

ASIA/PACIFIC
RESEARCH
CENTER

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
2000—2001
YEAR IN REVIEW

<http://APARC.stanford.edu>



The Asia/Pacific Research Center (A/PARC) is an important Stanford venue, where faculty and students, visiting scholars, and distinguished business and government leaders meet and exchange views on contemporary Asia and U.S. involvement in the region. A/PARC research results in seminars and conferences, published studies, occasional and working papers, monographs, and books. A/PARC maintains an active industrial affiliates and training program, involving more than twenty-five U.S. and Asian companies and public agencies. Members of A/PARC's faculty have held high-level posts in government and business. Their interdisciplinary expertise generates research of lasting significance on economic, political, technological, strategic, and social issues.



CONTENTS

Message from the Director	4
Institutional Developments	6
The Shorenstein Forum	9
The Southeast Asia Forum	12
Research	14
Publications	26
In Memoriam: Michel Oksenberg (1938–2001)	30
Conferences, Seminars, and Special Events	37
Programs	48
Training and Teaching	52
People	58
Friends of the Asia/Pacific Research Center	65

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR



A/PARC Director Emeritus Henry S. Rowen, left, with Professor Andrew G. Walder, the Center's new director

We enter the 2001–2002 academic year in a state of transition. Harry Rowen has just completed his highly successful run as director, and will now return full-time to his research projects. Shiho Harada Barbir is our new associate director, and has already brought much-appreciated energy and vitality to the administration of our affairs. Russell Hancock has assumed new duties as director of programs, and will continue to expand the activities of our Shorenstein Forum. With Jim Raphael continuing as director of research, I look forward to the coming year with a strong new leadership team in place. We are fortunate to have an opportunity to build on the very solid foundation left by our predecessors.

Last February, the premature loss of Mike Oksenberg to illness robbed us of a remarkably vital intellectual presence, and leaves a large gap in our ability to interpret political developments in China and influence national debate over China policy. Elsewhere in this Review, we celebrate Mike's contributions and describe the bittersweet conference we held in his honor last fall. In the year ahead, however, we will begin to rebuild our strengths in this area through one or more faculty appointments in contemporary Chinese politics and foreign relations. To ensure this, we have created a memorial fund whose goal is to establish an endowed senior fellowship within A/PARC in Mike's name. After six months, we are halfway to our fundraising goal, and the coming year will be decisive.

Despite his formal retirement from Stanford—marked by a lively party last

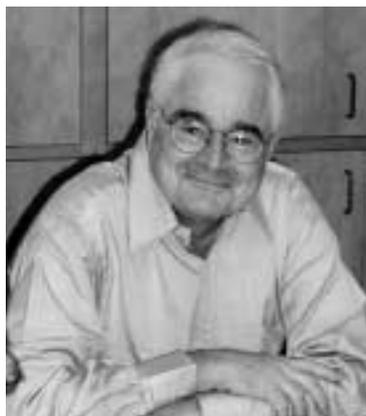
spring—Tom Rohlen will continue his active presence as a senior fellow. Tom's contributions to A/PARC over the years have been enormous, and his retirement is a reminder that we need to augment our current faculty strengths on contemporary Japan. We anticipate a search in this area during the coming year as well.

While we will be looking actively for new faculty, we are gratified that our recent efforts have already borne fruit. Our long search to fill an endowed chair in Korean Studies—a generous gift from our Korean alumni—culminated last spring in the appointment of Gi-Wook Shin as senior fellow and associate professor of sociology. Professor Shin joins us from the University of California, Los Angeles, where he was a vital part of the largest Korean Studies program in this country. He is already working in his A/PARC office, and is hatching plans to raise funds and build an active program on contemporary Korea that will benefit the entire Stanford community.

We are also happy to announce the establishment of our first competitive postdoctoral fellowship program, which is made possible by the continuing generosity of Walter Shorenstein. Beginning this year, we will hold an annual competition for two Shorenstein Fellows. The Fellows will receive an annual stipend and office space, will participate actively in Center activities, and will hopefully publish their work with A/PARC or with Stanford University Press.

I look forward to my three years as director with enthusiasm. A/PARC is a unique institution, designed to maximize our influence on U.S.-Asian interactions in an era in which this relationship has assumed paramount importance. Centers for Asian studies at other leading universities were established with the agenda of the 1950s in mind. During that period, Asia was a remote and poorly understood place for Americans, a setting for war, revolution, national reconstruction, and the rise from poverty. Area-studies centers, usually focused on one nation or subregion, encouraged intense specialization on all aspects of a single civilization, from language and the arts to contemporary politics. Starting from a condition of deep ignorance, this approach to building knowledge about Asia paid dividends early on, but its drawbacks became apparent by the 1980s. It isolated country specialists from one another, contemporary area specialists from their social science disciplines, and scholarly research from applications to the world of business and government.

Today, Asia is an integral part of our world. The pace of cultural, scholarly, economic, and political interaction with the region is unprecedented. By far the largest contingent of overseas graduate students in American universities are those from East and South Asia. In many disciplines, they are the primary source of young talent. In addition, immigration has changed the face of American communities, especially in California. One emblem of such change is



Professor Michel Oksenberg



Above left: A/PARC faculty and staff mingle with the Rohlen family as they wait for the guest of honor to arrive. At right: Professor Thomas P. Rohlen (left), with party organizer James Raphael, A/PARC director of research, starts the fun at his surprise retirement bash.



Stanford's entering class of 2005. It is the first in Stanford history in which students of European ancestry are in a minority—students of Asian descent are the next largest group.

A/PARC's open structure allows us to take advantage of these new realities. We encourage interactions among the worlds of scholarship, business, and government. We focus on the entire East Asian region, from Japan to Indonesia, and have initiated an effort, already successful, to add South Asia to the mix. We welcome equally scholars whose specialized or applied work on Asia makes them a poor fit with traditional academic departments and scholars whose research on Asia fits firmly within the mainstream of their academic disciplines, even if they are not single-country specialists with extensive language training. In today's world, the key to generating original and timely knowledge about Asia is to encourage the focused interaction of these diverse groups.

In concrete terms, A/PARC has three broad agendas: scholarly, applied, and institutional.

The scholarly agenda is to increase A/PARC's visibility as a leading center of academic excellence in the study of contemporary Asia. This may be traditional area-studies scholarship that involves an intense focus on one country. It may be scholarship on international relations and political economy, or on international business and law. Or it may be scholarship about generic social science issues that happen to involve research about Asia (for example, the organizational foundations of economic growth, or sources of political stability and change). To reach this goal, we urgently need to build faculty strength. We also need to establish a more vigorous program of visiting and postdoctoral scholars whose time at A/PARC will result in outstanding scholarly

publications. And we need to revitalize and expand our publications program.

The applied agenda involves research and dialogue on government policy and business activities regarding Asia. A/PARC was founded with the goal of playing a positive role in building constructive political and business relationships between this country and the East Asian region, and this has long been our strength. Our challenge is to renew and reinforce our activities in this area, in part by rebuilding faculty strength, in part by adding carefully selected senior and visiting fellows.

The institutional agenda is larger and broader, and only indirectly related to our goals as a research center, but still vitally important. A/PARC is an integral part of Stanford University. We have an obligation to play a leading role in building Stanford's relatively weak capacity as a center for undergraduate teaching and graduate training on contemporary Asia. Stanford lags woefully behind such peer institutions as Harvard and Berkeley in its faculty strength and student programs on Asia.

Stanford is in a weaker position now than it was in the 1970s, despite A/PARC's rapid growth. We can help by strongly advocating for Asian studies within the University. Our primary means to do so is to help recruit outstanding faculty who would otherwise be passed over by academic departments and professional schools who have no particular interest in our region. We can also help by establishing competitive graduate and dissertation fellowships that enable Stanford to recruit talented students and assist them in developing their research on Asia. While it falls outside our narrowly defined research agenda, we ignore this obligation at our peril. If we at A/PARC do not work hard to build Stanford's capacity to educate the next generation, and to provide specialized training for future leaders in academia, government, and business, our Center's efforts will not succeed in the long run.

Those who have supported us so faithfully in the past understand the importance of A/PARC's agenda and the need to continue its work. We are deeply grateful for the generosity of A/PARC's many friends and contributors. And, as we rededicate ourselves to the Center's goals, we will continue to rely on those who share our commitment to them. A/PARC's intellectual and institutional responsibilities have never been more critical. In the coming months and years, we look forward to meeting them with enthusiasm.

—Andrew G. Walder
Director

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Center has grown exponentially over the course of its twenty-three-year history. Once a fledgling organization with a modest budget and small staff, A/PARC now boasts numerous faculty, scholars, visitors, and staff, and a \$3 million annual budget. New initiatives, research, and people are A/PARC's lifeblood, each ensuring that the Center maintains its preeminent position in the study of the Asia Pacific region.

NEW FACULTY APPOINTMENT AND KOREAN STUDIES PROGRAM

A/PARC is delighted to announce the appointment of Gi-Wook Shin, who arrived at the Center in July 2001 as jointly appointed associate professor of sociology and senior fellow at the Institute for International Studies (IIS). Professor Shin previously taught at the University of California, Los Angeles, where he also helped establish the Korean Studies Center, the largest and most successful in the country. At Stanford, he will lead a new initiative to develop Korean Studies and upon promotion to professor will become the first holder of the University's chair in Korean Studies.

Professor Shin is acknowledged as one of the most talented young social scientists specializing in Korea today. His current research focuses on Korean nationalism, the process of democratization in Korea, and the social roots of rapid postwar Korean industrialization. In addition to this work, and his outreach to build the new program, Professor Shin will teach two new courses at Stanford in 2002—State and Society in Korea (Sociology 111/211), and Asia Pacific Transformation (Sociology 167/267A), an East Asian Studies gateway course on contemporary East Asia. He has also launched a new Korea Luncheon Seminar, a biweekly event to discuss issues related to both North and South Korea.



Professor Gi-Wook Shin

Professor Shin is joined by his wife, Mee-Sun, and their children, Kelley, Ashley, and William. We welcome them all to A/PARC, Stanford, and the Bay Area.

RECENT MAJOR GIFTS TO A/PARC

A/PARC benefited from a number of exceptionally generous gifts during 2000–2001.

Nearly three years ago, Walter Shorenstein, a longtime A/PARC friend and benefactor, contributed \$5 million to found a Forum at A/PARC that bears his name. That gift included the promise of additional funds, provided that A/PARC matched the initial \$5 million. In 2000–2001, A/PARC succeeded in raising \$5 million in response to Walter Shorenstein's generous challenge, and the Center looks forward to his continuing support for the Shorenstein Forum and its many exciting activities.



PHOTO © 2001 BY EDWARD CALDWELL

Stanford President John Hennessy (left) greets Jerry Yang and Akiko Yamazaki at a special dinner held at the home of longtime A/PARC benefactor Walter Shorenstein.

Jerry Yang, co-founder of Yahoo!, and his wife, Akiko Yamazaki, gave \$1 million to the Center in late 2000, an amount which Stanford University subsequently matched. These monies have been allocated, with the donors' blessing, to a fund dedicated to supporting A/PARC's directorship, and to ensuring that the Center can continue to attract high-caliber academic and managerial talent at the director level.

Daniel Chen, a Silicon Valley entrepreneur, bestowed a \$500,000 gift for the Greater China Project within the Stanford Project for Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE). This gift has helped to fund research that has begun on three leading entrepreneurial regions in China, as well as preparation of case studies of Chinese IT companies and analysis of linkages among China, Taiwan, and Silicon Valley.

In late 2000, Henri and Tomoye Takahashi and Martha Suzuki pledged an endowment gift of \$500,000 to underwrite a senior undergraduate honors program in contemporary Asia at the Center, as well as a Takahashi lecture series. Plans for these new programs are currently under way.

The Friends of Stanford University Foundation, Taipei, Taiwan, gave \$300,000 jointly to A/PARC and the Hoover Institution in fall 2000. A/PARC's portion of these funds was used to support Taiwanese civil servants on temporary leave from the government who spent time at the Center as visiting scholars.

Another generous gift to SPRIE came from Chong-Moon



*A/PARC Director Emeritus Henry S. Rowen and Consulting Professor Chong-Moon Lee (center) meet and greet at the launch party for the book *The Silicon Valley Edge*.*

Lee, a longtime A/PARC supporter. Mr. Lee has provided the first third of an eventual \$200,000 pledge to fund a new SPRIE project on the incubation of new companies. Mr. Lee himself, together with SPRIE's William F. Miller and Marguerite Gong Hancock, will lead the work.

In July 2001, SPRIE received a \$200,000 gift from Hanaro Telecom, Inc., which will underwrite part of the Korea component of SPRIE's research, both at Stanford and in Korea. This gift has also allowed SPRIE to support a visiting scholar to A/PARC from Korea, Mr. Kyoung-Lim Yun, who is currently conducting related research at the Center.

Washington CORE, a consulting firm based in Washington, D.C., provided an \$87,500 gift to fund an ongoing research project on U.S.–Japan university–industry linkages, on which A/PARC Professor Daniel I. Okimoto serves as principal investigator, with additional direction from Dr. A. Maria Toyoda.

The Coca-Cola Company became an honorary corporate affiliate of A/PARC and patron of the Shorenstein Forum with its \$75,000 gift earlier this year. A/PARC and the Forum look forward to a long and productive relationship with this dynamic new partner.

A/PARC received \$50,000 from the Sumitomo Corporation in September 2000, in support of the Center's operational budget and to help build its endowment. Thanks to an additional contribution made in late 2001, A/PARC is also delighted to welcome Sumitomo to our family of corporate affiliates for 2001–2002; the company will shortly send its first visiting fellow to join A/PARC's popular Fellows Program.

Mr. Kenneth Tai and Ms. Nina Tai made a \$60,000 gift to A/PARC in October 2000, in the form of shares in the Eon Corporation. This gift was used to support the political science research on corporate governance of Zhiyuan Cui, a visiting scholar to A/PARC from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The South Asia Initiative at A/PARC gratefully acknowledges substantial donations in 2000 and 2001 from the following longtime sponsors of the Initiative: the India Technology

Initiative, B.V. Jagadeesh, Suhas and Jayashree Patil, Kanwal Rekhi, and the United States–India Business Council. These considerable funds were used in part to underwrite A/PARC's November 2000 telecom conference (described in the Conferences section of this Review), and also to support the Initiative's various continuing research projects.

The Center is deeply grateful to its many friends and sponsors for their generous and ongoing support.

BELOVED PROFESSOR MICHEL OKSENBERG LOST TO CANCER

Michel Oksenberg, a leading China scholar and key figure in normalizing U.S. relations with China, died February 22, 2001, from complications related to cancer. He was 62. An enthusiastic scholar to the end, Professor Oksenberg participated in a forum discussing a new book, *The Tiananmen Papers*, just two weeks before his death.

Professor Oksenberg was a senior fellow at A/PARC, at IIS, a political science professor by courtesy, and a Hoover Institution senior fellow. In addition to teaching, participating in conferences, and writing op-ed articles for newspapers, he was a member of the Trilateral Commission, the National Committee on U.S.–China Relations' board of directors, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Grants Committee of the Smith Richardson Foundation, and the Forum for International Policy.

Born in Antwerp, Belgium, Professor Oksenberg grew up in the United States, mostly in Florida. He earned a bachelor's degree from Swarthmore College in 1960, a master's degree in 1963, and a doctorate in political science in 1969 from Columbia University. When Oksenberg was considering graduate school, scholarship on China was opening up. He chose the East Asian Institute at Columbia, where his growing commitment to the study of China was further encouraged by his mentor A. Doak Barnett, who had a major influence on his intellectual development.

After teaching political science at Stanford from 1966 to 1968, he taught at Columbia from 1968 to 1974 and then spent two decades on the faculty at the University of Michigan. From 1977 to 1980, Professor Oksenberg took a leave of absence from Michigan to serve as a senior staff member on the National Security Council, with special responsibility for China



*On February 5, 2001, late professor Michel Oksenberg, far right, discussed *The Tiananmen Papers* with (left to right) Orville Schell, dean of the School of Journalism at the University of California, Berkeley; Professor Lowell Dittmer, University of California, Berkeley; Professor Jean Oi, A/PARC; and A/PARC Director Andrew G. Walder.*

and Indochina. In 1978, he began the process of helping to bring about the normalization of U.S. relations with China. President Richard M. Nixon had started the thaw with his groundbreaking visit in 1972, but by 1978 the United States still recognized the government of Taiwan as the legitimate representative of China. Professor Oksenberg helped the U.S. government to take the politically difficult step of allowing a mutual defense treaty between Taiwan and the United States to expire and recognizing the leadership in Beijing as the legitimate government of China.

Michel Oksenberg is survived by his wife, Lois; his daughter, Deborah; his son, David; and his sister, Amelie Oksenberg Rorty. His many accomplishments are celebrated in a special section later in this Review.

A memorial fund has been established to endow a chair in contemporary China studies in Oksenberg's name. Checks should be made out to Stanford University, marked "Oksenberg Fund," and mailed to Evelyn Kelsey, Institute for International Studies, Encina Hall, Room 100, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94305-6055.

—With thanks to Connie Chin and Lisa Trei
at Stanford News Service

NEW ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR AND PROGRAM DIRECTOR

In June 2001, Julian Chang, A/PARC's deputy director of nearly three years, left the Center to return to Cambridge, and Harvard University. He will be helping Professor Anthony Saich to strengthen and consolidate Asia Programs, a year-old initiative at the Kennedy School of Government integrating its Asia-related activities. Everyone at A/PARC is grateful to Julian for his hard work in guiding the Center through its most recent period of growth and wishes him the best of luck with his challenging new position.

Shiho Harada Barbir, A/PARC's new associate director, joined the Center in February 2001 as manager of finance and administration. She was promoted to her new position in August, in which she collaborates closely with the director to provide managerial leadership to all of A/PARC's faculty and staff. Prior to joining Stanford, Shiho worked at the Development Bank of Japan for eleven years in its financing, international, and public relations departments, eventually rising to deputy director. Shiho has a B.A. in international relations from Keio University in Tokyo and a master's in public administration from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

In August 2001, Russell Hancock, who previously served as director of the Shorenstein Forum, enlarged the scope of his responsibilities to become the Center's overall program director. Over the past year, the Shorenstein Forum has grown into a Center-wide entity, which presents A/PARC's public face and hosts many of its most high-profile events. Russ will

incorporate his current activities as Shorenstein Forum Director into his new post, and build them more fully into core A/PARC programs. He will also work with Andrew Walder on development efforts and in establishing A/PARC's new postdoctoral fellow program. A/PARC congratulates both Shiho and Russ on their new positions.

RECENT STAFF CHANGES

During the 2000–2001 academic year, A/PARC bid a fond farewell to some longtime staff members and welcomed many new faces. The Center also made several staff changes to keep pace with its growth and increased outreach activities projected for the future.

In November 2000, Anne Marie Kodama, an A/PARC veteran since 1996 and manager of the Center's finance and administration, took a new job as human resources and facilities manager at IIS. We are fortunate to have Anne Marie still close at hand as part of the IIS family, and she helped enormously in training her replacement, Shiho Harada Barbir, who started at A/PARC in February 2001. In August 2001, Shiho was promoted (see left) to the position of associate director.

Greet Jaspert, who worked at the Center for over five years, latterly as manager of corporate relations, left A/PARC in March 2001 to pursue a career as a ceramicist. Yumi Onoyama, formerly A/PARC's program coordinator, was promoted to this position. A staff member since 1997, Yumi now coordinates A/PARC's Visiting Fellows Program and oversees all activities relating to the Center's corporate affiliates. Neeley Main, who worked most recently at the World Affairs Council in San Francisco, became A/PARC's new program coordinator in May 2001, managing the events process

and ensuring that the Center's conferences and seminars attract wide audiences.

Two additional staff members joined A/PARC in 2000–2001. In July 2001, Sheryl Conner made the jump from the athletics department at the University of California, Berkeley, to A/PARC, taking on the position of assistant to the directors. Sheryl replaced Waka Takahashi Brown, who left to become a curriculum writer for the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education (SPICE). Ok Kyung (Okky) Choi became faculty assistant for Gi-Wook Shin, Henry Rowen, and Thomas Rohlen in August 2001. She previously worked for Edelman Worldwide, a global public relations firm. Finally, A/PARC said goodbye to Donna Fung, Professor Michel Oksenberg's assistant, who was a key liaison between A/PARC and Mike and his family during the last months of his life. Donna now works at Stanford Law School.



Top left: Julian Chang displays his farewell gift from A/PARC, a framed image of the Chinese character for "benevolence." Top right: Shiho Harada Barbir; right: Russell Hancock



THE WALTER H. SHORENSTEIN FORUM FOR ASIA PACIFIC STUDIES



Paul Stares, CISAC associate director, and Shiho Harada Barbir, A/PARC associate director, at the Brookings/Shorenstein roundtable

of uncertainty hovering around America's relationship with Japan, and the possibility of compound crises ahead. The outcome of the workshops will be a published volume, and a series of briefings in

Washington for key figures in the Bush administration.

The Shorenstein Forum is also relevant to California's political leadership, who preside over a state economy intertwined with Asia. To that end, the Forum continued its seminar series, The California-Asia Connection, hosting Bay Area Economic Forum President R. Sean Randolph. In addition, Forum Director Hancock moderated a panel discussion on the importance of trade. This was sponsored by the California Council for International Trade, and featured California Secretary of Commerce Lon Hatamiya, Congresswoman Jane Harman, and Congresswoman Loretta Sanchez.



R. Sean Randolph

The Forum rounded out its seminar offerings with a series on security in the Pacific, sponsored jointly by the Stanford Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC) and the Monterey Institute for International Studies. The seminars featured RAND scholar James Mulvenon, the Center for Strategic and International Studies' Senior Vice President Kurt Campbell, and A/PARC's late Mike Oksenberg, who gave a poignant, retrospective look at China policy in Washington.

These seminar offerings were balanced by a host of distinguished visitors to the Shorenstein Forum. Prominent among them were Fidel Ramos, former president of the Philippines, whose remarks were punctuated by humor and optimism for peace in Southeast Asia. Korean Ambassador Sung Chul Yang spoke of continuing pressures on the alliance

The Shorenstein Forum focuses on the United States and its complex and multifaceted dealings with the major Asian nations. The Forum convenes senior figures—policymakers, journalists, business executives, and scholars—for a variety of workshops, roundtable discussions, and briefings. With Stanford serving as a gateway to Asia, the Forum also serves as a platform where ranking Asian and American officials make speeches and policy statements, enlarging the dialogue across the Pacific and deepening mutual understanding.

Now in his second year as director, Russell Hancock is charting a program that combines large-scale public outreach activities with intimate scholarly gatherings. Both retain their focus on expanding the base of collective knowledge and bringing new breakthroughs to America's political leadership.

Initiated in 2001, a new working group on U.S.-Japan relations epitomizes the way the Shorenstein Forum provides policy relevance. Undertaken jointly with the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., the group includes Brookings President Michael Armacost (former U.S. ambassador to Japan) and Senior Scholar Edward Lincoln, who paired with a team of Stanford's Japan experts for a series of daylong workshops. In these, the scholars highlighted the unusual air



Nobuaki Tanaka (far left), Japan's consul general in San Francisco, addresses participants of the July 2001 roundtable discussion on U.S.-Japan relations between the Brookings Institution and the Shorenstein Forum. From left to right: Ed Lincoln, senior fellow, Brookings Institution; Dan Sneider, foreign correspondent, San Jose Mercury News; Michael Armacost, president, Brookings Institution; and A/PARC Fellow Robert Madsen.



