



Tension & Transformation

Modern Asia's Growing Pains

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

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

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Shorenstein APARC Programs



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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.

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The **Stanford Korean Studies Program (KSP)** focuses on multi-disciplinary, social science-oriented, collaborative research on policy-relevant topics on Korea. Stanford KSP offers courses, hosts seminars, sponsors workshops and conferences, conducts research projects, supports fellowships, and collaborates with visiting scholars working on Korean issues.

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The **Southeast Asia Forum (SEAF)** is dedicated to researching contemporary, policy-relevant Southeast Asian affairs. Its location at Stanford University affords easier interaction with scholars and institutions in Asia, while its distance from Washington D.C. encourages broad, nonpartisan consideration of key issues.

PG **47**

The **Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE)** seeks to increase the understanding and practice of innovation and entrepreneurship 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.

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Formally established in January 2007, the **Stanford China Program (SCP)** is a university-wide initiative to facilitate multidisciplinary, social science-oriented research on contemporary China, with a dual emphasis on basic and policy-relevant research. SCP particularly recognizes the singular importance of training new generations of Stanford students for broader, deeper interactions with China.



Shorenstein APARC director Gi-Wook Shin at Baosteel, one of the world's largest steel producers, in Baoshan, China. This visit was part of Shorenstein APARC's annual "road show" to Asia, which this year focused on China.

CREDIT: Neeley Main

"Asia continues to steam ahead, but its transformation is now giving rise to tensions—disagreements over history among the region's key powers, rivalry between China and Japan, and brinkmanship in a nuclearizing North Korea, to name a few of the bigger challenges—that must not be ignored."

Gi-Wook Shin, Director

Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center

Director's Message Each year, in this center overview, we at Shorenstein APARC strive to tell the exciting, evolving story of this center—to present its diverse and important work, to offer a glimpse of how that work is conducted, and to detail its impact in the academic world, the policy world, and the real world. Through this overview, we connect with the friends and colleagues who steadfastly support our research, and we introduce Shorenstein APARC to new supporters who share our mission.

As Shorenstein APARC has evolved, so too has contemporary Asia. We have embraced the parallels between the development of the region we study and that of our center. In these pages two years ago, we considered Asia to be in a period of *transition*. From Northeast Asia to Southeast and South Asia, governments, economies, and societies seemed in flux, ready to begin new chapters in their individual and collective histories. Shorenstein APARC underwent some transitions of its own at that time, notably with a new director, and a new name, thanks to Walter H. Shorenstein's generous gift.

Last year, the overview celebrated *progress*, which was everywhere—in Japan's economic rebirth, India's emergence as an outsourcing destination, Southeast Asia's political recovery, and China's meteoric rise. At Shorenstein APARC we kept pace, adding new programs such as the Asian Leaders' Forum and the Contemporary Asia Seminar Series, growing our publications activities through partnerships with the Brookings Institution and Stanford University Press, and inaugurating an annual center "road show" to Asia to connect with our counterparts in the region.

This year, the overview focus marks not so much a shift as an *expansion* of ongoing research themes, and of Shorenstein APARC's vigorous pursuit of them. As the cover of this overview illustrates, "tension" and "transformation" are two inescapable, opposing features of the growing pains that modern Asia is now experiencing. To be sure, Asia continues to steam ahead, but its transformation is now giving rise to tensions—disagreements over history among the region's key powers, rivalry between China and Japan, and brinkmanship in a nuclearizing North Korea, to name a few of the bigger challenges—that must not be ignored.

At Shorenstein APARC, we seek to address these issues, and to disseminate our knowledge through research, academic conferences and outreach, and publication. The center is currently midway through a major three-year research project on Asian regionalism, which has already produced two conferences, and one book, *Cross Currents: Regionalism and Nationalism in Northeast Asia*. A third conference, and two additional titles, forthcoming in 2008 and 2009, will consider regionalism in Southeast and South Asia, respectively.

As Daniel Sneider, the center's associate director for research, observes in this overview, "the greatest threat to peace and security in Northeast Asia today may come not from the present but the past." Accordingly, Shorenstein APARC scholars are delving into Asia's "divided memories" of its history. The center's Divided Memories project seeks to defuse regional tensions over history by considering contentious issues from a comparative, nongovernmental, and nonideological standpoint. Designed in consultation with scholars



PHOTO: During their March 2007 visit to China, (L to R) Jean Oi, Daniel Sneider, and Gi-Wook Shin met with members of the China Reform Forum (CRF) of the Central Party School, including (second from right) General Pan Zhenqiang (retired), the CRF's executive councilor, and (far right) Madame Yu Meihua, director of the CRF's Center for Peace Studies on the Korean Peninsula. CREDIT: Neeley Main

and policymakers in China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, the project will feature international conferences, workshops, public events, and publications, notably a curriculum unit for high school history teachers, produced in collaboration with Freeman Spogli Institute (FSI) partners in the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education (SPICE).

As in research, expansion and growth have been watchwords on the faculty front. Last year, the center added two new faculty members—both China specialists—to its roster, Dr. Scott Rozelle and Dr. Xueguang Zhou. This year, we welcomed two more faculty colleagues—Dr. Phillip Lipsky in Japanese politics, and Dr. Karen Eggleston in comparative health care. The center is conducting searches for a new faculty member in Korean studies, and for a research fellow in Japanese studies. The arrivals of Philip and Karen, and those soon to be added, will deepen the center's existing strength in key regions and disciplines. Our new associate director of administration, Robert Carroll, also joined the team this year, replacing Shiho Harada Barbir, who moved to southern California with her family. We warmly thank Shiho for her many years of superb service. Taken together, the center's swelling ranks are yet another indication of Shorenstein APARC's upward trajectory.

In outreach and publications, too, our offerings have expanded. In the past year, Shorenstein APARC held wide-ranging outreach programs in diverse locations. In Washington D.C., the center hosted a special seminar on "North Korea: 2007 and Beyond," jointly with the Brookings Institution's Center for Northeast Asian Policy Studies. In Seoul, the center collaborated with South Korea's Presidential Committee on Northeast Asian Cooperation for the first Korea-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum, which considered the ROK-U.S. alliance and the future order in Northeast Asia. The second round of this strategic forum took place at Stanford a few months later. In Hawaii, center faculty gave presentations on "U.S. and Asia: Opportunities and Risks" at the "Stanford in the Islands" program organized by the Stanford Alumni Association. Center faculty and staff also traveled through China and Japan as part of our annual "road show," detailed later in these pages. Through it all, Shorenstein APARC continued its regular program of seminar series, workshops, conferences, and meetings on the Stanford campus.

The center's publications program completed another productive year. Through our collaboration with Stanford University Press, the center released *Making IT: The Rise of Asia in High Tech*, from scholars in the center's Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE). This title follows up SPRIE's first book, *The Silicon Valley Edge* (2000), which remains one of Stanford University Press's bestselling titles. Through Shorenstein APARC's distribution agreement with the Brookings Institution Press, the center



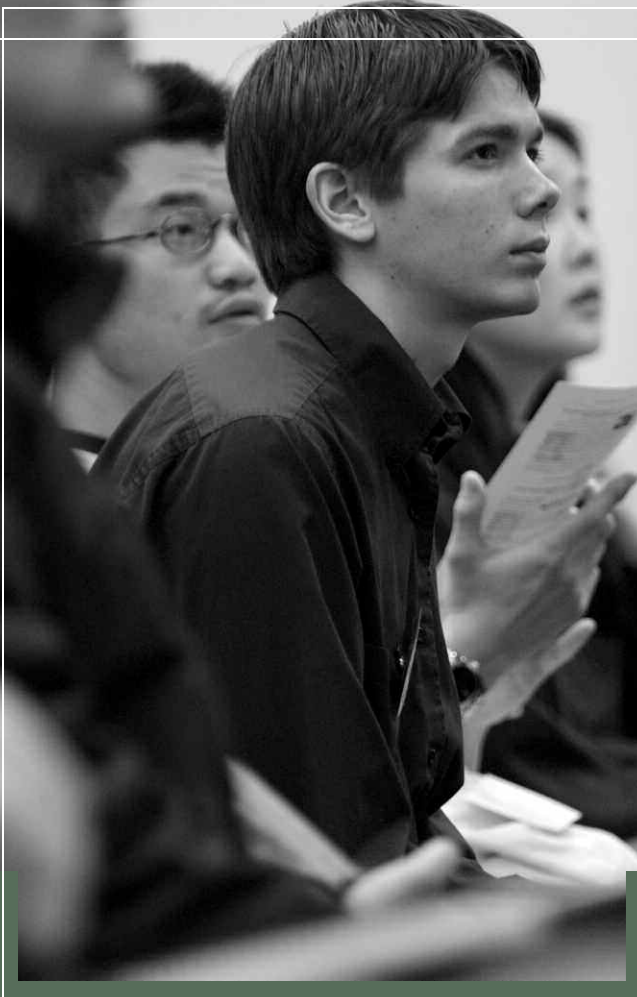
PHOTO: Shorenstein APARC events are topical and policy-relevant, and they address Asia's most intractable problems. In June 2007, participants considered the state of the two Koreas at the second Korea-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum.
CREDIT: Neeley Main

added two new titles to its list this year—*Crisis Preparedness: Asia and the Global Governance of Epidemics*, and *Cross Currents: Regionalism and Nationalism in Northeast Asia*. Four more titles, on subjects ranging from innovation in China to democracy in Southeast Asia to Japanese electoral politics, are scheduled for release through Brookings in the next twelve months, effectively doubling our annual output.

The 2007–08 academic year promises even more activity. Two upcoming highlights include the launch of the center's new China Program, which will host a major conference on China's "growing pains"—another theme noted on the overview cover—and the Shorenstein APARC panel at FSI's "Power and Prosperity" conference, where our experts will discuss the triple rise of China, India, and Japan.

Whether you connect with Shorenstein APARC as a scholar, affiliate, student, or supporter, we value your engagement. The center would not exist without the contributions of those who inhabit its halls, both literally and metaphorically. As ever, we welcome your feedback on the important work we do, especially as the region's many tensions transform not only contemporary Asia, but also the wider world.

Gi-Wook Shin, Director



Students listen closely at a SPRIE special event on “Global Entrepreneurship: Stanford Trailblazers in China.”

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Gi-Wook Shin, Director

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 2006–07. Listed below are individuals, corporations, foundations, and institutions whose contributions were received and recorded between September 1, 2006 and August 31, 2007.

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The Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), Taiwan
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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

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Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI), Japan
Tokyo Electric Power Company, Japan

\$100,000 to \$500,000

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

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation
The Henry Luce Foundation
The Korea Foundation



Shorenstein APARC's corporate affiliates are among the center's most steadfast supporters. Here, the 2006–07 class of corporate affiliate visiting fellows visit the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

CREDIT: Denise Masumoto

“At a recent conference I attended in Hong Kong, the subject of Asian community arose. The Asian participants recognized that an Asian regional community, akin to the European Union, remains an aspirational goal. Asians, they agreed, confront different challenges. All understood that progress would be incremental, given the heterogeneity of the region, the diversity of cultures, and the differing stages of economic and political development. Yet none seemed daunted by these obstacles.”

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

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.

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

Building for the Future

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

The center welcomes gifts to seed new research 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:

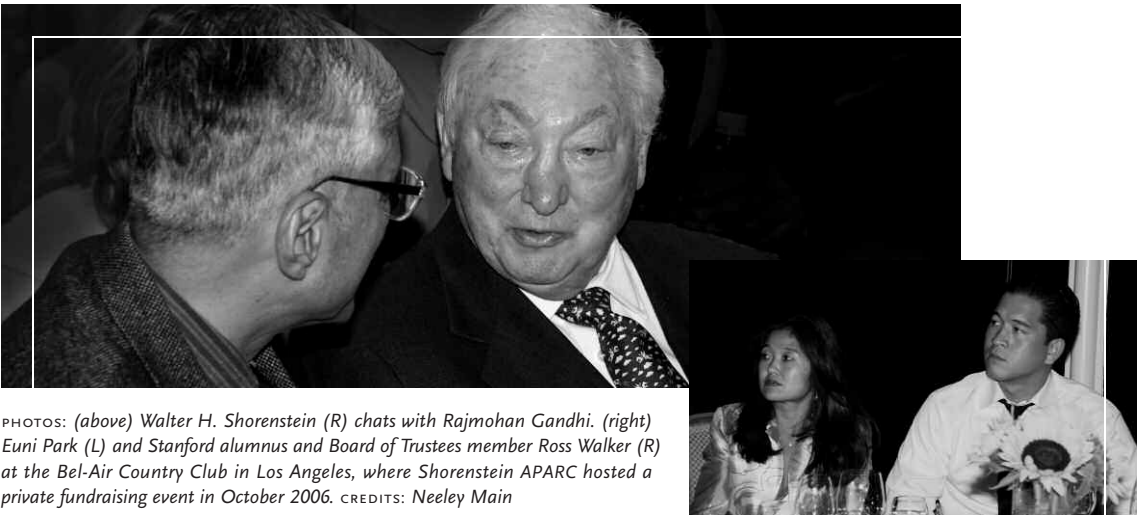
- Faculty recruitment
- Graduate student research and teaching
- Undergraduate fieldwork
- Fellowships open to international scholars, students, and practitioners
- Support for visiting scholars from academia, and the public and private sectors
- New program development, such as the Stanford China Program
- Interdisciplinary faculty appointments, such as the William J. Perry Professorship on Contemporary Korea and the Thomas P. Rohlen Professorship in Contemporary Japanese Politics

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 and challenged the center to match those contributions. Every gift that Shorenstein APARC receives brings the center closer to its goal of matching the Shorenstein Foundation's generous donations.

