

FSI

FREEMAN SPOGLI INSTITUTE
FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
ANNUAL REPORT 2009

New Beginnings



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CDDRL
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PHOTO: *Ghanaians cheer U.S. President Barack Obama during his first presidential visit to sub-Saharan Africa. In an historic speech to Ghana's parliament on July 11, 2009, President Obama said, "Africa's future is up to Africa," but promised that "America will be with you every step of the way as a partner and as a friend."*

CREDIT: *Finbarr O'Reilly/Reuters.*

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FSI'S MISSION

The Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI) is Stanford University's primary forum for interdisciplinary research on major international issues and challenges. FSI seeks to contribute to public policy nationally and internationally with its scholarship and analysis; to transcend traditional academic boundaries by creating new interdisciplinary partnerships; to make its research available to a wide and influential audience; and to enrich the educational experience of all members of the Stanford community.

“We are at an opportune moment to improve relations with Muslim communities around the world, develop a stronger partnership with China, and reset relations with Russia. New possibilities are stirring in Iran, whose youthful, vibrant citizenry—as the June presidential elections so vividly showed—is determined to support, promote, and stand up for fundamental political rights against a brutal but hollow regime, destined inevitably to collapse of its own weight.”

Coit D. Blacker, Olivier Nomellini Professor in International Studies and Director, Freeman Spogli Institute

FSI

PHOTO: Supporters of defeated Iranian presidential candidate Mir Hossein Mousavi gesture during a massive demonstration in Tehran on June 18, 2009, protesting the election results.
CREDIT: *Stringer Iran/Reuters.*



Director's Letter

NEW BEGINNINGS As we enter 2010, we have extraordinary opportunities to forge new beginnings for our common future—slashing nuclear armaments and keeping nuclear weapons out of terrorists' hands; addressing energy security, climate change, and food security; improving human health; and advancing economic development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America through better governance, sound institutions, and democratic pluralism. We are at an opportune moment to improve relations with Muslim communities around the world, develop a stronger partnership with China, and reset relations with Russia. New possibilities are stirring in Iran, whose youthful, vibrant citizenry—as the June presidential elections so vividly showed—is determined to support, promote, and stand up for fundamental political rights against a brutal but hollow regime, destined inevitably to collapse of its own weight.

As President Obama said in his historic speech in Cairo in June of 2009, “We have the power to make the world we seek, but only if we have the courage to make a new beginning”

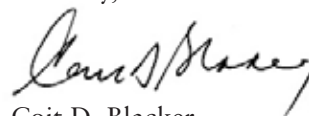
LEADING ROLES FSI faculty, scholars, and students are in the forefront of this historic effort. Prominent scholars joining the Obama administration include Michael McFaul, Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall, Tino Cuéllar, Paul Stockton, and Jeremy Weinstein, along with former FSI Advisory Board members Susan Rice and Richard Morningstar. Here at FSI, our scholars continue their path-breaking research, publications, and policy initiatives on issues critical to humanity—good governance and political reform in the Arab world; oil wealth management; and poverty, inequality, and democracy; nuclear nonproliferation and homeland security; collaborative endeavors with our European allies; improved human health and health care; energy and food security; and

efforts to de-nuclearize the Korean peninsula and build new beginnings with South Korea, Japan, and China.

FSI'S INSTITUTIONAL PRIORITIES We at FSI are deeply thankful for the visionary and munificent gifts that sustain our work. We now need your help to meet three fundraising priorities. The first is establishing the Stanford Center at Peking University, which will provide rich opportunities for teaching, research, and scholarly exchanges for Stanford faculty and students with their Chinese counterparts. The second is securing the future of FSI's Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law. Its programs—addressing states in transition and their needs for democratic change, better governance, and sustainable development—lie at the heart of the modern international enterprise. A third priority is developing Encina Commons into an international studies community at Stanford, to advance the interdisciplinary initiatives and cross-campus collaborative projects needed to address the complex issues of our time. To make all three a living reality will require your continuing support.

We are profoundly grateful to FSI faculty, scholars, and staff for their talent, dedication, and scholarship and to all of you whose inspiration, generosity, and leadership sustain our work. We *do* know how to make it a safer, more secure, and prosperous world. And with your generous support, we will.

Sincerely,



Coit D. Blacker
Director, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies

“Economic development depends heavily on good governance. Just and sustainable development—which not only generates wealth but distributes it with some degree of fairness—requires a capable state that can make and execute policies with a measure of knowledge, coherence, and broadly respected authority. And it requires a lawful and transparent state, in which basic rights are secure, laws are known and neutrally enforced, and corruption is controlled.”

Larry Diamond, Director, Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law

CDDRL

PHOTO: *Opposition leader and defeated Iranian presidential candidate Mir Hossein Mousavi speaks with supporters during a massive rally in support of Mousavi in Tehran on June 15, 2009. CREDIT: Stringer Iran/Reuters.*



Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law

CDDRL'S MISSION

Improving governance is an urgent global challenge. CDDRL seeks to understand how the different elements of good governance (an effective, democratic state and a rule of law that protects human rights and controls corruption) interact with the dimensions of economic development (growth, poverty reduction, and improved human well-being). We seek to use this understanding to investigate the most promising avenues for institutional change and policy innovation.

TRANSFORMING GOVERNANCE The links between democracy, governance, economic development, rule of law, poverty, inequality, and human rights comprise the core issues on the research agenda of the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law (CDDRL). With the participation of some of the world's best scholars, the engagement of outstanding graduate and undergraduate students, the infusion of talent from distinguished visiting scholars and pre- and post-doctoral fellows, and extraordinary contributions from international practitioners in the Draper Hills Summer Fellows Program, CDDRL is having a unique impact on the worlds of scholarship, policy, and practice.

Recent CDDRL conferences and research projects have examined such timely subjects as governance and sovereignty in failing states; the management of oil revenues in oil-producing states; the troubled effort to build democracy in Iraq; comparative lessons of transitions from communism; divergent approaches to democracy promotion of the United States and Europe; international influences on democratization; international efforts to promote the rule of law; the implications of Taiwan's democratic development for mainland China; and the

connections between the quality of legal performance and economic growth in India.

With the reorganization and expansion of our programs and faculty in 2009, CDDRL is now poised to achieve much more. In the last year, CDDRL established four major new research programs.

The **Program on Human Rights** provides a forum for the dozens of Stanford faculty who work in disciplines that engage or border on human rights and the more than 30 student-initiated human rights groups on campus. Led by CDDRL faculty Helen Stacy, Joshua Cohen, and Terry Karl, it seeks to understand how human rights can best be deployed to advance social justice, freedom, equality, development, and the rule of law. It will relate the research findings of the academic disciplines to human rights policy.

The program includes *a universitywide human rights clearinghouse*, which regularly notifies more than 500 faculty, researchers, and students of human rights-related events, courses, and job opportunities; *human rights internships for undergraduate and graduate students*, administered with the McCoy Center for Ethics and the Haas Center for Public Service; *a research seminar* (with the Program on Global Justice), where leading scholars and practitioners report on the theory and practice of human rights; and *interdisciplinary research* on such issues as the scope of courts as mechanisms for the creation and spread of human rights norms and laws, the protection of civilians from crimes against humanity, genocide, and torture, and the rights of women and minorities, including fair access to economic resources.

The **Program on Liberation Technology** examines how and to what extent information technologies and their applications—including mobile phones, text messaging, the Internet, blogging, GPS, and digital photography—can



be used to defend human rights, improve governance, empower the poor, deter electoral fraud, promote economic development, educate consumers, and pursue other social goods.

Lying at the intersection of social science, computer science, and engineering, the program explores technical, legal, political, and social obstacles to the wider and more effective use of these technologies and how these obstacles can be overcome. The Program on Liberation Technology evaluates which technologies and applications are having the greatest success, how those successes can be replicated, and how less successful applications can be improved to deliver real economic, social, and political benefit.

Led by Joshua Cohen, Larry Diamond, and Terry Winograd, the program convenes a regular *research seminar* in which leading scholars and practitioners of these technologies report on what they are learning and doing. These seminars result in reports, working papers, academic publications, and Web videos. In the fall of 2009 the seminar is offered to students as a one-unit interdisciplinary course. In the spring of 2010, Cohen and Winograd will co-teach an interdisciplinary *design seminar* where Stanford faculty and graduate students as well as other innovators and activists present their work in progress and receive advice and forms of collaboration that help to develop new ways of utilizing technology for civic and developmental purposes.