A/PARC Professor Lawrence J. Lau (far left), former Philippine president Fidel Ramos, A/PARC Director Emeritus Henry S. Rowen, and Shorenstein Forum Director Russell Hancock

Below: Walter Shorenstein with former U.S. senator Bill Bradley

between the United States and Korea. Liu Junning, hailed by the *New York Times* as one of China's most influential intellectuals, ruminated on the change in store for China as a result of permanent normal trade relations with the United States and the widespread dissemination of the Internet.



Liu Junning

In June 2001, the Forum was fortunate to host a large delegation of senior American officials holding diplomatic posts in the ASEAN nations, including three current ambassadors—B. Lynn Pascoe, U.S. ambassador to Malaysia; Richard E. Hecklinger, U.S. ambassador to Thailand; and Robert S. Gelbard, U.S. ambassador to Indonesia. Their visit was co-sponsored by the U.S.-ASEAN Business Council and

made possible in part by the generosity of the Coca-Cola Company. In public remarks, and later in a dinner hosted in their honor by Walter Shorenstein, the ambassadors extolled America's burgeoning levels of trade with the nations of Southeast Asia and made trenchant remarks about the region's prospects for political stability and democratic development.

Roundtable discussions continue to be a popular feature of the Forum. In the past year, the Forum hosted several events covering such topics as political turbulence in Taiwan, Korea's transforming economy, and the challenges journalists face in writing about Asia.



Speakers at the June 2001 roundtable on the changing dynamics of Southeast Asia. From left to right: Robert S. Gelbard, U.S. ambassador to Indonesia; Richard E. Hecklinger, U.S. ambassador to Thailand; B. Lynn Pascoe, U.S. ambassador to Malaysia; and Herbert Schulz, chargé d'affaires, U.S. Embassy, Singapore



PHOTO © 2001 BY EDWARD CALDWELL

All of these activities are made possible through the generosity of Walter H. Shorenstein, San Francisco business leader, philanthropist, and longtime champion of Asian-American relations. The Forum was created to honor his contributions, which were celebrated at a gala dinner and reception at his home in November 2000. That evening, in the company of other generous donors, former United States Senator Bill Bradley and Stanford University President John Hennessy saluted Mr. Shorenstein and the Forum. Both speakers emphasized how enmeshed America and Asia's futures will be, and stressed Stanford's unique situation as a locus for intellectual leadership. Their vision of A/PARC is being advanced, carefully and systematically, through the Shorenstein Forum's activities.

2000–2001 SHORENSTEIN FORUM EVENTS

October 19, 2000

Stanford–Monterey Asia Security Seminar: “Strategies and Tactics for Dealing with China: Past and Future”

Michel Oksenberg, A/PARC, Stanford
Co-sponsored with CISAC

November 8, 2000

California–Asia Connection Seminar: “California’s Sources of Leadership in the Global Economy”

R. Sean Randolph, President, Bay Area Economic Forum

November 8, 2000

Stanford–Monterey Asia Security Seminar: “Deconstructing the China Threat Debate”

Phil Saunders, Director, East Asia Nonproliferation Program, Monterey Institute for International Studies

November 28, 2000

Roundtable Discussion: “The Transformation of Korea’s Economy: Reform and Future Prospects” “Overview of Korea’s Economic Reform and Future Direction”

Hoil Yoon, Ambassador for International Economy and Trade, Republic of Korea

“Financial Sector Reform: Remaining Challenges”

Choongsoo Kim, Dean, Graduate School for Pan-Pacific International Studies, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, Korea

“Corporate Sector Restructuring: Key Issues”

Eung-seon Kang, Senior Editorial Writer, Maeil Business Newspaper

“The New Economy in Korea: Information Technology and Venture Business”

Ki-Hong Park, Vice President, Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade

Jointly sponsored with the Consulate General of Korea (San Francisco) and the Korean-American Chamber of Commerce

December 11, 2000

Roundtable Discussion: “Political Turbulence in Taiwan”

Larry Diamond, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford; Lowell Dittmer, Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, Michel Oksenberg, A/PARC, Stanford. Co-sponsored by the Commonwealth Club of Silicon Valley

December 14, 2000

Stanford–Monterey Asia Security Seminar: “Overcoming the Superior with the Inferior? China and Computer Network Operations”

James C. Mulvenon, Associate Political Scientist, RAND Corporation. Co-sponsored by CISAC

January 22, 2001

Talks on Contemporary Asian Dynamics: “The Internet in China: Problems and Prospects”

Duncan Clark, Founder and Managing Director, BDA Ltd.; Columnist, South China Morning Post

February 1, 2001

Talks on Contemporary Asian Dynamics: “Will Globalization Change China? The Political Impact of WTO, Permanent Normal Trade Relations, and the Internet”

Liu Junning, Former Fellow, Institute of Political Science, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

February 15, 2001

Stanford–Monterey Asia Security Seminar: “U.S. Security Challenges in the Asia Pacific Region”

Kurt Campbell, Senior Vice President, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C. Co-sponsored by CISAC

April 24, 2001

Talks on Contemporary Asian Dynamics: “Prospects for Peace and Security in Southeast Asia”

Fidel V. Ramos, Former President of the Philippines

April 27, 2001

Roundtable Discussion: Special Asia Pacific Delegation from the Brookings Institution

Alexander Lukin, Producer, “Focus,” China Central.

Chen Hao, Executive Producer, TVBS (Taiwan’s leading cable network). Chris Yeung, Chief Political Editor, South China Morning Post. Chungsoo Kim, Economic Analyst, Joongang Ilbo, South Korea. Li Xiaoping, Director, Institute of Political and Legal Studies, Moscow

May 4, 2001

Policy Speech: “Korea–U.S. Relations and South Korea’s Engagement Policy”

Yang Sung Chul, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the United States

June 5, 2001

Roundtable Discussion: “The Changing Dynamics of Southeast Asia”

B. Lynn Pascoe, United States Ambassador, Malaysia. Douglas Peterson, United States Ambassador, Vietnam. Richard E. Hecklinger, United States Ambassador, Thailand. Robert S. Gelbard, United States Ambassador, Indonesia. Co-sponsored by the Coca-Cola Company

July 19, 2001

Roundtable Discussion: The Shorenstein Forum and the Brookings Institution U.S.–Japan Workshop

Michael Armacost, President, Brookings Institution, former United States Ambassador to Japan. Henry Rowen, Director Emeritus, A/PARC, Stanford. Ed Lincoln, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution. Paul Stares, Associate Director, CISAC, Stanford. Steven Vogel, Professor, Political Science, University of California, Berkeley. Mike May, Director Emeritus, CISAC, Stanford

THE SOUTHEAST ASIA FORUM

The 2000–2001 academic year marked the second full year of operation for A/PARC's Southeast Asia Forum (SEAF). In addressing a region of the world that has historically been underrepresented in the Stanford curriculum, SEAF forms a key component of the University's burgeoning Asian studies program. In recent years, and especially since the fall of the Thai baht in 1997, many of the societies of Southeast Asia have experienced economic and political crises. Even without such turbulence to command scholarly and policy attention, it is vital to understand and explore the histories, cultures, political economies, and international relations of the region—its ten countries and its half-billion people.



Mary S. Zurbuchen, visiting professor at the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures, University of California, Los Angeles, chats with Donald K. Emmerson after her SEAF seminar.

With help from a generous grant from the Henry Luce Foundation, SEAF seeks to strengthen and institutionalize multi-disciplinary research, teaching, and outreach on Southeast Asia at Stanford. A/PARC Professor Donald K. Emmerson serves as the program's director. SEAF supports an array of projects related to this dynamic part of the world. Contemporary conditions and events are addressed in regular seminars, and selected experts and practitioners visit the

2000–2001 SEAF EVENTS

November 13, 2000

"The Political Economy of 'Post-Transition' Vietnam"

Adam Fforde, Senior Fellow, Southeast Asian Studies Programme, National University of Singapore

January 5, 2001

"Donors and Democracy in Indonesia: The Case of East Timor"

Annette Clear, Ph.D. Candidate, Political Science Department, Columbia University; International Observer, East Timor Mission, Carter Center for Human Rights, 1999

January 11, 2001

"Will ASEAN Recover? Prospects for Regionalism in Southeast Asia"

Amitav Acharya, Fellow, Asia Center, Harvard University; Professor of Political Science, York University, Toronto

January 29, 2001

"The Singapore Puzzle"

Chee Soon Juan, Secretary General, Singapore Democratic Party
Cherian George, Author, *Singapore: The Air-Conditioned Nation*

February 26, 2001

"Looking for Truth in the Midst of Crisis: The Cost of the Past in Indonesia"

Mary S. Zurbuchen, Visiting Professor, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures, University of California, Los Angeles

April 9, 2001

"Sweatshops in Southeast Asia: The Ugly Truth?"

Linda Lim, Professor of Corporate Strategy and International Business, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

April 9, 2001

"The Emerging Internet Economy in Southeast Asia: Something New or More of the Same?"

Linda Lim, Professor of Corporate Strategy and International Business, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

May 21, 2001

"Cambodia Shadowed by Its Past"

David Chandler, Adjunct Professor of Asian Studies, Georgetown University



Adam Fforde, senior fellow at the Southeast Asian Studies Programme at the National University of Singapore, spoke about the political economy of "post-transition" Vietnam at SEAF in November 2000.

Center under the Forum's auspices. To facilitate outreach and teaching as well as research, the Forum also seeks to enrich Stanford's library and other informational resources on Southeast Asia.

In 2000–2001, SEAF continued to concentrate on raising the visibility of Southeast Asian studies at Stanford and on

networking in the Bay Area and beyond to inform scholars, students, business people, officials, professionals, and others of this new initiative's activities. A number of distinguished international figures gave seminars, both at A/PARC and across the Stanford campus, and drew enthusiastic audiences from the University community.

Prominent among these seminars was a joint talk given by Cherian George, author of *Singapore: The Air-Conditioned Nation*, and Chee Soon Juan, secretary general of the opposition Singapore Democratic Party. The speakers sought to unlock the "puzzle" of Singapore—a country that practiced a market economy and free trade before these became the rage, and maintained one-party dominance long after pluralistic democracy became the global norm. Given the extraordinary, and unexpected, stability of Singapore's system, the seminar posed two provocative questions: Has the ruling People's Action Party found the answer to successful governance in a global economy? Or are the city-state's leaders forcibly postponing the inevitable—perhaps even imminent—onset of political liberalization?

Other noteworthy SEAF events included visits from Amitav Acharya, a fellow at Harvard's Asia Center and a professor of political science at York University in Toronto, and



Clockwise from upper left: Cherian George, Chee Soon Juan, Linda Lim, and David Chandler, adjunct professor of Asian Studies at Georgetown University, who spoke to SEAF about Cambodia in May 2001.

Linda Lim, a professor of international business at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Professor Acharya addressed the rosy past, troubled present, and uncertain future of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and pondered its chances for sustaining security and strengthening identity in the region. Professor Lim, who delivered two lectures at SEAF, spoke first of Southeast Asia's emerging Internet economy, and whether e-business was mainly empty hype or, on the contrary, a truly transforming force for the region's business practices. Later the same afternoon, she discussed the controversies surrounding "sweatshop" labor in Southeast Asia. Are such sweatshop factories sites of abuse and exploitation, or do they offer their mainly young and female workers much-needed income and independence? A lively question-and-answer session also considered why sweatshops exist in Southeast Asian countries, why they are tolerated, why they are assailed, and what might be done to curb the abuses that do occur.

Professor Emmerson himself was also active during 2000–2001. He taught a political science course, "Comparative Politics of Southeast Asia", the first of its kind on this subject at Stanford. Designed to introduce students to the politics of the Southeast Asian region—particularly Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand—the course related larger patterns of national politics to the diverse local and regional conditions. Professor Emmerson also continued to advise Stanford undergraduate and graduate students interested in Southeast Asia; to give guest lectures and other presentations at Stanford and around the Bay Area; and to pursue research related to Southeast Asia, including a project described in the Research section of this Review. He traveled and lectured widely, in Asia, Europe, and the United States, and gave extensive media interviews, mainly on recent events in Indonesia.

Among SEAF's collaborations with other organizations is a project with the Stanford Program on International and Cross-cultural Education (SPICE) to develop a module on Indonesia intended to enrich the curriculum of American high schools. Written by the SPICE educational team and incorporating six thematic content handouts produced by Annette Clear, now an assistant professor at the University of California, Santa Cruz, the module will be published in early 2002.

RESEARCH

Most A/PARC research projects are collaborations between Stanford faculty and American and Asian colleagues, and pertain to contemporary Asia and U.S.-Asia relations. Publications arising from A/PARC research are available from the Center or on its website, at <http://APARC.stanford.edu>. The stories that follow describe recent project activities and findings and appear in alphabetical order.

REGIONWIDE RESEARCH PROJECTS



PHOTO COURTESY OF WALTER P. FALCON

Professor Walter P. Falcon standing in a field of genetically enhanced "super wheat"

ready and almost eager to try such an approach. They identify four separate components of this new regime that interact in ways that, they believe, should worry everyone concerned with agricultural development. These components are new provisions on intellectual property; increased concentration of new enabling technologies in a few large multinational companies; heightened anxieties over genetically modified crops; and new problems arising from international agreements. Professors Falcon and Fowler argue that the "perfect" solutions now being discussed are either infeasible or likely to have seriously negative effects. They call instead for creative new thinking on capacity-building in developing countries, on changing the legal status of plant genetic resources, and on new public-private partnerships in service of the poor.

Barriers to Global Flows of Plant Genetic Resources

Professor Walter Falcon and Professor Cary Fowler from the Agricultural University of Norway have collaborated on a new study that assesses barriers to the flow of plant genetic resources around the world. They report that no nation has ever fabricated or maintained a prosperous food system based on genetic resources of purely indigenous origin. However, they go on to show how many countries now seem

Child Labor in the Internet Age

Child labor is both one of the best-known issues associated with globalization and one of the most divisive. Over the past decade, many lessons have been learned about how to help working children, and some of the most controversial debates have cooled.

"Child labor" is a misleading term. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), some 250 million children below the age of fourteen work part-time and full-time around the world. That they are working in jobs that might harm their health or limit their education is more than a labor market concern. It is a symptom of a complex series of economic and social conditions: poor schools, teaching, and curriculums; inaccessible or unaffordable health care; badly protected human rights; and weak access to civil society.



Sarah Bachman, primary researcher on the Child Labor Project

The "child labor" problem is really a problem of uneven economic development, combined with social injustices old and new.

Research papers produced by A/PARC's child labor project made progress toward a better understanding of the overall debate on child labor; education and child labor; child labor and trade; and the relationships among child labor, health, and human rights. A/PARC also convened a symposium (see Conferences section) that sought to consolidate lessons learned during the last ten years of rising concern about this social and economic problem. The symposium discussions contributed to a report on the state of the international debate on child labor at the turn of the century.

During the 1990s, discussions about child labor often generated more heat than light. Anti-globalization protesters complained that globalization has increased the incidence of



PHOTO COURTESY OF SARAH BACHMAN

Bangladeshi girl welding bracelets over open gas flame



Bangladeshi girl making carbon battery cores

children working in dangerous, exploitative work. Trade unions lamented that companies moved jobs offshore to take advantage of cheap and exploited labor, including child labor. Products made by children, or allegedly made by them, inspired international boycotts. Educators worried that schools have paid a price for economic liberalization, and that the deterioration of schools has led to more dropouts—

PHOTO COURTESY OF SARAH BACHMAN

and, in turn, to more children working in inappropriate jobs. Many developing nations, fearful of losing aid and trade from developed nations, denied that child labor existed inside their borders.

By the end of the decade, agreement had been reached on a few big issues. The first order of business, the international community agreed, is to protect children from danger. That consensus was reflected in the ILO's 1999 adoption of a new convention. Convention 182 defined and called for immediate action against slavery, prostitution, forced work, and "work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children." The unanimous adoption of this new labor standard told another story. From Albania to Zimbabwe, even the world's poorest countries admitted not only that these forms of child labor exist, but also that poverty should not be a barrier to taking action against them. Much remains to be determined, and discussed.

National governments, and local communities, need to muster the political will to implement policies and programs that could help working children and their families.

The Comparative Health Care Policy Research Project

The Comparative Health Care Policy Research Project was initiated by A/PARC in 1990 to examine issues related to the structure and delivery of health care in Japan by utilizing contemporary social science. Further, the project was designed to make the study of Japan an integral part of international comparative health policy research. Yumiko Nishimura, the associate director, under the supervision of Daniel I. Okimoto, the principal investigator, leads the project.

During 2000–2001, Ms. Nishimura and her team created a computerized health promotion practitioner support system and implemented pilot studies



Daniel I. Okimoto and Yumiko Nishimura

with NTT Corporation of Japan to test the system's efficiency and effectiveness. The technology was developed based on research findings from an earlier project (1998–2000) that focused on the applicability of U.S. wellness programs in Japan.

In general, the computerized support system assists practitioners in delivering comprehensive health promotion programs in an efficient manner. It utilizes data from employee health examinations and answers from questionnaires on health-related behavior, lifestyle, and readiness for change to retrieve appropriate, preprogrammed intervention protocols. These protocols consist of a combination of intervention strategies, including face-to-face and phone consultations, information fliers, and email communication. At the beginning of each day, practitioners are shown lists of tasks to perform. For each task, the system displays information, such as scripts to use in consultations and templates for emails, faxes, or fliers. By using this system, practitioners can provide comprehensive health promotion programs without extensive education or training in the procedures. Programs include individual-based smoking cessation and stress and weight management.

The system was designed to respond to the tremendous need for health promotion programs that are effective both in controlled experimental environments and in real settings. The Comparative Health Care Policy team concluded, based on their research, that contemporary information technology would be a viable solution. Japan was selected as



Jamie Hwang, researcher for the Comparative Health Care Policy Research Project

the field research site for two major reasons. First, the tradition of life employment at one corporation means that long-term data are available for analysis. Second, the system is designed to be used by health professionals, whom most Japanese corporations employ at the worksite.

Prior to developing this system, the team conducted literature reviews and informal interviews with health professionals in Japan. They identified the following challenges:

- Dominance of disease screening effort
- Targeting a limited segment of employees with specific risk
- No standardization of programs
- Lack of theory/model-based programs
- Lack of training among health professionals in behavioral science

Along with these challenges, other factors were identified that would potentially promote the delivery of the health promotion programs:

- Availability of health professionals in the workplace
- Mandated annual physical check-ups for all employees under the law

As part of the health promotion program, Ms. Keiko Kuwahara, an NTT staff member, consults an employee on smoking cessation.



PHOTO COURTESY OF YUMIKO NISHIMURA



PHOTO COURTESY OF YUMIKO NISHIMURA

Yumiko Nishimura and members of her research team present the health promotion computer system to Mr. Shiro Asano (far left), the governor of Miyagi Prefecture.

- Availability of corporate support for funding for medical services
- Well-established communication networks within the workplace

These findings suggested that a computer-based staff support system could help overcome challenges and also capitalize on the factors with potential. The key functions for the staff support system include:

- Increasing personal interaction between health promotion staff and employees by automating administrative tasks (filing, scheduling, etc.)
- Ensuring quality of services provided by health professionals
- Standardizing program by preprogramming protocols for services
- Providing appointment reminders to minimize human error
- Computer-prompting of behavioral objectives for health professionals to accomplish in each session
- Training health practitioners to become health promotion experts
- Collecting and storing process and outcomes data to help establish future evidence-based health promotion programs

In 2001, the team filed to patent the idea and technology of this system in both the United States and Japan.

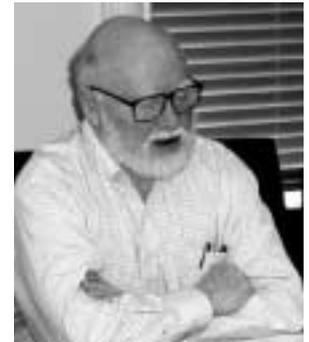
East Asian Economics

Over the past year, Professor Ronald I. McKinnon, of Stanford's Department of Economics, has pursued three research strands in the area of East Asian economics, with

A/PARC's financial assistance.

The first strand focuses on Japan's economic troubles over the past decade. Professor McKinnon's 1997 book *Dollar and Yen: Resolving Economic Conflict between the United States and Japan* (written with Kenichi Ohno), dealt extensively with these troubles. In 1998 it was published and translated into Japanese. In addition to his op-ed contributions to various newspapers and magazines, Professor McKinnon's most recent research is "The Foreign Exchange Origins of Japan's Economic Slump and Low Interest Liquidity Trap," which the Bank of Japan published as a working paper, and which also appeared in *The World Economy* in 2000. The main theme in all of this work is that Japan's macroeconomic malaise has been imposed by external pressure to get the yen up, which then causes internal deflation with short-term interest rates near zero.

Professor McKinnon's second strand of research seeks to explain why, in noncrisis periods, East Asian countries (other than Japan) opt to peg their exchange rates closely to the U.S. dollar, and to align their price levels with those of the United States. This occurs even though, of the two, Japan is the more important trading country in the East Asian region. A paper addressing this topic, "The East Asian Dollar Standard: Life after Death?," was published in *Economic Notes* in February 2000. A follow-up working paper, "After the Crisis: The East Asian Dollar Standard Resurrected: An Interpretation of High Frequency Exchange Rate Pegging," was published in 2001 for the World Bank. The main theme in this paper is that the informal dollar standard for exchange rates has worked, and will work well, but the rules of the game could be improved to make the



Professor Ronald I. McKinnon

system more stable. The great crisis of 1997–1998—when the currencies of Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand were all sharply devalued with the dollar standard temporarily suspended—arose primarily from failures in domestic bank regulation, rather than from the exchange rate regime itself. Currently, Professor McKinnon is working on a book, *The East Asian Exchange Rate Dilemma and the World*

Dollar Standard, that pulls together his research on Japan, the large but depressed creditor country in the region, and the smaller debtor dollar bloc countries.

The third research strand follows China's remarkable progress in transitioning from a centrally planned, virtually closed economy in 1979 to a more liberal and open one in 2000. This research began in 1993 with the publication of the



PHOTO ©CORBIS

book *The Order of Economic Liberalization: Financial Control in the Transition to a Market Economy*, which was translated into Chinese in 1998 and has been widely distributed there. Professor McKinnon's most recent paper (presented in Beijing, Shanghai, and elsewhere) is "China's Financial Policies upon Accession to the WTO." The paper suggests that it is premature to remove controls over foreign capital outflows or inflows, or to allow foreign banks to compete with Chinese banks domestically, until domestic financial regulation and fiscal policy are substantially improved.

The Stanford Project on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE)

SPRIE studies the emergence, growth, and sustainability of high-technology entrepreneurial regions. In spring 2001, SPRIE superseded what was formerly known as the Silicon Valley Networks Project, reflecting that project's long-held plans to extend analysis beyond Silicon Valley to regions around the world that seek to replicate the Valley's success.



Henry S. Rowen

With the generous support of Silicon Valley entrepreneurs Daniel Chen and Chong-Moon Lee, SPRIE continues to build on its previous work on Silicon Valley (published in *The Silicon Valley Edge*, Stanford University Press, 2000). Henry S. Rowen and William F. Miller serve as co-directors, with Marguerite Gong Hancock as associate director. SPRIE's work continues with a core set of research questions about the direction, pace, and performance of these aspiring regions:

- What conditions enable or impede growth of high technology regions? How should they be prioritized?
- How do we characterize the interplay, national and regional, among policies, business strategy, and institutions, and their impact on regions?
- Considering the dynamic life cycles of technology and business, how should we assess a region's capacity for endogenous growth and long-term sustainability?