As Stanford University's International Initiative takes shape, more attention is being focused on Shorenstein APARC and on the crucial regional perspective that it brings to the Initiative's key themes of security, governance, and human well-being. And 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.



PHOTOS: (above) Walter H. Shorenstein (R) chats with Rajmohan Gandhi. (right) Euni Park (L) and Stanford alumnus and Board of Trustees member Ross Walker (R) at the Bel-Air Country Club in Los Angeles, where Shorenstein APARC hosted a private fundraising event in October 2006. CREDITS: Neeley Main

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 at rpcarrol@stanford.edu. Your contribution will help to support crucial programs and secure the center's ability to respond quickly and appropriately to research proposals addressing emerging issues in the Asia-Pacific region. Gifts to Shorenstein APARC are tax-deductible under applicable rules. Shorenstein APARC and its parent organization, the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, are part of Stanford University's tax-exempt status as a Section 501(c)(3) public charity.

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



“Shorenstein APARC’s core is its faculty, researchers, and scholars. But it is much more than a world-class academic organization. The center brings together academia, policy, business, journalism, and civil society—sectors that are often not in contact, or are at cross-purposes when they do intersect. Shorenstein APARC connects these pillars of expertise to produce path-breaking, policy-relevant research.”

Robert Carroll, Associate Director for Administration



Scholars engage in discussion during a research workshop in Shorenstein APARC's Okimoto conference room.

CREDIT: Neeley Main

“The greatest threat to peace and security in Northeast Asia today may come not from the present but the past. Without first recognizing how each country has formed distinct perceptions of history, it is impossible to see the path to reconciliation.”

Daniel C. Sneider, Associate Director for Research

Research

Regionalism and Nationalism in Asia

Asian regionalism is a major topic of research for Shorenstein APARC. In May 2006, the center hosted an international conference on Northeast Asian regionalism, which resulted in the book *Cross Currents: Regionalism and Nationalism in Northeast Asia* (2007), edited by Gi-Wook Shin and Daniel Sneider. That volume was the first of a three-part project, and series of books, on Asian regionalism. In May 2007, a second international conference at the center examined the interplay between security, democracy, and regionalism in Southeast Asia. A volume of the revised papers, edited by Donald K. Emmerson, will be published in 2008. For the final installment of the project, a third conference on regionalism in South Asia will be held in spring 2008. The papers from that gathering will be published in early 2009.

Shorenstein APARC scholars are also 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.

Challenging Regionalism in Southeast Asia The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) celebrated its fortieth birthday in August 2007. An anniversary is a useful excuse to think back and to look forward. Shorenstein APARC’s Southeast Asia Forum (SEAF) did just this in May 2007, when it brought a dozen analysts from Southeast Asia, Australia, and North America to Stanford. They were asked to explore four key challenges to ASEAN, its ten-member countries plus East Timor, and their more than half a billion citizens: security, democracy, regionalism, and the controversial linkages between them.

In what conditions does democracy facilitate or disrupt security? To which outcome are conditions in Southeast Asia more conducive? Should ASEAN, long focused on security, add democracy to its agenda? Will doing so make the lives of ordinary Southeast Asians freer and safer? Or will an attempt to turn the Association into a tool for democracy merely pit the region’s democrats against its autocrats in destabilizing strife?

For the Burmese and Timorese participants, these were not abstract questions. The paper on Burma (Myanmar) documented the prolonged failure of Western sanctions to end abusive military rule, and proposed small but feasible steps that ASEAN could take to encourage democratic reform. The paper on East Timor (Timor-Leste) showed how electoral competition and the legacy of Indonesia’s occupation had spawned factional violence, and recommended membership in ASEAN as a way of making that nascent nation safer for democracy.

Other participants debated whether, why, and how ASEAN could or should promote democracy, not only broadly in Southeast Asia but also inside its own organization. Transborder security issues also received attention, including illegal migration, infectious disease, and the recurring regional “haze” caused by illegal burning in Indonesia.

SEAF Director Donald K. Emmerson is planning follow-up events in Southeast Asia and is editing the papers for publication as a book in 2008. As noted earlier, that volume will be the second of Shorenstein APARC’s three-part series on the regionalist and nationalist forces now shaping Asia.



PHOTOS: (above) Gary Mukai (R), of the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education, with Qingkun Ma (L), of PetroChina, and Akira Kimura (center), of the Development Bank of Japan. (right) U.S. Congressman Mike Honda spoke about the legacy of the Pacific War. CREDITS: Neeley Main

Divided Memories and Reconciliation in Northeast Asia The greatest threat to peace and security in Northeast Asia today may come not from the present but the past. Unresolved historical issues burden current relations among nations in the region. Unlike Europe, Northeast Asia has yet to fully come to terms with its history.

The question of history affects Northeast Asia's underlying stability. Relations between Japan and China became practically frozen due to both countries' failure to reconcile their differing views of the past, symbolized by the visits of former Premier Junichiro Koizumi to the shrine to Japan's war dead at Yasukuni. Friction between Japan and South Korea about Japan's colonial past is rising. South Korea and China are sparring over seemingly obscure historical matters. Even Taiwan is reexamining its historical past.

Historical issues are a driving force behind rising nationalism in Northeast Asia, making it politically difficult, if not impossible, for the governments in the region to address the problem. In 2006, Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick suggested that one way to defuse this tension was to have a nongovernmental effort by historians and scholars in China, Japan, and the United States.

Shorenstein APARC's Divided Memories and Reconciliation project, carried out in collaboration with Stanford's Center for East Asian Studies, takes up this challenge. The project flows from two central contentions: that the United States is a participant in Northeast Asia's history problem; and that the greatest obstacle to a resolution of historical injustices lies in the existence of divided, often conflicting, historical memories. These perceptions are embedded in public consciousness, and transmitted by education, the arts, popular culture, and the mass media. They provide the foundation for both national identity and national myths, which play powerful roles to this day.

Divided Memories project scholars contend that reconciliation begins with an understanding of the existence and nature of divided memory. Without first recognizing how each country has formed distinct perceptions of history, it is impossible to see the path to reconciliation. Accordingly, scholars embrace a comparative approach. First, they will undertake a comparative examination of high school history textbooks in China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United States, 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 of 1951. A second comparative study will consider popular cinema from roughly the same period, which dealt with historical subjects. In parallel, Shorenstein APARC and CEAS will design and carry out a comprehensive survey of the views of elite opinion-makers in all five countries on these historical issues.



PHOTO: APARC scholar Karen Eggleston (second from right) at a meeting on health and pension policies at Beijing's Peking University.

Scholar Spotlight:

Karen Eggleston Describes Her Recent Work on Comparative Health Policy

Joining Shorenstein APARC in July 2007 was a pleasure and an honor. It is an exciting time to study comparative health policy in East Asia. In China, for example, healthcare access and affordability have become key sources of social tension in both urban and rural areas. The Chinese government took the interesting and somewhat unusual step of commissioning several independent research organizations—including three universities, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, and the international consulting firm McKinsey—to prepare reform proposals for China's healthcare system. The National Commission on Health System Reform, representing over ten different ministries and government agencies, is reviewing the proposals, and an announcement on the major outlines of reform is expected prior to the 17th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in fall 2007. The actual reform process will no doubt unfold over years to come. Opportunities abound for targeted research projects to contribute to an evidence base for policy.

In light of these events and in the spirit of carrying Shorenstein APARC's work into Asia, I have spent more time in Asia than Palo Alto during my first months at the center. In China, I participated in a series of project meetings and conferences in Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Beijing. Following on my joint work with Janos Kornai on healthcare reforms in eastern Europe and a related presentation at Tsinghua University, I met with editors of a prominent Chinese comparative studies journal and submitted an invited article, "Healthcare Reforms in Central and Eastern Europe: Overview and Possible Implications for China?" These activities have been interspersed with interviews and informal discussions with policymakers, healthcare providers, and scholars, as background for a healthcare chapter in a forthcoming volume from Shorenstein APARC's new Stanford China Program.

After a visit to Seoul, I am also working with Korean colleagues on a survey of public opinion regarding health policy and collaborative research on health and healthcare in North Korea. I also visited Taiwan for a conference and project discussions, and traveled to Copenhagen to present at the International Health Economics Association biennial meetings and conduct a satellite session about establishing the Asia-Pacific Health Policy Association.

In my short time at the center so far, I have thoroughly enjoyed getting to know Shorenstein APARC's many talented scholars and staff. I look forward to working closely with center colleagues, as well as those in FSI's Center for Health Policy, to develop an active program on health policy research in the Asia-Pacific.

The project has been designed in consultation with scholars and policymakers in China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, who will also be involved in academic conferences and public events to discuss research outcomes. This outreach will specifically include—through FSI partners in the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education (SPICE)—high school history teachers, for whom a curriculum unit based on the research will be created. The Northeast Asia History Foundation in South Korea, the U.S.-Japan Foundation, and the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy provided funding for the project.

India Arriving: Developmental Differences Between India and China

Outsiders often observe that India differs from its great neighbor to its east, China. From an urban development viewpoint, India loses out in the “skyline test”; indeed, the number of skyscrapers that dot Shanghai, Beijing, or even Shenzhen far exceed India’s leader, Mumbai. One could argue that the “real” India and China can be found in the villages, where skylines do not matter, but that misses a key point: the skyline test symbolizes China’s far greater progress in building a business-friendly society.

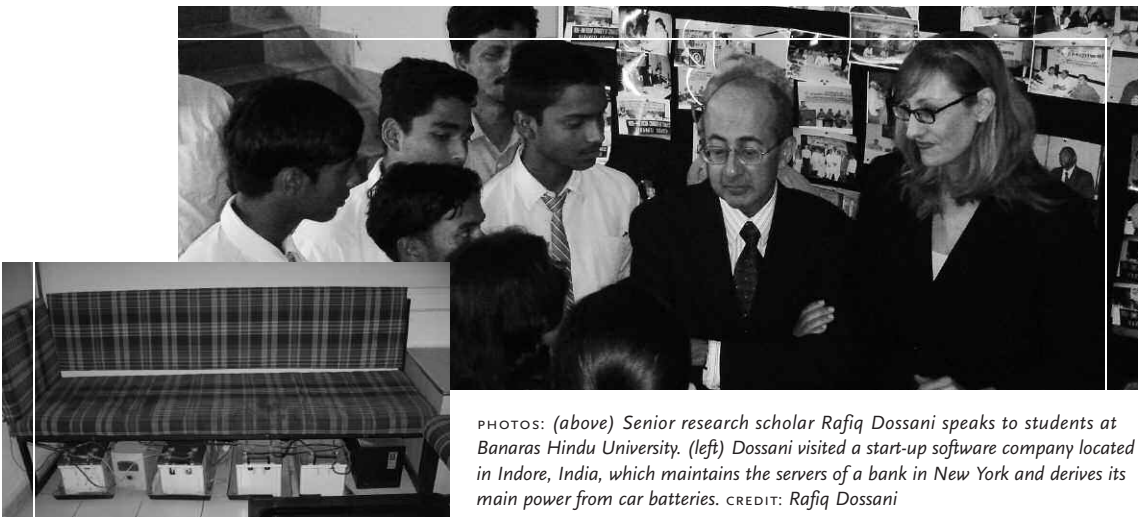
India is a democracy, judged at least by the power of the people to change government. China is not. Are economic climate and democracy connected? There are good reasons to believe that they are. It is not as obvious as concluding that India had difficulty pulling together as a nation because democracy magnified the stresses of its poor, ethnically heterogeneous population, while China’s dictatorship muffled these stresses and focused on growth. Put this way, one could conclude that India is so ethnically divided that a dictatorship would make more sense, whereas the more ethnically homogeneous people of China would pull together and progress whether China was a dictatorship or a democracy.