The Program on Poverty, Inequality, and Democracy, led by CDDRL political scientist Beatriz Magaloni, aims to provide a deeper understanding of what accounts for persistent poverty; what types of policies and institutions are most effective at improving the lot of the poor; and the conditions under which government failure to reduce poverty and to deliver public goods might undermine fragile democracies.

This program builds on the current research of Magaloni and Alberto Diaz-Cayeros to assess recent policy initiatives to reduce extreme poverty in Latin America. This work has been aided by the presence at CDDRL as a visiting scholar during 2007–2009 of former Peruvian president Alejandro Toledo, who introduced one such initiative during his presidency (2001–2006). The program features seminars and conferences where leading scholars and practitioners of these policies report on activities and lessons learned. A conference on the linkages between public health, governance, and development will take place in the spring of 2010. The program plans to host visiting scholars, support faculty research, and help fund related research and internships of Stanford students.

The Program on Good Governance and Political Reform in the Arab World will bring together scholars, experts, and journalists from Arab countries and their Western counterparts, as well as local actors of diverse backgrounds, to consider how democratization and more



“The Program on Liberation Technology examines how information technologies—including mobile phones, text messaging, the Internet, blogging, GPS, and digital photography—can be used to defend human rights, improve governance, empower the poor, deter electoral fraud, promote economic development, educate consumers, and pursue other social goods.”

Program Directors Joshua Cohen, Larry Diamond, and Terry Winograd

PHOTOS: (above) Workers in Lagos, Nigeria, protest in May 2009 against corruption in the oil industry. CREDIT: Akintunde Akinleye/Reuters. (left) In advance of Morocco’s 2007 parliamentary elections, a demonstrator holds a poster reading “No to Hollow Democracy.” CREDIT: Raphael Marchante/Reuters.

responsive and accountable governance might be achieved in Arab countries. The program’s first major research project analyzes transitions from absolute monarchy in historical and comparative perspective. A conference taking stock of democratic progress and conditions in the Arab world is planned for the program’s first year.

The program’s scholarly research will examine the different social and political dynamics within Arab societies and the evolution of their political systems, with an eye on the prospects, conditions, and possible pathways for political reform. Among topics for investigation are the impact on political life of religion, economic structures and reform, and geo-strategic factors; the changing role of civil society in Arab countries; and the feasibility of alternative political and constitutional reforms. The program is the result of a generous gift from the Foundation for Reform and Development in the Middle East (FDRDME), based in Geneva, Switzerland.

The founding participants in the program are CDDRL Director Larry Diamond and Deputy Director Kathryn Stoner-Weiss; Professor Olivier Roy, a leading Western scholar of political Islam and professor of Mediterranean studies at the European University Institute in Florence; and Hicham Ben Abdallah from Morocco, a visiting scholar at CDDRL.

In 2009, the **FSI Program on Global Justice**, led by Professor Joshua Cohen, became part of CDDRL. It links philosophical work on

justice, fairness, democracy, and legitimacy with empirical research and reflective practice on issues of human rights, global governance, and access to basic resources. Finally, in the summer of 2010, Francis Fukuyama, one of the world’s leading scholars of development and state building, will also join CDDRL as the first Olivier Nomellini Senior Fellow at the Freeman Spogli Institute.

A growing number of research centers around the world study the interactions between democracy and development. CDDRL stands out not only in the quality of our researchers—and of our university—but also in that our programs are highly interdisciplinary and bridge the divide between academic research and policy analysis. These are connections we constantly seek to forge in our teaching (including our Senior Honors Program) and in outreach programs like our highly popular Draper Hills Summer Fellows Program, which brings some 28 mid-career professionals from countries in political and economic transition to CDDRL every summer for an intensive three-week program of seminars and discussions with Stanford faculty.

“In CISAC’s 25th year, policy-relevant research and teaching continue to address critical international security challenges: understanding the fundamentals of insurgency and terrorism; managing global insecurity; stopping nuclear proliferation and moving toward a nuclear-free world; the future of nuclear power; managing global insecurity; evolving security issues in Russia, China, and South Asia; and nuclear crises in North Korea and Iran. CISAC trains scholars and policymakers and remains committed to the pursuit of knowledge to build a safer world.”

Siegfried Hecker, Co-Director, and Lynn Eden, Acting Co-Director

CISAC

PHOTO: (from left) George Shultz, Henry Kissinger, William Perry, and Sam Nunn join President Obama as the U.N. Security Council approves a resolution Sept. 24, 2009, committing all nations to work toward a nuclear-free world. CREDIT: Mark Garten/UN.



Center for International Security and Cooperation

CISAC'S MISSION

CISAC's mission is to produce policy-relevant research on international security problems; train the next generation of international security specialists; and influence policymaking through public outreach, track-two diplomacy, and policy advising.

CISAC TURNS 25: LOOKING BACK AND MOVING FORWARD As the annual review went to press, CISAC received word that Co-Director Siegfried S. Hecker had been honored with the 2009 Enrico Fermi Award, one of the U.S. government's oldest and most prestigious science and technology prizes. Hecker, director emeritus of Los Alamos National Laboratory, was recognized "for his contributions to plutonium metallurgy, his broad scientific leadership and for his energetic and continuing efforts to reduce the danger of nuclear weapons."

CISAC may be geographically distant from Washington, D.C., but its influence inside the Beltway was underscored in 2009 when President Barack Obama tapped five scholars with CISAC ties—Mariano-Florentino Cuéllar, Michael McFaul, Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall, Paul Stockton, and Jeremy Weinstein—to serve in his administration.

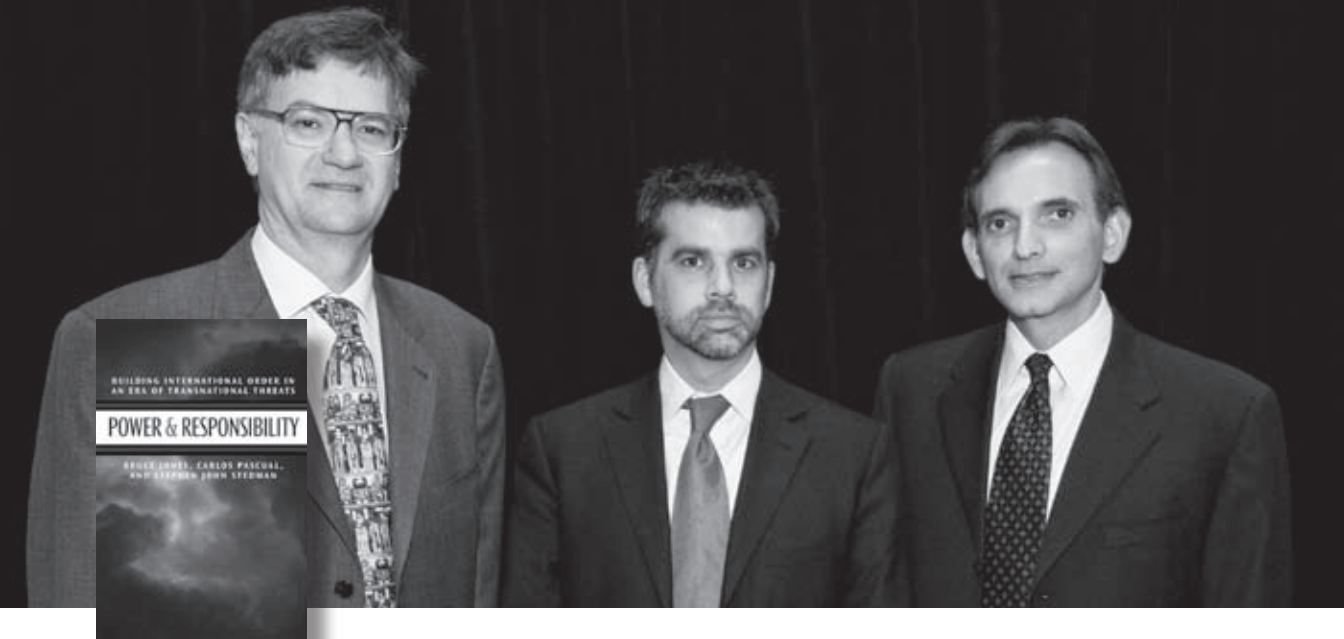
CISAC scholarship also shaped policymaking in Washington. New research on Iran's missile threat by Dean Wilkening and David Holloway helped guide President Obama's decision to scrap a Bush-era plan to site missiles and interceptors in Poland and the Czech Republic. Siegfried Hecker's knowledge of North Korea's nuclear complex was tapped when that country, in defiance of the international community, tested a long-range rocket and short-range missile and conducted an underground nuclear test. Stephen Stedman's book, *Power & Responsibility*, offered the Obama administration

a new framework for U.S. foreign policy based on security interdependence. Furthermore, a U.S.-led effort launched in 2007 to eliminate nuclear weapons gained traction as four senior statesmen, including CISAC's William Perry, made their case around the globe. President Obama reflected both Stedman's and Perry's work in a major policy address in Prague, Czech Republic, on April 5, 2009:

"We must strengthen our cooperation with one another, and with other nations and institutions around the world, to confront dangers that recognize no borders As the world has become less divided, it has become more interconnected. And we've seen events move faster than our ability to control them—a global economy in crisis; a changing climate; the persistent dangers of old conflicts, new threats and the spread of catastrophic weapons. None of these challenges can be solved quickly or easily. But all of them demand that we listen to one another and work together"

"Just as we stood for freedom in the 20th century, we must stand together for the right of people everywhere to live free from fear in the 21st century. And ... as the only nuclear power to have used a nuclear weapon, the United States has a moral responsibility to act. We cannot succeed in this endeavor alone, but we can lead it, we can start it. ... I state clearly and with conviction America's commitment to seek the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons."

CISAC GOES TO WASHINGTON — AND ULAANBAATAR As Stanford scholars left campus for the White House, McFaul remarked, "You know, CISAC is thick in the government." The former center research associate served as FSI's deputy director and director of its Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law until he was named special assistant to



President Obama and senior director for Russian and Eurasian affairs at the National Security Council (NSC). One of his White House colleagues is Sherwood-Randall, who worked for the Preventive Defense Project, which Perry heads at CISAC. She is now the NSC's senior director for European affairs.

According to Stockton, a CISAC senior research scholar now serving as assistant secretary of defense for homeland defense and Americas' security affairs, "The brain drain of Stanford scholars to Washington hurts CISAC from a narrow perspective. On the other hand, it populates D.C. with people who are committed to ... make a difference [to] U.S. security." One of those, Stockton said, is Stanford law professor Cuéllar, now serving as special assistant to Obama on the White House Domestic Policy Council. Another is Weinstein, an Africa expert and associate professor of political science who, this fall, was named director for democracy at the NSC. Such scholars bring with them the center's commitment to rigorous, interdisciplinary research. After joining the White House staff, McFaul noted the role scholarly analysis plays in NSC policy deliberations. "I've encountered CISAC's work in my job," he said. Big ideas, such as Bill Perry's project to eliminate nuclear weapons, have had a "profound influence" on President Obama, McFaul said. "That's where the rubber hits the road."

CISAC's involvement in policy development extends beyond Washington, as Undraa Agvaanluvsan, a nuclear physicist, demonstrated when she helped Mongolia formulate policy to benefit economically from its natural supply of uranium while minimizing proliferation risks. In 2009, the CISAC visiting professor advised the Mongolian government's uranium company, MonAtom Corp., and also joined a delegation to India to negotiate a Mongolia-India nuclear bilateral agreement.

RESEARCH IN THE NEWS While some center scholarship focuses on behind-the-scenes, "track-two" diplomacy, other research makes a public splash. Reports by CISAC Co-Director Hecker, history professor Holloway, and physicist Wilkening helped shape the Obama administration's decision to spike a missile-defense plan in Eastern Europe. In September when the announcement was made, *Newsweek* reported that Wilkening had been "sounding the alarm on the need to rethink strategic deterrence for more than a decade." He advised government officials that Turkey or the Balkans—not Eastern Europe—would be the best place to set up a missile defense system to address the growing threat from Iran. In May, a separate report, titled "Iran's Nuclear and Missile Potential: A Joint Threat Assessment by U.S. and Russian Technical Experts," came



“CISAC started as an arms control and disarmament program in 1970 when John Lewis, John Barton, and Pief Panofsky organized a multidisciplinary undergraduate course on arms control.”

Sig Hecker, CISAC Co-Director, at the Center’s Anniversary Celebration

PHOTOS: (above) Law school professor emeritus John Barton, a CISAC executive committee member, joins CISAC Co-Director Sig Hecker at CISAC’s 25th anniversary. CREDIT: CISAC/Nancy Contreras. (left) Stephen Stedman, Bruce Jones, and Carlos Pascual celebrate publication of their new book, *Power & Responsibility*. CREDIT: Steve Castillo.

to a similar conclusion. Holloway drafted the report, published by the EastWest Institute, with contributions from Hecker and other experts. It found that Iran does not pose an imminent threat of launching an intermediate-range or intercontinental ballistic missile. “We think the more immediate danger comes from the capacity to deliver nuclear weapons against targets in the Middle East,” Holloway told Stanford News Service. “That’s where the emphasis on defense should focus.”

NEW ROAD MAP TACKLES 21ST-CENTURY THREATS According to Stedman’s book, *Power & Responsibility: Building International Order in an Era of Transnational Threats*, the policies and strategies developed for the balance-of-power rivalries of the 20th century no longer apply today. As terrorism and climate change reveal, the gravest dangers facing mankind are transnational. Such “threats create security interdependence between the most powerful states and the weaker states,” said Stedman, a CISAC faculty member. “The United States can’t defend itself against any threat without sustained international cooperation from others.” Stedman, CISAC consulting professor Bruce Jones, and Stanford alumnus Carlos Pascual, now U.S. ambassador to Mexico, wrote the book to promote “responsible sovereignty,” the notion that sovereignty demands responsibility

from states in addition to according privilege. As Obama’s Prague speech attests, the concept has gained traction in Washington.

25TH-ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION On May 29, CISAC celebrated its 25th anniversary with speeches and champagne. More than 75 people connected to the center over the years gathered in Encina Hall to listen to reminiscences about CISAC’s history. In retrospect, remarks by law school professor emeritus John Barton, a CISAC executive committee member and founder of its predecessor organization, were particularly poignant. On August 3, Barton, aged 72, died from injuries sustained in a cycling accident. “Throughout my years working with him, John Barton was my friend and inspiration,” recalled John Lewis, a CISAC co-founder. “He will truly be missed.”

“We want our work to matter for today’s complex health-care issues and for those we can anticipate far into the future. Our researchers have focused their work on such pressing areas of health care as how to deliver the best care at an affordable price and how to efficiently treat diseases in developing nations. These issues lack a quick panacea; rather, they require thorough research that spans years.”

Kathryn McDonald, Executive Director, Stanford Health Policy

SHP

PHOTO: SHP Executive Director Kathryn McDonald, senior associate dean for global health Michele Barry, SHP core faculty Paul Wise, and CDDRL Director Larry Diamond discuss governance and health with the Global Health Corps and the Draper Hills fellows. CREDIT: Teal Pennebaker.



Stanford Health Policy (Center for Health Policy/Center for Primary Care and Outcomes Research)

SHP'S MISSION

Stanford Health Policy offers innovative educational programs from the undergraduate to post-graduate level and conducts rigorous, multi-disciplinary research that lays the foundation for better domestic and international health policy and health care.

Researchers at Stanford Health Policy (SHP) have spent their careers assessing the many layers of the world's health-care systems. Crunching data from the bedsides of New York's largest hospitals to the shacks housing Guatemala's health-care volunteers, Stanford's scientists have run vast analyses on which treatments are most effective and how best to fix a costly and inefficient system.

But it's not simply numbers that have driven SHP researchers' interest in reforming health care. Time spent abroad, whether a childhood in Saudi Arabia or a fellowship in India, has brought them face-to-face with the constraints of other nations' medical systems and informed their views on our country's own health-care system.