In the 2000–2001 academic year, SPRIE embarked on comparative work, laying out research agendas and compiling data in a variety of regions in Asia: Hsinchu, Bangalore, Tokyo, Seoul, Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, and Singapore. Why these regions? Because they share significant capacity; they aspire to rapid growth in high technology; and they seek to play a significant role in the global economy. Yet the differences among them—in their levels of technological development, developmental strategies, and political environments—are



William F. Miller

profound. A systematic investigation of these properties is the only way to evaluate their long-term prospects. To carry forward this work, SPRIE hosted nine seminars on campus over the past year, and organized a series of workshops on various regions, including a major conference on emerging regions for Vietnam's IT industry. Most importantly, the project designed and initiated research activities, in partnership with an international, interdisciplinary team of more than thirty researchers from government, industry, research institutes, and universities in seven countries. Under SPRIE's direction, these teams will address the project's key issues from four complementary perspectives:

- Analysis of the assets, structures, and processes in each region
- Case studies of IT companies in each region
- Linkages among regions
- Comparison across regions, including the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, India, Singapore, Israel, and the United States

In the People's Republic of China, SPRIE's team conducted fieldwork in Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen, in partnership with the Ministry of Science and Technology's Torch Program. Under the coordination of SPRIE Greater China leader Marguerite Gong Hancock, Professor William Barnett (Stanford Graduate School of Business) and graduate student Peter Lorentzen conducted in-depth interviews with senior managers to write case studies on Stone, UFSOft, EachNet, and Youngyou. SPRIE-supported Philip Sohmen wrote a thesis on Legend Computer; Marguerite Gong Hancock analyzed Huawei, a leading telecommunications equipment company; and Professor Eric Harwit (University of Hawaii) studied more than ten incubators in Shanghai and Beijing.

In Korea, SPRIE's activities are led by KAIST Professors Ji Soo Kim and Zong Tae Bae, as well as Professor Jong Gie Kim at Hoseo University and Sangmok Suh at Stanford. Divided into two projects, the first (directed by Korea's Ministry of Information and Communication) studies the entrepreneurial habitat for venture firms in several regions, and evaluates especially the role of government policies. The second, partner project concentrates on Teheran Valley, home to several thousand young high technology companies in Seoul's Kangnam District.

Through a questionnaire issued to 1,700 local firms and interviews at 30 firms, this project analyzes the start-up process in the region, from



Marguerite Gong Hancock

idea generation through new company creation and growth, with a special focus on human resource management, labor market, and human networks.

In addition to these regional projects, SPRIE's "Golden Triangle" project examines the connections among three important IT regions: Silicon Valley, Taiwan, and China. Through the lens of IT industries' activities between 1990 and 2001, project leaders Chi-shen Jason Hsu (ITRI), Professor Chang (National Research Council, Shanghai), and Marguerite Gong Hancock are assessing linkages and networks among these regions, with an emphasis on critical flows of capital, human resources, and technology.

William F. Miller, Chong-Moon Lee, and Marguerite Gong Hancock spearhead yet another SPRIE project launched this year. Drawing on studies in China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan, India, Singapore, Israel, and the United States, this project considers how incubators and their environments provide the infrastructure or "habitat" to facilitate successful formation of new businesses.

Together, this set of projects forms the foundation for SPRIE's second phase of work—critical research which will continue in the coming year through field research, surveys, workshops at Stanford and in Asia, publications, and briefings for industry and policy leaders.

The South Asia Initiative

Launched in 1999, the South Asia Initiative seeks to promote South Asian studies across Stanford University, to undertake research and convene conferences on policy-relevant topics, and to study the characteristics of Asian entrepreneurs in Silicon Valley and in Bangalore, India.



Rafiq Dossani, director of the South Asia Initiative, speaking at a software conference in India

Administration

The South Asia Initiative was made possible through a generous \$250,000 grant, over three years, from the president of the University, the dean of Humanities and Sciences, and the director of IIS. The Initiative exists to support South Asia studies through awards for teaching, research, and outreach. In 2000–2001, the work involved marketing the Initiative, fundraising from outside donors, running A/PARC's South Asia Seminar Series, and administering the South Asia Initiative awards. So far, the Initiative is on track. Since 1999, when two courses per year were offered on India, twelve new courses have been introduced. The Modern South Asia Survey course has been institutionalized. Developing faculty, student, and donor interest in South Asian studies at Stanford has also resulted in:

- New departments offering courses on South Asia

- Strong support for the South Asia Seminar Series and Distinguished Speakers in the Humanities series, with average attendance exceeding 350 students
- The first outside (though still limited) support for South Asia-based Humanities at the University

Power Pricing in Andhra Pradesh

In India, the major challenge facing power sector reform currently under way is the transition to efficient pricing structures despite difficult economic, political, and regulatory issues. The power pricing project studies how to manage the transition to appropriate pricing in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh (AP). In 2001, a working paper by Rafiq Dossani and Robert Crow, "Restructuring the Electric Power Sector in India: Alternative Institutional Structures and Contracts," discussed the findings to date. These were:

- Establish Vickrey and other auction mechanisms to price electricity to end users in India
- Cooperatives can resolve some stakeholder issues, but depoliticizing them is vital
- Welfare-maintaining subsidies are possible

The effort to implement "cookie-cutter" solutions in reforming the electricity sector is unlikely to work in India, where the power of the individual states and cooperatives is key to any reform. Project researchers conducted a field survey of five hundred subsidized users in three rural districts of AP to determine users' responses to different distribution and pricing methods, particularly the value of cooperatives and of flat-fee versus use-based pricing.



PHOTO ©CORBIS

Venture Capital Reform in India

This project began in 1999 with an A/PARC conference, which proposed reforms that were substantially implemented into law in June 2000. The reforms consisted of introducing independent, capable, and empowered regulation and new rules allowing for tax pass-through and currency convertibility for registered venture capital firms. The rules were designed with India's political environment and stage of economic

development in mind, as well as their consistency with other reforms. Some of the principles enacted may also have wider application. After the reforms, India saw a large increase in venture capital inflows (\$400 million from June to December 2000, versus \$350 million from January 1989 to December 1999). A research project comparing venture capital reforms in different countries is proposed for 2001–2002.

Bangalore As a Region of Innovation and Entrepreneurship

This is a component of a SPRIE project (see above), to be implemented in the 2001–2002 academic year. It will compare regions of innovation and entrepreneurship in Asia, of which Bangalore will be one site. During 2000–2001, collaborators were identified and a survey document (to be conducted in October 2001) was designed.

The Urban Dynamics of East Asia Project

Over the past several decades, the forces of globalization and localization have enabled some East Asian cities to drive economic, technological, political, and social change. These leading centers are no longer traditional cities, but instead, large, dynamic urban regions spreading over an array of administrative boundaries and embracing numerous business centers and municipalities. The locations of disproportionately high concentrations of wealth, knowledge, and investment, these centers exert influence over their home nations, and over East Asia, far in excess of what even their considerable population figures would suggest. The extended Shanghai region, for example, contains approximately 80 million people, but accounts for close to one-third of China’s GDP. It plays a commensurately important—if not greater—role in defining the country’s technological, social, and economic future.

The Urban Dynamics project, which just completed its third year, examines how urban change is reshaping East Asia at regional and national levels. The work to date has been funded principally by a grant from IIS’s Bechtel Initiative. Guided by Professor Thomas Rohlen, Consulting Professor Douglas Webster, and Director of Research James H. Raphael, recent research focused on two major areas. One is key urban regions’ role in defining the evolving terms of economic competition and advantage within East Asia. The second is peri-urbanization—the process of change from rural to urban land use in transitional zones on the peripheries of major cities. Both research streams have



Top: Professor Thomas P. Rohlen. Middle: A/PARC Director of Research James H. Raphael. Bottom: Visiting Professor Douglas Webster

emphasized better understanding of urban development trajectories by analyzing cities in Northeast and Southeast Asia comparatively.

East Asian cities are coping with significant internal physical and economic restructuring, at a time when they also face serious external challenges from global competition. Virtually every core city in the region, including those in developing countries, is rapidly de-industrializing. To lower costs and enhance efficiency, the manufacturing facilities of foreign and domestic companies are moving to the peri-urban fringe. This urban transformation arises both from market forces and from public policy. Creating internal conditions to support the scope and scale of urban change under way is proving difficult. In some instances, new business opportunities (e.g., back office



PHOTO COURTESY OF JAMES RAPHAEL

The city of Shanghai

service activities, tourism) are filling the void and adding tens of thousands of new jobs to East Asian core cities. In other cases, the loss of manufacturing jobs overseas or to new domestic production centers has left cities economically adrift.

Ironically, the challenges created by peri-urban development have been equally daunting. These recently rural areas are often too fragmented administratively and too short of human resources and infrastructure capacity to effectively oversee growth or to deliver the services now required by rapid urban encroachment. Supported by a World Bank preparation grant, in 2000–2001 the project undertook an initial assessment of peri-urbanization in areas outside of Hangzhou (China), Bangkok, and Manila. The team conducted research with partner institutions in the field, including the Geography Institute of the National Academy of Sciences in China and the National Economic Development Agency in the Philippines, with the World Bank’s cooperation.

Preliminary work in the Cavite–Laguna area of the extended Manila region highlighted the lack of senior government (national and provincial) support for peri-urbanization, particularly in terms of regional infrastructure systems. The study of Thailand’s eastern seaboard indicated a different problem—local government’s lack of capacity to adjust to



PHOTO COURTESY OF JAMES RAPHAEL

Members of the Urban Dynamics team visit a Thai industrial estate. Left to right: Douglas Webster; Ray Archer, Asian Institute of Technology; Khamhoung Ratsamany, director of the Eastern Seaboard industrial estate; Thomas P. Rohlen; and Apiwat Rattanawarahat, Chulalonghorn University, Bangkok

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC PROJECTS

The Causes of Japan's Economic Stagnation 1985-2000

Why has Japan's economy, once the envy of the world, fallen on such hard times, and why has recovery taken so long? The nine scholars analyzing Japan's economic crisis from 1985 through 2000 have identified six underlying causes:

- **Surplus in Savings:** Japan has traditionally enjoyed an unusually high savings rate and a comparatively low consumption rate. During the decades of recovery and high-speed growth,

this "savings surplus" supplied sorely needed capital to private industry in the form of bank loans. This money was used to build and expand Japan's industrial infrastructure and to achieve the rank of a world-class manufacturing power. However, during the 1990s, the "savings surplus," once the indispensable fuel for high-speed growth, became a serious structural impediment, leading to a severe slump in demand and causing a heavy drag on Japan's economic recovery.

- **Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and Vested Interest Groups:** LDP support from interest groups representing protected, inefficient sectors of the Japanese economy has contributed to Japan's economic malaise but has also made it difficult for the Japanese state to implement the reforms necessary to get back on track. Focused on staying in power, the LDP has been reluctant to implement far-reaching reforms or tackle the tough issues, such as the ominous overhang of nonperforming loans (NPLs). The LDP's coalition of interest group supporters, which supplies money and votes, has lobbied hard to sandbag or dilute reform measures. The unprecedented length of Japan's asset deflation and liquidity trap is largely due to the absence of effective, far-sighted political leadership. Whether Prime Minister Koizumi, who has a clear-cut electoral mandate to reform an outmoded

widespread rapid industrialization. The project's initial research in China underscored the need to differentiate inner and outer peri-urban areas. Inner areas (within commuting distance to core cities) are prospering through industrial and institutional relocation from downtown areas, development of economic and technological zones, and windfalls in land leasing values. By contrast, the future of outer peri-urban regions (around smaller, more remote cities and towns) is increasingly problematic. Many of their old township and village enterprises are closing, and the low-end, labor-intensive clusters typically found in these areas are having difficulty in moving up value chains. China will obviously need spatially differentiated policies for peri-urban development.

Initial research on peri-urbanization has led to several articles and monographs. The work has also been presented over the last year to a wide range of audiences, including the Asia Development Forum of the World Bank/Asian Development Bank, the Beijing Geography Institute, the World Bank, the Urbanization Forum of the People's Republic of China, and the American Collegiate Schools of Planning. The project recently received a grant from the Ford Foundation to continue the study of peri-urbanization in China's Hangzhou and Chengdu extended urban regions in 2001-2002.

The project's core team organized biweekly seminars this past year for Stanford faculty, students, and guests interested in Asian urbanization. Professor Webster also taught an undergraduate course on urban environmental management in East Asia, as part of Stanford's Urban Studies program. It was one of five courses the project has offered since its inception.



Professor Daniel I. Okimoto (center) leads the discussion at a roundtable discussion of Japan's political economy.

economic system, can push through necessary but politically painful changes remains to be seen.

- **Policy Mismanagement:** The lack of political will and effective leadership are reflected in serious policy mistakes. These include the consumption tax hike in 1997, which stifled nascent signs of recovery; the unparalleled slowness in disposing of NPLs; and the heavy-handed reliance on interest rate cuts from 1985 to 1987 to deal with the deflationary impact of sharp yen appreciation following the Plaza Accord. While it would be unfair to blame the bubble, asset deflation, and the liquidity trap solely on Japan's politicians and policymakers, it is accurate to say that policy mismanagement has aggravated the problems and prolonged the processes of recovery.



PHOTO © CORBIS SYGMA

Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi speaks to the crowd as he kicks off Upper House election campaigning in Tokyo.

- **Structural Impediments:** The complex structure of Japan's political economy—particularly the close, symbiotic ties between the economic bureaucracies, like the Ministry of Finance (MOF), and the corporations under their regulatory jurisdiction, like banks and insurance companies—has also contributed to Japan's problems. The interests of the Banking Bureau of MOF and the banking industry are interdependent. There is little transparency or public accountability. Information is hoarded about the actual scope of bad loans. Old methods of crisis management (specifically, administrative guidance) prevail. These elements help to explain why it took the government so long to deal with the massive hemorrhaging of Japan's financial system. Although Japan has made progress toward developing a more transparent, rules-based system, the problems of nontransparency and weak accountability have not disappeared.

- **Yen Appreciation:** Another underlying cause of the bubble, sustained asset deflation, and the liquidity trap is the steep, long-term appreciation of the yen relative to the dollar. For Japan, yen appreciation has been a chronic problem. Exchange-rate factors have limited the effectiveness of certain policy tools that might have cleaned up Japan's financial mess. Caught in a classic liquidity trap, for example, the option of designing

monetary policy to hit specific inflation targets would be difficult, in part because a sudden, sharp devaluation of the yen would put enormous pressure on South Korea and Taiwan to devalue their currencies. In an era of global capital flows, the constant national need to make adjustments in the value of key currencies, and the costs of overshooting, misalignment, and potential speculative attack, have enormously complicated domestic macroeconomic management.

- **Global Capital Flows:** Japan's rapid growth from 1955 to 1975 and its steady growth from 1975 to 1991 can be understood as part of a global expansion of trade. But if postwar Japan has benefited from the globalization of trade, it has profited less from the globalization of capital flows. Neither the public nor private sector has handled the liberalization of capital movements as adroitly as the liberalization of global trade. Japan has received surprisingly low returns on its massive dollar assets abroad. Moreover, the Asian financial crisis between 1997 and 1998 crippled the country's efforts to shake off its stagnation. Japanese manufacturing industries were better prepared to take advantage of the globalization of trade than Japanese financial institutions were to utilize the opportunities created by the globalization of capital flows.

Corporate Restructuring and Governance in China

This collaborative research project, led by Professor Jean Oi, examines restructuring and governance reform in China's state-owned enterprises (SOEs). Working with Professor Thomas Heller of the Stanford Law School and scholars from China, this project will collect both survey and qualitative data to explicate the process of corporate restructuring and governance reform over the last decade. It will also assess the economic and political consequences of that reform, identifying the stakeholders, delineating the new corporate forms that have emerged, analyzing how they function, and observing the problems that they encounter and create. Implicit in the



PHOTO © CORBIS



Professor Jean Oi

research design is the desire to capture the regional and sectoral variation inherent in the reform process.

The project will ultimately result in a book, but is currently in its preliminary stages. During summer 2001, Professor Oi focused on strategies for corporate restructuring in SOEs, interviewing officials and factory managers in Beijing, Shanghai, and counties near Hong Kong. Preliminary find-

ings point in two directions. First, it appears that China is making headway in reforming the heart of the state socialist system. More and more state-owned factories have been privatized, some being sold to domestic investors and others to foreigners. Following the Western model, and sometimes with the help of foreign brokerage houses, increasing numbers of companies are being listed on domestic or foreign stock exchanges. Formerly state-run firms have established boards of directors as well as boards of supervisors as part of their corporate governance. Increasingly focused on the bottom line, firms are streamlining and cutting costs. SOEs are handing off nonproductive social service sectors to local governmental authorities, such as schools and hospitals, which were once part and parcel of state socialist firms. Most telling, the once-sacred “iron rice bowl” is being broken. More workers are being laid off, bankruptcy law has finally been allowed to take effect, and factories are closing.

The second direction of Professor Oi’s research clearly shows that market-conforming institutions have been tempered by concerns about rising unemployment, decreasing government revenues, and mounting enterprise and bank debt. China’s post-state-socialist leadership is instituting an ambitious program of corporate restructuring, but politics has skewed the privatization process. Most intriguing is the state’s concern about state workers displaced in the course of privatization. These concerns affect not only the speed and the nature of reform, but also decisions about which enterprises may be declared bankrupt or privatized. Based on interviews with local officials and factory directors involved with SOE reform, Professor Oi has begun to construct a framework—centering on bureaucratic politics and institutional constraints—for understanding China’s privatization process. A preliminary paper on this subject, “After State Socialism: Welfare Constraints on Privatization in China,” was presented at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association in August 2001. The paper was part of a panel



PHOTO ©CORBIS

A village in Guizhou Province, People’s Republic of China

entitled Putting the Politics Back into Privatization: Cross-National Studies of Transitions in Socialist, Postsocialist, and Developing Countries.

Economic Development and Political Decision-Making in China’s Villages

Based on fieldwork and surveys carried out in China’s villages, Professor Jean Oi has been examining the effect of different levels and types of economic development on the distribution of power and decision-making in villages. Part of this work was published in a *China Quarterly* article in 2000. In spring 2001, Professor Oi co-authored a paper with Kaoru Shimizu, entitled “Peasant Burdens in China, 1984–1995: An Empirical Assessment.” It was presented at a June 2001 workshop on “Opportunities and Constraints in China’s Rural Transition: A Critical Appraisal of Two Decades of Reform and Development,” held at the Division of Social Science, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. The paper will be revised, but it currently provides one of the first estimations of the actual burdens that China’s peasant had to bear from the late 1980s to the mid-1990s.



PHOTO COURTESY OF WALTER P. FALCON

Walter P. Falcon (right) at work in an Indonesian corn field

Impacts of Weather Patterns on Indonesian Cereal Production

Professor Walter Falcon, IIS Senior Fellow Rosamond Naylor, and two of their former students have created a series of models designed to show the strong impact of El Niño/Southern Oscillation events on Indonesian cereal production. Their study, among the first of its kind for tropical agriculture, successfully measures the connections among sea surface temperature anomalies, rainfall, and paddy (rice) and corn production in Indonesia over the past three decades. The study shows that more than half of the year-to-year variation in Indonesia's rice production can be explained by year-to-year fluctuations in the central Pacific Ocean's August temperature, and that paddy production in Indonesia varies by about 1.2 million tons for every one-degree (C) change. Since the August sea-surface temperature may vary between years by as much as 7 degrees, the potential consequences for food security, food prices, and food imports are substantial. Since mid-2001, the authors have been working to promote their model to food policy decision-makers in Jakarta.

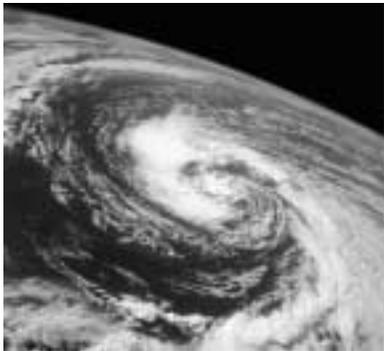


PHOTO ©CORBIS

The Politics of the Chinese Cultural Revolution

Professor Andrew Walder has been examining the large collections of new documentary materials from the 1960s that have become available in recent years. He has discovered that these materials cast doubt on reigning sociological interpretations of Red Guard politics, particularly those that see political factions as expressions of social differences. On closer examination, Red Guard motives were more political than social in their origins. They require an intimate understanding of the actions of party and government officials, in a situation where the collapse of normal expectations places everyone under heightened threat. Professor Walder's project on the politics of the Chinese Cultural Revolution aims to develop analyses of collective action in which participants are not assumed to have fixed identities and interests, and in which the need to avoid loss rather



Professor Andrew G. Walder

than gain advantage drives participants. These ideas may have broader applicability to fundamentalist movements in certain historical settings, and to the emergence of ethnic warfare in collapsing states.

Social Stratification in China during an Age of Transition

In collaboration with sociologists at the University of California, Los Angeles, and the People's University of China in Beijing, Professor Andrew Walder has worked to design and field a nationally representative survey of 6,400 Chinese households. The survey, which took place in 1996, was the first of its kind in China. It collected detailed information on occupations, income, and housing conditions for families, in addition to complete career and educational histories for respondents and less detailed histories for spouses, parents, and grandparents. This information makes it possible to address two broad topics: the impact of the Chinese Revolution and the 1949–1979 socialist system on patterns of status inheritance and individual opportunity, and the subsequent impact of post-1980 market reforms on patterns established in the Mao era. Because the survey was designed in parallel with a survey of Russia and five other East European nations (completed in 1993), direct comparisons with other nations are now possible. Professor Walder, his collaborators, and their students are now analyzing these data in a long-term effort to understand the social impact of the Chinese Revolution and subsequent market reforms from a comparative and historical perspective.



PHOTO © CORBIS

The team's findings thus far include five notable points. First, while higher education has always been a near-requirement for an elite professional position in post-1949 China, it did not improve the odds of becoming a leading decision-maker in government or industry until after 1988. Second, while Party membership has always been a virtual prerequisite for promotion into a decision-making position, it has never improved the odds of promotion into an elite professional position, not even in the Mao era. Third, rural political officials continue to enjoy large net income advantages over other rural households, well into the second decade of market reform. Their advantages do not come from their participation in family businesses—which they appear to avoid—but are due instead to the fact that salaries and bonuses for village officials have grown rapidly in a market-oriented rural economy. Fourth, private family enterprise has expanded enormously over two decades, and now over 25 percent of rural households enjoy heightened incomes from the private production of goods or services. Fifth, the advantages of rural cadres do not shrink with local economic development, but the returns to household entrepreneurship do—suggesting that wage and salary employment, rather than private family business, is the wave of the future.

Southeast Asian Studies for the Twenty-First Century

A/PARC's Southeast Asia Forum (SEAF) was a busy locale for research, teaching, and outreach during 2000–2001. Examples of teaching and outreach are discussed in greater detail in the SEAF section of this Review.

SEAF's main focus is research. During the past academic year, Professor Donald K. Emmerson undertook a project to examine the nature and mission of a new Southeast Asian studies program in the twenty-first century. As director of SEAF, the most recent such program in the United States, Professor Emmerson was interested in learning how other Southeast Asian studies centers had defined themselves in relation to three referents: their subject (Southeast Asia), their scholarship (as Southeast Asianists), and their host (e.g., American) society.