That argument is heard less now that India is doing well economically, and democracy is touted as a key driver. How, then, to explain India’s failure in the skyline test? The real difference between Indian and Chinese governance appears to be in how the rules are made. Shorenstein APARC senior research scholar Rafiq Dossani has been researching this key difference, and has presented his findings in *India Arriving: How This Economic Powerhouse Is Transforming Global Business* (2007).

Dossani asserts that there are two ways to achieve best economic policy practices in a country playing “catch-up.” India takes an approach of studying-before-adopting, which is grounded in a concern about taking risk. Taking risks sometimes means losing money, which can lead to an initiative being deemed a failure. The failure will then immediately be attributed to the minister or bureaucrats who spearheaded the initiative. However, by the time failure occurs, enough entrenched interests will have been created to make policy reversal difficult. Fearing such outcomes, policy is simply deferred while discussions drag on—the fabled Indian “paralysis by analysis.”

The Chinese approach is to try several methods, at costs that are low, relative to the potential for success. Chinese bureaucrats can do this because the communist system protects them from the consequences of failure. The Chinese approach is evident in a range of fields and may be termed learning-by-doing.

Which approach is better? On the one hand, the Chinese approach gets a system off the ground more quickly. Extensive experimentation is more likely to yield a successful model than the Indian approach of a single good effort. On the other hand, the Indian approach has the merit that if, through good thinking, the right approach is chosen the first time around, a solid, low-cost success will result.



PHOTOS: (above) Senior research scholar Rafiq Dossani speaks to students at Banaras Hindu University. (left) Dossani visited a start-up software company located in Indore, India, which maintains the servers of a bank in New York and derives its main power from car batteries. CREDIT: Rafiq Dossani

How, then, can India remedy the deficiencies of its democracy? The answer lies in the weakness of India's civil society. In the United States, which also follows the studying-before-adopting method, extensive, high-quality consultation is done among many stakeholders before a new rule comes into force. In India, the consultative process is largely intragovernmental. Public opinion is resisted, and bureaucrats usually ignore public depositions. The public lacks appropriate mechanisms, such as independent think tanks, to function effectively on its behalf. The simple answer to the preceding question, then, is simple: India needs to become more—not less—democratic.

Electoral and Legislative Politics in Japan

Japanese politics have changed profoundly over the last two decades, epitomized by the Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) fall from power in 1993, Junichiro Koizumi's meteoric rise, and the Democratic Party of Japan's (DPJ) emergence as credible opposition. These events seemed to mark the end of business-as-usual: LDP dominance would be replaced by frequent alternations in power with the DPJ, and traditional patronage politics would give way to responsible parties debating comprehensive policy platforms. However, opinion remains split—among pundits, academics, and politicians—on whether these events indicate a fundamental shift in the nature of Japanese politics, or simply a temporary blip that will soon revert to the postwar paradigm of LDP dominance.

To address these issues, Shorenstein APARC hosted a conference in June 2007 titled the "Stanford Conference on Electoral and Legislative Politics." Organizers Kenneth Mori McElwain (Division of International, Comparative, and Area Studies), Robert Weiner (Shorenstein APARC), and Kay Shimizu (Department of Political Science) invited twenty scholars from around the country to discuss methodological, theoretical, and empirical questions relating to party politics and electoral behavior in Japan. The conference was one of the largest American gatherings of Japan experts in the last decade, and provided a unique opportunity to advance our understanding of change and stasis in Japanese politics.

Conference topics were wide-ranging, and included gender differences in voting behavior, the importance of Koizumi's popularity for LDP candidates' electoral fate, the shifting balance of power between bureaucrats and politicians, the legislative process behind postal reform in 2005, and the changing salience of policy- and patronage-based appeals in election campaigns.

Based on new data and research techniques, the papers reached several important conclusions. First, as a credible opposition party, the DPJ faces real challenges. Second, the LDP's ouster in 1993 holds greater political significance than just one electoral defeat.



PHOTOS: In August 2006, Andrew Walder (center) met with two eminent, longtime officials of Zouping County, Shandong province, China. Mr. Shi (L) is the former head of the Zouping Foreign Affairs Office, and Mr. Zhang (R) headed Zouping's Small and Medium Enterprise bureau. Walder interviewed both men for his project on the Cultural Revolution in rural China. CREDIT: Kay Shimizu

Scholar Spotlight:

Andrew Walder Describes His Ongoing Research on China's Cultural Revolution

During the fall quarter 2006, I taught two courses on China at Stanford's Overseas Studies program at Beijing University: "China's Red Guard Movement, 1966–68," and "Post-Mao Chinese Society and Politics."

My primary research effort has been to continue work on my book manuscript, *Fractured Crusade: The Beijing Red Guard Movement*, about the student movement through which Mao Zedong terrorized and dismantled the Chinese state during the Cultural Revolution of 1966–68. The book documents the divisions that served to create antagonistic factions among students, and the sources of the irreconcilable differences that steered the student movement into internecine violence.

In what is probably the final publication to be derived from my 1996 national survey of inequality and mobility in China, I have looked at the long-term impact of the 1949 revolution and subsequent period of market reform on the inheritance of status by children of China's pre- and post-revolution elites.

I have begun to extend my work on market reform and inequality in China to comparisons with another socialist regime: Vietnam. In collaboration with a scholar at the National University of Vietnam, I have analyzed comparable national data for that country and have found that the consequences of market reform in Vietnam are very different from what we have observed in China. Unlike that of China, Vietnam's rural market economy is dominated by small-scale family firms. Small-scale private enterprise in rural Vietnam leads to family incomes that far outstrip those of local government officials. In China, where larger, government-owned firms have dominated the rural scene, local officials have long continued to enjoy incomes that rival those of private entrepreneurs. The comparison shows that the impact of market reform on inequality depends heavily on the ownership and scale of enterprise.

Finally, I have written a short position paper and delivered it at conferences and public lectures on several occasions: "China's Protest Wave: Political Threat or Growing Pains." The paper's main point is that media reports about the rise in public protest in China vastly overestimate their possible impact on the country's political stability, and do not have the threatening implications that many media outlets repeatedly suggest.

Notably, the transfer in power has created uncertainty and tension in the traditional alliance between the LDP and Japan's powerful ministries, allowing new voices to be heard in the policymaking process. Third, the socio-economic dislocations caused by the stock market collapse of the early 1990s have made voters more receptive to credible promises of fundamental economic reform. This has opened new opportunities for reform-minded politicians to actively campaign against patronage politics, leading to Koizumi's stunning selection as LDP president.

The conference was so successful that, through its partnership with Brookings Institution Press, Shorenstein APARC is supporting the publication of an edited volume based on the papers. Co-edited by Steven Reed (Chuo University, Tokyo), Kenneth Mori McElwain, and Kay Shimizu, the book will evaluate whether the promises of political reform, made after the LDP's defeat and the 1994 electoral system revision, have been met in the ensuing decade. Publication is expected in 2008.

Rural Education Action Project (REAP)

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 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.

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 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; and (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. REAP's ultimate goal is to help bright, qualified students from poor rural households in China harvest their educational dreams.



(L to R) Daniel Sneider, Gi-Wook Shin, Jean Oi, and Michael Armacost don hardhats for a tour of Shanghai's Baosteel headquarters. The visit was part of Shorenstein APARC's April 2007 trip to China to connect with scholars, policymakers, business leaders, and journalists.

CREDIT: Neeley Main

“The more unhelpful, or objectionable, or offensive a regional state may be, the more important it is to engage them diplomatically. Engagement does not constitute indulgence. It does not dictate the tenor, let alone the substance, of what is conveyed. It is likely to flourish, however, only if marked by civility and some spirit of reciprocity.”

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

Outreach

Shorenstein APARC's outreach efforts are grounded in the center's ongoing research. Shorenstein APARC 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

Delegation to China In April 2007, a delegation from Shorenstein APARC traveled to China. The visit was part of the center's broader effort to introduce the center's work to Asia by connecting with scholars, policymakers, business leaders, and journalists across the region.

The delegation visited three cities—Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Beijing. Fulfilling Shorenstein APARC's mission to carry its research “into Asia,” the delegation met senior officials from government and business and held valuable exchanges with Chinese scholars and policymakers at leading universities and research institutions. The conversation ranged from China's development strategy to the current state of relations between China and its longtime rival and neighbor, Japan.

Shorenstein APARC director and professor of sociology Gi-Wook Shin led the delegation, along with professor of political science Jean Oi, who has launched the center's new Stanford China Program, described elsewhere in this overview. The group included Shorenstein distinguished fellow Ambassador Michael Armacost, associate director for research Daniel Sneider, and senior program and outreach coordinator Neeley Main. In Beijing, FSI director Coit Blacker and Shorenstein APARC's Scott Rozelle joined the group for several meetings, including a roundtable discussion of pressing international policy issues with the China Reform Forum (CRF), a think tank associated with the Communist Party's Central Party School, the premier institution for training party leaders and officials. The CRF is credited with authoring important concepts such as the foreign policy doctrine of China's “Peaceful Rise.”

Though time was short, the group covered considerable ground. Among other activities, they participated in roundtable discussions on foreign policy issues facing United States and China with the Shanghai Institute for International Studies, and with scholars at Hangzhou's Zhejiang University. They visited Shanghai's Baosteel Group Corporation, one of the world's largest steel producers. The delegation met with two of Shorenstein APARC's longtime corporate affiliates in China—PetroChina, the state-owned oil and gas giant, and the People's Bank of China. Center delegates also dined with a lively group of Chinese journalists, organized by former Stanford Knight fellow Hu Shuli, the editor of *Caijing Magazine*, considered China's leading independent business publication.



PHOTO: Shorenstein APARC director emeritus Daniel I. Okimoto (R) receives *The Order of the Rising Sun, Golden Rays with Neck Ribbon* from the Consul General of Japan (L) in San Francisco.

The substantive task of the trip was to forge new ties with key research institutions. Accordingly, the delegation met with senior officials from the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), formerly China's State Planning Commission, to discuss the current state of China's development strategy. The group also met with the leadership of an offshoot of China's State Council, the China Development Research Foundation, which is doing important work in promoting good governance in areas such as poverty alleviation, nutrition, and budgeting. Those conversations were echoed in subsequent meetings with scholars from Peking University's School of Government.

High Honors from Japan for Shorenstein APARC Director Emeritus On June 7, 2007, Daniel I. Okimoto, director emeritus and co-founder of Shorenstein APARC, was awarded *The Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon*. Professor Okimoto was chosen for "his contribution to the promotion of scholarship and academic exchange between Japan and the United States."

In presenting the award, the Consul General of Japan in San Francisco identified Professor Okimoto's most notable contributions to Japan. First, in 1978, he established Shorenstein APARC, a multidisciplinary research center dedicated to the study of Asia, and to key issues in public policy involving the United States and Asia. Okimoto served as director of Shorenstein APARC from 1985 to 1997, during which time he convened many conferences and seminars on the political economy of both Japan and the United States.

Second, from 1984 to 1998, Okimoto convened the annual Japan-U.S. Legislative Leaders Meeting. For fourteen years, this annual meeting promoted exchanges between political leaders in Japan and the United States, and advanced understanding between the two countries. In 1999, the Japan-U.S. Legislative Leaders Meeting became the Asia Pacific Roundtable and included leaders from the entire Asian region. The Asia Pacific Roundtable was instrumental in enhancing exchange among the political leaders of Japan, the United States, and other Asian countries.

Finally, in 1997, Professor Okimoto established the Asia Pacific Scholarship Program at Stanford. This program selected the best college graduates from Asian countries, and gave them scholarships to study in graduate programs at Stanford. Highly promising young Japanese scholars were among those selected.

Shorenstein APARC warmly congratulates Professor Okimoto on this award, and thanks him for his many years of superb service to the center.

Featured Events

Korea-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forums on the Future Order in Northeast Asia In 2006–07, Shorenstein APARC convened two Korea-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forums. The first was held in Seoul in December 2006, and the second took place at Stanford in June 2007. Co-sponsored by Shorenstein APARC and the South Korean Presidential Committee on Northeast Asian Cooperation Initiative, these forums brought together policymakers, scholars, and regional experts to discuss the North Korea (DPRK) nuclear issue, the state of the U.S.–South Korea alliance, and notions of a formalized mechanism for security cooperation in Northeast Asia.

Among the animated, frank exchanges that took place on these issues over these two-day dialogues, participants discussed the prospects for greater regional cooperation in Northeast Asia, including the possibility of converting the Six Party Talks into a new institutional mechanism for multilateral security cooperation. Many hoped that the experience of the six-party process would lead to such a mechanism, which would include the United States. Several participants suggested that the United States is uniquely enabled to play the role of “balancer” in Northeast Asia, and that a reunified Korea could be an excellent partner in this endeavor. However, these visions lead to difficult questions about the sustainability of U.S. alliances in Asia and how America can best contribute to regional security.

