Chou

Formerly with Science Division, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office, San Francisco

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Formerly with University of Akron, Ohio

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Former patent attorney, Japan

Jongkyu Park

Korea Institute of Finance, ROK

Mark Peattie

Hoover Institution, Stanford



DAVID STRAUB, PANTECH FELLOW, 2007–08, REFLECTS ON HIS FELLOWSHIP AND HIS NEW ROLE WITHIN STANFORD KSP

What attracted you to Shorenstein APARC and the Pantech Fellowship? At Shorenstein APARC, I found a rare combination — policy-relevant research that is also academically rigorous. Add to that a great spirit of collegiality, openness, and exchange, and the center becomes not just rare, but unique.

What is your research focus? How did the fellowship, and your time at the center, enable you to advance that research or professional work? The Pantech Fellowship allowed me to make sense of the dynamics in the U.S.–South

Korean alliance, which I experienced as an official at the U.S. embassy in Seoul during the early 2000s. Spending a year at Shorenstein APARC, making full use of its resources and that of the greater Stanford community, was an unparalleled opportunity.

What was the biggest surprise you encountered at Shorenstein APARC? There is a real spirit of adventure and fun at Shorenstein APARC. Faculty, staff, students, and visitors — all appreciate that they are able to pursue their academic interests at a top center in one of the world’s great universities, situated in a beautiful and diverse region of the country.

What are your plans now that you have completed your fellowship? I am delighted that I will be staying on at Shorenstein APARC in a new role, as associate director of the Stanford KSP. I am looking forward to supporting Gi-Wook Shin as he makes the Stanford KSP into a leading global center for Korean studies.

Yann-huei Song

Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica, Taiwan

Yaowu Wu

Institute of Population and Labor Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, PRC

Zhengzhong Xu

China National Academy of Nanotechnology

Tae Il Yoon

Leaders Media America, Inc.

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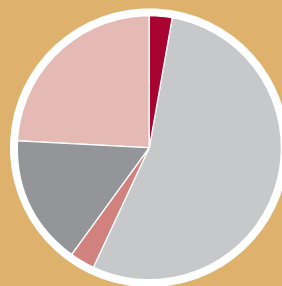
Center Event Coordinator

Fiscal Year 2006–07

Below is an overview of Shorenstein APARC's revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2006–07 (the most recent figures available).

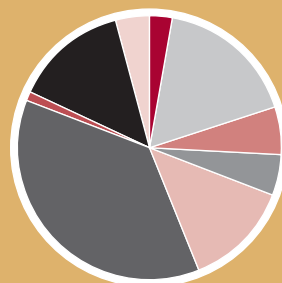
REVENUE

	\$	%
University fund	\$ 100,000	3%
Endowment payout	\$1,959,638	54%
Grant	\$ 112,295	3%
Income	\$ 568,721	16%
Gift	\$ 898,403	24%
Total	\$3,639,057	100%



EXPENSES

	\$	%
Computer, telecommunications	\$ 88,988	3%
Conferences, workshops, travel	\$ 481,409	17%
Indirect costs	\$ 164,137	6%
Operations	\$ 151,361	5%
Postdoctoral and visiting scholars	\$ 374,167	13%
Research and administrative staff salaries	\$1,074,263	37%
Research materials acquisition, other research expenses	\$ 12,705	1%
Staff benefits	\$ 400,274	14%
Student support	\$ 127,930	4%
Total	\$2,875,234	100%





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