PROMOTING MEANINGFUL WORK WORLD-WIDE: GLOBAL HEALTH CORPS This summer Stanford Health Policy hosted the first class of Global Health Corps (GHC) fellows for an orientation before the fellows headed to health organizations for a Peace Corps-type intensive field work in Tanzania, Rwanda, Malawi, Newark, N.J., and Boston, Mass. Their experiences, much like SHP researchers' time abroad, will shape their understanding of health-care delivery systems worldwide.

"We're extremely pleased to be involved with Global Health Corps' orientation program," SHP Executive Director Kathryn McDonald said. "Our centers aim to foster meaningful global health work and to provide thorough

education for such work. GHC embodies this educational mission, and we enjoy encouraging such far-reaching programs."

The program included intensive courses in skill development, critical issues analysis, and community building. Co-hosted by Stanford's new global health initiative and senior associate dean for global health Dr. Michele Barry, the program included presentations by several SHP researchers.

The fellows will spend 11 months working with partner organizations like the Clinton Foundation. Selected from more than 1,000 applicants, the 22 fellows are an international mix of 20-somethings.

Stanford alumnus Jonny Dorsey co-founded GHC and its leadership includes a handful of recent Stanford alumni with Barbara Bush serving as the organization's president.

UNDERSTANDING THE U.S. HEALTH-CARE SYSTEM THROUGH THE GLOBAL LENS Cost pressures, concerns about the uninsured, and the executive branch's focus on these problems have brought a new level of attention and sense of urgency to reforming the U.S. health-care system. In a series of vignettes below, Stanford Health Policy researchers discuss how their time living and working abroad has changed their personal views of the American system.

Karen Eggleston, Shorestein and SHP Fellow I could look out the window at long lines forming early in the morning outside a Peking University hospital. Chinese patients and their relatives face a daunting task—tremendous uncertainty about quality of care, only ameliorated by going to a university hospital; short visits often with little explanation; and the need to make a deposit before hospitalization and provide "hotel services" for patients while worrying about the benefit-cost trade-off of staying another day.



Back in Boston, I had found it strenuous enough dealing with a life-threatening situation for a newborn, without also having to worry about whether the care would bankrupt us. We never saw a medical bill, remaining blissfully unaware of the cost of a single day in the NICU.

Emeritus Professor and SHP Core Faculty Alain Enthoven, Who Lived in England as a Visiting Professor and a Rock Carling Fellow of the Nuffield Trust of London (1999) In the British parliamentary system of government, someone is in charge. That is, the party with a majority in Parliament can pass and execute laws it considers best. Therefore, the party in power can be held responsible if things do not work well. And the voters can “throw the rascals out.” For better or for worse, if the party in power has a policy, it can carry it out. This is all very different from the U.S. system with divided and decentralized government. Nobody is in charge here. No rational consistent health policy emerges.

Grant Miller, SHP Core Faculty Member As the Colombian ministry makes its decision about health coverage benefits, it is making a rationing decision. In the ensuing political debate, some interest group will surely cry foul on this basis, suggesting that rationing is somehow avoidable (when instead it would simply prefer a different basis for rationing).

As debate about health insurance reform rages on in the United States, this is one challenge that lies at its heart. Objectives of health insurance reform proposals need to be carefully and explicitly defined, and public discourse needs to acknowledge that unlimited use of health services is no more feasible than unlimited use of anything else.

Jeremy Goldhaber-Fiebert, SHP Core Faculty Member In South Africa, community health workers play an important role in promoting community education, increasing ongoing participation in preventive health interventions, and providing in-home care for those with HIV/AIDS. Community health workers also act as clinic recall systems in areas where electronically contacting patients is infeasible. It is hard to imagine how such services could be delivered affordably through traditional clinic-based approaches.

Sole reliance on doctors and hospitals to deliver care can be expensive for the individual and for society. It can also be inefficient in circumstances where the demands placed on people’s lives imply that health is not always their first priority and hence their adherence to clinical visits and recommended care is compromised. Extending the delivery capabilities of the health system with non-physician workers can reduce costs and promote patient involvement.



“Despite the caricature of the United Kingdom’s National Health Service (NHS) as a ‘socialist’ health-care system, the reality is more complex. NHS policymakers have a sophisticated understanding of the use of financial incentives, and so do physicians and hospitals. There is a lot to be learned from the U.K. example.”

Alan M. Garber, Director, Stanford Health Policy

PHOTOS: (above) SHP Director Alan Garber talks to Peter Orszag, director, Office of Management and Budget, at Stanford Health Policy’s 10-year anniversary conference in September 2008. CREDIT: Steve Castillo. (left) Jeremy Goldhaber-Fiebert, Grant Miller, and Nomita Divi train the Global Health Corps. CREDIT: Teal Pennebaker.

Nomita Divi, SHP Project Manager for Global Health Research Working at a walk-in clinic in Canada for more than a year I was able to experience the pros and cons of primary care in Canada a little more closely. It was satisfying to see that any Canadian citizen could walk in and see a primary care physician as needed and further be referred to a specialist.

But there were flaws. On the provider side I witnessed manipulation with billing codes. There was also an obvious lack of sufficient physicians and specialists for the population. There were times when we referred obstetric patients to the neighboring province since no obstetricians in our province were accepting new patients. Similar problems existed for tests such as MRIs.

Alan Garber, SHP Director, Who Spent the Summer Working at the United Kingdom’s National Health Service (NHS) Despite the caricature of the NHS as a “socialist” health-care system, the reality is more complex. Policymakers in the NHS have a sophisticated understanding of the use of financial incentives, and so do physicians and hospitals. General practitioners who meet specified clinical quality standards, for example, can increase their earnings by more than 25 percent—a level of “pay for performance” far in excess of what we typically discuss in the U.S., where physician organizations have opposed large quality

incentives. There is a lot to be learned from the U.K. example.

Karen Eggleston Earlier this year, China’s government launched a \$125 billion reform plan, continuing a process that has extended basic health coverage to China’s rural majority in five years—one of the largest insurance expansions in history. Of course some difficult challenges still lie ahead, such as improving quality and safety while reining in spending growth (sound familiar?).

Maybe with a little “American ingenuity,” we too can pass health reform in 2009 that will start us on a path toward higher quality and more affordable care for all.

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

Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Shorenstein APARC

SHORENSTEIN APARC

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



Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center

SHORENSTEIN APARC'S MISSION

Shorenstein APARC is a unique Stanford University institution dedicated to the interdisciplinary study of contemporary Asia. Shorenstein APARC's mission is to produce and publish outstanding interdisciplinary Asia-Pacific-focused research; to educate students, scholars, and corporate and governmental affiliates; to promote constructive interaction to influence U.S. policy toward the Asia-Pacific; and to guide Asian nations on key issues of societal transition, development, U.S.-Asia relations, and regional cooperation.

DIVIDED MEMORIES AND RECONCILIATION IN NORTHEAST ASIA The Divided Memories and Reconciliation project, co-directed by Gi-Wook Shin and Daniel Sneider, is a multi-year comparative study of the formation of historical memory of the wartime era in Asia. The project, now heading into its third year, seeks to promote reconciliation through mutual understanding of how each society shapes its view of the past.

The first year focused on high school history textbooks of Japan, China, Taiwan, South Korea, and the United States and how they treated key events and issues associated with wartime conflicts, ranging from the Sino-Japanese War and the Pacific War to the postwar settlement in the San Francisco Peace Treaty. Following an international academic conference, workshops in fall 2008 presented the research to audiences and media in Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan.

The second year was devoted to a study of how film—and popular culture—contributes to the formation of historical memory. In December 2008, Shorenstein APARC convened an academic conference of scholars to present papers on films from China, Japan, Taiwan, the

Koreas, and the United States. That conference was preceded by a monthlong film series featuring important contemporary films from China, Japan, South Korea, and the United States. The series culminated in the appearance of Hollywood actor and director Clint Eastwood, who discussed his films on the battle of Iwo Jima. Underscoring the ongoing controversies related to historical memory in Asia, Eastwood remarked, “The interesting thing for me [in directing *Letters from Iwo Jima*] was when I brought the actors over . . . I found out [that] none of them knew about the battle of Iwo Jima. All that stuff had been erased out of their books in school so it was not common knowledge for younger people.”