On the subject of North Korea, participants were encouraged by recent progress, and noted that U.S.-DPRK bilateral negotiations are an essential part of the diplomatic process aimed at denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. At the same time, the Six Party Talks play an important role in facilitating a comprehensive resolution, which will feature denuclearization and normalization as its principle components. It remains unclear whether all parties are willing to make the tough strategic decisions to enable such a resolution. But participants felt strongly that increased economic engagement with North Korea could foster circumstances that would motivate the country to fully relinquish its nuclear capabilities and open itself to the region.

Summary texts of the first and second Korea-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forums are available from Shorenstein APARC.

Rajmohan Gandhi on His Grandfather, Mahatma Gandhi How and why did Gandhi embrace nonviolence, and why did he share it with the world?

Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the Mahatma and author of *Mohandas: A True Story of a Man, His People and an Empire*, a major new biography, addressed these and other questions in February 2007, when he spoke to a packed room at Shorenstein APARC as part of the center’s South Asia Colloquium Series. His wide-ranging talk offered fascinating insights into Gandhi’s life, and how his varied career—which included a long professional stint as a young man in South Africa—ultimately led him to embrace nonviolence, to promote it as one of his central values, and to employ it in his implacable opposition to imperialism. Dr. Gandhi observed that his grandfather’s appreciation for nonviolence sprang from many sources, notably the Indian religions with which he had been familiar from boyhood, and from other world religions, including Christianity. Gandhi’s readings of the Bible, particularly the Sermon on the Mount, made a tremendous impression on him and informed many of his later activities.

A distinguished author and speaker, Rajmohan Gandhi is a visiting professor in the Program in South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He is also faculty director of Global Crossroads, a learning and living community at the University of Illinois. Gandhi serves as a jury member for the Nuremberg International



PHOTO: Distinguished author Rajmohan Gandhi spoke to a packed lecture hall about his grandfather, Mahatma Gandhi, and offered insights into his lifelong pursuit of nonviolence. CREDIT: Neeley Main

Human Rights Award, and co-chair of the Centre for Dialogue and Reconciliation, Gurgaon, India. A former member of the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of the Indian Parliament), he led the Indian delegation to the U.N. Human Rights Commission in 1990. He has written a number of books, on subjects ranging from Ghaffar Khan and Vallabhbhai Patel to South Asian history and Hindu-Muslim relations.

Dr. Gandhi's talk was co-sponsored by Stanford's new Center for South Asia, which is part of the Stanford School of Humanities Division of International, Comparative, and Area Studies.

The complete audio of Rajmohan Gandhi's speech may be downloaded from the events section of the Shorenstein APARC website at <http://APARC.stanford.edu>.

Nayan Chanda on Asian Globalization Many contemporary observers of globalization believe that its origins are both recent and Western. However, Indians, Chinese, and Southeast Asians pioneered globalization long before the colonial era. In the first century CE, discovery of the monsoon wind brought increasing numbers of Indian, Roman, and Arab traders to Southeast Asia in search of spices and precious metals. In the sixteenth century, the port of Malacca emerged as a crucial nexus—the vital trans-shipment point of commerce between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The discovery of the New World and the ensuing boom in silver bound Southeast Asia even more tightly with India and Europe in triangular trade. Malacca's early importance as an entrepôt is akin to the role that Memphis, Tennessee, plays today as the global air-cargo hub for Federal Express.

Against this rich background, Nayan Chanda, director of publications at the Yale Center for the Study of Globalization and editor of YaleGlobal Online, delivered an address on "The Drama of Asian Globalization: From Malacca to Memphis." Co-sponsored by the Southeast Asia Forum at Shorenstein APARC and the Global Management Program at Stanford's Graduate School of Business, Chanda's talk attracted a capacity crowd. He observed that "calls to shut down globalization are pointless, because nobody is in charge," but at the same suggested ways in which "we can attempt to nudge our rapidly integrating world toward a more harmonious course."

Chanda's most recent book is *Bound Together: How Traders, Preachers, Adventurers, and Warriors Shaped Globalization* (Yale University Press, 2007). In 2005, he received the Shorenstein Prize for Excellence in Journalism on Asia, jointly awarded by Shorenstein APARC and Harvard University. From 1990 to 1992, he edited the *Asian Wall Street Journal Weekly*. Earlier in his career, Chanda also worked for the Hong Kong-based *Far Eastern Economic Review* as a reporter, diplomatic correspondent, and editor.

Featured Invited Lectures and Presentations

Michael H. Armacost. “The East Asian Environment and U.S. Security.” Annual U.S.-Japan Security Dialogue, Pacific Forum, San Francisco, March 23, 2007.

Michael H. Armacost. “Northeast Asia: Where Does the U.S. Stand?” R. Stanton Avery Lecture, Pacific Basin Institute, Pomona College, CA, November 7, 2006.

Michael H. Armacost. “North Korean Nukes: Reykjavic Precedents.” Presentation at roundtable on “Implications of the Reykjavik Summit on Its Twentieth Anniversary.” Hoover Institution, Stanford, CA, October 11, 2006.

Rafiq Dossani. “Is India Arriving? Yes, No, and Maybe.” The Robert Reynolds Distinguished Lecture, Institute for International Business, University of Colorado CIBER, April 2007.

Karen Eggleston. “Physician Payment Incentives, Cost and Quality of Hospital Services: Evidence from Guangdong, China.” International Symposium on Health Care in Rural China: Progress and Prognosis, Beijing, PRC, July 25–26, 2007.

Karen Eggleston. “A Global Perspective on Health Insurance Reforms.” Health Insurance Joint Seminar of the Chinese Insurance Regulatory Commission and the U.S. National Association of Insurance Commissioners, Yichang, PRC, June 18, 2007.

Karen Eggleston. “Healthcare Reforms in Central and Eastern Europe: Overview and Possible Implications for China?” Tsinghua University, Beijing, PRC, June 9, 2007; and National Yangming University, Taiwan, August 16, 2007.

Donald K. Emmerson. “Democratization Reconsidered: From Orchard Road to the Green Zone.” East-West Center–Washington, Washington D.C., October 24, 2006.

Donald K. Emmerson. “Debating ‘Islamism’: Language, Legitimacy, and the ‘War on Terror.’” Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, September 20, 2006.

Scott Rozelle. “The Transformation of China’s Rural Economy: Migration, Urbanization, and Rural Development.” Annual meeting of the International Trade and Agriculture Consortium, Beijing, China, July 2007.

Scott Rozelle. “Supermarkets, Petty Traders, and the Poor in China’s Horticulture Economy.” Final Conference, Project on Understanding Modern Supply Chains and the Poor. Food and Agricultural Organization, Rome, Italy, May 2007.

Scott Rozelle. “Why China Will Not Starve the World: China’s Food Economy in the Twenty-first Century.” Invited lecture at Japan’s Ministry of Agriculture, Tokyo, Japan, September 2006.

Scott Rozelle. “Democracy and Development: A View from Rural China.” Australia National University’s Morrison Lecture (university-wide lecture), Canberra, Australia, August 2006.

Daniel C. Sneider. “Trends in Asian Financial Sectors.” Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, June 20–21, 2007.

Daniel C. Sneider. “North Korea and the Security Situation in Northeast Asia.” Government Information Office, Executive Yuan, Taipei, Taiwan, September 27, 2006.

Daniel C. Sneider. “North Korea: 2007 and Beyond.” Panel discussion, Brookings Institution, Washington D.C., September 14, 2006.

Daniel C. Sneider. “North Korea: 2007 and Beyond.” Panel discussion, World Affairs Council Town Hall on North Korea, San Francisco, July 27, 2006.

Gi-Wook Shin. “History, Conflicting Memories, and Reconciliation in Northeast Asia.” Fourth Jeju Peace Forum, Jeju Island, Korea, June 23, 2007.

Andrew G. Walder. “A Tale of Two Transitions: Markets and Inequality in Rural China and Vietnam.” Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan, March 16, 2007.

Andrew G. Walder. “Capital Concentration and Market Transition: Rural Vietnam in Comparative Perspective.” Harriman Institute, Columbia University, New York, February 26, 2007.

Andrew G. Walder. “Markets and Inequality in Rural Vietnam.” Department of Sociology, National University of Vietnam, Hanoi, January 15, 2007.

Andrew G. Walder. “Social Stability and Popular Protest in China: How Serious Is the Threat?” Public lecture, University of Hong Kong, January 5, 2007.



KSP research associate Kristin Burke at the second Korea–U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum, a detailed summary of which is available from the publications section of the Shorenstein APARC website at <http://aparc.stanford.edu>.

CREDIT: Neeley Main

“Asia is a good place to begin rebalancing U.S. foreign policy because it is huge, dynamic, and not Iraq.”

Donald K. Emmerson, Director, Southeast Asia Forum

Publications

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

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

Featured Books

Stella R. Quah, ed. *Crisis Preparedness: Asia and the Global Governance of Epidemics*. Stanford: Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, 2007.

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

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

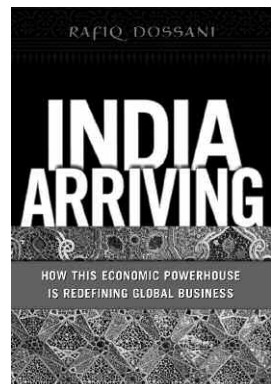
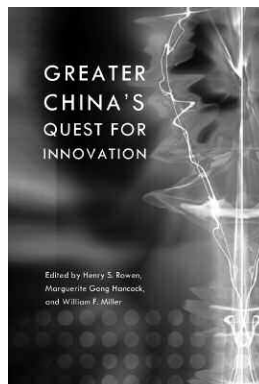
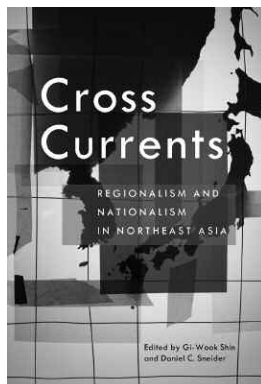
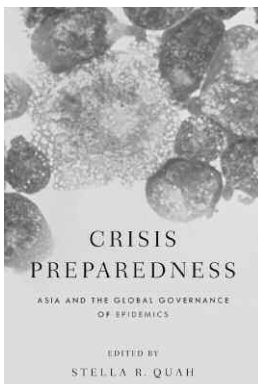
Marguerite Gong Hancock, **Henry S. Rowen**, and **William F. Miller**, eds. *Risky Business: University-Industry Ties in the U.S., Taiwan, and China*. Stanford: Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, forthcoming 2008.

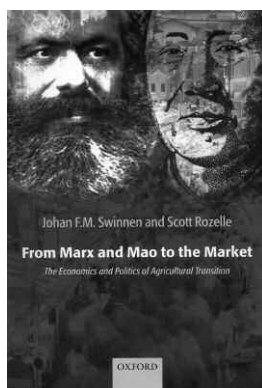
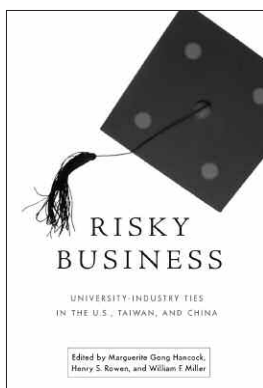
Henry S. Rowen, **Marguerite Gong Hancock**, and **William F. Miller**, eds. *Greater China's Quest for Innovation*. Stanford: Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, 2007.

Johan F.M. Swinnen and **Scott Rozelle**. *From Marx and Mao to the Market: The Economics and Politics of Agricultural Transition*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2006.

Gi-Wook Shin, **Soon-Won Park**, and **Daqing Yang**, eds. *Rethinking Historical Injustice and Reconciliation in Northeast Asia: The Korean Experience*. London: Routledge, 2006.

The Journal of Korean Studies 11, no. 1 (Fall 2006). Volume 12 forthcoming, December 2007.





Featured Articles, Book Chapters, and Reports

Michael H. Armacost. "The Mismatch Between Northeast Asian Change and American Distractions." *NBR Analysis* 18, no. 1 (January 2007), 5–12.

Rafiq Dossani. "IT-Enabled Sectors," in *The Oxford Companion to Economics in India*, ed. Kaushik Basu. New York: Oxford University Press, 2007.

Rafiq Dossani and Martin Kenney. "The Next Wave of Globalization: Relocating Service Provision to India." *World Development* 35, no. 5 (May 2007).

Rafiq Dossani and Ashish Kumar. "Weak Ties and Innovation," in *Innovation Networks and Knowledge Clusters*, ed. Elias G. Carayannis, Dimitris Assimakopoulos, and Masayuki Kondo. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007.

Karen Eggleston and Anupa Bir. "Measuring Selection Incentives in Managed Care: Evidence from the Massachusetts State Employee Health Insurance Program." *Journal of Risk and Insurance*, forthcoming.