From this interest grew a project entitled *Realm, Guild, and Home: Southeast Asian Studies for the Twenty-First Century*. Extensive reading and interviews, including visits to six Southeast Asian studies programs in Australia for purposes of comparison, became the basis for the first draft of an essay on this subject. That draft was circulated and commented on by more than a dozen experts in the academic and foundation communities.



Professor Donald K. Emmerson

Two of the project's several findings merit particular attention. The first was a positive answer to a question that has bedeviled the Southeast Asianist guild since its inception: Does the region even exist? This query dates from the days when, in Western scholarship on Asia, the ascendance of Indology and Sinology tended to consign to "peripheral" status the spectacularly differentiated societies east of India and south of China. These countries were once perceived as mere derivations or mixtures of those two great "core" civilizations—as, for example, when the colonizing French lumped together the diverse Viet, Khmer, and Lao peoples as "Indochine." Such a perspective withheld from Southeast Asia the originality and autonomy that might otherwise have attracted Western scholars to study the region in its own right. Since World War II, much has changed. The toponym "Southeast Asia" has become commonplace. Historical research has discerned characteristics that appear to have long distinguished these societies from their two huge and mesmerizing neighbors. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has expanded to represent the entire region.

A second conclusion of the research was to reject the extreme pessimism of some Southeast Asianists regarding the health of their field. Rejected too was a related argument that the field had only really flourished when, for reasons of imperial realpolitik, the U.S. government had chosen to support it. American involvement in three major conflicts—World War II, the Cold War, and the Vietnam War—all triggered temporary spikes of American attention to Southeast Asia. But a reappraisal of these boosts revealed significant downsides. Federal priorities were often highly specialized, and funding allocations based on them tended to distort the field. During the Vietnam War, for example, political science courses and dissertations on Vietnam burgeoned, especially those focused on topics related to counterinsurgency. But that narrow focus was not necessarily conducive to support for studying less policy-relevant topics elsewhere in the region. Considerable damage was also done to the quality of scholarship and teaching, as major American campuses tended to evolve from sites of open-minded curiosity about Southeast Asia to antiwar bastions inhospitable to dissent. As for the 1990s, with no motivating war to channel funds to the field, Southeast Asian studies did not languish. They flourished, thanks partly to the willingness of the Luce Foundation to support the innovation of new programs around the country, including SEAF at Stanford. Notable too is the growth of a new constituency for the guild in its American home: younger generations of Southeast Asian-Americans, born in the United States, seeking deeper acquaintance with their origins.

Pending the judgments of anonymous reviewers, a revised version of the "Realm, Guild, and Home" paper has been scheduled for publication in 2002, in a book to be edited by Anthony Reid, director of another young program, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles.

A/PARC RESEARCH SPOTLIGHT: CHINESE AND INDIAN NETWORKS IN SILICON VALLEY

In May and June 2001, A/PARC and a team from the University of California, Berkeley, conducted a detailed survey of over 10,000 members of Silicon Valley engineering associations, including most of the region's ethnic Indian and Chinese groups. The survey was designed to illuminate the economic benefits that Chinese and Indian engineers in Silicon Valley obtain from participating in ethnic and other networks. The response rate was an impressive 21 percent (2,272 responses). The average age of all respondents was thirty-five years; 80 percent were male.

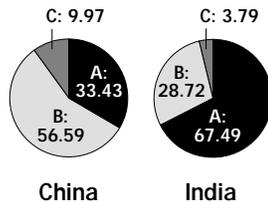
The survey sought answers to two key questions. Do formal and informal networks of communities, linked by common ethnic or professional ties, allow some groups to increase the benefits they derive from a growth area such as Silicon Valley? Are the benefits in the form of better jobs or access to capital or technology, leading in either case to higher levels of innovation and entrepreneurship? The data, which are still being analyzed, yielded a number of notable preliminary findings, summarized below.

- **The Chinese came earlier, as students, and stayed.** Seventy-seven percent of Chinese surveyed entered the United States through the American educational system; just over one-third of the Indians entered as employees of (mostly) American firms. While most Chinese and Indians (58 percent) arrived in the United States after 1990, the mainland Chinese came earlier, and the Taiwanese earlier still. Three-fourths of the Chinese are citizens or permanent residents, whereas nearly half the Indians are on H1B (work) visas. Statistical tests showed a strong correlation between arrival date and visa status, suggesting that H1B visa holders will likely convert to more permanent status.

- **Indians have a greater presence in software and managerial positions.** Although both groups are well educated, one-quarter of the Chinese surveyed have doctoral degrees while one-quarter of the Indians have MBAs. This educational difference affects occupations. Tables 1 and 2 show a) that Indians are largely in executive positions, the Chinese in technical, nonmanagerial positions; and b) that writing software is the Indians' forte, while the Chinese enjoy a greater presence in firms making semiconductors, computers, and communications equipment.

Table 1. Job Description (%)

- A** Executive/Manager
- B** Technical/Nonmanagerial
- C** Other

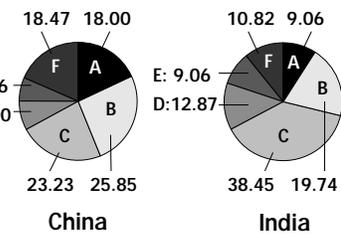


- **Both Chinese and Indians prefer working in young firms, but Indians and Taiwanese are more entrepreneurial than mainland Chinese.** Eighty percent of Indians and 68 percent of Chinese surveyed worked in firms founded between 1996 and 2001. Forty-three percent of Indians

and 34 percent of Taiwanese worked full-time in start-ups but only 16 percent of mainland Chinese did so.

Table 2. Firm Activity (%)

- A** Semiconductors
- B** Communications
- C** Software
- D** Professional Services
- E** Internet Content Service
- F** Other



- **Greater economic benefits accrue from informal networks than from formal networking.** Thirty-five percent of respondents attended meetings of professional, immigrant, or alumni associations at least once every two months. The most popular associations were the Indus Entrepreneurs (TiE) among Indians and the Silicon Valley Chinese Engineers Association (SCEA) among Chinese. Unexpectedly, however, such associations ranked third—below business media and colleagues—as sources of technology and business information. As sources of funding for start-ups, they ranked fourth—below family/friends, business colleagues, and fellow alumni. Eighty-nine percent of Indians and 76 percent of Chinese surveyed work in firms founded by someone from their region of birth, suggesting that informal networks also provide employment connections.

- **Transnational corporate relations do not translate to transnational networking at the personal level.** While half of all respondents worked for firms with business relations in their home countries, over two-thirds of respondents do not travel more than once a year to their home countries on business. Over three-fourths have never invested in start-ups or venture funds in the home country.

- **The brains could circulate.** Half of the respondents indicated an interest in returning to live and work in their home countries, with a stronger preference among younger participants. Professional opportunities, culture and lifestyle, and a desire to help their countries of origin were important deciding factors. Bangalore and Shanghai were the preferred destinations.

Table 3. Preferred Resettlement Locations (%)

China

- A** Shanghai: 38.42
- B** Beijing: 26.55
- C** Taipei/Hsinchu: 15.82
- D** Guangzhou/Shenzhen: 10.73
- E** Other China: 8.49

India

- A** Bangalore: 27.14
- B** Mumbai: 17.59
- C** Hyderabad: 15.08
- D** Chennai: 11.56
- E** Other India: 28.64

During the 2001–2002 academic year, A/PARC will continue to mine data from this landmark survey.

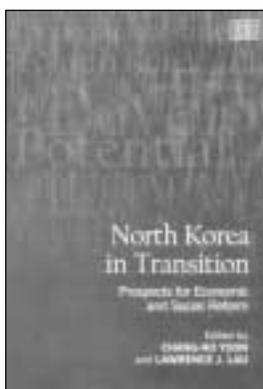
—Rafiq Dossani

PUBLICATIONS

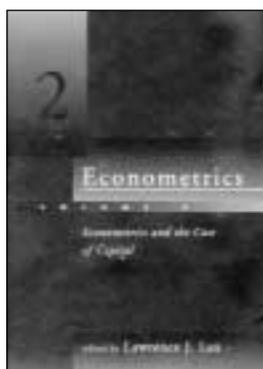
Research efforts at A/PARC produce studies which are published as occasional papers, working and discussion papers, special reports, and books. Many of these publications are available for download on A/PARC's website at <http://APARC.stanford.edu>. Publications currently in print may be ordered directly from A/PARC. Faculty and research associates also publish widely outside of A/PARC, in both scholarly journals and books and in the mainstream American and Asian press.

SELECTED RECENT AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS BY A/PARC FACULTY AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

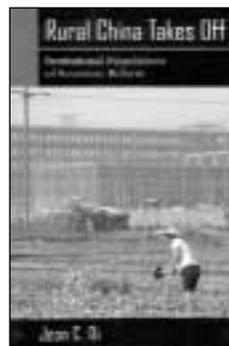
Rafiq Dossani, ed., *Telecommunications Reform in India* (Greenwood Press, forthcoming April 2002).



Chang-Ho Yoon and Lawrence J. Lau, eds., *North Korea in Transition: Prospects for Economic and Social Reform* (Edward Elgar, 2001).



Lawrence J. Lau, ed., *Econometrics Volume 2: Econometrics and the Cost of Capital: Essays in Honor of Dale W. Jorgenson* (MIT Press, 2000).



Outstanding Academic Title of 1999, according to *Choice*. Jean Oi, *Rural China Takes Off: Institutional Foundations of Economic Reform* (University of California Press, 1999).

SELECTED RECENT AND FORTHCOMING ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS BY A/PARC FACULTY AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Rafiq Dossani, "Competition in the Telecommunications Sector in India," *India Review Journal*, forthcoming 2002.

Rafiq Dossani and Martin Kenney, "Creating an Environment: The History of Indian Venture Capital," *World Development*, forthcoming 2002.

Rafiq Dossani, "Reforming Venture Capital in India," *International Journal of Technology Management*, forthcoming 2001.

Rafiq Dossani and Lawrence Sáez, "Venture Capital in India," *International Journal of Finance*, volume 12, number 4, 2000.



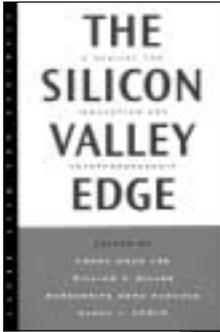
Gi-Wook Shin and Michael Robinson, eds., *Colonial Modernity in Korea* (Harvard University Press, 1999).

"This landmark study opens a new era in the study of Korean colonial history... [It] should be compulsory reference material for anyone discussing colonial Korea [and] its impact will be felt for some time to come."

—Koen de Ceuster, Leiden University, *Journal of Asian Studies*

Stanford Bookstore's #1 selling business title

Chong-Moon Lee, William F. Miller, Marguerite Gong Hancock, and Henry S. Rowen, eds., *The Silicon Valley Edge: A Habitat for Innovation and Entrepreneurship* (Stanford University Press, 2000).



Korean and Chinese editions of *The Silicon Valley Edge*. A Japanese edition is also forthcoming.



“Exceptional.”

—Lex Ticonderoga, “Today’s Books,” distributed by Public News Service

“...vivid, clear, and stirring tales of Silicon Valley from the inside.”

—R.A. Miller, Wesleyan University, for *Choice* (current reviews for academic libraries)



Left: Thomas Friel, president of Heidrick & Struggles’ Global Practices Division, who contributed a chapter on executive search, leafs through the book with his wife. Nathan Macbrien, the book’s launch editor from Stanford University Press, stands in the background.

Walter P. Falcon, Rosamond L. Naylor, Daniel Rochberg, and Nikolas Wada, “Using El Niño/Southern Oscillation Climate Data to Improve Food-Policy Planning in Indonesia,” *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, forthcoming 2002.

Walter P. Falcon, Rosamond L. Naylor, Nikolas Wada, and Daniel Rochberg, “Using ENSO Climate Data to Predict Rice Production in Indonesia,” *Climatic Change*, volume 50, 2001.

Walter P. Falcon, Rosamond L. Naylor, and Arturo Puente-González, “Policy Reforms and Mexican Agriculture: Views from the Yaqui Valley, Mexico,” CIMMYT, 2001.

Walter P. Falcon, “Globalizing Germplasm: Barriers, Benefits, and Boundaries,” Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the International Association of Agricultural Economists, forthcoming 2001.

——— “Searching for Sustainability,” *Ecology Law Quarterly*, volume 27, number 4, 2001.

Ken-ichi Imai, “Platforms and Real Options in Industrial Organization,” *The Japanese Economic Review*, volume 51, number 3, 2000.

——— “Nettowa-ku to Bijinesu” (Networks and Business Models), Hitotsubashi Bijinesu Rebuu, 2000-nen, Fuyu (*The Business Review* by Hitotsubashi University), winter 2000. In Japanese.

——— “Jyouho Gijyutsu Kakushin wa Keizaigaku no Wakugumi wo Kaeru ka?” (How Will the IT Revolution Change the Framework of Economics?) *Ekonomisuto gatsu tokubetsugo* (*The Economist* (Japan), special issue), April 2000. In Japanese.

Lawrence J. Lau, Alok Bhargava, Dean T. Jamison, and Christopher J. L. Murray, “Modeling the Effects of Health on Economic Growth,” *Journal of Health Economics*, May 2001.

Lawrence J. Lau and Kwok-Chiu Fung, “New Estimates of the United States–China Bilateral Trade Balances,” *Journal of the Japanese and International Economies*, volume 15, number 1, March 2001.

Lawrence J. Lau, “Impact of the IT Revolution and Corresponding Measures,” in Mengkui Wang, ed., *China 2010: Charting the Path to the Future* (Foreign Languages Press, 2001).

——— “Reform without Losers: A Pareto-Improving Transition from a Centrally Planned to a Market Economy,” in Chang-Ho Yoon and Lawrence J. Lau, eds., *North Korea in Transition: Prospects for Economic and Social Reform* (Edward Elgar, 2001).

——— “Research on the Cost of Capital: Past, Present, and Future,” in Lawrence J. Lau, ed., *Econometrics and the Cost of Capital: Essays in Honor of Dale W. Jorgenson* (MIT Press, 2000).

Ronald I. McKinnon and Kenichi Ohno, “Foreign Exchange Origins of Japan’s Economic Slump and Low Interest Liquidity Trap,” *The World Economy*, March 2001.

Jean Oi and Scott Rozelle, “Elections and Power: The Locus of Decision-Making in Chinese Villages,” *China Quarterly*, number 162, June 2000.

Daniel I. Okimoto, "Asia Policy under the Bush Administration," *Nikkei Shimbun*, March 28, 2001.

Andrew G. Walder, "Implications of Loss Avoidance for Theories of Social Movements," *Hong Kong Journal of Sociology*, number 1, 2000.

Andrew G. Walder, "When States Unravel: How China's Cadres Shaped Cultural Revolution Politics," in *State Capacity in East Asia: Japan, Taiwan, China, and Vietnam*, Kjeld Erik Brødsgaard and Susan Young, eds. (Oxford University Press, 2000).

Andrew G. Walder and Bobai Li, "Career Advancement As Party Patronage: Sponsored Mobility into the Chinese Administrative Elite," *American Journal of Sociology*, volume 106, number 5, March 2001.

Andrew G. Walder, "Rural Cadres and the Market Economy in the Deng Era: Evidence from a National Survey", in *The Nanxun Legacy and China's Development in the Post-Deng Era*, John Wong and Zheng Yongnian, eds. (Singapore University Press, 2001).

Douglas Webster, "Global Peri-Urbanization," in *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS)*, S. Sassen and P. Marcotullio, eds. (Paris: UNESCO, forthcoming 2002).

——— "Bangkok: Repositioning under Stress," in *Mega-Cities in Poor Countries*, J. Gugler, ed. (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming 2002).

——— "The Challenges of Peri-Urban Growth: The Case of China's Hangzhou-Ningbo Corridor," in *Enhancing Urban Management in East Asia*, M. Freire and B. Yuen, eds. (World Bank, forthcoming 2002).

Douglas Webster and Larissa Muller, "Bangkok," in *Megacities Atlas: The European Space Agency's Contribution to a Better Understanding of a Global Challenge*, D. Suitner, ed. (Geospace, 2001).

——— guest editor, *Regional Development Dialogue* (theme issue on Human Security and Regional Development), autumn 2001, volume 22, number 2.

——— "On the Edge: Shaping the Future of Peri-Urban Asia," World Bank Monograph, (World Bank, 2001).

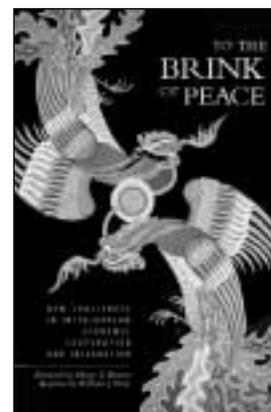
——— "Peri-Urbanization in Zhejiang Province," Bulletin of the State Development Planning Council, number 5 (Beijing: State Development Planning Council, 2001). In Chinese.

Douglas Webster and S. Yusuf, et al., "East Asia's Urban Regions: A Strategy for the Coming Decade," Policy Monograph (Washington: DECRG and EAUR, World Bank, October 2001).

SELECTED RECENT A/PARC PUBLICATIONS

Books

To the Brink of Peace: New Challenges in Inter-Korean Integration and Cooperation. Foreword by Henry S. Rowen, Introduction by Sangmok Suh, and Keynote by William J. Perry. Forthcoming November 2001.



Occasional Papers

Jeffrey Broadbent. "The Japanese Network State in U.S. Comparison: Does Embeddedness Yield Resources and Influence?" July 2000.

Rafiq Dossani. "Accessing Venture Capital in India." Report of a Conference Held June 1, 1999. October 1999.

Henry S. Rowen. "Catch Up: Why Poor Countries Are Becoming Richer, Democratic, Increasingly Peaceable, and Sometimes More Dangerous." August 1999.

Report of a Conference Held May 3, 1999. "Crisis and Aftermath: The Prospects for Institutional Change in Japan." August 1999.

K.C. Fung and Lawrence J. Lau. "New Estimates of the United States-China Trade Balances." April 1999.

Working Papers

Rafiq Dossani and Robert Thomas Crow. "Restructuring the Electric Power Sector in India: Alternative Institutional Structures and Mechanisms." July 2001.

Henry S. Rowen. "The Growth of Freedoms in China." May 2001.

Rafiq Dossani and Martin Kenney. "Creating an Environment: Developing Venture Capital in India." May 2001. This paper also appears in the working paper series for the Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE), #143.

Robert Thomas Crow. "Foreign Direct Investment in New Electricity Generating Capacity in Developing Asia: Stakeholders, Risks, and the Search for a New Paradigm." January 2001.

Sean Eric Smith. "Opening Up to the World: India's Pharmaceutical Companies Prepare for 2005." May 2000.

Reprints

Rafiq Dossani and Lawrence Sáez. "Venture Capital in India." Reprint from the *International Journal of Finance*, volume 12, number 4, 2000. July 2001.

Kai-Sun Kwong, Lawrence J. Lau, Tzong-Biau Lin. "The Impact of Relocation on the Total Factor Productivity of Hong Kong Manufacturing." Reprint from *Pacific Economic Review*, volume 5, number 2, June 2000. October 2000.

Lawrence J. Lau, Yingyi Qian, Gérard Roland. "Reform without Losers: An Interpretation of China's Dual-Track Approach to Change." Reprint from *Journal of Political Economy*, volume 108, number 1, 2000. October 2000.

Michel Oksenberg. "China: A Tortuous Path onto the World's Stage." Reprint from Robert A. Pastor, ed., *A Century's Journey: How the Great Powers Shaped the World* (Basic Books, 1999). December 1999.

America's Alliances with Japan and Korea in a Changing Northeast Asia Project

Chin Kin Wah and Pang Eng Fong. "Relating the U.S.-Korea and U.S.-Japan Alliances to Emerging Asia Pacific Multilateral Processes: An ASEAN Perspective." March 2000.

Steven M. Goldstein. "The United States and the Republic of China, 1949–1978: Suspicious Allies." February 2000.

Akihiko Tanaka. "The Domestic Context of the Alliances." January 2000.

William T. Tow. "Assessing Bilateral Security Alliances in the Asia Pacific's 'Southern Rim': Why the San Francisco System Endures." October 1999.

Yu Bin. "Containment by Stealth: Chinese Views of and Policies toward America's Alliances with Japan and Korea after the Cold War." September 1999.

Andrew C. Kuchins and Alexei V. Zagorsky. "When Realism and Liberalism Coincide: Russian Views of U.S. Alliances in Asia." July 1999.

Takashi Inoguchi. "Adjusting America's Two Alliances in East Asia: A Japanese View." July 1999.

Jinwook Choi. "Changing Relations between Party, Military, and Government in North Korea and Their Impact on Policy Direction." July 1999.

Douglas Paal. "Nesting the Alliances in the Emerging Context of Asia-Pacific Multilateral Processes: A U.S. Perspective." July 1999.

Chu Shulong. "China and the U.S.-Japan and U.S.-Korea Alliances in a Changing Northeast Asia." June 1999.

Michael J. Green. "Japan–ROK Security Relations: An American Perspective." March 1999.

B.C. Koh. "Seoul Domestic Policy and the Korean-American Alliance." March 1999.

Michael H. Armacost. "Asian Alliances and American Politics." February 1999.

Jae Ho Chung. "The Korean-American Alliance and the 'Rise of China': A Preliminary Assessment of Perceptual Changes and Strategic Choices." February 1999.

Andrew Scobell. "Show of Force: The PLA and the 1995–1996 Taiwan Strait Crisis." January 1999.

Proceedings of the Walter H. Shorenstein Forum

"Political Change in Taiwan: Implications for American Policy: An Address by Richard Bush" and "Roundtable Discussion on Taiwan's Historic 2000 Elections." October 2000.

The Stanford Project on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE)

Chong-Moon Lee, William F. Miller, Marguerite Gong Hancock, and Henry S. Rowen. "The Silicon Valley Habitat." August 2000.

William F. Miller. "The 'Habitat' for Entrepreneurship." July 2000.

Katsuhiro Nakagawa. "Japanese Entrepreneurship: Can the Silicon Valley Model Be Applied to Japan?" December 1999.

The Urban Dynamics of East Asia Project

Mike Douglass. "Turning Points in the Korean Space-Economy: From the Developmental State to Intercity Competition 1953–2000." October 2000.

Thomas P. Rohlen. "Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta: 'One Country, Two Systems' in the Emerging Metropolitan Context." July 2000.

Douglas Webster. "Financing City-Building: The Bangkok Case." April 2000.

The Comparative Health Care Policy Project

"Health Care 2000: Do Health Care Markets Require a New Model?" Proceedings of a Conference Held May 4–5, 2000, at Stanford University. May 2001.

IN MEMORIAM: MICHEL CHARLES OKSENBERG



OCTOBER 12, 1938 – FEBRUARY 22, 2001

When we learned last year that Mike Oksenberg was seriously ill, he had precious little time left. Several of us, former students and colleagues, organized a conference in Mike's honor that would take the place of the festschrift we had planned for some years hence. The response was overwhelming, and the October meeting was attended by over one hundred scholars who had worked or studied with Mike over the years. It resembled a class reunion for the entire field of contemporary Chinese studies. At Mike's insistence, the meeting focused not on his own contributions, but on the way that the China field had evolved over the years. Despite the unspoken emotional subtext for the meeting, it turned out to

be an intellectually absorbing review of where we have been and the problems facing us now. Mike's own performance was inspiring. Although visibly weakened by debilitating medical treatment, the incisive, sharp intellect was still on full display. And he seemed to relish the raucous teasing in the bittersweet "roast" that followed dinner that evening.