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

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: JAPAN IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE A new research initiative led by Professor Phillip Lipsky, Takahashi Fellow Benjamin Self, and Daniel Sneider, Shorenstein APARC associate director for research, this multiyear project investigates the political economy of energy efficiency and its role in international relations. In particular, the project examines Japan in a comparative framework with other developed and developing energy-consuming nations.

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

This project pursues a series of questions, all with meaningful policy implications: Why



do some nations succeed in increasing environmentally sound energy use? What obstacles block the formation of such policies? What can be done to facilitate energy efficiency across different political and economic contexts? In answering these questions, the project seeks to provide a road map for encouraging energy-efficient policymaking and identifying not only attractive targets but also challenging cases, in which policy shifts will require international pressure or targeted aid initiatives.

To consider these issues, project researchers convened a workshop in June 2009, held in cooperation with the Institute of Energy Economics, Japan and titled “Energy Efficiency Policy in Comparative Perspective.” In September 2009, researchers also played key roles in the first Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue, to be held annually in Kyoto and which this year focused on issues of energy and the environment.

ENHANCING SOUTH KOREA’S SECURITY: THE U.S. ALLIANCE AND BEYOND Thanks to a generous grant from the Koret Foundation, Shorenstein APARC scholars are researching challenges to South Korea’s security. Two decades ago, South Korea appeared on the path to greatly increased security. While retaining its alliance with the United States, South Korea normalized relations with all of its neighbors

except North Korea; outpaced North Korea economically, technologically, politically, diplomatically, and militarily; and seemed well positioned to preserve its security against much larger neighbors.

Today, however, South Korea faces new threats. North Korea has developed and tested a nuclear device and continues to improve the capabilities of its long-range ballistic missiles. China’s rise and Russia’s resurgence present opportunities and challenges alike. And despite converging attitudes and interests, historical grievances still limit diplomatic cooperation between Japan and South Korea. Meanwhile, the United States is preoccupied, focused on combating terrorism and managing its relationship with China, and South Korean public opinion is divided about North Korea and the U.S. alliance itself.

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

In March 2009, Shorenstein APARC scholars explored these topics in a two-day closed workshop; the results will be published as a book in 2010 through the center’s distribution agreement with Brookings Institution Press.



“The interesting thing for me [in directing Letters from Iwo Jima] was when I brought the actors over . . . I found out [that] none of them knew about the battle of Iwo Jima. All that stuff had been erased out of their books in school so it was not common knowledge for younger people.”

Clint Eastwood, Actor and Director, at the “Divided Lenses: Film and War Memories in Asia” Film Series

PHOTOS: (above) In December 2008, Clint Eastwood discussed his film, *Letters from Iwo Jima*. CREDIT: Rod Searcey. (left) Former U.S. President Bill Clinton, North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il, and KSP Associate Director David Straub (second from right) met in August 2009 to win the release of two jailed U.S. journalists. CREDIT: Reuters/KCNA.

Among other Korea-related activities this year, David Straub, Stanford Korean Studies Program (KSP) associate director, accompanied former U.S. President Clinton to Pyongyang, North Korea, on his much-publicized humanitarian mission in August 2009 to rescue American journalists Laura Ling and Euna Lee. North Korea had sentenced the two women to 12 years imprisonment at hard labor for illegally walking into North Korea on March 17, 2009, while covering the plight of North Korean women refugees in China. After receiving President Clinton, North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il granted amnesty to the journalists.

Straub was tapped to assist President Clinton because of his Korean expertise: A former State Department Korean affairs director and Korean speaker, he had traveled to Pyongyang several times and knew key officials there.

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

Two separate processes are of interest. First, old state-owned enterprises in traditional industrial sectors are restructured into new corporate forms. In these sectors, state ownership and control still predominate, but often

take a radically different shape. Second, enterprises that did not exist before the market economy—including commercial real estate development and information technology—are creating entirely new economic sectors. In these firms, private ownership and control are more common.

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

Walder will expand these case studies to include other key industrial sectors in the Chinese economy.

“While most Europeans welcomed the new administration in Washington with clear enthusiasm, it remains to be seen how the political changes in the United States will affect the trans-Atlantic alliance. As the atmosphere across the Atlantic improves, the alliance faces today major challenges such as the differences in regard to combating the global economic crisis, Russia’s relationship with its neighbors, and the stance vis-à-vis Iran.”

Amir Eshel, Director, Forum on Contemporary Europe

FCE

PHOTO: Jan Eliasson, former U.N. General Assembly president and former U.N. special envoy to Darfur, speaks on “The New Transatlantic Agenda.” CREDIT: Rod Searcey.



Forum on Contemporary Europe

FCE'S MISSION

The Forum on Contemporary Europe is dedicated to innovative thinking about Europe in the new millennium. The expansion of the European Union deepens the challenges of democratic governance, economic growth, security, and cultural integration. The forum conducts trans-Atlantic research and convenes public programs to offer innovative and cooperative solutions.

In 2008–09, the Forum on Contemporary Europe continued to expand its programming and fellowship in preparation to become a Center on Contemporary Europe.

In January 2009, FCE welcomed Distinguished Visiting Austrian Chair Professor Astrid Fellner (English and American studies, University of Vienna), who taught several courses in the Department of Comparative Literature. Professor Siegfried Fina (European Union law and technology law, University of Vienna) will serve as the 2009–10 Distinguished Visiting Austrian Chair and as a guest professor at the law school. In addition to the chair, the forum hosted Visiting Professor of Comparative Literature Herbert Lachmayer (director, Da Ponte Institute), as well as four visiting fellows from Austrian and Central European universities and research centers.

FCE continued to expand its public research forum on Austrian and Central European topics with visits by such notable scholars as István Deák (history, Columbia University), Anton Pelinka (political science and nationalism studies, Central European University), and Charles Ingrao (history, Purdue). A highlight of the year was the final installment of a series of three international conferences designed to study the political and cultural landscape of Austria and Central Europe since 1945. The international conference on *Austria and*

Central Europe Since 1989: Legacies and Future Prospects brought together scholars, diplomats, and policy experts from the United States and Europe to discuss contemporary developments in law, security, politics, culture, and economics of Central Europe.

With continued generous support from the Barbro Osher Pro Suecia Foundation, FCE expanded its program on Sweden, Scandinavia, and the Baltic Region to include visits by two Anna Lindh Fellows and other prominent speakers, including Jan Eliasson (ambassador, Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs; former president, U.N. General Assembly) and Poul Nyrup Rasmussen (member of the European Parliament; president of the Party of European Socialists; former prime minister of Denmark).

The forum's Iberian Studies Program hosted research seminars by Professor Dolores Vilavedra (Universidad de Santiago de Compostela) and Professor Kirsty Hooper (University of Liverpool), as well as two multi-day events: a film festival titled *Under the Magnifying Lens: Catalan Cinema of the Real* and a conference on *Visible Cities: The Urban Face of Iberian Empire*.

FCE research seminars featured scholars on contemporary European and trans-Atlantic issues including economic crisis management, language and education policy, religion, and secularization. Speakers included Sir Nigel Sheinwald, British ambassador to the United States; Jose Aznar, former president of Spain; Josef Joffe, editor of *Die Zeit*; Monique Canto-Sperber, director, École Normale Supérieure; and Steven Pifer, former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine. FCE launched a new series of lectures and symposia, *Contemporary History and the Future of Memory*, which in 2009–10 will expand to include issues of reconciliation in post-conflict societies. A full list of this year's speakers and topics, including audio transcripts, can be found on the FCE website.

“The food crisis of 2006–2008 demonstrates the fragile nature of feeding the world’s human population. Rapid growth in demand for food, animal feed, and biofuels, coupled with disruptions in agricultural supplies caused by poor weather, crop disease, and export restrictions in key countries like India and Argentina, has created chaos in international markets. Coping with the short-run challenge of food price volatility is daunting. But the longer-term challenge of avoiding a perpetual food crisis under conditions of global warming is far more serious.”

Rosamond Naylor, Director, Program on Food Security and the Environment

FSE

PHOTO: A woman from the women’s group in Kalale, Benin, plants leafy greens in a solar-powered, drip-irrigated garden. Solar electrification for irrigation is a new technology intervention to support income generation in rural Africa. PHOTO: Marshall Burke.