Karen Eggleston, Wang Jian, and Rao Keqin. "From Plan to Market in the Health Sector? China's Experience," in *Miracles and Mirages in East Asian Economic Development*, ed. Sumner La Croix, Janis Kea, and Pearl Imada Iboshi. Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii Press, forthcoming.

Donald K. Emmerson. "Southeast Asia in Political Science: Terms of Enlistment," in *Southeast Asia in Political Science: Theory, Region, and Qualitative Analysis*, ed. Erik Martinez Kuhonta, Dan Slater, and Tuong Vu. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, forthcoming 2008.

Donald K. Emmerson, Catharin E. Dalpino, Barry Desker, and Lionel Johnson. *New Power Dynamics in Southeast Asia*. Muscatine, IA: Stanley Foundation, 2006.

Lou Weber, R. J. Overy, Wim Coleman, and **Mark R. Peattie**. *World War II Chronicle*. Lincolnwood, IL: Publications International, Ltd., 2007.

Henry S. Rowen. "The Curious Life of Clusters." *Far Eastern Economic Review* 170, no. 6 (July/August 2007).

Henry S. Rowen. "When Will the Chinese People Be Free?" *Journal of Democracy* 18, no. 3 (July 2007).

Jikun Huang, Keiji Otsuka, and **Scott Rozelle**. "The Role of Agriculture in China's Development: Past Failures, Present Successes, and Future Challenges," in *China: The Great Transformation*, ed. Loren Brandt and Thomas Rawski. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, forthcoming.

Hongbin Li, **Scott Rozelle**, and Li-an Zhou. "Incentive Effects under Contract Renegotiation: Evidence from the Chinese Banking Industry." *Economics of Transition* 15, no. 1 (January 2007).

Sandeep Mohapatra, **Scott Rozelle**, and Rachael Goodhue. "The Rise of Self-employment in Rural China: Development or Distress?" *World Development* 35, no. 1 (January 2007).

Jinxia Wang, Jikun Huang, Amelia Blanke, Qiuqiong Huang, and **Scott Rozelle**. "The Development, Challenges and Management of Ground Water in Rural China," in *The Agricultural Groundwater Revolution: Opportunities and Threats to Development*, ed. Mark Giordano and Karen G. Villholth. New York: Oxford University Press, 2007.

Jian Zhang, Linxiu Zhang, **Scott Rozelle**, and Steve Boucher. "Self-employment with Chinese Characteristics: The Forgotten Engine of Rural China's Growth." *Contemporary Economic Policy* 24, no. 4 (October 2006).

Sandeep Mohapatra, **Scott Rozelle**, and Jikun Huang. "Climbing the Development Ladder: Economic Development and the Evolution of Occupations in Rural China," *Journal of Development Studies* 42, no. 6 (August 2006).

Gi-Wook Shin and Kristin Burke. "North Korea and Contending South Korean Identities," Korea Economic Institute Academic Paper Series, 2007.

Gi-Wook Shin. "Is an Asian Identity Possible?" in *The Challenge of East Asian Liberal Arts Education*, ed. Chaihark Hahm and Jongryn Mo. Seoul: Underwood International College, Yonsei University, 2006.

Gi-Wook Shin. "Neither 'Sprouts' nor 'Offspring': The Agrarian Roots of Korean Capitalism," in *Transformations in Twentieth Century Korea*, ed. Yunshik Chang and Steven Lee. London: Routledge-Curzon, 2006.

The Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE) and Heidrick & Struggles Leadership Consulting. "Getting Results in China: How China's Tech Executives Are Molding a New Generation of Leaders." Special report, November 2006.

Andrew G. Walder. "Factional Conflict at Beijing University, 1966–1968." *The China Quarterly* 188 (December 2006).

Andrew G. Walder. "Ambiguity and Choice in Political Movements: The Origins of Beijing Red Guard Factionalism." *American Journal of Sociology* 112, no. 3 (November 2006).

Featured Op-Eds and News Articles

Michael H. Armacost. "An Asian Regional Community?" *Joongang Daily* (South Korea), June 8, 2007.

Michael H. Armacost. "Abe's Diplomacy." *Joongang Daily* (South Korea), April 30, 2007.

Michael H. Armacost. "Aid Industries Damaged by FTA First." *Joongang Daily* (South Korea), April 6, 2007.

Michael H. Armacost. "The Nuclear Agreement: Glass Half Full or Half Empty?" *Joongang Daily* (South Korea), February 26, 2007.

Michael H. Armacost. "Midterm Elections and U.S. Asia Policy." *Joongang Daily* (South Korea), November 22, 2006.

Michael H. Armacost. "Back to the Bargaining Table." *Joongang Daily* (South Korea), November 3, 2006.

Rafiq Dossani. "After Sixty Years, Pakistanis Struggle to Find Right Course." *San Jose Mercury News*, August 16, 2007.

Donald K. Emmerson. "Obama's International Background an Asset, Not a Flaw." *San Jose Mercury News*, February 1, 2007.

Donald K. Emmerson. "Bush Can Begin Restoring U.S. Stature at Summit." *San Jose Mercury News*, November 19, 2006.

Gi-Wook Shin. "Korea Faces Challenges of Multiethnic Society." *Korea Herald*, July 16, 2007.

Gi-Wook Shin. "Beyond Apology, Moral Clarity." *Christian Science Monitor*, April 2, 2007.

Gi-Wook Shin. "Conflicting Memories Hinder Unity in N.E. Asia." *Korea Herald*, March 27, 2007.

Gi-Wook Shin and **Daniel C. Sneider**. "North Korea Dares the World." *Miami Herald*, October 12, 2006.

Gi-Wook Shin and **Daniel C. Sneider**. "U.S. and Allies Must Stand Up to North Korea's Threat." *San Jose Mercury News*, October 8, 2006.

Daniel C. Sneider. "Japan's Other Earthquake." *Christian Science Monitor*, August 1, 2007.

Daniel C. Sneider. "Taking It to the Brink." *San Jose Mercury News*, February 18, 2007.

Daniel C. Sneider. "North Korea: 4 Failures, 2 Dangers, 1 Opportunity." *San Jose Mercury News*, October 15, 2006.

Daniel C. Sneider. "The U.S.-Korea Tie: Myth and Reality." *Washington Post*, September 13, 2006.



Visiting scholar Mark Peattie (L) and Pantech Fellow Donald Macintyre listen attentively in one of Shorenstein APARC's many lively seminars.

CREDIT: Neeley Main

“I have been delighted to enter into an environment that is open to all points of view without any underlying political bias.”

Mark Peattie, Visiting Scholar, 2005–07

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.

Shorenstein APARC Fellowships

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, including formally presenting their research findings and publishing them through Shorenstein APARC's publications program.

Shorenstein APARC/Takahashi Fellowships These fellowships support predoctoral students at Stanford who work within a broad range of 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.

Shorenstein APARC Program Fellowships

Korean Studies: Postdoctoral Fellowships These research fellowships support one or two research fellow candidates 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 Korean Studies Program (KSP). Qualified scholars from the social science disciplines are encouraged to apply, but the program is designed especially for candidates with backgrounds in the fields of economics, international relations, and comparative politics.

Korean Studies: 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. The POSCO program is the first of its kind to provide Korean NGO practitioners with the chance to do research and present their research outcomes at an annual symposium, hosted by each university in turn.



PHOTO: Xiyu Yang, former director of the Office for Korean Peninsula Issues in China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was a 2006–07 Pantech Fellow. CREDIT: Victoria Tomkinson

Korean Studies: The Pantech Fellowships These varied fellowships, generously funded by Pantech Co., Ltd., and Curitel Communications, Inc. (the “Pantech Group”) are intended to cultivate a diverse international community of scholars and professionals committed to grappling with challenges posed by developments in Korea.

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. These fellowships seek to enhance each fellow's ability to engage and resolve issues related to Korea.

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.

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 outstanding 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.



PHOTOS: (left) Mark Peattie. (right) Fei-Yu (Michelle) Hsieh.

Q&A with Mark Peattie, Visiting Fellow, 2005–07

What attracted you to pursue research at Shorenstein APARC?

I was attracted to work at Shorenstein APARC because I was already friends with some of the leading staff, and because I had respect for the center's fine reputation.

How did your time at the center enable you to advance your research?

While at the center I was able to finish work on a conference volume—*The Battle for China: Essays on the Operational History of the Sino-Japanese War of 1937–1945*—for which I am the chief editor and which has been submitted to Stanford University Press. I have also been privileged to participate in two Shorenstein APARC projects, “Cross Currents” and “Divided Memories.” These have allowed me to contribute my interests and perspectives on modern Japanese history.

What was the best part about working at Shorenstein APARC?

I have been delighted to enter into an environment that is open to all points of view without any underlying political bias.

Q&A with Fei-Yu (Michelle) Hsieh, Shorenstein Fellow, 2005–06, and Visiting Fellow, 2006–07

What attracted you to Shorenstein APARC and the Shorenstein Fellowship?

I was drawn to the program's orientation toward the contemporary political, economic, and social change in the Asia-Pacific region. This focus definitely distinguishes Shorenstein APARC from other, more conventional East Asian studies program in North America.

How did your time at the center enable you to advance your research?

Shorenstein APARC provides a forum in which scholars from various disciplines and different countries can exchange ideas, and encourages dialogue between scholars and practitioners. The center's multidisciplinary focus has broadened my research scope and enhanced my critical thinking. My time at Shorenstein APARC has impelled me to think hard about the social relevance of my own research.

What are your plans now that you have completed your time at the center?

I am taking up a tenure-track position as assistant professor at the Institute of Sociology at Academia Sinica in Taipei, Taiwan, where I will continue to pursue my comparative research on states, firms, and industrial upgrades among the East Asian countries.



Corporate Affiliates Program

The 2006–07 corporate affiliate visiting fellows on a site visit to the NASA Ames Exploration Center at Moffett Field in Mountain View, California.

CREDIT: Denise Masumoto

“I work for an investment and trading company in Japan. To work more creatively going forward, I felt I needed to broaden my thinking, both theoretically and academically. Coming to Shorenstein APARC as a visiting fellow enabled me to reconsider my ideas and methods for doing business.”

Osamu Kishiyama, Visiting Fellow, 2006–07, Sumitomo Corporation, Japan

Corporate Affiliates Program

About the Corporate Affiliates Program

Established in 1982, Shorenstein APARC's 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. In addition to broadening their views through interaction with world-class scholars, visiting fellows can network with managers from different countries and corporations.

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.

Shorenstein APARC visiting fellows participate in a structured program, which includes conducting individual research, auditing classes, attending seminars, and visiting local companies and institutions.

Research

The research project is the academic cornerstone of the 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 and their own skills to further their personal interests, deepen their companies' knowledge of target topics, or both. Center faculty evaluate all of 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

Most visiting fellows audit Stanford classes and keep up with the reading and class discussions. In addition, the manager of corporate relations organizes a busy schedule of site visits, special seminars, and other activities. As part of the 2006–07 curriculum, visiting fellows toured Cisco Systems, NASA Ames Research Center, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, 3 Phases Energy, and Marvell Semiconductor. Site visits also included trips to the office of the mayor of San Francisco, the Palo Alto Police Department, and Palo Alto Utilities.

Exclusive 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 investment banking and venture capital in Silicon Valley. Many of the 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/advanced level is required. Shorenstein APARC accepts computer-based TOEFL scores of 197 and above (paper-based TOEFL scores 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 work on improving their skills in an intensive summer English language course, available through Stanford's English for Foreign Students Program.



CREDIT: Adam Tow

The Visiting Fellows Experience

Ichiro Aoki, 2006–07 visiting fellow from the Ministry of Finance, Japan, reflects on his time at Shorenstein APARC and its impact on his professional and personal experience.

Why did you come to Shorenstein APARC and the Visiting Fellows Program?

As a government official engaged in formulating Japan's economic policy, I have always been interested in the effects of globalization in Asia. The Visiting Fellows Program was the best way for me to study this theme and to improve my international communication skills.

How did you benefit from the program?

I was able to attend seminars on international politics or global economy given by prominent experts at Shorenstein APARC. That helped to widen my vision greatly. Further, as a visiting fellow I could interact and discuss important issues with the center's distinguished faculty and fellows.

How will your work at Shorenstein APARC help you in your work back home?

My academic experiences at the center will be extremely useful for policymaking when I return to Japan. I greatly value both the knowledge I gained during my time at Shorenstein APARC and the network of friends I have made.

What did you like best about the fellows program?

I loved the site visits. I saw first-hand the dynamism of the Bay Area's high-tech industries. I believe that nobody can talk about globalization without seeing Silicon Valley.

What surprised you about the program?

It was a great opportunity to have the chance to attend the lecture of the former prime minister of Japan [Ryutaro Hashimoto]. Moreover, I was surprised and honored to receive a leadership award from Shorenstein APARC staff at the end of my time at the center.