The remembrances that follow, which were read at Mike's memorial service at Stanford in April 2001, portray a brilliant and charismatic yet remarkably warm and personable human being. But I will always remember Mike as a great motivator of young scholars-to-be. I recall clearly my first meeting with him in 1975, as a new graduate student in Chinese studies at Michigan. He seemed genuinely delighted that I wanted to study China; he asked all about my undergraduate teachers, my interests, and even my family—and he never forgot these facts. I left that meeting convinced that I had made the right choice, and that there was no subject more important—a conviction that Mike would reinforce continually in the semesters to come.

Twenty-five years later, I was Mike's new colleague at Stanford, and we taught a seminar together on the Chinese revolution. It was the first day of class, and each of us was giving our introduction. I gave my presentation first; the students were serious and attentive, writing dutifully in their notebooks. I turned the floor over to Mike. He began in an animated voice, "I hope you all realize how lucky you are to study China at Stanford at this point in time!" And he proceeded to tell them why. Pens were put down; students looked up from their notebooks, and I could see in their faces that Mike was reaching them. I could not suppress a nostalgic smile—I knew exactly what they were feeling.

We miss him.

—Andrew G. Walder
Director
A/PARC



PHOTO COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG

Mike works his famous magic on a group of young people in China. Right: Mike and David Rockefeller, 1973. Mike briefed Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller before their first trip to China later that year.

Mike Oksenberg was a multifaceted man. I've been asked to address two of those facets—Mike as teacher, and as someone vitally involved in U.S.-China relations.

A good teacher inspires by his own enthusiasm, knowledge, and discipline; by constantly asking new questions and encouraging others to do the same; by thinking seriously about how to excite others about his topic; and by setting high standards. To say that Mike Oksenberg was a good teacher is like saying Tiger Woods is a good golfer.

Mike was a popular undergraduate teacher not only because he had total mastery of his subject, but also because he had thought about how to make it interesting for his students. Mike was famous, for example, for showing up for class wearing the buttons, gown, and hat of a Qing Dynasty country magistrate, or the simple garb of a Chinese peasant. He would then have his teaching assistant grill him with questions, which he would answer from the perspective of the person he was imitating. Everyone remembered those answers.

It is well known that Mike chaired or co-chaired more Ph.D. theses in Chinese politics than did any other professor over the past twenty-five years. What may be less well known is that a significant minority of those students had never planned to study China until they talked with Mike. He changed their lives.

Mike's teaching went far beyond the classroom, as demonstrated by his fundamental commitment to U.S.-China relations. He was determined to have each country better understand the complexities of the other and, on that basis, to build a relationship that best served the interests of the citizens of both countries.

When Zbigniew Brzezinski invited him to join the National

Security Council, Mike called me to ask if I thought he should accept. I knew there was only one acceptable answer to this question, and I took the opportunity to congratulate him, and also to warn him about the dangers of post-Nixon/Kissinger Washington. I realize in retrospect that I should instead have warned Washington that a major new force was coming to town.

Mike played a major role—along with Leonard Woodcock, who also recently passed away—in bringing about the normalization of U.S.-China relations. Through his ties with exchange organizations, the business community, and the media, Mike built bridges between the two countries. He also advised every single post-Carter president, national security advisor, and secretary of state on U.S.-China relations.



PHOTO COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG

When he heard of Mike's illness, former president Jimmy Carter was deeply concerned and took active measures—beyond simply writing a letter or making a call—to be helpful. When Mike passed away, Lois received a letter from him. "Rosalynn and I share your grief over the loss of our friend," he wrote. "We have such great love for him, and the highest respect for his lifelong work that has benefited so many."

The former president spoke eloquently for us all.

—Kenneth Lieberthal

Longtime friend and colleague
Distinguished Fellow and Director for China,
William Davidson Institute
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor



Mike Oksenberg played an active role in shaping American policy toward China. He was also a scholar who held his students to the highest standards. In whatever Mike did, he was a whirl of knowledge, passionate feeling, and motives to act. I saw Mike unable to hide his grief when relations between the United States and China were periodically threatened.

Among contemporary China political scientists, Mike stood out for the depth of his appreciation for and understanding of premodern cultural history, including philosophy. Mike was mindful that in China there was a precedent for a scholar, given the opportunity, also to be an ethical civil official. So it is appropriate to tie Mike's career and beliefs to those of Wang Yangming, a prominent Confucian scholar of the Ming Dynasty who epitomized China's premodern philosophical tradition.



PHOTO © BOB KEOHANE, COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG

Mike engages a group of tax collectors in Xian Airport as they wait for a plane to Chungking, 1984. His face is not visible, but his charisma is reflected in the fascinated expressions of his listeners.

Wang had an enormous impact on almost every major Chinese thinker and political leader of the twentieth century.

As a young bureaucrat, Wang fearlessly spoke his mind about a palace official, and was consequently caned and sent to a remote province. It was at this time that he first advocated the doctrine by which he lived: “the unity of knowledge and action,” or the commitment to lead the ethical life as both a scholar and an official. Wang argued that “there have never been people who know but do not act. Those who are supposed to know but do not act simply do not yet know.” He continued that “knowledge is the beginning of action and action is the completion of knowledge. If this is understood, then when only knowledge is mentioned, action is included, and when only action is mentioned, knowledge is included.”

Wang’s forthright, spontaneous, and passionate involvement in the big philosophical issues of his time has helped to nurture the steadfast Confucian heroes who have inspired many Chinese. Mike Oksenberg’s combination of scholarship and public involvement has had the same impact on his countless students and colleagues. His inspiration will endure for future generations.

—Don Munro

Longtime friend and colleague
Professor Emeritus of Philosophy and of Chinese
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor



Many of us stood in Mike Oksenberg’s shadow. However, his shadow defied the laws of physics, bathing each of us in light and energy. That glow will not dim. His greatness is not to be found in his résumé, but rather in his spirit, in his relationships with each of us here.

Mike’s organizational activities fell into three areas: editorial roles in the China field’s major journals; the development and operation of the principal nongovernmental organizations in the field; and the allocation of financial resources through his involvement with foundations and funders. Looking more deeply, however, the force of Mike’s ideas was the basis for his organizational influence, for his charismatic attraction to thousands of undergraduates and hundreds of graduate students, and for his ability to speak to presidents and other officials in the world of policy. His writings ranged broadly, spanning journals aimed at scholars to vehicles that reached millions in America, China, and around the world. I was gently caught in the force of his magnetic pull as an undergraduate here at Stanford. Sitting in his Quad office one day around 1967, he suggested that I go into China studies. Without much thought I said, “OK!” It just seemed natural—



PHOTOS COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG
Mike with former president Clinton at the White House, 1999, and former president George Bush, mid-1990s

Establishing full diplomatic relations with the People’s Republic of China was a significant achievement and you played a key role in its realization.

—Jimmy Carter

39th President of the United States, 1977–1981
Letter to Michel Oksenberg, February 21, 1980



PHOTO COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG

Mike and former President Jimmy Carter atop the Great Wall, 1991

reasonable—important.

Like threads woven into the tapestry of Mike’s writings and public addresses, three themes recur. First, he believed that China is extremely difficult to govern, that it is riven by divisions only scarcely perceptible to the outsider, and that, nonetheless, it is important to the world that it be effectively and humanely governed. Second, he believed that America and China would never find their relationship easy to manage, but that it was not beyond the ingenuity of our two nations’ peoples to have productive ties. Finally—and most memorably in televised remarks in Washington, D.C., some time ago—he vowed to oppose those who tarred colleagues in the China field with the appellation “apologist” simply because they pointed out the country’s uncomfortable complexities.

Mike has left us, but he is with us. A piece of Chinese philosophy illuminates for me the truth of this firmly held belief.



PHOTOS COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG

*Make your thoughts good, for they become your actions.
Make your actions righteous, for collectively they become your character.
Refine your character, for that is your life and its meaning.*

Mike lived in the world of thought and action. He had deep, admirable character. In making his own life meaningful he imparted character, meaning,

President Carter's first term as President will long be remembered for the reestablishment of full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.... I watched your performance closely during the process, and was truly amazed and impressed by the wide range of attitudes and emotions you displayed. At times you were inscrutable, bellicose, suave, secretive, outraged, outrageous, charming, devious, direct, and even domineering.... Yours has been a bravura performance.

—Zbigniew Brzezinski

National Security
Adviser, 1977–1981
Letter to Michel
Oksenberg, March
12, 1980



PHOTO COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG
Mike and Zbigniew Brzezinski, 1980

and life to all who were blessed to know him. We all bear his imprint. He will always be with us.

—David “Mike” Lampton
Longtime friend and colleague
Director, China Studies

Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies



I first heard Mike Oksenberg's name thirty years ago, during a game of touch football in Ann Arbor, Michigan. I was playing on a team of graduate students in political science. After our team had scored a touchdown, one of my teammates turned to me and asked offhandedly, “Have you read Mike Oksenberg's recent article on leadership in the Chinese Communist Party?” “No,” I replied. After a short pause, I naïvely asked, “And who's Mike Oksenberg?”

The teammate stopped dead in his tracks, raised his eyebrows, and repeated my question in stunned disbelief: “Who is Mike Oksenberg?” My teammate exclaimed: “Mike Oksenberg is the brightest young star in Chinese studies. I can't believe you've never heard of him.” Then he gave me some unsolicited advice. “Before you take your Ph.D oral exams, you had better read up on Mike Oksenberg's stuff.”

Well, I didn't take that advice—not right away, at least. It wasn't until I attended his informal job talk in 1974, when the University of Michigan was trying to recruit him, that I first encountered Mike in the flesh. As I sat listening to him talk about his various research projects with irrepressible excitement, I understood why my teammate had spoken so highly of him. Mike was singularly impressive: learned,

articulate, analytically acute, bubbling over with enthusiasm. His knowledge of China was encyclopedic. Not only was he an expert on Chinese politics, he also seemed to have a mastery of Chinese history, geography, society, culture, and literature.

Years later, I got to know Mike well at Stanford. Here, I was delighted to discover his passion for college sports (especially football), his love for oldies but goodies, his physical stamina for bicycling, hiking, and fishing, and his hearty appetite for spicy ethnic food. Mike also utterly lacked highbrow snobbery. I once asked him, of all the luminaries he had encountered in his life, whom had he enjoyed meeting the most? I thought for sure that he would say Mao Tse-tung. Or, if not Mao, then Chou En-lai, or surely, Deng Xiaoping. I was wrong. He named Johnny Cash. You've got to admire the individuality and utter lack of pretentiousness of someone who would pick Johnny Cash over Mao Tse-tung.

Thirty years after first hearing his name, I am proud to say that I can answer the question “Who is Mike Oksenberg?” by describing him as an icon in the field of Chinese studies, comparable in stature to John King Fairbank and Mike's mentor, A. Doak Barnett. More importantly, Mike was a charming and warm friend, a man of enormous energy and boundless exuberance. For the scores of people with whom he came into contact, Mike made the odyssey of life a fuller and more joyous journey.

—Daniel I. Okimoto
Longtime friend and colleague
Director Emeritus, A/PARC,
and Professor of Political Science, Stanford



PHOTO COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG
Mike greets Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the People's Republic of China, at Boeing Airfield after the first official state visit by a Chinese leader to the United States, February 1979. Pictured left to right: Ambassador Katherine Dobelle, chief of protocol, U.S. Department of State; Deng Xiaoping; Madame Zhou Lin, wife of Deng Xiaoping; Professor Mike Oksenberg, National Security Council; Mrs. Sharon Woodcock; and Ambassador Leonard Woodcock, U.S. Department of State



PHOTO COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG

Mike with former Swarthmore classmates, 1990. Clockwise from left: Mike, Tom Stevenson, James Forrester, and David Bancroft

We met Mike Oksenberg when we were all in college together. He was our friend for almost forty-five years. And what a friend he was!

Mike was a natural-born cheerleader. One of our most enduring images of him is in college, dressed in a red sweater with a giant “S” on the front, perfectly creased and starched white pants, and a megaphone exhorting the football team to “Iron ‘em out!” and then running the length of the stands, shouting “Smoooooooooth!” If the child is father of the man, then that exuberant cheerleader you met at Columbia, or Michigan, or Stanford, was born at Swarthmore.

Mike’s family barely escaped the Holocaust. A Hungarian patriot, who didn’t survive it, said this about life and death:

There are stars whose radiance is visible on earth though they have long been extinct. There are people whose brilliance continues to light the world though they are no longer among the living. These lights are particularly bright when the night is dark.

What is remarkable about Mike’s life is that everything his life has shone upon has glowed brighter because of him. His family, his friends, his students, his professional colleagues, the university, the U.S. government, the world. But of all the wonderful gifts of life, the two greatest are someone to love, and someone to love you. Mike was three times blessed with Lois, David, and Deborah. Of Mike Oksenberg, one can truly say, *si monumentum requiris circumspice*. If you seek his monument, look around you.

—James S. Forrester, M.D.

Former college classmate and longtime friend
Professor of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles

Mike was the connecting tissue of our friendships with each other. As life drew us in different directions and to different places, Mike drew us together by drawing us to him—to Michigan for Big Ten football; to Hawaii for pan-Asian dinners, events, and exhibitions; to Atherton for salmon barbecues and applesauce; to Stanford for long walks; to New York City for Ellis Island and Lincoln Center; and to China with him and Lois as our special guides on a most special trip. The capacity to love is a great gift. Mike had it. But he had another special gift on top of that: the capacity to be loved, and to accept love, without pretense or false modesty of any kind. We loved the guy. Mike was able to let us know that was OK.

—David Bancroft

Former college roommate and family friend
Partner, Sideman and Bancroft LLP, San Francisco



The last time I saw Mike, he was asleep in the small study of his Atherton home. By chance, I had arrived hours earlier, just in time to travel home with him from Stanford Hospital in the ambulance. The paramedics asked me what kind of music

What I love about [this photo] is how beautifully it represents the relationship between these two exceptional and marvelous men—Doak the proud professor looking on while his prized and beloved student takes the spotlight. Doak is looking laid back and avuncular—Mike, characteristically, is energetically leaning forward, glasses lowered, the better to make eye contact with his audience. You can almost hear his crisp, decisive words.

—Jeanne Barnett, wife of A. D. Barnett

Letter to Lois, David, and Deborah Oksenberg, April 2001



PHOTO COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG

Left: Mike giving a presentation at the Woodrow Wilson International Center, Washington, D.C., 1987. His mentor, A. D. (“Doak”) Barnett, then professor of Chinese studies at the Johns Hopkins University School of International Studies (SAIS), looks on at the left. Ronald Morse, then president of the Wilson Center, sits to the right.

Mike liked. "Country," I replied. So there we were, Mike and I, listening to country during the last thirty-six hours of his life. I never could stand country. But I hope Mike heard the music.

—Tom Stevenson

Former college classmate and best man at Lois and Mike Oksenberg's wedding
Manager of Meetings and Conferences
IEEE Communications Society



My father, Michel Oksenberg, will perhaps be best remembered for the love and enthusiasm with which he lived his life. Perhaps these special qualities arose from the challenge of having to reconcile a sophisticated urban background with a youth spent on farms in the South. Probably, though, they were internal. It was simply my father's nature to be broad-minded and enthusiastic.

Following Dad's death, Mom and I have gone through his offices, and decided what we should keep and what we should give away. This has been a sad task, but in doing it, I have been struck by the simplicity and modesty of my father's clothes and other possessions. Dad was not concerned about his image. His enthusiasms were more substantial.

To my father, thoughts and intellectual constructs were



PHOTO COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG

David, Mike, and Deborah Oksenberg in Michigan, 1973

important, and even beautiful, but only insofar as they were useful. Dad was a man who spent his entire life successfully reconciling a life of the mind with a life of action. His love and enthusiasm also drove him to combine public service and academic endeavor with family life. I will remember him as a father, of course, but also as a devoted son to my grandparents and as a devoted husband to my mother.

It is impossible for me to tell you how important my father

is to his family. I remember years ago when he'd come home early to play with Deborah and me. Even then, Dad's concerns included teaching us about the wider world. Deborah and I both recall conversations and lectures over dinner about American history, the Constitution, the Vietnam War, and Watergate. My father was our greatest teacher, and his efforts were fundamental in shaping of our adult beliefs.

Dad's support for my sister and me did not diminish after we grew up. When we were far from home, he always visited us, often becoming such a fixture that our friends became his friends as well. He was a counselor, a friend, and a sounding board for every important decision that I made.

Dad was always there for his parents. When his father was rendered helpless by a severe stroke, my father cared for him and ensured that he was always close by. After my grandfather died, my father did the same for my grandmother. My father's parents were risk-takers and bold thinkers, and he did not forget them.

Above all, Dad was a faithful and loyal husband to my mother. Their marriage was his greatest pride. My mother's quiet resilience and stoic sensibility were a balance to his nature, and her own strength will continue to be invaluable during the difficult yet promising times that lie ahead.

My father's actions and accomplishments, public and private, are all the more remarkable when we consider them in their totality. St. Paul said, "Now we see but a poor reflection as in a mirror; then we shall see face to face. Now I know in part; then I shall know fully, even as I am fully known. And now these remain: faith, hope, and love. But the greatest of these is love."

Dad certainly believed in love. This is his greatest gift to all of us.

—David Oksenberg
Major, United States Army

Mike was an enchanting child, and he brought enchantment to everything he did. His enjoyment of life—his enjoyment of living his life—enlarged and vitalized ours. As a child, he would come down the stairs in the morning—round-faced, freckled, auburn-haired, grinning, eyebrows raised, full of sweet mischief and cheer. "Here comes me," he unfailingly said. And unfailingly, throughout his life, we were enchanted.

We came to the United States as refugees from war and from thoughts of war. In hopes of peace, we lived on an isolated farm in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, amid kindly, generous people who had never met foreigners before, let alone Jewish foreigners trying to lead a life modeled on Rousseau.

Although there were few children nearby, Mike never lacked for playmates—imaginary playmates. Between the ages of ten and fourteen, his most intimate friends were the wholly

invented players of Major League Baseball teams, each team with its full complement of players and each player fully described with hometown, batting average, hits, runs, errors, and idiosyncracies of style. Mike presented himself as the radio announcer for Saturday games, always scheduled in real time, spring and summer, running through the World Series. Although they were imaginary, these were fully detailed, realistically described worlds. For all his fantasies, Mike was never a dreamy fellow.

Mike's passionate identification with the America of the Grand Ol' Opry and the pious sentiments of Norman Rockwell illustrations, his fascination for the geopolitical complexity of China, and his remarkable ability to interpret and relate these to one another have their sources in our family history. As refugee immigrants, our parents had to adapt to strange new ways, while at the same time, their absorption in Asian studies encouraged a sense of kinship with China. The intense intimacy of a patriarchal, intellectually minded, Jewish Middle-European family; the ethos of a small-town, Southern farm community; Chinese filial devotion to the elders—to our parents and to the presidents whom Mike loyally and faithfully served—and (let's face it) a Jewish-Sino-American tendency to strong opinions about how things should be done: all these fit together, variations on the same theme.

What made Mike's combination of traits cohere? His shrewd, pragmatic approach to life, his taste for pranks, his generous hospitality, his strongly felt, exacting nineteenth-century moral code, as steadfast in opposition as in friendship. How did he preserve his simplicity along with his astute shrewdness? How did he retain his genuine modesty with his easy assurance in the great world? It did all hang together, remarkably so. Mike's capacity for enjoyment—his ebullient enthusiasm—pervaded all he did, all he was. He came to every moment and encounter with the joyous expectations of his early childhood, his face open, his eyebrows raised. Mike never



PHOTO COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG

The Oksenberg family, Christmas 1998. From left to right: Deborah, Mike, Klara (Mike's mother), Lois, David, and Amelie Oksenberg Rorty, Mike's sister



PHOTO COURTESY OF LOIS OKSENBERG
Mike and Lois Oksenberg visit a Hong Kong public housing project, 1965.

met a challenge he didn't relish. While he was a loyal team player who played for the sake of the game, he couldn't resist the competitive urge to win. While he had an exceptionally acute memory, he never looked back. While he had a taste and talent for logic chopping, he didn't try to force his life into a consistent mold. Resonances and inconsistencies alike came where they would, and without brooding over the matter, he gave them all hospitality.

Mike had no taste for philosophy, but he was of an intensely inquiring turn of mind. Dinner table conver-

sations often took the form of a graduate seminar. Guests would be interviewed, and a topic set for discussion. He had strong opinions, and he held them tenaciously, often unquestioningly. He acquired many of these views as an adolescent in a Southern high school in the 1950s. For instance, it took years—and the stellar examples of Lois and Deborah—to work against his early patriarchal attitudes. Although he was a witty, delightful conversationalist, it was sometimes not easy—and often not fun—to disagree with Mike. His charisma, and the force of his rhetoric, could be overwhelming. Many of us occasionally found ourselves wanting to ask: "Will this be on the exam?"

We all celebrate Mike's immense accomplishments, his intelligence, his sense of humor, and his tact. Men of great achievement are usually completely dependent on the demanding and exacting work of those who organize and sustain their lives. For Mike, it was Lois, first, foremost, and always. But he was also blessed with the support of highly able, steadfast, unflappable assistants. The commitment of these and other independent discerning people—their respect for him and his projects—are the clearest, best testimony of his admirable qualities.

I honor Mike most for a trait he inherited from our parents: a profound, unselfconscious, personal interest in everyone who came his way. Mike consorted with the great and mighty of the world, but his approach to every person, president, pollster, or prankster, student or sage, friend or opponent, was the same. He was, to the very marrow of his bones, an egalitarian. Not out of principle, not because he had the "common touch," but from a direct sense of human kinship. It is tempting to think of Mike as larger than life. He was better than myth. Take him all in all, fortitude and foibles, he was a man as large as the life that he so greatly loved and celebrated.

—Amelie Oksenberg Rorty
Professor of Philosophy, Director of the Program in the
History of Ideas, Brandeis University

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, AND SPECIAL EVENTS

To promote the interaction of scholars, business people, and public-sector decision-makers, A/PARC regularly sponsors academic conferences, seminars, briefings, and lectures. These outreach activities foster discussion of Asia's political, economic, business, and government concerns.

MAJOR 2000–2001
A/PARC CONFERENCES
Conferences in red are featured in greater detail within this section.

October 7, 2000
Oksenberg Symposium (Stanford, California)

October 9–10, 2000
New Challenges in Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation and Integration (Stanford, California)

October 30–31, 2000
Second Nikkei Global Management Forum (Tokyo, Japan)

November 9–10, 2000
Telecommunications Reform in India: Analysis and Prescriptions (Stanford, California)

December 1, 2000
KKD Symposium (Stanford, California)

January 13, 2001
The Political Economy of Japan Conference (Stanford, California)

January 25–27, 2001
Eighth Annual Asia Pacific Roundtable (Pebble Beach, California)

February 8–9, 2001
Child Labor Symposium (Stanford, California)

February 26, 2001
Emerging Markets Forum (Stanford, California)

March 16, 2001
Corporate Affiliates Annual Asia Briefing (Stanford, California)

May 17, 2001
Vietnam IT Conference (Stanford, California)

FEATURED CONFERENCES

The Oksenberg Symposium

October 2000

When his students and colleagues found out last fall that Mike Oksenberg was seriously ill, they decided to hold a celebration for him. He politely declined, but then was persuaded that such an occasion could be used to further his field, contemporary China studies. Within weeks, a symposium on the subject was organized, bringing together Mike's friends and colleagues—including leading figures in contemporary China studies from across the United States and from as far away as China, Japan, and Australia—for a full-day conference. The symposium was sponsored by A/PARC, Stanford's Center for East Asian Studies, IIS, Harvard University's Fairbank Center for East Asian Research, the East Asian Institute at the University of California, Berkeley, and the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of Michigan.