Program on Food Security and the Environment

FSE'S MISSION

The Program on Food Security and the Environment addresses critical global issues of hunger, food security, and environmental degradation from agricultural practices by generating innovative and policy-relevant solutions. The program contributes vital knowledge to the food security discourse through a focused research portfolio, a teaching program, and direct science and policy advising.

The recent G8 announcement of a \$20 billion investment in food security and the expectation of additional resources for successful crop adaptation to climate change from the Copenhagen Conference in 2009 provide a valuable opportunity to bring food security and rural development issues back to the top of the development agenda. While it is acknowledged that “something must be done” about the global food situation, there remains substantial uncertainty over the causes and consequences of the crisis and over how best to improve agricultural productivity and global food security without destroying the environment in the process.

The Program on Food Security and the Environment (FSE), a joint program between the Freeman Spogli Institute and Stanford's Woods Institute for the Environment, puts these and other uncertainties on an empirical footing and in a proper policy context, to help inform both short- and long-run interventions. Two major platforms frame FSE's research agenda:

Changing Forces in the World Food Economy

- Quantifying the effects of biofuels expansion on global commodity markets, food security, land use change, and climate and assessing biofuel potential in developing countries
- Analyzing the effect of industrialized aquaculture and livestock production on commodity

markets and the environment and assessing potential feed alternatives

Food and Nutrition Security

- Examining the potential effects of climate change on agriculture worldwide and assessing and prioritizing adaptation options
- Using forecasting models that link El Nino events with rice production in Indonesia, the Philippines, and China and improving the scientific community's ability to monitor food production by satellite-based remote sensing
- Assessing novel technology interventions for income generation in rural Africa
- Expanding rural educational programs in China
- Understanding linkages between poverty, disease, and conflict

In January 2009, FSE welcomed its inaugural visiting fellow, Wolfram Schlenker, an agricultural and resource economist from Columbia University. The FSE Visiting Fellows Program was initiated in 2008 with support from a five-year, \$3 million grant from Cargill.

FSE also provides the educational foundation for graduate and undergraduate students at Stanford interested in hunger, rural development, sustainable agriculture, and related fields. Meeting increasing demand and expanding the curriculum remains a primary goal of the FSE program. The program provides direct science and policy advising to international development institutions, governments, foundations, NGOs, and private sector firms that play significant roles in the agricultural development and environment arenas.

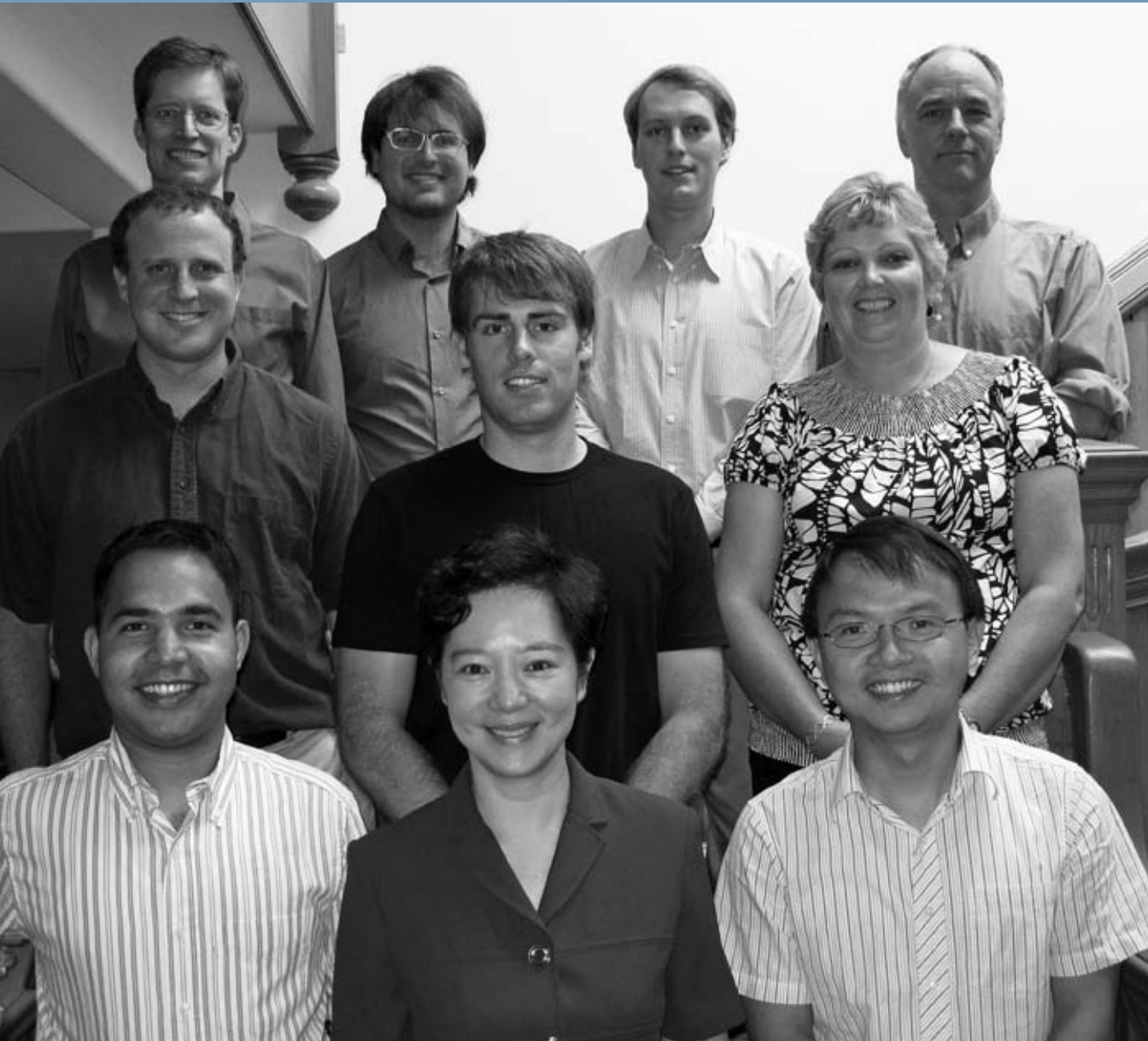
FSE thanks the following donors for their support: Cargill Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Global Climate and Energy Project, the Lawrence Kemp family, Kendall Foundation, National Science Foundation, David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Alison Wrigley Rusack and Geoffrey Rusack, and Julie Wrigley.

“PESD researchers work on both current and future front-page topics in energy and environmental policy applying state-of-the-art data and methodologies. As a consequence, PESD’s interdisciplinary research is both routinely cited in the Wall Street Journal, the New York Times, the Financial Times, and other major media outlets, as well as published in top academic journals.”

Frank A. Wolak, Director, Program on Energy and Sustainable Development

PESD

PHOTO: (left to right) (first row) Varun Rai, Kathy Lung, Gang He. (second row) Jeremy Carl, John Anderson, Tonya McPherrin. (third row) Mark Thurber, Xander Slaski, Richard Morse, Frank Wolak. CREDIT: Rita Robinson.



Program on Energy and Sustainable Development

PESD'S MISSION

The Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD) is an international, interdisciplinary program that draws on the fields of economics, political science, law, and management to investigate how the production and consumption of energy affect human welfare and environmental quality. In addition to undertaking world-class research, the program leads advanced graduate and introductory undergraduate courses and seminars in energy and environmental policy at Stanford.

PESD's current research concentrates on the following areas:

Climate Policy Instruments in an Imperfect World Policy tools to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol include a cap-and-trade system in Europe and an international offset market allowing parties bound by carbon limits to buy emissions allowances from developing country projects. PESD research on climate policy focuses on how the actual operation of such instruments deviates significantly from idealized economic models. It also suggests new strategies to engage developing countries in climate change mitigation by leveraging rather than fighting their inherent national interests.

National Oil Companies (NOCs) in the World Oil Market Roughly 80 percent of world reserves of oil and natural gas are controlled by state-owned oil companies, and yet the functioning of these diverse entities is poorly understood. Based on field research on 15 of the world's most important NOCs, PESD is completing a major study of how the relationship between government and NOC critically shapes company performance and strategy.