PHOTOS: (above) Jun Wang, of PetroChina Company, presents his research project to assembled Shorenstein APARC faculty and scholars.

CREDIT: Neeley Main; (left) Visiting fellows gather for a lunchtime seminar.
CREDIT: Denise Masumoto

Visiting Fellows and Their Research Projects, 2006–07

Ichiro Aoki, Ministry of Finance, Japan — *Decentralization and Intergovernmental Finance in Japan*

Masao Hoshino, *Asahi Shimbun*, Japan — *Mass Media and Journalism in the Internet Age*

Akira Kimura, Development Bank of Japan — *Customer Relationship Management in Financial Firms in the United States*

Osamu Kishiyama, Sumitomo Corporation — *Comparative Analysis of Online Advertising in Consumer Business*

Naohisa Kurita, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan — *Limited Liability Companies and Limited Liability Partnerships in Japan and the United States as Vehicles for Business Entries*

Masashi Kuwahara, Tokyo Electric Power Company — *Standardization Activities for Information and Communication Technologies*

Chih-Kung Liu, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan — *A Rethink of the United States “One China” Policy*

Qingkun Ma, PetroChina Company — *Developing New Sources of Energy in China*

Toshiyuki Mitsui, Sumitomo Corporation — *VC Investment in China*

Sung Chul Park, Research Institute for International Affairs, Korea — *The Limits of Information Privacy for National Security*

Tadashi Sato, Japan Patent Office — *The Future of Japanese Technology Transfer from University to Industry*

Dhananjay Wadgaonkar, Reliance Industries, Inc., India — *Bioprocess Technology: Present Status and Future Trends*

Jun Wang, PetroChina Company, Ltd. — *U.S. Petroleum Companies’ Investments in High Oil Prices*

Seigo Yagi, Kansai Electric Power Company, Japan — *Renewable Energy in the United States: Feedback to Japanese Utility Companies*

Takashi Yamada, Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, Japan — *Investment Funds for Economic Growth in Japan*

Kumiko Yoshioka, *Asahi Shimbun*, Japan — *Social Networking on the Internet*

Corporate Affiliates Honor Roll: Participation Five Years or More

Organizations in the Corporate Affiliates Program maintain longstanding relationships with Shorenstein APARC. The center deeply values their commitment and support, and is pleased 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
Sumitomo Corporation, Japan
Tokyo Electric Power Company



Influential American journalists who have covered momentous events and significant trends in the two Koreas came together at the “First Drafts of Korea” workshop in July 2007.

CREDIT: Neeley Main

Stanford KSP

“I was born and educated in Korea, but now I teach at an American university. I work with American and Korean students. I feel that I have a personal stake in working toward constructive relations between the two nations that I call home. Both professionally and personally, I believe it is my role to promote mutual understanding between the United States and Korea.”

Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Shorenstein APARC and Director, Stanford KSP

Stanford Korean Studies Program

About Stanford KSP

Stanford 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 For much of its fifty-year history, the U.S.-ROK alliance was considered one of the most successful political-military relationships forged during the Cold War era. More recently, however, experts have expressed concerns about the alliance's durability, given the two allies' disparate approaches to North Korea (DPRK) policy, as well as rising anti-American sentiment in South Korea.

Against this backdrop, the Stanford KSP's project on mass media and U.S.-ROK relations assesses how American news interest in the Korean peninsula is distributed between South and North Korea, and across general issue areas (such as security) and more specific subject categories (such as North Korean weapons of mass destruction). Project researchers have also been working to assess the tone of this coverage, including how it has changed in accordance with the overlap of various White House and Blue House administrations. Researchers have been evaluating ROK news according to similar criteria. In particular, they have been analyzing the news "frames" employed by Korean newspapers, which maintain a more distinct ideological orientation than their American counterparts.

The project sample includes all major Korea-related articles published in three authoritative U.S. newspapers—the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Wall Street Journal*—between 1992 and 2004. For comparison, project researchers examine alliance coverage in two South Korean newspapers that represent conventional conservative and liberal viewpoints, respectively, the *Chosun Ilbo* and the *Hankyoreh Shinmoon*, between 1992 and 2003.

Project researchers are currently drafting a book, tentatively titled *Does Perception Matter in International Relations? Trends in U.S. and Korean Media Coverage of the Alliance, 1992–2004*, which presents their findings. Another major conference on Korea and media took place in summer 2007. This gathering, titled "First Drafts of Korea: The U.S. Media and Perceptions of the Last Cold War Frontier," included presentations from influential American journalists who covered momentous events and significant trends in the two Koreas. The conference featured four panels: on democracy, anti-Americanism, and the rise of Korean nationalism; on the challenges of covering North Korea; on the two North Korean nuclear crises; and on public diplomacy and the Korean peninsula. The conference papers will be published as an edited book in 2008, through Shorenstein APARC's distribution arrangement with Brookings Institution Press.



PHOTOS: (above) Chung-Dong Young, former ROK Minister of Unification, spoke about the North Korean nuclear issue. CREDIT: Neeley Main; (right) In September 2006, Gi-Wook Shin (second from left) discussed U.S.-ROK relations with South Korean president Roh Moo-hyun (far right) and Bay Area Korea experts.

Stanford Korea Democracy Project This project seeks to understand the emergence and evolution of social movements during the 1970s and 1980s in South Korea. During the authoritarian years, when (former) military generals ruled Korea, various social groups participated in the movement to restore democracy and ensure human rights. Their activism was instrumental to democratic changes that took place in the summer of 1987, and they continued to play an important role even after democratic transition. The Stanford University Korea Democracy Project traces the dynamics of this social movement from 1970 to 1993.

Based on sourcebooks obtained from the Korea Democracy Foundation, project researchers have created novel quantitative data sets. Specifically, they have coded the main features of nearly five thousand protest and repression events from 1970 to 1993, using a comprehensive coding scheme developed expressly for this purpose. In addition, researchers have coded an organizational directory that includes characteristics associated with 387 social movement organizations active during this same period.

While there are many informative studies of particular moments—such as the Kwangju uprising—in Korea’s democracy movement, the Stanford Korea Democracy Project aims to provide a systematic overview of the movement as it developed through the most authoritarian period (1972–84), through democratic transition (1987), and through the democratic period (post-1987).

Project researchers are currently drafting a report based on their data set, which will be published in collaboration with the Korea Democracy Foundation, in both English and Korean.

Program Activities

Stanford KSP had another exceptionally active year in 2006–07. The program has grown tremendously since its inception in 2001, adding new faculty, fellows, and staff, hosting its popular Korean Studies Colloquium Series, convening major conferences and workshops, and publishing its scholarship in article and book form.

Stanford KSP welcomed two new Pantech Fellows, Donald Macintyre and Xiyu Yang, in 2006–07. Both of them actively participated in Stanford KSP various programs and gave seminars on their work. A new Pantech Fellow, David Straub, is joining Stanford KSP for 2007–08. An educator and commentator on current Northeast Asian affairs, Straub retired from the U.S. Department of State in 2006, after a thirty-year career focused on Northeast Asian affairs. Straub will also teach a course at Stanford.

Many other fellows, faculty, and staff swelled Stanford KSP's ranks in 2006–07. These included two new postdoctoral scholars—Dr. Myung-Koo Kang, from the University of California, Berkeley, and Fei-yu (Michelle) Hsieh, a former Shorenstein APARC Fellow. Professor Yumi Moon joined the history department, where she will teach courses on Korean and Asian history, and Kyungmi Chun began her work as the Korean Studies Librarian at the East Asia Library in February 2007. Kristin Burke, a new research associate with a strong background in U.S. foreign policy and security policy in East Asia, worked closely with Gi-Wook Shin to produce several publications. Heather Ahn replaced Jasmin Ha as Stanford KSP program coordinator; the program and Shorenstein APARC both benefited greatly from Jasmin's work and enthusiasm.

Stanford KSP produced several new research publications in 2006–07. Among them, Routledge published Gi-Wook Shin's new book, *Rethinking Historical Injustice and Reconciliation in Northeast Asia: The Korean Experience*, edited with Soon-Won Park and Daqing Yang. Shorenstein APARC published *Cross Currents: Regionalism and Nationalism in Northeast Asia* (based on the May 2006 conference of the same title), edited by Gi-Wook Shin and former Pantech Fellow Daniel C. Sneider, now associate director for research at Shorenstein APARC. The Brookings Institution Press distributes *Cross Currents*, which is the result of the program's considerable research into Asian regionalism and nationalism over the past two years.

Finally, the Stanford KSP remains the editorial home to the *Journal of Korean Studies*, the premier journal in the field. The revival issue was published in fall 2004; the fourth issue, with a special section devoted to North Korea, is forthcoming in December 2007.

The First of Its Kind: Stanford KSP's POSCO TJ Park NGO Fellowship Program

Established in 2006, the POSCO TJ Park NGO Fellowship Program at Stanford KSP enables key personnel of Korean nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to spend time at leading North American universities, doing research and gaining knowledge and experience that will further the development of NGOs in Korea. Each university hosts two fellows each year for five years, with generous support from the POSCO TJ Park Foundation. A consortium of universities supports the program, including Columbia University, George Washington University, Indiana University, Stanford University, and the University of British Columbia.

In 2006, the program accepted its first ten POSCO NGO Fellows at these five institutions. Stanford KSP's two inaugural fellows were Doo-Hyon Choi (Korea Federation for Environments), whose work focused on the context of social capital formation and expansion in American society, and Mi-sun Kim (Migrant Workers Health Association in Korea), who researched advocacy networks for immigrant communities in the Bay Area.

In April 2007, the first annual POSCO NGO Conference was held at George Washington University in Washington D.C., which focused on "Peace, Human Rights, and Civic Participation." The ten fellows presented their work at this gathering, on subjects that ranged from Korean immigration and overseas dispatch of Korean troops to the importance of advocacy networks.

During the conference, the POSCO TJ Park NGO Fellowship Committee selected ten new fellows for the 2007–08 academic year. Stanford KSP's new fellows—Ji-Hoon Lee, of Jeju Solidarity for Participatory Self-government and Environmental Preservation, and Kyoungsook Lee, of Korean Women's Association United—arrived in fall 2007.



PHOTO: David Straub, 2007–08 Pantech Fellow, gives a seminar on the U.S.-ROK alliance. CREDIT: Neeley Main

Featured Stanford KSP Events, 2006–07

First Drafts of Korea: The U.S. Media and Perceptions of the Last Cold War Frontier

Cross Currents: Regionalism and Nationalism in Northeast Asia

The Korea–U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum
Two gatherings, one in Seoul (December 2006) and one at Stanford (June 2007)

The State and Entrepreneurship: Reflections on the Small and Medium Korean Enterprises
Fei-yu (Michelle) Hsieh, Postdoctoral Fellow, KSP

A Package Deal: Peace Regime Replacing the Armistice in the Korean Peninsula
Xiyu Yang, Pantech Fellow, KSP

Turning on the Soaps and Tuning Out Kim Jong-Il: The New North Korean Revolution
Donald Macintyre, Pantech Fellow, KSP

Treating Tuberculosis in North Korea: NGO Humanitarian Aid and U.S.-DPRK Reconciliation
Stephen Linton, Chairman, Eugene Bell Foundation

Famine in North Korea: Markets, Aid and Reform
Stephan Haggard, Lawrence and Sallye Krause Professor, Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, University of California, San Diego

Rooted Networks: Equity Holding Structure of “Chaebol” Business Groups, 1997–2003
Dukjin Chang, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology at Seoul National University

A Lost Decade? Costs and Benefits of the Post-crisis Financial Reforms in South Korea
Myung-Koo Kang, Postdoctoral Fellow, KSP

Korea Peace Day Special Panel Discussion

- John W. Lewis, William Haas Professor of Chinese Politics, Emeritus, Stanford
- Bruce Cumings, Professor of History, University of Chicago
- Jae Jung Suh, Associate Professor, SAIS Johns Hopkins University
- Daniel C. Snider, Shorenstein APARC

Finding a Solution to the North Korean Nuclear Problem
Chung Dong-young, former Minister of Unification, ROK

Korean Perspectives on America: Reflections on a Peace Corps Experience
Michael E. Robinson, Professor, Indiana University

Is the U.S.–South Korea Alliance in Jeopardy?
David Straub, Pantech Fellow, KSP

In North Korea Before the War
Donald N. Clark, Professor, Trinity University

Breakdown of Monoethnic Society in South Korea
Andrew Eungi Kim, Associate Professor, Korea University, ROK

The Growth and Influence of Anti-Americanism in South Korea on ROK-U.S. Relations
Hakjoon Kim, President and Publisher, Dong A Ilbo, ROK



SEAF

In 2007, undergraduates from the National University of Singapore came to Stanford to examine multiculturalism in America. Their seminar “reversed” the 2006 overseas seminar that took SEAF Director Emmerson (back row, far right) and Stanford undergraduates to Singapore. CREDIT: Anja Seitz

“The challenge of Southeast Asianist political scientists is to turn to creative advantage the tension between those who seek an in-depth understanding of Southeast Asia, and those who use evidence from there and other regions to reach global generalizations. In that interactive process, area study can enrich disciplinary theory, and vice versa.”