PHOTO COURTESY OF CONNIE CHIN AND JEAN OI

Liz Perry addresses the Oksenberg Symposium while Lowell Dittmer (right), professor in the department of political science at the University of California, Berkeley, looks on.

Panel one, which featured discussants John Lewis, Roderick MacFarquhar, and Joyce Kallgren, characterized its period of scrutiny—1950–1966—as “the best of times, the worst of times.” “The best” because, with no data and

little knowledge of China, scholars could speculate freely. “The worst” because of McCarthyism's scandalous attacks on China scholars. John Lewis discussed the three things necessary to founding the field: money, from foundations and government support; vision, provided by extraordinary mentors such as John Fairbank, Ben Schwartz, Mary Wright, and Doak Barnett; and support of the social sciences disciplines. MacFarquhar, the first editor of the *China Quarterly*, said it was an exciting period. In the United Kingdom he was protected from the McCarthyism, and was able to bring diverse opinions and interesting debates into the journal. The early scholars in the contemporary China field lacked language training and access to much information. Today, he said, scholars and their students can involve themselves in so much detail that the bigger picture is easily obscured. Professor Kallgren verified this from her own experience—she made it to her Ph.D. orals in Harvard's department of government without any Chinese language. Now, by contrast, many students—including many women scholars—come to graduate work already knowing their thesis topics and with an extraordinary command of Chinese.

During the second panel, Michel Oksenberg, Thomas Bernstein, and Susan Shirk recalled the shocks of the Cultural Revolution, the Vietnam War, and mass student movements, which pitted generation against generation. Professor Oksenberg described it as a time when newsletters put out by

teenaged Red Guards often received more attention than county gazeteers and the evolution of marketing systems. However, the Cultural Revolution did attract many people to the field who would not have been interested otherwise.

The final session, "How Has the Field Evolved?" was chaired by Michel Oksenberg, with discussants Bruce Dickson, Liz Perry, Mary Bullock, and Ezra Vogel. Professor Oksenberg said that the founders of contemporary China studies were rooted in the humanities, and also knew their discipline. The balance then shifted to study how institutions behaved and empirical data. During the Cultural Revolution the focus moved away from institutions toward social forces, and now there is a return to the study of institutions. The next stage, he predicted, would be a renewed commitment to the humanities as a basis for studying China. Liz Perry suggested that the field had three points to explain: 1) the Chinese economic miracle; 2) how China escaped the political fate of the other Communist countries; and 3) current society's connection to prerevolutionary China, as manifested in Shanghai's nostalgia for the 1920s, the revival of folk religion in the countryside, and new emphasis on regional differentiation. From today's perspective, 1949 no longer looks like such a watershed.



PHOTO COURTESY OF CONNIE CHIN AND JEAN OI

The event was capped by a raucous "roast"—with Kenneth Lieberthal as master of ceremonies—that poked fun at Professor Oksenberg's devotion to the study of China. Many recounted colorful, and sometimes embarrassing, stories. In particular, Jan Berris presented Professor Oksenberg with a golden record from the Grand

Jan Berris presents Michel Oksenberg with a Grand Ol' Opry gold record.

Oksenberg Symposium Agenda

Panel 1: The Founding of the Field, 1950–1966

Chair: Alan Whiting
Discussants: John Lewis, Roderick MacFarquhar, Joyce Kallgren

Panel 2: The Cultural Revolution and Its Aftermath, 1967–1978

Chair: Richard Baum
Discussants: Michel Oksenberg, Thomas Bernstein, Susan Shirk

Panel 3: The Opening of China and the Early Deng Reforms, 1979–1989

Chair: Jean Oi
Discussants: Susan Whiting, Daniel Lynch, Jae Ho Chung

Panel 4: Summing Up—How Has the Field Evolved?

Chair: Michel Oksenberg
Discussants: Bruce Dickson, Liz Perry, Mary Bullock, Ezra Vogel

Ol' Opry, and revealed that one of his greatest moments was meeting Johnny Cash while accompanying Deng Xiaoping to Nashville.

—With thanks to Connie Chin at CEAS for her summary of this important event



E. Han Kim, Seung-Yeol Oh, and Kongdan Oh

New Challenges in Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation and Integration

October 2000

The subject of relations between the two Koreas has been one of the most important—and vexing—topics in Asia for over fifty years. In June 2000, when the leaders of the two Koreas,

Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jong Il, met in Pyongyang, the question of inter-Korean economic cooperation suddenly moved to center stage. All at once, formulating a sensible strategy for inter-Korean economic cooperation became an urgent policy issue rather than an abstract intellectual exercise.

In October 2000, A/PARC—together with the Center for Asia-Pacific Studies at Kyung Hee University and South Korea's Joongang Ilbo—sponsored a two-day conference to address the pressing issues related to economic, political, and social rapprochement between North and South Korea. The conference's primary objective was to develop a comprehensive strategy for successful inter-Korean economic cooperation and integration in light of the new and developing political situation on the Korean peninsula.

Discussion began with analyses from Bradley Babson and Sangmok Suh on economic conditions in both Koreas. It continued more specifically with presentations from Lawrence J. Lau and Dwight Perkins on policy lessons that North Korea might learn from the reforms currently under way in the People's Republic of China and Vietnam. Nicholas Eberstadt and Jeong-Woo Kil next considered the political feasibility of a North Korean "soft landing," through economic reform and cooperation with South Korea and the international community. Based on these preliminary findings from the conference's first day, a host of distinguished speakers and commentators spent the second day mapping out general strategies for inter-Korean cooperation and identifying priority areas in specific sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, energy, and physical infrastructure. At the end



William Perry delivers the keynote at the Inter-Korean Cooperation conference.



Peter Hayes

Inter-Korean Cooperation and Integration Conference Agenda

October 9

Welcoming Remarks

Henry S. Rowen, A/PARC
Chungwon Choue, President, Kyung Hee University

Current Status and Issues in the Korean Economy

North Korea's Economy: Facing Up to Reality and the Challenges Ahead

Bradley Babson, World Bank
Korean Capitalism in Search of a New Paradigm
Sangmok Suh, Stanford

Discussion: E. Han Kim, University of Michigan
C. Kenneth Quinones, Mercy Corps International

Lessons from Other Countries

Economic Reform without Losers: The Experience of the PRC and Its Applicability to North Korea

Lawrence J. Lau, A/PARC
Vietnam's Economic Reforms and Their Implications for North Korea

Dwight Perkins, Harvard University
Discussion: Jungmo Kang, Kyung Hee University

Keynote Address: William Perry, Former U.S. Secretary of Defense

Political Analysis of Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation

Prospects for Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation in the Sunshine Era

Nicholas Eberstadt, American Enterprise Institute
In Search of a Sustainable Framework for Inter-Korean Economic Integration—Challenges and Some Untested Policy Ideas

Jeongwoo Kil, Joongang Ilbo and the Tokyo Foundation
Discussion: Yongsup Han, RAND Corporation, Kongdan Oh, Institute for Defense Analyses

Strategy for Inter-Korean Economic Community

Toward the South-North Economic Community: A Strategy for South Korea

Seung Yul Oh, Research Institute for National Unification
Economic Integration and Cooperation on the Korean Peninsula
Marcus Noland, Institute for International Economics

Discussion: Donald Gregg, Korea Society,
Ronald McKinnon, Stanford,
Choongsoo Kim, Kyung Hee University

October 10

Cooperation in Agriculture and Manufacturing

The Prospects of Inter-Korean Cooperation in Agriculture
Kiseok Lee, Kyung Hee University

Inter-Korean Trade and Investment in Manufacturing
Hacheong Yeon, Myongji University

Discussion: Heather Smith, Australian National University
Myung-Kwang Park, Kyung Hee University

Investment in Infrastructure

Inter-Korean Cooperation in Infrastructure Development
Won Bae Kim, Korea Research Institute for Human Settlement

DPRK Energy Dilemmas and Regional Security
Peter Hayes, Nautilus Institute

Discussion: Sung Hee Jwa, Korea Economic Research Institute
Il Dong Koh, Korea Development Institute

Roundtable Discussion: Policy Agenda for the Future

Panelists: Seok Hyun Hong, Joongang Ilbo
Thomas Henriksen, Hoover Institution
Takeshi Isayama, Stanford
Joseph Winder, Korea Economic Institute

of the day, future policies were drawn, for both North and South Korea and for the United States and the international community.

A/PARC published the complete proceedings of this important conference as a book, *To the Brink of Peace: New Challenges in Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation and Integration*, in November 2001. The book is available from the Center publications office.

Telecommunications Reform in India: Analysis and Prescriptions

November 2000

In 1999, Indian telecommunications were reformed via a policy document entitled the "New Telecom Policy." In November 2000, A/PARC convened a conference to launch a project on the reforms' effects on competition, universal service, and regulation. Conference participants proposed revisions and new dimensions to current policy, based on experiences in China, Mexico, and the United States. Special fieldwork was also done in India. Among the conference's primary



K.B. Chandrasekhar and Shyamal Ghosh

findings were the following:

- India's telecommunications infrastructure will be unable to serve its two key segments, the rural population and the information technology sector. Proposals to reform the sector consist of allowing private provision and providing independent regulation. However, unbundling the sector to permit entry at all levels had not been considered, on the grounds that too much competition could hurt growth. There are several reasons to reject this view. In particular, India's current technology and costs

allow new approaches to competition, such as allowing licensees to cover populations as small as 10,000 people. After the conference, Indian regulators accepted this recommendation and began the process by opening long-distance services to full competition in January 2001.

- The digital divide between rural and urban users can be economically bridged by using the road and rail network and creating telecommunications centers at transportation nodes.



M.S. Verma

Telecommunications Reform in India Agenda

November 9

India's Institutional and Regulatory Telecom Reforms

Telecom Reforms in India: The Future Agenda
Shyamal Ghosh, Secretary of Telecommunications, India
Objectives and Policy of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

M.S. Verma, Chairman, TRAI
Focus in a Changing Environment

Ashok Jhunjhunwala, Professor, IIT Chennai
Toward Enabling India through Telecom and Internet Connections

Rafiq Dossani, Senior Research Scholar, A/PARC
Reforms in the Telecommunications Sector in India:
An Institutional View

S. Manikutty, Professor of Management, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

Discussion: K.B. Chandrasekhar, CEO, Jamcracker Inc.

Keynote: Why India Needs a Big Bang in Telecom Reform
Kanwal Rekhi, President, The Indus Entrepreneurs (TIE)

November 10

Cross-Country Telecommunications Regulations

Emerging Property Rights and the Effects of Telecommunications Reform in Asia

J.P. Singh, Assistant Professor of Economics, Georgetown
Toward an Indian Information Economy: Lessons in Telecommunications Policy and Practice

Heather Hudson, Professor of Telecommunications Management and Policy, University of San Francisco
From C to Shining C: Competition and Cross-Subsidy in Communications

Greg Rosston, Assistant Professor of Economics, Stanford
The Opening of Mexico's Telecommunications Markets

Cristina Casanueva, Profesor Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey

Discussion: Roger Noll, Professor of Economics, Stanford

Discussion of Rural Access and Bandwidth

Pricing Interconnection and Universal Service in a Liberalized Network: Lessons for India

Yale Braunstein, University of California, Berkeley
Competition, Universal Service, and Telecommunications Policy in Developing Countries

William Sharkey, Economist, Federal Communications Commission

Ensuring Rural and Remote Telecommunications Access: Methods, Impact, and Implications

Byron Henderson, Director, AcrossWorld Communications
Discussion: Suhas Patil, Chairman Emeritus, Cirrus Logic

Keynote: Technology Convergence in Telecom

Vinod Khosla, Partner, Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers

Private-Sector Responses to Reform

Telecommunications Privatization in Developing Countries: The Real Effects of Exclusivity Periods

Scott Wallsten, Assistant Professor of Economics, Stanford
Cisco's Experience in China

Prem Jain, Senior VP, Cisco Systems

Indian Telecommunications Reform: A Digital Divide?

Tom Chiramel, President, Lucent Technologies, India
Bharti Telecom's Experience in India

Sunil Mittal, Chairman, Bharti Telecom, India
Discussion: B. V. Jagadeesh, CTO, Exodus Communications



Vinod Khosla fields a question about his keynote speech on "Technology Convergence in Telecom."

Regulation, now implemented, enables this process.

- Universal service cannot be achieved by cross-subsidies. Instead, technologies such as Voice-over-Internet Protocol, currently disallowed, can reduce telephony costs by 70 percent while reducing quality by less than 1 percent.

- The regulator's mandate needs to be expanded to include certain policymaking

powers currently in the hands of political departments. In particular, the power to impose dominant-carrier regulation and to issue and cancel licenses should be transferred. This recommendation has been accepted in principle and is currently under Cabinet discussion.

Eighth Annual Asia Pacific Roundtable

January 2001

The eighth meeting of the Asia Pacific Roundtable took place at Pebble Beach, January 25–27, 2001. Former secretary of state George Shultz, Senator Richard Lugar, and former senator Bill Bradley jointly hosted the event.

A/PARC established the Asia Pacific Roundtable in 1994 as an off-the-record opportunity to open new channels of communication among leading individuals from the Asia Pacific region. The Roundtable seeks to establish a forum for timely discussion among some of the best and brightest minds in Asia; to anticipate emerging problems and concerns in the region; to establish a level of mutual trust that allows exceptional frankness and informational value; to sensitize participants to domestic developments and political processes in other nations; and to build an informal network of ties among individuals for possible follow-up between conferences. Members participate in their individual capacities and no formal titles are used. The Eighth Annual Asia Pacific Roundtable was funded by generous support from Walter H. Shorenstein and other friends of A/PARC.



Participants of the Eighth Annual Asia Pacific Roundtable

Eighth Annual Asia Pacific Roundtable Participants

Bill Bradley

Former United States Senator

Heng Chee Chan

Singapore's Ambassador to the United States

Palaniappan Chidambaram

Member of Parliament and Former Minister of Finance, India

Raymond K. F. Ch'ien

Chairman, Chinadotcom, Hong Kong

Suppiah Dhanabalan

Chairman, DBS Bank, Singapore

Sung-Joo Han

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Korea

Richard Lugar

United States Senator

Hafiz Pasha

Former Financial Advisor for Finance and Economic Affairs to Prime Minister of Pakistan; Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, Assistant Administrator and Director for Asia and the Pacific Bureau of the UNDP

William Perry

Former Secretary of Defense, United States; Michael and Barbara Berberian Professor of Engineering-Economic Systems and Operations Research; Senior Fellow, Institute for International Studies, Stanford

Ryaas Rasyid

State Minister for Administrative Reform, Republic of Indonesia

Yasuhisa Shiozaki

Member, House of Representatives, Japan

George Shultz

Former Secretary of State, United States; Distinguished Fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford

Vincent Siew

Former Prime Minister, Taipei

Sang-Mok Suh

Former Member, Korean National Assembly

Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala

President, Ayala Corporation, Philippines

Child Labor Symposium

February 2001

As international concern about child labor has grown in the last decade, important lessons have been learned about how to help—and how not to help—working children.

One lesson is that simply removing children from work is not a full solution, according to a February 2001 symposium organized by Visiting Scholar Sarah Bachman, under the direction of the late Professor Michel Oksenberg. Participants came from all sides of the international debates about child labor. They represented trade unions, educators, government, academia, civil society activists, and multilateral institutions.

Children work for complex reasons, participants reported. A child who is taken off a job must be protected, and helped to tackle the problems that led him or her to work in the first place. Otherwise, children removed from one job will often simply look for another. Work is not inherently bad, as almost everyone who studies this issue recognizes. But why do children



Left photo: Sarah Bachman (right) and other panel participants listen as the Hon. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (second from right) makes his keynote remarks. Right photo: Praveen Kumar (left), the immediate past-president of Bhima Sangha, a union of child workers in Karnataka, India, sits with Anu Mandavilli (right), his translator.

work at dangerous or inappropriate jobs? The reasons begin with poverty. They run the gamut from lack of family/social services to fall back upon when a parent is ill; to discrimination against minorities; to schools of such poor quality that children and their parents conclude that a child's best choice may be to learn a practical skill "on the job."

Long-term global trends of children's welfare are generally good: the number of children working around the world has steadily declined since the 1950s, while in-school enrollments have risen over the same period. And yet, child labor has increased in some countries and some regions in response to many trends, from local wars that disrupt trade and destroy



(Left to right) Simon Baker, a demographer working for the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) in Bangkok, Thailand; Thomas W. Simons, Jr., a distinguished visiting fellow at the Hoover Institution; and Ruby Q. Noble, from UNICEF's Basic Education for Hard to Reach Urban Children's Project (Dhaka, Bangladesh).

civil peace to international trade and investment patterns.

Symposium discussants agreed that the best remedies involve, first, protecting children from danger. That strategy

Child Labor Symposium Agenda

February 8

Keynote Address:

Hon. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Permanent Representative from Bangladesh to the United Nations

Policies at Work in the Field

Report from the International Labor Organization/International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO/IPEC)
Moderator: Kirk Hanson, Graduate School of Business, Stanford
Presenters: Thetis Mangahas, ILO/IPEC, Rijk van Haarlem, ILO/IPEC

Discussion: Ben White, Institute for Social Studies, Netherlands

Asia Pacific Development—Child Labor and Economics

Moderator: Rafiq Dossani, A/PARC

Presenter: Kaushik Basu, Cornell University

Discussion: Tom Cove, Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association

Child Labor: Alternate Visions of the Problem and Solutions

Moderator: Sarah Bachman, A/PARC

Presenter: William E. Myers, Visiting Scholar, University of California, Davis

Discussion: Cecelia Flores-Oebanda, Visayan Forum Foundation

Center for Migrant Working Children, Child Workers in Asia

Moderator: William Gould IV, Stanford Law School

Presenter: Andrew Samet, immediate past-Deputy Under Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

February 9

Globalization Meets Education

Moderator: Ambassador Thomas Simons, Department of History, Stanford

Presenter: Ruby Noble, UNICEF, Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances Project, Bangladesh

Discussion: Simon Baker, Population Council, Bangkok, Thailand

Implementing Education for Working Children

Moderator: Karen Mundy, Department of Education, Stanford

Presenters: Savitri Suwansathit, Inspector-General of Ministry of Education, Thailand, Harry Patrinos, World Bank

Discussion: David Post, Professor of Education; Chair, Committee on Comparative and International Education, Pennsylvania State University

Educating Working Children for Citizenship

Moderator: Anjini Kochar, Department of Economics, Stanford

Presenters: Nandana Reddy, Concerned for Working Children, Karnataka, India. Praveen Kumar, Bhima Sangha Children's Union, Karnataka, India

Discussion: Inderjit Khurana, Ruchika Social Service Organization, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India

Summation—Actors and Their Roles: Where from Here?

should be followed by a range of efforts, including upgrading local education, providing businesses or families with labor-saving technology, and enlisting government in a time-bound strategy to effectively eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The exact mix of programs and policies, however, remains a matter of sometimes bitter dispute. Differing definitions of the very term “child labor” are central to these disagreements. For instance, does ending “child labor” mean protecting children from dangerous work, ending work for all children under fifteen, helping kids replace work with school, or something else entirely? Ask governments, activists, educators, multilateral institutions, international banks, businesses or others, and each may offer a different definition of the problem and, therefore, the solution.

Providing schools, and monitoring the education those schools provide is worth doing. But disagreement surrounds the question of whether school should be full- or part-time, allowing or incorporating children's work. Another point of disagreement: Do boycotts help or hurt? Some believe they are a powerful tactic for getting the attention of recalcitrant governments. Others say they do more harm than good.

Corporate Affiliates Annual Asia Briefing March 2001



Cherian George, Douglas Webster, Donald K. Emmerson, and George Sycip consider the Southeast Asia region at the Asia Briefing.

Every year A/PARC holds a daylong symposium for its Corporate Affiliates. At this meeting, Center faculty members provide updates on the current state of affairs in Japan, China, Taiwan, South Asia, and Southeast Asia, along with more in-depth thematic analysis.

The Asia Briefing has been helpful to those corporate affiliates with vital business interests in the Asia Pacific region. For busy executives, the briefing is a convenient way to find out what is happening in Asia—and why. It also provides an opportunity to reflect on broad issues and their potential implications for business. This year's Asia



Tadashi Nakamae

2001 Corporate Affiliates Asia Briefing Agenda

March 15, 2001

Evening Keynote: Technology, Media, and Governance

John Gage, Chief Researcher, Director of Science Office,
Sun Microsystems, Inc.

March 16, 2001

Political Stability and Economy in Greater China

Panel: Lawrence J. Lau, A/PARC
Stanley Lubman, Lecturer and Senior Fellow,
Stanford Law School
Ramon Myers, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution
Philip Saunders, Director, East Asia Nonproliferation
Program, MIIS

Chair: Andrew Walder, Co-director, A/PARC

Political Stability and Economy in Southeast Asia

Panel: Donald Emmerson, A/PARC
Douglas Webster, Visiting Professor, A/PARC
George Sycip, President,
Halana Management Corporation
Dan Carroll, Managing Director,
Newbridge Capital Group
Cherian George, Department of Communications,
Stanford

Chair: Daniel Okimoto, A/PARC; Professor,
Department of Political Science, Stanford

Luncheon Keynote: Prospects for the Japanese Economy

Tadashi Nakamae, President,
Nakamae International Economic Research, Japan

Update from Stanford Project on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE)

Chair: Henry S. Rowen, A/PARC
Korea: William F. Miller, Professor Emeritus,
Graduate School of Business
China: Marguerite Gong Hancock, SPRIE Associate
Director, A/PARC
India: Rafiq Dossani, Senior Research Scholar, A/PARC
Speaker: Craig Johnson, Chairman, Venture Law Group



Stanley Lubman addresses the panel on the political stability and economy of greater China.

Briefing, held March 16, 2001, in Stanford's Bechtel Conference Center, covered many issues, featuring distinguished speakers from the Stanford community and beyond.

Vietnam Information Technology Forum

May 2001

On May 17–18, 2001, SPRIE, Connect Vietnam, and Sun Microsystems jointly sponsored the Vietnam Information Technology (IT) Forum. More than three hundred participants from six countries gathered to discuss Vietnam's developing role in the IT economy. Through government support and private



Quinn Tran

initiative, Vietnam's IT market has become the fastest growing sector of the country's economy. Between 1998 and 2000, Vietnam's IT market increased over 45 percent, from \$191 million to \$287 million. Along with this explosive growth, the country opened a stock market in July 2000; implemented strong tax incentives for technology start-ups through software parks situated in key regions;

revised its Foreign Investment Laws; created mechanisms to protect intellectual property; and signed the Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) with the United States.

Senior government officials, IT professionals, and academics from Vietnam and the United States addressed Vietnam's government policies for IT development, business opportunities, legal infrastructure, and the BTA. Highlights of the conference included opening keynote remarks by Dr. Chu Hao, vice minister of the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Environment, and Steve Luczo, CEO of Seagate Technology, the world's largest manufacturer of disk drives and active supplier in Vietnam. Offering recommendations for Vietnam's IT strategy, Luczo strongly advocated a focus on software development. However, rather than following India's model, he challenged the Vietnamese policymakers and entrepreneurs present to target software for the design and deployment of next-generation architectures, such as Internet-based applications. Although a risky strategy, Luczo made the case for the large potential benefits that might follow from a more forward-looking focus on higher value-added services and growth in new markets.