The Emerging Global Coal Market Coal has been the fastest growing fossil fuel globally over

the past five years, despite its environmental shortcomings. PESD is interested in identifying the drivers of this growth and, in an era of potential carbon constraints in many markets, whether we should expect it to continue.

Business Models for Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Widespread implementation of CCS could help resolve the climate dilemmas posed by coal. However, there are very few CCS projects in existence and none involving large-scale power supply. PESD is studying how radical energy technologies like CCS typically diffuse into the marketplace and what kinds of regulatory support can facilitate large-scale adoption.

Low-Income Energy Services PESD's research focuses on how to provide energy in a financially and politically sustainable way to poor populations in developing countries. Current work considers business models for dissemination of improved biomass-burning stoves, which have major health and climate benefits and yet have historically failed to be adopted. The cookstove research addresses broader questions about the real drivers of technology adoption by the poor.

Building a Low-Carbon Electricity Supply Industry PESD, along with researchers in the Precourt Institute for Energy, is tackling the key question of how to reshape the technology, operation, and regulation of wholesale electricity markets to facilitate integration of low-carbon energy technologies like wind, solar, nuclear, and CCS. Realizing the full potential of such technologies depends on policy and regulatory changes to expand transmission infrastructure, put in place dynamic pricing, and support investment in new generation to meet a growing electricity demand.

The program's core sponsors are BP, plc, and the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI).

“We usually believe that legal rights facilitate conflict resolution because they enable the parties to ‘bargain in the shadow of the law.’ But if parties come to value their legal rights independently of the interests those rights are meant to protect, they might perceive the compromise of legal rights as a sacrifice beyond that reflected in the compromise of their underlying interests. In this way, claimed legal rights might ironically impede conflict resolution efforts.”

Allen S. Weiner, Co-Director, Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation

SCICN

PHOTO: SCICN Co-Director Allen Weiner delivers an address on “Barriers to Resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict” at a conference at Al-Quds University in Abu Dis, in the West Bank, September 30. CREDIT: Kris Calvin.



Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation

SCICN'S MISSION

The Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation (SCICN) is devoted to interdisciplinary teaching and research on the resolution of international and inter-group conflicts. SCICN seeks to bridge the gap between theory and practice and to use the results of its innovative research to help groups resolve the conflicts in which they are involved. The center is also training a new generation of leaders with a deep understanding of the barriers to conflict resolution and strategies for overcoming them.

Violent international and inter-group conflicts across the globe produce great human suffering, political instability, and vast economic loss. For many of these conflicts, outsiders can envision solutions that would better serve the interests of both parties than continued conflict. Yet the parties themselves remain unable to achieve these outcomes.

SCICN is an interdisciplinary center for the study of international and inter-group conflict and negotiation. Drawing on insights from political science, game theory, international law, economics, international relations, anthropology, and psychology, we identify and analyze the strategic, psychological, legal, and structural barriers to management or resolution of conflict and develop strategies to overcome these barriers.

In addition to research and theory building, we have a strong interest in real-world conflict motivated by a desire to bridge the gap between theory and practice. We enhance Stanford students' insight into international conflict by exposing them to leading scholars and practitioners engaged in efforts to resolve real-world conflicts. SCICN has paid particular attention to the Israeli-Palestinian and Northern Ireland conflicts.

SCICN scholarship addresses the following themes:

- The central role that inter-group relationships play in the dynamics of conflict and conflict resolution and the importance of developing techniques for fruitful dialogue and building political partnerships.
- Shifting the focus from the immediate give and take of ongoing negotiations to the problem of developing scenarios for a mutually satisfactory or bearable “shared future.”
- The need to focus not only on negotiations between political leaders but also on the way proposed agreements and their implementation impact the lives of individuals, families, and communities.
- The interplay between intra-group conflict and inter-group conflict and the special problem of “spoilers” who create impediments to conflict resolution.
- The importance of perceptions of procedural and distributive justice (and injustice) and the problem of creating agreements that necessarily deny justice to at least some of the principal parties.
- The extent to which legal norms and institutions contribute to or impede conflict resolution, including the role of transitional justice and legal accountability for serious human rights abuses.
- Understanding the barriers to the effort to dramatically reduce the world's stockpile of nuclear weapons.

Recent SCICN activities include hosting a conference with former paramilitary actors and community leaders from Northern Ireland to help facilitate a transition from violent conflict to political dialogue and participating in a conference in Jerusalem on strategies for advancing the Israeli-Palestinian peace process.

“The new TeachAIDS Educator Handbook: A Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Prevention Curriculum is a learning and health training tool that delivers culturally appropriate, accurate, and enjoyable health information. It provides a great way of ‘breaking the silence’ about HIV and AIDS in a non-threatening and informative classroom setting.”

David Katzenstein, Professor of Medicine and Infectious Disease, Stanford University

SPICE

PHOTO: *Students in India.* CREDIT: *Courtesy of TeachAIDS.*



Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education

SPICE'S MISSION

The Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education serves as a bridge between FSI's research centers and K-14 schools across the nation and independent schools abroad by developing multidisciplinary curriculum materials on international themes that reflect FSI scholarship.

HIV/AIDS is one of the most challenging and important health issues in the world today. In fact, 9 out of 10 people infected worldwide do not know their serostatus, increasing the risk that the virus's already rapid rate of spread will escalate. HIV/AIDS is a preventable and treatable illness, and with widespread awareness created through proper education it can be effectively controlled.

SPICE and TeachAIDS have collaborated to provide pedagogically grounded interactive health materials, developed through the School of Education at Stanford, that promote a powerful and dynamic approach to HIV/AIDS education.

Based on original research conducted at Stanford University, these interactive applications were developed by an interdisciplinary team of experts in the fields of education, communications, public health, and medicine to target young learners. To ameliorate discomfort associated with discussing these often stigmatized issues, the materials emphasize the biological aspects of HIV/AIDS with socially appropriate euphemisms and utilize animated agents, in a manner that also maximizes educational efficacy.

The CD-ROM contains 11 chapters outlining topics such as how the HIV/AIDS pandemic is changing the world; why the HIV virus is adaptive and dangerous; how someone gets infected with HIV, including a discussion of high-risk and no-risk fluids and direct transmission; facts and figures about HIV prevention and

treatment strategies; and, most importantly, what young people can do to help spread HIV/AIDS awareness. The animated materials also contain quiz questions to enhance learning and retention. They can be used as videos to promote learning among peers in classroom environments or on individual computers to allow private learning. A teacher's guide that contains several activities to enhance learning in informal and formal environments accompanies the CD-ROM.

These animated tutorials have been hugely successful in promoting HIV/AIDS education around the world. Learners of all ages are currently using these materials in South Africa, India, Botswana, China, Canada, and the United States, among others.

In addition to its work with TeachAIDS, SPICE is currently developing two other comprehensive units on infectious diseases in collaboration with the Stanford School of Medicine, FSI's Center for Health Policy, the Center for African Studies, and the School of Education under the auspices of the Presidential Fund for Innovation in International Studies (PFIIS). These units are "Infectious Diseases and Global Public Health" and "The Politics and Economics of Infectious Diseases" and will be available to schools in 2010 and 2011, respectively. SPICE's Anh Tan is coordinating their development.

A hallmark of SPICE's 33-year history has been its collaboration with schools and programs across Stanford. SPICE's collaboration with TeachAIDS and its work with PFIIS have been among the most rewarding to date.

Major Lectures and Programs



PHOTOS: (left) Payne Distinguished Lecturer Thomas Fingar. CREDIT: Steve Castillo. (right) Shorenstein APARC Director Gi-Wook Shin, Madam Geun-Hye Park, and Seo Hyun Park. CREDIT: Rod Searcey.

September 16, 2008 — Center for Health Policy/Center for Primary Care and Outcomes Research

A major conference in honor of the 10th anniversary of CHP/PCOR

Better Health, Lower Cost: Can Innovation Save Health Reform?