Donald K. Emmerson, Director, SEAF

Southeast Asia Forum

About SEAF

SEAF is the only university-based program in the United States dedicated to researching contemporary, policy-relevant Southeast Asian affairs. SEAF seeks to undertake and encourage innovative research on Southeast Asian issues and conditions; to stimulate fresh perspectives on the policy implications of regional events and trends; to create opportunities for scholars and other professionals with Southeast Asian expertise to discuss and refine their ideas; and to help Stanford University students learn more about Southeast Asia.

Featured Research

Sabang to Merauke? Indonesia is among the largest, most diverse, and most dispersed countries in the world. More than 230 million people speaking hundreds of languages occupy some 6,000 of its more than 17,000 islands. Its westernmost province, Aceh, is as far from its easternmost province, Papua, as London is from Baghdad. Indonesian nationalists have proudly captured this vast span in a slogan that is comparable to “from sea to shining sea” in an American patriotic context. Indonesia runs, they proudly say, “from Sabang to Merauke.” Yet no parts of Indonesia have resisted Indonesian rule more than Aceh and Papua, the respective provinces at opposite ends of the archipelago where these two towns—Sabang and Merauke—are located.

SEAF director Donald Emmerson has been studying this anomaly as part of a research project on Indonesian national identity. He traveled to Sabang, a small island west of Aceh, in 2006. His focus was a monument, called Kilometer Zero, built to mark the westernmost point in Indonesia. His research among villagers living near the monument found a sharp disconnect between the monument’s grand narrative and the realities on the ground. Official nationalism in Indonesia, he concluded, only goes so far.

Merauke is a town in extreme southeastern Papua. Foreigners cannot go there without special permission. After a series of meetings with top officials in Jakarta, Emmerson was permitted a short visit. In Merauke he focused on another monument, this one dedicated to the 1969 “Act of Free Choice” that legitimated Papua’s incorporation into Indonesia. Compared with Sabang, conditions in Merauke were far more difficult for a visiting scholar. It was nevertheless possible to identify a comparable gap between the official Indonesian nationalism embodied in the monument and actual concerns on the ground.

The anti-Indonesian rebellion in Aceh is over. The one in Papua is contained. Indonesia will not lose its extremities. Indonesia’s national identity is nevertheless in flux, and involves much more than a patriotic dates-and-heroes account might imply.

Southeast Asia in Political Science This project has focused on the sometimes troubled relationship between the study of Southeast Asia and the discipline of political science. Beginning with a conference that SEAF organized on the topic at Stanford, the project will end with the publication of an edited volume, *Southeast Asia in Political Science: Theory, Region, and Qualitative Analysis* (Stanford University Press, 2008). A panel of authors will present the book at the 2008 convention of the Association for Asian Studies.



PHOTO: SEAF director Donald K. Emmerson (R) with Anwar Ibrahim (L), former deputy prime minister and finance minister of Malaysia, who delivered an address at SEAF on “Democracy and the Modern World.” CREDIT: Neeley Main

Insofar as a multiple-authored endeavor can reach a single conclusion, it is this: There is a considerable methodological and even epistemological gap between those who work on Southeast Asia, regardless of discipline, and those who are committed to the discipline, regardless of area. Upon closer inspection, however, these differences are not insurmountable.

The challenge for Southeast Asianist political scientists is to turn to creative advantage the tension between those who seek an in-depth understanding of Southeast Asia, and those who use evidence from there and other regions to reach global generalizations. In that interactive process, area study can enrich disciplinary theory, and vice versa.

Democracy in Southeast Asia By 2007 America’s post–Cold War campaign to democratize the world was in disarray. In Iraq, a war that had been justified in part as an effort to bring democracy to the Middle East dragged bloodily on. In Afghanistan, a resurgent Taliban violently jeopardized democratic gains. Earlier, in Lebanon and Palestine, armed Islamist groups won U.S.-supported democratic elections. Meanwhile, anti-American sentiment burgeoned around the world, including in Southeast Asia.

In 2006, by Freedom House standards, of the ten countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), only one—Indonesia—was fully democratic. All of the trends toward more democracy, or less, indicated deterioration—in Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

In this discouraging context, SEAF began a research project to consider the status of democracy in Southeast Asia; the attractiveness of the “Singapore model” of economic growth with political control; and the role of external actors, notably ASEAN and the United States, in promoting or deterring political liberalization in the region. Preliminary results included policy recommendations for the United States, generated in dialogues that the Stanley Foundation sponsored in 2006–07, and recommendations for ASEAN in an essay by SEAF’s director scheduled for publication in 2007.

Program Activities

The highlight of SEAF’s program in 2006–07 was the international conference it convened in May 2007 on “Conflicting Priorities? Security and Democracy as Challenges to Regionalism in Southeast Asia.” Shorenstein APARC, FSI’s Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law, the Secretariat of ASEAN, and Leeds University funded the conference.

Also in May 2007, SEAF hosted a “reverse seminar” in which fifteen selected undergraduates from the National University of Singapore (NUS) came to Stanford to study multiculturalism

in America. Their program “reversed” the September 2006 overseas seminar that took SEAF Director Emmerson and fifteen Stanford undergraduates to Southeast Asia to study multiculturalism and life in Singapore. A possible joint SEAF-NUS publication of the two sets of research papers is under consideration.

The nine talks sponsored by SEAF during the year included well-attended presentations on “Democracy and the Muslim World” by former Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim; “A Coup for Democracy in Thailand?” by Professors Jim Ockey and Thongchai Winichakul; and “The Asian Drama of Globalization” by author Nayan Chanda.

Director Emmerson’s activities on behalf of SEAF were similarly wide-ranging. In June 2007, he helped SEALNet, a Stanford student organization that he advises, kick off a summer of social service work in five Southeast Asian countries. He lectured in Boston, Jakarta, New York, Singapore, and Washington D.C. He was interviewed by the *New York Times*, the *South China Morning Post*, and *The Straits Times*, among other media, and his op-eds appeared in YaleGlobal Online and the *San Jose Mercury News*. During the year Emmerson also served as a U.S. policy adviser on two task forces on Southeast Asia and in a working group on democratization.

Last but by no means least on SEAF’s 2006–07 agenda was a series of discussions held with NUS to explore the possibility of a joint NUS-Stanford fellowship on contemporary Southeast Asia.

Featured SEAF Events, 2006–07

The Drama of Asian Globalization: From Malacca to Memphis

Nayan Chanda, Author of *Bound Together: How Traders, Preachers, Adventurers, and Warriors Shaped Globalization*

Shaping U.S. Policies Toward the Malay Muslim World: Brunei and Beyond

Gene Christy, State Department Adviser, U.S. Naval War College; U.S. Ambassador to Brunei Darussalam, 2002–05

Aftermath of Cataclysm: From Emergency to Recovery in Post-Tsunami Aceh

Eric Morris, Practitioner in Residence, International Policy Studies, Stanford; and United Nations Recovery Coordinator for Aceh and Nias (2005–07)

Proliferating Provinces: The Vertical Politics of Territorial Fission in Indonesia

Ehito Kimura, 2006–07 Shorenstein Fellow, Stanford University

Indonesia’s Iran Problem: The Double-Edged Impact of Democratization on Foreign Policy

Michael Malley, Assistant Professor, Naval Postgraduate School

Amazing Peace: From Conflict to Compromise in War-torn Aceh

Edward Aspinall, Fellow, Department of Political and Social Change, Australian National University

After the Blue Wave: How Will the Democrats’ New Clout Affect U.S. Asia Policy?

Alphonse F. La Porta, President, United States-Indonesia Society, Washington D.C.

A Coup for Democracy in Thailand? Thaksin’s Ouster and What It Means

- Jim Ockey, Associate Professor of Political Science, Northern Illinois University
- Thongchai Winichakul, Professor of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison
- Donald K. Emmerson, Director, SEAF

Democracy and the Muslim World

Anwar Ibrahim, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, 1993–98

Co-sponsored with the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law; and the Abbasi Program in Islamic Studies



SPRIE Advisory Board member John Seeley Brown (L) confers with SPRIE co-director Bill Miller after Brown's presentation on innovation at SPRIE's November workshop on high-tech regions.

CREDIT: Neeley Main

SPRIE

“How do universities and industries balance competing priorities: new knowledge versus new products, research discovery versus return on investment, collaboration versus exclusivity, peer review versus intellectual property protection? In their eagerness to make money, are universities jeopardizing their fundamental mission?”

Marguerite Gong Hancock, Associate Director, SPRIE

Stanford Program on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship

About SPRIE

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

Risky Business: Alliances between University and Industry From Japan to India, Asian governments, universities, and companies have accelerated efforts to bridge the gap between academe and business. Taiwan has earmarked unprecedented government funds for universities, India has raised financial incentives and public awards, Japan has reshaped university regulations, and China has expanded university incubators and technology licensing offices.

The flurry of activity has been dizzying, perhaps no more than at elite Tsinghua University, widely recognized as China's leader in engineering education. Tsinghua is the sole investor in its own state-owned company, which has repeatedly ranked in the top 150 of China's largest companies. Total revenue of Tsinghua companies rocketed from 770 million Renminbi (RMB) in 1995 to 192 billion RMB in 2005.

This phenomenon presents enormous opportunities; industry expertise can stimulate and enable meaningful research, while university knowledge can extend value through widespread market use. For example, links between Stanford and Silicon Valley are the stuff of legend. By 2005, Stanford affiliates had founded more than 1,800 technology firms in the Valley. Stanford's Office of Technology Licensing had obtained 1,518 U.S. patents and brought in over \$1.2 billion in licensing revenue. These numbers are shorthand for the Stanford–Silicon Valley story, which has engendered start-ups that became global leaders in four successive waves of new technologies.

Along with the opportunities come challenges and considerable risks. In the rush to breed results, entrepreneurial Asian universities may echo favorite international role models such as Stanford, but they may miss the essence of the university-industry symbiosis. Imitating selected outcomes may not produce the essential capacities responsible for the desired results. In Beijing, despite stellar numbers of firms and revenues, some researchers have noted that the performance of university-owned firms lags behind that of independent local firms. Unchecked zeal for commercial goals may yield other dangerous consequences. In a climate of pressure for rapid success, commercialization of technology must not trump patience, which is necessary to develop a strong research base, appropriate institutions, and enlightened practices.

Getting these details right is difficult. For example, tilting faculty reward systems too far toward involvement with industry can work against creating a world-class research university. Nor do great research universities necessarily develop when patents, success in technology transfer, or independent consulting comprise a significant part of the faculty



PHOTO: SPRIE associate director Marguerite Gong Hancock speaks to an audience in Madrid, Spain about Silicon Valley as a leading global high-tech region.

evaluation system. Indeed, technology development and entrepreneurial success at Stanford or other American universities were not so much end goals as byproducts of the central pursuit for quality research and education.

How do universities and industries balance competing priorities: new knowledge versus new products, research discovery versus return on investment, collaboration versus exclusivity, peer review versus intellectual property protection? In their eagerness to make money, are universities jeopardizing their fundamental mission? How can universities avoid loss of freedom and control and stem unethical practices?

In wrestling with these thorny issues, there are many models of university-industry links, the success of which is equally varied. But as universities and firms in both the United States and Asia show, getting the overarching principles and the nuances of actual practices right is important. To ignore or underestimate these concerns is a risky business.

Greater China in the World IT Industry Much has been written on China's role as a global producer of electronic and information technology (IT) products; it currently ranks as the world's second largest, behind the United States. Exports in 2006 were \$342 billion, up \$80 billion from 2005.

These numbers are misleading, however. Did China really "make" \$342 billion of these products in 2006? In reality, its IT industry is part of a global supply chain in which components (such as microprocessors, screens, and the like) are shipped from Japan, Taiwan, the United States, Korea, and elsewhere, assembled in mainland China, and then mostly exported. The value of its imports in this global system is about 75 percent of the value of exports, leaving about \$85 billion as the value added in China for 2006. That number, while impressive, is still less than in Japan, the EU-15 and the United States on this measure.

Similarly, China's current potential for innovation at first glance also seems impressive. The talent pool is enormous, many R&D centers have opened there, and there is a lot of buzz. Critically examining this potential through research and interviews that SPRIE has conducted, we come to three main conclusions.

The first is that imitation generally reigns. This is rational for Chinese entrepreneurs, given the wealth of existing technologies and business models in the world. However, imitation is reinforced by the education system and companies' limitations in managerial talent and experience.