Results from this inaugural conference included commitments for university distance-learning programs to Vietnamese students; further study of the environment for innovation and entrepreneurship in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi; corporate training programs tied to incubator or training programs at Vietnamese universities; and advisory roles and visits to Vietnam by U.S. academic, government, and company leaders.

Vietnam IT Forum Agenda

May 17, 2001

Opening Remarks

Henry S. Rowen, A/PARC
Quinn Tran, Founder and Executive Vice President,
DecisionPoint Solutions

Panel I: The New Economy of Vietnam

Inaugural Keynote Address: Direction of Information
Technology Development in Vietnam

Dr. Chu Hao, Vice Minister, Ministry of Science,
Technology and Environment

Recommendations for Vietnam's IT Industry

Steve Luczo, CEO, Seagate Technology

Status of Information Technology Development in Ho Chi
Minh City

Dr. Nguyen Trong, Vice Director, Department of
Science, Technology, and Environment, Ho Chi Minh
City People's Committee

Information Technology Development Program in Vietnam

Dr. Do Van Loc, General Director, Office of the Techno-
Economic Program on Information Technology, MOSTE

Developing Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship

William F. Miller, Professor Emeritus, Graduate School
of Business, Stanford

U.S. Government's Perspective on IT in Vietnam

Gary Sigmon, First Secretary of Science and
Technology, U.S. Embassy in Vietnam

Panel II: Overview of Vietnam's IT Capabilities

Software Development Capability

Michael Shapiro, CEO, Pacifica Solutions and
Quang Trung Software Park
Steven Cass, Atlas Industries

Outsourcing Opportunities Panel

Cang Sean Mai, Managing Director, Pyramid Software
Development; former CEO, Vietnam.com
Cuong Pham, Managing Director, Quantic
Phil Tran, General Director, Glass Egg

Telecommunications and Networking Overview

Bruce Walko, President, RTB Telecom
Nguyen Anh Tuan, Deputy Head, Vietnam Data
Communication

Phu Than, Country Manager, Intel

A U.S. Software Company's Experience and Insights on
Off-Shore Development

George Moon, Chief Technology Officer, MapInfo

Panel III: Analysis of Vietnam's IT Market

Challenges and Opportunities for U.S. Companies

Don Lam, Deputy General Director,
PricewaterhouseCoopers Vietnam

Foreign Investment in Vietnam

Steven Le, Chairman and CEO, SVL Holding
Corporation; Founder, Vietnam Technology and
Telecom Fund

Jim Lucchesi, Branch Manager, Export-Import Bank of
the United States

Legal Environment and Intellectual Property Rights,
Licensing Agreements

Fred Burke, Managing Partner, Baker and McKenzie

Stephen Kong, Attorney, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey
Jonathan Celniker, Attorney, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey
The Bilateral Trade Agreement and U.S. Entry into the
Vietnam Market

Susan R. Mendelsohn, Adjunct Professor, USF Law School
Dr. Nguyen Van Binh, Commercial Attaché, Vietnamese
Embassy to the United States

Hong-Phong Pho, Country Desk Officer, Vietnam, Laos,
and Cambodia, U.S. Department of Commerce

Dinner Keynotes: Phu Than; Lam Truong, Senior Vice
President, Seagate Technology

May 18, 2001

Welcome and Introductions

Fred Alvarado, Group Manager, APAC Business
Programs, Sun Microsystems

Drawing Experience from U.S. Industry Leaders

eGovernment: eDocuments, Taxes, Licenses

Goodwin Ting, Principal Systems Engineer, Sun
Microsystems

Sun in Education: eLearning, eLibrary, Software Development

Joseph Hartley, Director, Global Education and
Research, Sun Microsystems

Vietnam As an Emerging Market for IT Services

Hon. Lon Hatamiya, Secretary of Technology, Trade,
and Commerce Agency, State of California

Internet Data Centers

CBC Demos: Sunray, SunBlade, Cobalt

iForce Ready Center Tour

Market Entry from U.S. Companies' Perspective

Advanced Broadband Technologies for Telecommunications

Michael Ngo, Vice President, Engineering, Sapphire
Communications

Entrepreneurship: Strategies and Tips for Building an IT Start-up

Chinworth Yao, Co-Founder and Executive Vice President,
Click2Asia.com

Financial Services Workshop: Meeting VCs, Roadshow Tips

Richard Chang, Principal, Bowman Capital

FORTE: Java Development Tools

David Taber, Senior Vice President, Business Development,
Sun Microsystems



*Dr. Chu Hao (left) and William F. Miller chat over lunch at the
Vietnam IT Forum.*

2000–2001 A/PARC SEMINARS

Seminars and lectures—frequently “brown bag” events held at lunchtime—are among A/PARC’s most popular and visible activities. Many of A/PARC’s research projects sponsor seminar series, whose speakers and topics are often closely aligned with a given project’s particular research. A/PARC seminars occur one or more times a week throughout the academic year, and are generally open to the public. Scholars of all ages and at all levels of expertise are welcome to attend and to participate in the discussions that follow.

2000–2001 Seminars on Contemporary Asia

October 12, 2000
“The Politics of Broadcasting and the Broadcasting of Politics in Japan: NHK TV News”

Ellis Krauss, Professor of Japanese Politics and Policymaking, University of California, San Diego



Ellis Krauss

November 16, 2000
“Can Japan Change? Is an Administrative Reform in Japan Real?”

Takeshi Isayama, Visiting Scholar, A/PARC

January 25, 2001
“The Chinese County under Market Economy: One Step Ahead or Behind?”

Yoshi Nakai, Visiting Scholar, A/PARC

February 8, 2001
“The Role of New Venture Formation in Japanese and U.S. High Tech”

Bob Cole, Loraine Tyson Mitchell II Professor of Leadership and Communication, Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley



Bob Cole

April 26, 2001
“Transition toward Knowledge-Based Industries and Women’s Labor Market in Korea”

Jin Hwa Jung, Visiting Scholar, Institute for Research on Women and Gender (IRWG), Stanford



Peter Duus

May 24, 2001
“Remembering the Pacific/Great East Asia Fifteen Year War”
Peter Duus, William H. Bonsall Professor of History, Stanford

2000–2001 South Asia Project Seminars

September 9, 2000
“Outsider As Enemy: The Politics of Rewriting History”

K.N. Panikkar, Professor, Center for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
Co-sponsored by Stanford India Association, the Association for India’s Development (Bay Area Chapter), and Stanford University Graduate Student Council

September 12, 2000
“New Government Policies for the Rapid Growth of the IT Industry in Pakistan”

Atta-Ur-Rahmann, Minister of Science and Technology, Pakistan
Co-sponsored by the Indus Entrepreneurs (TiE) and the Business Association of Stanford Engineering Students (BASES)

October 8, 2000
“Economic Liberalization—What They Did, What They Said: The Enron Example”

Abhay Mehta, author of *Power Play*
Pratap Chatterjee, co-host of “Terra Verde” and new media reporter for Democracy Now!

October 11, 2000
“The Credibility of the Indian Election System: Is Reform Necessary?”

Manohar Singh Gill, Chief Election Commissioner, India



Manohar Singh Gill

October 24, 2000
“Security Issues of Asian Countries”

Vishnu Bhagawat, Former Chief of Naval Staff, Indian Navy

January 16, 2001
Private Roundtable Discussion

Amartya Sen, 1998 Nobel Laureate for Economics; Professor, Trinity College, Cambridge

April 27, 2001
“The Risk–Reward Trade-offs in Developing Economies”

Sanjay Bhatnagar, Former CEO, Enron India

May 3, 2001
“Gross National Happiness: Bhutan’s Own Path to Development and the Problem of Globalization”

Lyonpo Om Pradhan, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Bhutan, United Nations

June 8, 2001
“Tehekka: Building a New Business Model of Journalism—Its Experiences and Prospects”

Aniruddha Bahal, CEO and Editor, Investigations Tehekka



Aniruddha Bahal



Vivek Kulkarni

June 22, 2001
“Outsourcing to Bangalore”

Vivek Kulkarni, Secretary, Department of Information Technology, Government of Karnataka



2000–2001 Stanford Project for Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE) Seminars

October 17, 2000
“Policy Choices and Japan’s IT Revolution”

Shin Yasunobe, Executive Director, Stanford Japan Center—Research



Shin Yasunobe

November 3, 2000
“Shaping the Internet in China: Evolution of Political Control”

Eric Harwit, Visiting Scholar, A/PARC

January 19, 2001
“R&D in the Japanese Pharmaceutical Industry”

Atsuomi Obayashi, Visiting Scholar, A/PARC

February 2, 2001
“Practicing Polygamy with Good Taste: The Evolution of Inter-Organizational Collaboration in the Life Sciences”

Walter Powell, Professor, School of Education, Stanford



Walter Powell

February 16, 2001
“Raw Capitalism: China’s Fifty Wealthiest Entrepreneurs”

Rupert Hoogewerf, Freelance Journalist

February 23, 2001
“United States–Vietnam Relations: From MIAs to Full Dialogue”

Dennis Harter, Speaker, Deputy Chief of Mission (Deputy Ambassador), Vietnam

February 26–27, 2001
SPRIE Research Workshop: Roundtable and panel discussion focusing on entrepreneurship in Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, China, and Bangalore (India), and the key factors that hinder or enable entrepreneurship.

March 8, 2001
“Cluster-Based Approaches to Metropolitan Area Development”

Theodore Lyman, ICF Consulting
Co-sponsored by the Project on Urban Dynamics of East Asia



Gurmeet Naroola

March 9, 2001
"Silicon Valley, Route 128, and Bangalore, India: The Entrepreneurial Connection"
Gurmeet Naroola, Director of Project Management, Coppercom



2000-2001 Project on the Urban Dynamics of East Asia Seminars

October 31, 2000
"Automobiles from Pineapple Fields: Adaptation to Rapid Industrialization in Peri-Urban Thailand and the Philippines"

Larissa Muller, Department of City and Regional Planning, University of California, Berkeley



Larissa Muller

November 14, 2000
"Peri-Urbanization in the Extended Shanghai Urban Region"

Mara Warwick, Ph.D. candidate, School of Engineering, Stanford

November 28, 2000
"China's Urbanization Policy"

Douglas Webster, Visiting Professor, A/PARC

December 7, 2000
"Globalization and the Metropolitan Economy: The Case of Tokyo"

Hiroo Ochi, Development Bank of Japan



Hiroo Ochi

December 13, 2000
"Urban Growth in the Pearl River Delta"

Karen Seto, Center for Environmental Science and Policy, Stanford

February 13, 2001
"Peri-Urbanization in China"

Douglas Webster, Visiting Professor, A/PARC

March 8, 2001
"Cluster-Based Approaches to Metropolitan Area Development"

Theodore Lyman, ICF Consulting
Co-sponsored by SPRIE



Theodore Lyman

May 8, 2001
"Research on Environmental Management in China"

Leonard Ortolano, School of Engineering, Stanford

May 15, 2001
"Cities as Hubs in the World Economy"
Nicole Pohl, Visiting Scholar, A/PARC

May 31, 2001
"Smart Growth and Urban Sprawl: An Econometric Analysis"
Jacqueline Geoghegan, Clark University



2000-2001 Special Seminars

October 21, 2000
"The 80-20 Initiative"
S.B. Woo, Former Lieutenant Governor of Delaware

November 3, 2000
"The Tale of Murasaki"
Liza Dalby, Author, *The Tale of Murasaki*
Co-sponsored with the Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS)

November 29, 2000
"East Asia and the New U.S. Administration: Fast Talk on Future Prospects for East Asia-U.S. Relations"

Donald K. Emmerson, A/PARC
Daniel I. Okimoto, A/PARC
Sangmok Suh, Visiting Fellow, Hoover Institution
Sponsored by the Stanford Journal of East Asian Affairs

December 7, 2000
"The 2000 U.S. Presidential Elections"
David W. Brady, Professor, Graduate School of Business, Stanford



David W. Brady

January 23, 2001
"The Language Policy in Postcolonial Hong Kong"
Chao Fen Sun, Chair, Department of Asian Languages, Stanford

February 28, 2001
"China: Environmental Threat for Japan?"
Taishi Sugiyama, Japan Central Research Institute for the Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI)

April 17, 2001
"Building a Technology Leader: Silicon Valley Innovation in 2001"
Chris Rowen, CEO, Tensilica

April 25, 2001
"Chinese Crisis Management: Succession Politics and the Spy Plane Crisis"
Susan Lawrence, Beijing Bureau Chief, *Far Eastern Economic Review*

April 30, 2001
"The Culture of Survival: Lives of Chinese Migrant Workers through the Prism of Private Letters"
Anita Chan, Department of Sociology, Hong Kong University
Co-sponsored with CEAS

May 17, 2001
"The Bush Administration's Emerging Asia Policy": Panel Discussion to celebrate the launch of the Stanford Journal of East Asian Affairs
Daniel I. Okimoto, A/PARC; Professor, Department of Political Science, Stanford
Jean Oi, Director, CEAS; A/PARC
Lyman Miller, Professor, Department of Political Science, Stanford



Jennifer Amyx

July 2, 2001
"U.S.-Japan Financial Cooperation and Competition in Asia: From the Asian Monetary Fund Proposal to the Chiang Mai Initiative"

Jennifer Amyx, Research Fellow, Department of Political and Social Change, Australian National University

July 5, 2001
"Economic Development, Human Resources, and Immigration of Hong Kong under the 'One Country, Two Systems' Arrangement"
Pak-Wai Liu, Professor, Chinese University of Hong Kong

July 17, 2001
"A Study of the Competitiveness of the Local Automotive Parts Industry in Indonesia"
Toshiyuki Baba, Ph.D. Candidate, Research Center for Advanced Economic Engineering, University of Tokyo, Sanwa Research Institute
Kiminori Gemba, Visiting Scholar, A/PARC

July 30, 2001
"Hong Kong: Its Contribution to 'One Country'"
Christine Loh, Former member, Legislative Council of Hong Kong; Founder, Civic Exchange

August 13, 2001
"The State of Hong Kong's Transition"
The Honorable Regina Ip, Secretary for Security, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

September 13, 2001
"The Role of Deposit Receipts in China's Capital Account Management"
Hong Zheng, Visiting Fellow, A/PARC



2000–2001 Contemporary China Brown Bag Lunch Series
The Contemporary China Brown Bag Lunch Series is co-sponsored by A/PARC, CEAS, and the Hoover Institution.

October 10, 2000
“China’s Future and the U.S.–China Agenda”

Kenneth Lieberthal, Special Assistant to the President; Senior Director for Asia on the National Security Council



Kenneth Lieberthal

October 24, 2000
“National Missile Defense, Theater Missile Defense, and U.S.–China Relations”

Gu Guoling, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

October 31, 2000
“MRI, or Chinese Narrative Lessons in Resolving Personal Conflict”

Judith Boltz, University of Washington

November 7, 2000
“Cross-Strait Relations: Calm Before the Storm?”

Richard Baum, University of California, Los Angeles

November 14, 2000
“Muslims in Southwest China: Contemporary Challenges and Responses to State Politics”

Jacqueline Armijo-Hussein, Mellon Fellow, Stanford

November 17, 2000
“Using the Internet to Study China”

M. Taylor Fravel, Ph.D. Candidate in Political Science, Stanford



M. Taylor Fravel

January 16, 2001
“New Ownership Forms in China’s Industrial Reforms: Some Preliminary Findings”

Jean Oi, Director, CEAS; A/PARC

January 23, 2001
“The Language Policy in Post-Colonial Hong Kong”

Chao Fen Sun, Chair, Department of Asian Languages, Stanford

January 30, 2001
“Doctrinal Dilemmas and the Transformation of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army”

Paul Godwin, Atlantic Council of the United States

February 6, 2001
“Civil Society and Min-Jian: On Political Society and Popular Democracy”

Kuan-Hsing Chen, Co-executive Editor, Inter-Asia Cultural Studies; President, Cultural Studies Association, Taiwan

February 13, 2001
“Covering China: From Tiananmen to Falungong”

Jaime A. FlorCruz, *Time* Beijing Bureau Chief (1990–2000); Edward R. Murrow Press Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations (2000–2001)

March 6, 2001
“Bankruptcy and Restructuring: The Stories of the Guangdong International Trust & Investment Company (GITIC) and the Guangdong Enterprise Company (GDE)”

Zhiyuan Cui, Visiting Scholar, A/PARC

April 10, 2001
“Institutionalization of Civil-Military Relations in China: Implications and Consequences”

Jing Huang, Utah State University

April 17, 2001
“Rethinking Spatiality and Urban Citizenship in Late Socialist China: A Case Study of Wenzhou Migrant Entrepreneurs and Beijing Laid-Off Workers”

Li Zhang, University of California, Davis

April 24, 2001
“Succession Politics in China”

Susan Lawrence, *Far Eastern Economic Review*



Susan Lawrence

May 1, 2001
“Power and Communication in China on the Eve of the 16th Party Congress”

Daniel Lynch, University of Southern California

May 8, 2001
“Gender and Maoist Urban Reorganization”

Wang Zheng, Fellow, Stanford Humanities Center

May 15, 2001
“The Arts of History and Histories of Chinese Art”

Richard Vinograd, Associate Professor, Department of Art and Art History, Stanford

May 22, 2001
“Hollywood Films in China and the Future of the Chinese Film Industry”

Stanley Rosen, University of Southern California

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

2000–2001 A/PARC Special Events
The Center and its diverse research projects regularly convene roundtables and other special events. These are often, though not always, closed events, at which invited guests consider contemporary issues of importance to the Asia Pacific region.

October 17, 2000
“The Development of the Financial Sector in China and the Implications of Globalization”

Dai Xianglong, Governor, People’s Bank of China

December 6, 2000
“Regional Security in the Asia Pacific Area: The Problem of Taiwan”

Fen Yi Hsu, Visiting Fellow, A/PARC

February 5, 2001
“The Tiananmen Papers: Unanswered Questions”

Lowell Dittmer, Professor, Department of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley

Michel Oksenberg, A/PARC
Jean Oi, Director, CEAS; A/PARC

Orville Schell, Dean, Graduate School of Journalism, University of California, Berkeley
Andrew Walder, Co-director, A/PARC



Jean Oi

February 24, 2001
Third Annual International Health Conference on Globalization and Health: Who Owes What to Whom?

A regional conference to promote public awareness, scholarship, and practical action in the field of international health. Co-sponsored by the A/PARC Comparative Health Care Policy Research Project, the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, San Francisco.

March 14, 2001
“Economic Globalization and Its Implications for Taiwan”

Owen Hsieh, Visiting Fellow, A/PARC



Owen Hsieh

March 15, 2001
“Political Implications of Chinese Taipei’s SPEC Participation”

Mark W.P. Liao, Visiting Fellow, A/PARC

“Taxation and Immigration Issues for Foreign Investors and Managerial Professionals in APEC Entities”

David K.P. Liu, Visiting Fellow, A/PARC

April 19, 2001
“Law Reform in Japan”

Paper presentations by fellows of the Stanford Program for International Legal Studies (SPILS).

Yoshinari Tanaka, “Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations”. Hiromi Furushima, “Venture Financing and Corporate Law Reform.” Satsuki Nishimi, “Rethinking the Current Legal Structure of a Recycle-based Society.” Hidenori Mitsui, “E-commerce Taxation: A Key for Restructuring the Income Tax System.”

June 14, 2001
“The Taiwan Factor in the U.S.–Japan Security Alliance”

Michael Tseng, Visiting Fellow, A/PARC



Michael Tseng

PROGRAMS

The Center develops programs to bring together business leaders, scholars, and policymakers. Through its Corporate Affiliates Program, sponsored lectures, and general seminars, A/PARC facilitates communication about current regional issues to a wide audience.

CORPORATE AFFILIATION

A/PARC offers a variety of membership opportunities for corporations, government, and nonprofit organizations. Corporate affiliates enter into continuing relationships with A/PARC that support the research infrastructure. In addition, they are eligible to participate in most A/PARC activities, including the seminar series, research conferences, and the annual Asia Briefing. Corporate affiliates also receive copies of all Center publications. Beyond the benefits of general membership, corporate affiliates are eligible to send employees to A/PARC as visiting fellows, usually for a full academic year. During that time, the visiting fellows audit courses, participate in special programs, and pursue individually designed research projects.

THE CORPORATE AFFILIATES VISITING FELLOWS PROGRAM 2000-2001

Established in 1982, A/PARC's Visiting Fellows Program now has more than two hundred alumni occupying positions in the government and private sectors of Japan, China, India, and Korea. Every corporate affiliate has the option of sending a visiting fellow to A/PARC each year. The program introduces the fellows to American life and institutions, including the economy, society, culture, politics, and law; to a variety of Bay Area businesses and business people, with an emphasis on Silicon Valley; and to academic life at Stanford. Fellows attend classes and special A/PARC seminars, and prepare a research paper. The Fellows Program is coordinated by Yumi Onoyama, manager of corporate relations.



The 2000-2001 Visiting Fellows, their families, and members of A/PARC's staff display their handiwork at the annual pumpkin-carving party.

Site Visits and Other Activities

In addition to auditing classes and conducting research, visiting fellows are encouraged to take part in a series of activities throughout the year. This year's group participated actively in A/PARC's public outreach and social events; many followed up on their intensive English summer classes by working with private or volunteer tutors throughout the year. Site visits in 2000-2001 included trips to government and educational institutions such as the office of the mayor of San Francisco, the Tech Museum of Innovation, the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, the Palo Alto Police Department, and Palo Alto High School. The fellows also visited businesses, including Netscape, Sun Microsystems, Genentech, Stanford Hospital, and the Rutherford Winery.

A series of monthly seminars gives fellows a close look at A/PARC faculty research, as well as the research of others working at Stanford and in the Bay Area. This year, seminars in the Fellows Program covered topics ranging from the U.S. education system to the role of investment



Far left: The 2000-2001 Visiting Fellows on a trip to the Mayor's Office in San Francisco. Tadashi (Brian) Miyakawa, Srinivasan Bodapati, and Takashi Shimada attempt three-part harmony at an A/PARC karaoke evening.

CORPORATE AFFILIATES OF THE ASIA/
PACIFIC RESEARCH CENTER, 2000-2001*

Corporate Roundtable

The Coca-Cola Company (Honorary)

Corporate Affiliates

AcrossWorld Communications, U.S.
AllCan Investment Co., Ltd., Taiwan †
Asahi Shimbun Co., Japan †
The Boeing Company
Capital Research and Management Companies, U.S.
Daiwa Research Institute, Japan †
The Development Bank of Japan †
Hyundai Electronics, Korea
IBM e-business Solutions, Japan
The Industrial Bank of Japan †
The Japan Defense Agency
Japan Patent Office †
The Japan Research Institute †
Kansai Electric Power Company, Japan †
Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI), Japan †
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and
Technology, Japan †
Ministry of Finance, Japan †
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan †
Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan
Nihon Sozo Kyoiku Kenkyuujo (Nissoken), Japan
Nihon Unisys, Japan †
People's Bank of China †
Reliance Industries, Ltd., India
Samsung Semiconductor, Inc., Korea †
Shiraimatsu Pharmaceutical, Japan †
Sumitomo Corporation of America †
Tokyo Electric Power Company, Japan †
Toyobo Company, Ltd., Japan †
Yamazaki Technologies, Inc., Japan
Westbrook Partners, L.L.C., U.S.