October 20–21, 2008 — Program on Food Security and the Environment (FSE)

Workshop to improve models that simulate the effects of biofuels on global land use and poverty, with a focus on South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa

Modeling Workshop on Biofuels and Food Security

November 13, 2008 — Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI)

Third FSI international conference addressing the opportunities for change afforded by the U.S. presidential election and historic transitions abroad

Transitions 2009

December 4, 2008 — Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center

Film screening and conversation with director Clint Eastwood

Divided Lenses: Film and War Memories in Asia

Letters from Iwo Jima

January 16, 2009 — FSI, Stanford in Government, ASSU

Speakers Bureau, Muslim Student Awareness Network et al.

Pervez Musharraf, former president of Pakistan, in conversation with Scott D. Sagan, co-director, CISAC

Terrorism and Extremism: the Need for a Holistic Approach

February 5, 2009 — Center on Democracy, Development,

and the Rule of Law (CDDRL) Workshop

Larry Diamond, Kathryn Stoner-Weiss, Hicham Ben Abdallah, Shadi Hamid, Olivier Roy, et al.

Democratization in the Middle East: A Provisional Assessment

February 10, 2009 — Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD)

PESD public forum with Stu Dalton, EPRI; Coit D. Blacker, director, FSI; and David Victor, director, PESD

How Will Global Warming Affect the World's Fuel Markets?

February 18, 2009 — CISAC, Drell Lecture

Ariel Levite, former principal deputy director for policy, Israeli Atomic Energy Commission

A Moment of Truth for Nuclear Energy

March 5–6, 2009 — CDDRL Workshop

Larry Diamond, Kathryn Stoner-Weiss, Valerie Bunce, et al.

Evaluating International Influences on Democratic Development

March 5–6, 2009 — Forum on Contemporary Europe (FCE)

Scholars, diplomats, and policy experts from the United States and Europe discuss contemporary developments in law, security, politics, culture, and economics of Central Europe

Austria and Central Europe Since 1989: Legacies and Future Prospects

March 11 and May 19, 2009 — Frank E. and Arthur W.

Payne Distinguished Lecture Series, FSI

Thomas Fingar, former deputy director of National Intelligence for Analysis and chairman, National Intelligence Council, Series on Reducing Uncertainty: Intelligence and National Security

Myths, Fears, and Expectations; Spies Collect Data, Analysts Provide Insight

March 31, 2009 — FCE Special Event

Jan Eliasson, former special envoy of the United Nations secretary-general for Darfur; former president of the United Nations General Assembly; former minister for foreign affairs, Sweden

The New Transatlantic Agenda

May 6, 2009 — Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center

Madame Geun-Hye Park, former chairperson, Grand National Party, South Korea

Korea and the United States in a Rapidly Changing World

May 8, 2009 — FSI, Shorenstein APARC, and China Studies Program

Special workshop in honor of Professor Michel Oksenberg

China's New Role in a Turbulent World

May 14, 2009 — Stanford Health Policy

A national, capstone conference to discuss health reform options, co-hosted with the Stanford Institute on Economic Policy Research and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences

FRESH Thinking Project on Health Care Reform

June 16–18, 2009 — FSE

International climate and crop experts discuss major needs for successful crop adaptation to climate change and investment opportunities that will improve food security

Climate Extremes and Crop Adaptation

July 26–August 14, 2009 — Draper Hills Summer Fellows on Democracy and Development

Under the aegis of CDDRL, 28 rising leaders from transitioning countries examine the linkages among democracy, economic development, human rights, and the rule of law with distinguished Stanford faculty

Honor Roll: Lifetime Gifts and Pledges to the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies

The generosity of past supporters, as well as those new to its donor rolls, enables FSI to continue to address global challenges with scholarly excellence and teaching, further its influence on public policy, and inform an expanding audience about its work. FSI gratefully acknowledges those donors listed below for their support with gifts and pledges totaling \$100,000 or more since the institute's inception.

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PHOTOS: (left) FSI benefactor Brad Freeman '64 visits with Mary Davis '53 and her daughter Susan Lintz at an FSI event in Los Angeles. CREDIT: Greg Keating. (center) FSI donors Ken Olivier (left) and Angela Nomellini (right) with Senior Associate Director of Development Julia Hartung at the November 2008 FSI Advisory Board meeting. CREDIT: Steve Castillo. (right) Ingrid Hills (left) and Bill Draper (third left) celebrate the 2009 Draper Hills Summer Fellows on Democracy and Development Program and welcome new fellows with CDDRL Director Larry Diamond and Deputy Director Kathryn Stoner-Weiss. CREDIT: Rod Searcey.

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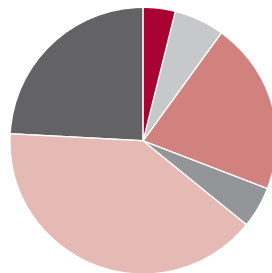
Fiscal Year 2008–09 (preliminary)

Preliminary data indicate that revenues of the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies in the fiscal year 2008–09 amounted to \$28.4 million, of which 85 percent originated from endowment, grants, contracts, and gifts. The university’s support from general funds represents 10 percent of total revenues, while income from affiliates represents 5 percent. Preliminary data indicate that expenses during the fiscal year 2008–09 amounted to \$27.3 million. Financial data for fiscal year 2008–09 are based on information available as of September 17, 2009.

For the prior fiscal year, 2007–08 (opposite page), actual revenues were \$27.1 million; actual expenses were \$24.0 million. The Center for International Security and Cooperation remained FSI’s largest research center with revenues of \$5.5 million and expenses of \$5.2 million.

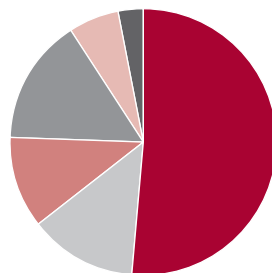
REVENUE/INCOME

University general funds	\$ 1,137,736	4%	■
University special allocations	1,775,596	6%	■
Grants and contracts	6,035,152	21%	■
Affiliates	1,307,000	5%	■
Endowment	11,306,588	40%	■
Gifts	6,831,800	24%	■
Total:	\$28,393,872	100%	



EXPENSES

Faculty, research, and administrative salaries and benefits	\$13,836,045	51%	■
Student aid	3,670,356	13%	■
Seminars, lectures, conferences, and events	3,121,769	11%	■
Equipment, materials, supplies, and maintenance	4,100,723	15%	■
Travel	1,669,425	6%	■
Indirect costs	858,541	3%	■
Total:	\$27,256,859	100%	

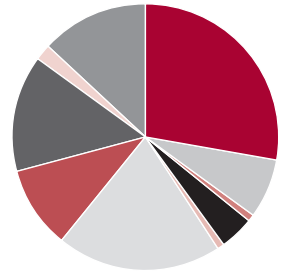


Fiscal Year 2007–08 (actual)

REVENUE BY PROGRAM OR CENTER

\$ in thousands

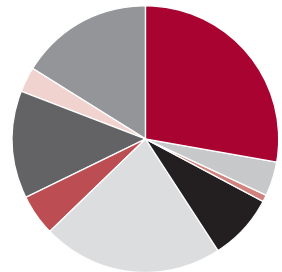
FSI central	\$ 7,643	28%	■
AP scholars	1,892	7%	■
BCC	172	1%	■
CDDRL	1,188	4%	■
CHP	177	1%	■
CISAC	5,503	20%	■
FSE	2,585	10%	■
Shorenstein APARC	3,727	14%	■
SPICE	539	2%	■
Miscellaneous programs	3,635	13%	■
Total:	\$27,061	100%	



EXPENSES

\$ in thousands

FSI central	\$ 6,847	28%	■
AP scholars	929	4%	■
BCC	185	1%	■
CDDRL	1,933	8%	■
CHP	113	0%	■
CISAC	5,186	22%	■
FSE	1,111	5%	■
Shorenstein APARC	3,198	13%	■
SPICE	762	3%	■
Miscellaneous programs	3,776	16%	■
Total:	\$24,040	100%	



ACRONYM LEGEND: FSI central—Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies central administration; AP scholars—Asia-Pacific scholars; BCC—Bechtel Conference Center; CDDRL—Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law; CHP—Center for Health Policy; CISAC—Center for International Security and Cooperation; FSE—Program on Food Security and the Environment; Shorenstein APARC—The Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center; SPICE—Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education.

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