Second, various indicators—like patent numbers, papers published, and citations to those papers—show advances in technological competence and, more broadly, in innovative



PHOTO: SPRIE co-director William Miller (R) chats with (L to R) Jack Hong, Derek Ling, and Min Zhu, at SPRIE's February 2007 event on "Global Entrepreneurship: Stanford Trailblazers in China."

abilities. Third, two different types of firms in the SPRIE sample stand out for innovations: one type has strong foreign links, while the other is a set of Internet service firms that have demonstrated better understanding of Chinese consumers than have their foreign counterparts.

Changes are occurring rapidly. The government has adopted an ambitious long-term science and technology development plan that will doubtless make China more of an innovator than it is today. The big question is the time path of this process.

Program Activities

Complementing its research, SPRIE also focuses on international collaboration and outreach with scholars and institutions through workshops, seminars, briefings, and education.

In November 2005, SPRIE held its major annual conference, "High Tech Regions 2.0: Sustainability and Reinvention," co-hosted by Taiwan's Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) and co-sponsored by the School of Technology Management at National Tsing Hua University. Attended by scholars from Asia, Europe, and the United States, the event focused on the pressing need for regions to foster innovation and entrepreneurship in the face of a global knowledge economy that is constantly shifting.

Among the many highlights of this conference, SPRIE Advisory Board member John Seeley Brown presented "Amplifying the Innovation Potential of High Tech Regions." Using the motorcycle industry cluster in Chongqing as a case study, he described how unit costs had dropped from \$700 to \$200, effectively "knocking Honda out of the Vietnamese market within two years." Brown argued that these complex yet loosely controlled process networks exemplified a "new prototype for disruptive innovation."

Other sessions addressed the challenges of industry in Hsinchu, Taiwan, the next stages in Silicon Valley's growth, the role of government policies, and the opportunities of emerging bio- and nano-technologies.

Outreach—whether for student groups at Stanford or executives around the globe—is an essential component of SPRIE's mission. In 2006–07, SPRIE directors traveled extensively, collaborating with research partners, and speaking to government, university, and industry audiences. Co-director William Miller gave presentations in South Korea, Taiwan, Australia, Japan, Spain, and elsewhere, on topics ranging from management of technology to the development of clean and nano-technologies. In Vietnam, China, India, and Taiwan, co-director Henry Rowen spoke on models of high-tech regional development and the rise of Asia in information technologies. Marguerite Gong Hancock, associate director, addressed business and government leaders in Spain, China, and Taiwan; briefed Italian



PHOTO: SPRIE co-director Henry Rowen and associate director Marguerite Gong Hancock (center L and R) meet in Beijing with Wang Delu, president of Great Wall Enterprise Institute, and Zhao Mulan, former deputy director, Zhongguancun Science Park.

executives on innovation models; and addressed an array of visiting groups from Washington D.C., Europe, and Asia on university-industry links, the Silicon Valley model, and findings from recent SPRIE research. All three SPRIE directors also met with current and potential research collaborators at Tsinghua and Zhejiang Universities in mainland China, as well as at National Tsing Hua University and ITRI in Taiwan.

In addition to its regular seminar series, in February SPRIE co-hosted “Global Entrepreneurship: Stanford Trailblazers in China,” a standing-room-only panel discussion that drew a diverse crowd of students, industry figures, and venture capitalists. The event featured three top Stanford-educated Chinese entrepreneurs who shared challenges faced and lessons learned.

The discussion was just one of many events presented during the internationally celebrated Entrepreneurship Week at Stanford (February 24–March 3, 2007). SPRIE participated in the week’s events as a member of the Stanford Entrepreneurship Network (SEN), an umbrella group that brings together organizations across the Stanford campus for entrepreneurship research, education, and activities.

Featured SPRIE Events, 2006–07

The Challenge of Molding the Next Generation of High Tech Leadership in China

- Jack Q. Gao, Vice President, Autodesk, Inc.
- Michael Zhao, President and CEO, Array Networks, Inc.

The Making of Silicon Valley, 1930–70

Christophe Lécuyer, Principal Economic Analyst, University of California

The Impact of Globalization on Hewlett-Packard’s PC Business

Richard Walker, Vice President and General Manager, Consumer Desktop PCs, Hewlett-Packard

India’s National Innovation System

Naushad Forbes, Director, Forbes Marshall Inc.

Global Entrepreneurship: Stanford Trailblazers in China

- Jack Hong, Principal and Founder, SN38
- Derek Ling, Founder and CEO, Tianji.com
- Min Zhu, Co-founder, WebEx Communications, Inc.

High Tech Regions 2.0: Sustainability and Reinvention

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



SCP director Jean Oi (third from left) with research colleagues, Stanford students, and local officials in Huang Jia He Tan village, Xidong Township, Zouping County, Shandong Province.

CREDIT: Kay Shimizu

SCP

“The Stanford China Program’s ultimate goal is to establish Stanford as the leading center for the study of contemporary China in the United States.”

Jean C. Oi, Director, SCP

Stanford China Program

About SCP

Shorenstein APARC's Stanford China Program (SCP) was formally established in January 2007. SCP will facilitate multidisciplinary, social science-oriented research on contemporary China, with a dual emphasis on basic and policy-relevant research. The program recognizes the singular importance of training new generations of Stanford students for broader and deeper interactions with China. SCP involves students in research projects and workshops, both at Shorenstein APARC and in nascent programs within China.

Research and Program Activities

China's rapid development has captured the world's attention. SCP examines China's current political, economic, and social transformations, traces these events to the country's preceding era of revolutionary upheaval, and explores the implications of China's rise for the global community. Unlike programs that operate within a single social science discipline or an exclusive national-area focus, SCP promotes interdisciplinary research that seeks to address both disciplinary and area-studies audiences.

Program activities include events both at Stanford and in China: cutting-edge conferences, intellectual exchange with Chinese scholars, public events highlighting Greater China, *in situ* educational opportunities for Stanford students, and educational programs for government officials and top-tier professionals. SCP's ultimate goal is to establish Stanford as the leading center for the study of contemporary China in the United States.

SCP-affiliated faculty are currently conducting research on changes in local government, property rights reform, corporate restructuring, trends in social inequality and mobility, rural development and markets, environmental quality and public health, political conflict and popular protest, and national leadership dynamics and policy change. Findings from these and other projects are regularly presented at SCP seminars and published as journal articles and books.

In late 2007, SCP held an international conference, jointly sponsored with Stanford's Center for East Asian Studies, titled "Growing Pains: Tensions and Opportunities in China's Transformation." The conference examined a series of current problems that challenge China's political stability and future development. The proceedings will be published as a book as part of Shorenstein APARC's joint series with the Brookings Institution Press.

In 2008, with funding from the Smith Richardson Foundation, SCP will convene a workshop titled "Zouping Past and Present: The Next Generation of Research." The workshop continues a collaborative research effort in tribute to the late Michel Oksenberg—longtime faculty member of Shorenstein APARC and senior fellow at FSI—who established a pioneering rural research site for American scholars in Zouping County, Shandong Province, in the early 1980s. Research conducted in Zouping has yielded many publications over the past two decades, the first phase of which was published in *Zouping in Transition: The Process of Reform in Rural North China* (Harvard University Press, 1998), edited by former Shorenstein APARC director Andrew G. Walder.

People

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Shiho Harada Barbir, *Associate Director for Administration, 2001–06*

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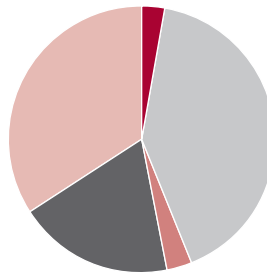
Debbie Warren, *Assistant to the Directors*

Fiscal Year 2005–06

Below is an overview of Shorenstein APARC's revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2005–06 (the most recent figures available).

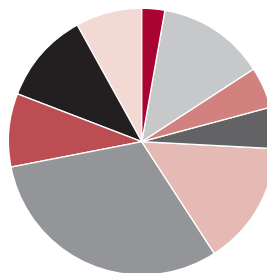
Revenue

	\$	%
University fund	\$ 100,000	3%
Endowment payout	\$1,134,541	41%
Grant	\$ 89,548	3%
Income	\$ 519,064	19%
Gift	\$ 938,980	34%
<i>Total:</i>	<i>\$2,782,133</i>	<i>100%</i>



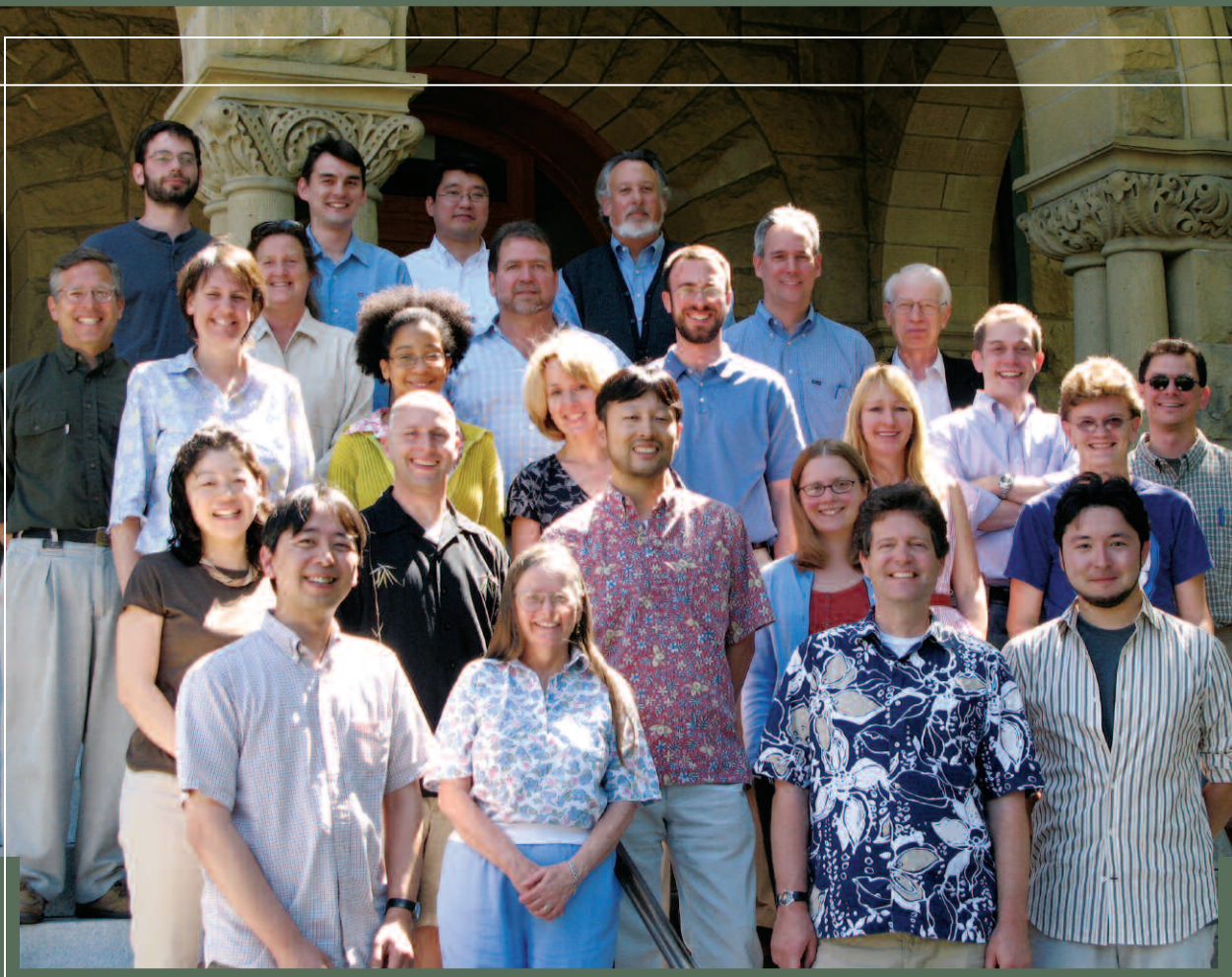
Expenses

	\$	%
Computer, telecommunications	\$ 73,546	3%
Conferences, workshops, travel	\$ 374,576	13%
Indirect costs	\$ 150,934	5%
Operations	\$ 135,688	5%
Postdoctoral and visiting scholars	\$ 427,746	15%
Research and administrative staff salaries	\$ 901,955	31%
Research materials acquisition/ expenses	\$ 265,277	9%
Staff benefits	\$ 308,563	11%
Student support	\$ 220,241	8%
<i>Total:</i>	<i>\$2,858,526</i>	<i>100%</i>



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PHOTO: (back cover) Participants in Shorenstein APARC's 2007 conference on legislative and political reform in Japan gathered on the steps of Stanford's Encina Hall, where the center is located. CREDIT: Neeley Main



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