* Current as of September 2001

† Participating in the 2001-2002 Visiting Fellows Program

"My experience at A/PARC has widened my horizons. I came to learn a new subject—bioinformatics—but also did many other things. The list includes working on an iMac, bowling, kayaking, eating with chopsticks, learning some lovely phrases in Spanish, making wine, carving pumpkins, and dancing. I even found time to attend classes and conferences. A/PARC has taught me never to be afraid to tackle new challenges."

—Mr. Srinivasan Bodapati, Reliance Industries, Ltd., India

"A/PARC hosts visiting fellows and researchers from so many Asian countries that I felt as if I was actually in Asia! Fortunately, the barriers that can divide these countries were nonexistent at the Center. During our year together, the visiting fellows discussed important issues without prejudice. Under the sunny Silicon Valley sky, I learned not only about security and business, but also that people continue to grow as long as they remain open to change."

—Mr. Toshihiko Ogata, Asahi Shimbun, Japan

banking and venture capital in Silicon Valley.

Visiting fellows and their families also enjoy a wide variety of social and leisure pursuits, including seasonal picnics, visits to local attractions, karaoke outings, bowling nights, holiday parties, and the legendary Halloween Pumpkin-Carving Contest.



Research papers are a highlight of the visiting fellows' academic year.

Clockwise from left, Tadao Kanda (partially obscured), Nobuo Hirohata, Takashi Shimada, and former A/PARC deputy director Julian Chang listen to an oral presentation.

fellow and his or her organization receives a copy. This year, the fellows' research paper presentations took place over three days, April 25, May 23, and May 30, in A/PARC's conference rooms in Encina Hall.

Research Project

The cornerstone of each visiting fellow's year at A/PARC is the design and execution of an individual research project. This project allows the visiting fellows to use Stanford's vast resources and their own unique skills to further their personal interests, deepen their company's knowledge of target topics, or both. A/PARC faculty and the manager of corporate relations, Yumi Onoyama, are available to consult with the fellows on their research. At the end of the year, their papers are published in a single volume, of which each

2000-2001 VISITING FELLOWS AND THEIR RESEARCH PROJECTS

Mr. Srinivasan Bodapati (Reliance Industries Ltd.)
"A Study of Emerging Opportunities in Bioinformatics"

Ms. Xiangjie Hao (People's Bank of China)
"Universal Banking or Not?—A Challenge to China after Entering the WTO"

Mr. Susumu Iioka (Tokyo Electric Power Company)
"High Speed Networks for Individuals"

Mr. Youichi Iwamoto (Nihon Keizai Shimbun)
"The Role of the Journalist"

Mr. Masashi Iwanaga (METI)
"New Measures in U.S. Local Policy and Their Applicability to the Revitalization of the Japanese Economy"

Mr. Min Ji (People's Bank of China)
"Universal Banking or Not?—A Challenge to China after Entering the WTO"

Mr. Sea-Chung Kim (Hyundai Electronics)
"Hyundai Patent Quotations in Silicon Industries"

Mr. Sung-Kyu Lee (Samsung Group: Samsung Electronics)
"University-Industry Relations in Korea"

Mr. Yoshiaki Minami (Japan Patent Office)
"Successful Management of Japanese Technology Licensing Organizations: Is Litigation an Effective Weapon?"

Mr. Tadashi Miyakawa (IBM Japan)
"American Start-Ups in Japan"

Mr. Toru Nabeyama (Development Bank of Japan)
"What Can Japanese Companies Learn from the Silicon Valley Model?"

Mr. Toshihiko Ogata (Asahi Shimbun)
"How Newspapers Can Survive in the Internet Age"

Mr. Myung-Hoon Oh (Samsung Group: Samsung Securities)
"Financial Institutions' Growth with E-Commerce"

Mr. Takashi Shimada (Kansai Electronic Power Company)
"New Venture Strategies"

Mr. Hiroki Tayaka (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan)
"The Fear of Japanese Nuclear Armament"

Mr. Hideaki Yamada (Toyobo Company, Ltd.)
"Mobile Computing Technologies and their Applications in the Manufacturing Industry"

Mr. Shuhei Yamashita (Industrial Bank of Japan)
"The Fusion of New and Old Economies"

Mr. Atsushi Yamazaki (Yamazaki Technologies)
"The Japan Model"

SCHOLARS-IN-RESIDENCE AND VISITING SCHOLARS

Because of its multidisciplinary approach to the study of Asia, distinguished faculty, and location in the heart of Silicon Valley, A/PARC attracts students and scholars from all over the world. During 2000–2001, A/PARC hosted thirty scholars-in-residence and visiting scholars whose contributions enriched the intellectual and social life of the Center.

2000-2001 Scholars-in-Residence

A/PARC engages scholars and experts from other institutions to participate in specific projects and/or to contribute to the Center's long-term research interests. These individuals may spend time at A/PARC with formal Stanford appointments, for stays ranging from weeks to several years; they often continue their research collaboration with A/PARC faculty while at their home institutions.

Sarah Bachman

Formerly of the San Jose Mercury News
Child labor and labor standards in a globalizing economy

Robert Crow

Formerly of Bechtel Corporation
Private FDI in energy infrastructure in developing countries

K.C. Fung

University of California, Santa Cruz
U.S.–China bilateral trade balance

Shanquan Gao

China Society for Economic Restructuring
Chinese economic reform

Eric Harwit

University of Hawaii, Manoa
Telecommunications policy

Takeshi Isayama

Formerly of METI, and Japan Patent Office
IT revolution in Silicon Valley

Robert Madsen, Research Fellow

The Economist
Japan's political economy

Nicole Pohl

Gerhard Mercator University, Germany
Asian urbanization

Sangmok Suh

Hoover Institution, Stanford
U.S.–Korea security relations

Poh Kam Wong

National University of Singapore
Development of high-tech industries and entrepreneurship in Singapore



Robert Crow



Sangmok Suh



Poh Kam Wong

Mariko Yoshihara

Stanford University
Comparative study of university research administrations and implications for university-industry linkages



Mariko Yoshihara

2000-2001**Visiting Scholars**

Each year, the Center hosts select individuals seeking affiliation with A/PARC in order to carry out their own research activities at Stanford. Visiting scholars typically affiliate with the Center using their own financial resources.

Szu-Ping "Stella" Chou

Taipei City Government, Taiwan
Public policy management issues

Zhiyuan Cui

MIT
Corporate governance

John Fincher

The Australian National University
U.S.-Asia security issues

Kiminori Gemba

Tokyo University
IT in university-industry linkages

Harrison Holland

San Francisco State University
U.S.-Japan relations and Japanese security

Seok Hyun Hong

Joongang Ilbo, Korea
Inter-Korea economic cooperation

Masahiko Hosokawa

Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, Japan
U.S.-Japan economic relations under the Bush administration

Owen Hsieh

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan
Economic globalization and its implications for Taiwan

Fen Yi Hsu

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan
Asian regional security

Eun-Hye Kim

Munhwa Broadcasting, Korea
The Silicon Valley ecosystem

Hirokami Kojima

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
Asian economics

Mark W.P. Liao

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan
Taxation and immigration issues for foreign investors in APEC entities

Joseph Lin

Formosa Foundation, Taiwan
U.S.-Asia policy

David K.P. Liu

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan
Political implications of Chinese Taipei's SPEC participation

Hui Luo

Torch High-Tech Industry Development Center, PRC
Innovation, environment, and entrepreneurship of Silicon Valley

Seung Joo Na

Keo-Pyung Group, Korea
Silicon Valley networks and industries

Yoshifumi Nakai

Institute of Developing Economies, Japan
Local corporatism in China and survey methodology

Dong Hee Nam

Maeil Business Newspaper, Korea
Korean angel investment

Atsuomi Obayashi

Keio University, Japan
Joint ventures between business and academia

Xiaoming Pan

Academia Sinica, PRC
China's economy

Yoko Takeda

International University of Japan
The impact of new technologies on business models

Toru Tanigawa

Formerly of the Development Bank of Japan
Comparative study of high-tech incubators

Masaki Taniguchi

Tokyo University
Japanese political organizations

Yoichi Torii

Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare, Japan
U.S. health care policies and their relevance to Japan

Michael Tseng

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan
Taiwan's role in the U.S.-Japan security alliance

Hongbiao Yin

Peking University
Chinese and American youth in the 1960s and 1970s

Shyi Kun Yu

Former Deputy Premier, Taiwan (2000)
Regional security in the Asia Pacific

Kyoung Lim Yun

Hanaro Telecom, Korea
Entrepreneurship and the venture habitat in Korea

TRAINING AND TEACHING

The Center offers financial support and training to Stanford students through research assistantships and scholarships. Student researchers are encouraged to participate in A/PARC seminars, interact with visiting fellows and scholars, and produce their own publications. An endowment provided by Barbara Hillman, a long-time friend of A/PARC, contributes to funding students at Stanford.

AI ISAYAMA SCHOLARSHIP

In 1991, A/PARC established the Ai Isayama Scholarship in memory of Ai Isayama, the daughter of longtime friends of A/PARC. The scholarship provides support to qualified Stanford undergraduates, so that they may conduct research in Japan in order to write an honors thesis related to Japan or U.S.-Japan relations. The scholarship provides economy-class air travel and living expenses for up to ten weeks in Japan.

In the 2000–01 academic year, A/PARC awarded one Isayama Scholarship to Alan Teo, a senior studying human biology, whose research focused on end-of-life care for the terminally ill in Japan from the perspective of medical ethics.



2000–2001 Isayama Scholar Alan Teo

As a human biology major, I am passionate about the intersections between the natural and social sciences. Medical ethics studied across cultures has struck me as a particularly useful analytical tool. Combining an interest in Japanese culture and personal experience with terminal illness, I focused my research on end-of-life care in Japan. I spent the summer of 2000 in Japan working at an internship and visiting a variety of geriatric hospitals and nursing homes in Japan. Last winter vacation, I returned to Japan to administer a free-response questionnaire which asked caregivers how they make medical decisions and provide care for patients facing the end of life.

My results so far indicate significant differences in the attitude toward providing aggressive or palliative treatment, depending on whether the respondent is a nurse/care worker or a physician. There are encouraging results that caregivers work hard to make the end of life a peaceful time for patients, providing psychological care and comfort. Another fascinating issue is the decision to tell a patient the truth about a diagnosis and/or prognosis. Approaches vary widely. Some Japanese will

inform the family straight out; some will first ask the patient if they would like to be told the truth; still others ask the patient if it would be all right to inform the family.

In fall 2001, I will embark on a one-year medical English teaching position at Ehime University School of Medicine in Japan. I hope to continue researching my thesis topic as I watch daily medical care in action. When I return to the States, I plan to enter medical school, and ultimately to practice medicine and build health-care bridges between Japan and the United States through continuing cross-cultural research. A/PARC's support and my advisors' encouragement have inspired me to expand my research on intersecting American and Japanese interests. With tremendous "sociomedical" challenges before us—such as the graying of the population and genetic engineering technologies—I foresee a rich research future in the borderless arena of biomedical ethics.

Academic research, enriching in so many ways, is often not so financially. I deeply thank A/PARC and the Isayama family for supporting the intellectual endeavors of Stanford undergraduates like myself, and having faith in us.

—Alan Teo



PHOTO COURTESY OF ALAN TEO

Alan Teo interviews doctors and hospital administrators in Japan as part of his Isayama scholarship.

WARREN AND SUSAN BRADLEY MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

In 1994, A/PARC established the Warren and Susan Bradley Memorial Fellowship, in honor of Warren Bradley and his wife Susan, parents of former United States senator Bill Bradley. The fellowship is awarded to a student, undergraduate or graduate, in any department or school, who demonstrates academic excellence and a high level of commitment to public service. The fellowship carries a cash award of \$2,000, to be used at the awardee's discretion, in support of his or her studies at Stanford for the next academic year.

A/PARC awarded Bradley Fellowships for the 2000–01 academic year to Margot Brandenburg and Roxanne Joyal, both seniors majoring in international relations.



2000–2001 Bradley Fellow Margot Brandenburg

Receiving the Bradley Fellowship provided me with many opportunities, the single most significant of which was the chance to complete an honors thesis in international relations. Writing a thesis gave me unprecedented experience in both qualitative and quantitative research and analysis. It also expanded upon and contextualized work I had done while studying abroad

in Senegal in fall 1999. The Bradley Fellowship allowed me to complete this project by reducing my work-study requirements and providing my academic schedule with greater flexibility.

I learned a great deal in writing a thesis. I plan to pursue a career in overseas economic and social development, and as such my thesis provided excellent preparation. I broadened my general background in economic development while gaining a detailed understanding of a highly specific and increasingly popular subtopic within the field. With the help and guidance of Professor David Abernethy, I honed my research skills through original data collection and analysis. The experience was so beneficial that I applied for, and received, a Fulbright Scholarship to pursue related research in the Ivory Coast when I graduate.

Writing an honors thesis left an indelible mark on my Stanford experience. In addition to the knowledge it provided, my honors work supplemented my coursework for two reasons. First, it allowed me to explore a topic in greater depth than is possible in a ten-week quarter system. Second, it permitted me to learn more about a field that is underrepresented at Stanford. My honors thesis was the culmination of my undergraduate experience, and it was made possible in large part by the Bradley Fellowship.

—Margot Brandenburg



2000–2001 Bradley Fellow Roxanne Joyal

The Warren and Susan Bradley fellowship I received in April 2000 enabled me to further my knowledge about development issues by supporting an internship at the World Bank in Harare, Zimbabwe. Last year was a tumultuous year for Zimbabwe, during which the incidence of severe poverty climbed significantly. Inflation and unemployment are at an all-time high. HIV/AIDS is crippling the population's productivity—one in four people are believed to have the virus. The welfare of the children left behind by their parents is a grave concern. I worked on a grassroots development initiative at the World Bank, the Community Development Scheme, in which communities received funding for specific projects they wished to undertake. Perhaps the most inspiring was one community's grant to build a home for orphaned children, which the community would operate and manage. The Bradley Fellowship allowed me to see development through the lens of an intergovernmental organization dedicated to creating a world free of poverty.

I completed my undergraduate studies at Stanford in June 2001, and will pursue graduate studies through a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University. I will next undertake a law degree, with a focus on human rights and social development. A heartfelt thank you to A/PARC and the Bradley Fellowship for supporting young people like myself in their efforts to be the difference that makes the difference.

—Roxanne Joyal



Amartya Sen, 1998 Nobel Laureate for Economics

SOUTH ASIA INITIATIVE AWARDS

In the 2000–2001 academic year, the second round of awards was distributed under the South Asia Initiative, which A/PARC administers on behalf of the University. The South Asia Initiative is made possible by a generous grant from the president of Stanford University, the dean of the School of Humanities and Sciences, and the director of IIS, and supports course development, research projects, and speaker series. It is also supplemented by outside donor support. This year, the South Asia Initiative awards resulted in three new courses being offered at Stanford during the academic year, in addition

to nine new courses introduced in 1999–2000. The Distinguished Speaker series in the Humanities, also initiated in 1999–2000, brings one speaker each quarter to speak at the University. The 1998 Nobel Laureate for Economics, Amartya Sen, was among this year's eminent speakers.

In the 2001–2002 academic year, three single quarter courses, to be taught sequentially over the next three years, will be introduced, in Indian Art, Architecture, and Dance. This marks the first time that these subjects will be taught, with support from the South Asia Initiative, at Stanford.

2000–2001 A/PARC STUDENT ASSISTANTS AND RESEARCHERS

Graduates

Benjamin Tau-wei Cher, Singapore
M.S., Engineering–Economic Systems and Operations Research

Suh-Yong Chung, South Korea
J.D./L.L.D., Law

Tarik Nejat Dinc, Turkey
M.A., Anthropology

Maya Singh Dodd, India
Ph.D., Modern Thought and Literature

M. Taylor Fravel, U.S.
Ph.D., Political Science

Songhua Hu, PRC
Ph.D., Sociology

Elgan H. Huang, Malaysia/England
M.S., Management Science and Engineering

Bobai Li, PRC
Ph.D., Sociology

Chao-chi Lin, ROC
Ph.D., Political Science

Terry Huang Lin, U.S.
B.A., Economics
M.A., East Asian Studies (co-term)

Phillip Lipsky, U.S./Japan
B.A., Economics, Political Science, and International Relations
M.A., International Policy Studies (co-term)

Peter Lorentzen, U.S.
Ph.D., Political Science

Kenneth Mori McElwain, Ireland
Ph.D., Political Science

Sudhakar Ravada, India
M.S., Engineering–Economic Systems and Operations
Research

Kay Shimizu, Japan
Ph.D., Political Science

Margaret Shum, U.S.
M.A., East Asian Studies

Worawut (Mee) Smuthkalin, Thailand
Ph.D., Political Science

Jennifer Solotaroff, U.S.
M.A., Economics
Ph.D., Sociology

Ananthan Subramanian, India
Ph.D., Computer Science

Ranganath Sudarshan, U.S.
M.S., Computer Science

Prem Sewak Sudhish, India
M.S., Electrical Engineering

Mingchun Sun, PRC
Ph.D., Management Science and Engineering

Shinichi Tanigawa, Japan
Ph.D., Sociology

Jing Wang, PRC
B.S., Biological Sciences
M.S., Biological Sciences (co-term)

Litao Zhao, PRC
Ph.D., Sociology

Lu Zheng, PRC
Ph.D., Sociology

Undergraduates

Jay Hwang, U.S.
B.S., Mechanical Engineering (University of California, Davis)

Alarice Lacanlale, Philippines
B.A., International Relations

Sabina Leung, U.S.
B.A., International Relations

Susan Eunyoung Lee, South Korea
B.A., International Relations

Jung-I Ian Mak, Singapore
B.A., Economics
M.A., International Policy Studies (co-term)

Ashwini Sagar, U.S.
B.A., Psychology

Stephanie Sun, U.S.
B.A., Urban Studies

THE STANFORD PROGRAM ON INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL EDUCATION (SPICE): HELPING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS UNDERSTAND THE NEWS
SPICE serves as a bridge between A/PARC and high schools by developing curricula on Asia-related topics that are regularly in the news. It is critically important to help young students understand the news because they will read, write, interpret, and make the news of tomorrow.

However, just as reporters have limited space to cover all facets of a story, teachers have limited time to devote to a given topic during the course of an academic year. All of SPICE's current curriculum projects on Asia therefore focus on topics in the news. Through carefully crafted lessons, SPICE seeks to provide students not only with an overview of a particular topic, but also with the background that will enable them to grasp contemporary news stories related to that topic.

September 8, 2001 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Peace Treaty between the United States and Japan, which brought legal closure to World War II in the Pacific. In the *San Jose Mercury News* on September 5, 2001 ("Strains Surround U.S.–Japan Treaty"), A/PARC's Daniel I. Okimoto commented that "in the absence of the security treaty, you'd have a much more stark, realist environment, an environment of strategic rivalry and competition." To help young students understand



U.S.-Japan relations and treaties, SPICE has developed a new curriculum unit called *The San Francisco Peace Treaty: The Cold War and Peace Process*. SPICE's Rachel Brunette and Gary Mukai worked with Okimoto, who served as principal investigator. The unit introduces students to the historical context of the Peace Treaty's signing, as well as the controversies that surrounded it. Students also examine how the Peace Treaty continues to play an important role in contemporary international relations.

During an interview with the *New York Times* published July 25, 2001 ("Indonesians Now Await Signs of How Megawati Will Govern"), A/PARC's Donald K. Emmerson commented on the recent transition of leadership in Indonesia. Emmerson is principal investigator of a curriculum unit, *Indonesia: Challenges of Unity and Diversity*, currently being developed by a team of SPICE curriculum specialists (including Selena Lai, Gary Mukai, and Waka Takahashi Brown) and by Annette Clear, a colleague of Emmerson's at the University of California, Santa Cruz. The unit will introduce the historical underpinnings of Indonesia's current situation so that students may understand contemporary Indonesia and the significance of its stability to the Southeast Asian region.

SPICE recently completed two thematic curriculum units on child labor and human rights. The first, entitled *A Global Investigation of Child Labor: Case Studies from India, Uganda, and the United States*, is a collaboration between SPICE's Selena Lai and Sarah Bachman, an A/PARC visiting scholar and former reporter for the *San Jose Mercury News*. The curriculum references one of Bachman's news articles. This curriculum helps students to understand the nine forms of child labor as defined by UNICEF, and to appreciate the complexity of this global issue. The second curriculum, *Examining Human Rights in a Global Context*, discusses important themes that provided a major focus for the fall 2001 United Nations conference on racism in Durban, South Africa. A team of curriculum specialists at SPICE, including Greg Francis, Keiko Inoue, and Stefanie Orrick, developed interactive lessons covering minority, women's, and political rights. These units will provide students with important information that will allow them to analyze news stories on these topics thoughtfully, critically, and impartially.

SELECTED COURSES TAUGHT BY A/PARC-AFFILIATED FACULTY, 2000-2001*

Economics 106
The World Food Economy
Winter 2001

Co-taught by Professor Walter Falcon and Dr. Rosamond Naylor, this course focuses on the interrelationships among food, population, resources, and economic development. The role of agricultural and rural development in achieving economic and social progress in low-income nations is also covered. Particular emphasis is placed on public sector decision-making as it relates to food policy.

"The group project was the most satisfying academic experience I've ever had."

Economics 121
Development Economics, with Special Reference to East Asia
Spring 2001

Professor Lawrence J. Lau's course analyzes the macroeconomic aspects of economic development using illustrations from the economic development experiences of East Asia, including Japan, China, Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

Economics 169/269
International Financial Markets and Monetary Institutions
Spring 2001

Professor Ronald McKinnon's class ranges across a wide variety of financial topics, including how nations interact to ensure that international trade is monetized and multilateral; hedging exchange and interest rate risks; selection of currencies of invoice and trade credit; and parity relationships among futures, swaps, and options contracts. The course also covers the exchange rate and the trade balance, and alternative monetary standards from gold to the dollar to the European Monetary System.

Economics 216
The Macroeconomics of Economic Development and Growth
Spring 2001

Taught by Professor Lawrence J. Lau, this course explores the historical experience of economic development; patterns and sources of economic growth; models of economic development; savings and capital accumulation; the role of money and finance; inflation; taxation; and other topics pertaining to stabilization in closed and open economies with incomplete and/or imperfect markets.

Economics 217
Money and Finance in Economic Development
Fall 2000

This course, taught by Professor Ronald McKinnon, examines banking systems, interest rates, regulatory policies, the productivity of capital in developing countries, and fiscal and monetary policies for macroeconomic stability. The course also looks at further applications to transnational socialist economies in Asia and Eastern Europe.

Political Science 115B
Chinese Politics: The Transformation and the Era of Reform
Winter 2001

Professor Jean Oi's course discusses the content, process, and consequences of reform in China from 1976 to the present. Changes in property rights, markets, credit, and the role of the state in economic development are also covered.

Political Science 125/225
The Rise of Industrial Asia
Fall 2000

This unique course, taught by A/PARC's core faculty and overseen by Professors Daniel I. Okimoto and Jean Oi, focuses on the political, economic, social, and cultural aspects of industrial development and change in Asia as a region.

"Professors Okimoto and Oi are both excellent and very willing to engage with the students"

Political Science 130/230
Comparative Politics of Southeast Asia
Winter 2001

This course, taught by Professor Donald K. Emmerson, introduces students to the politics of the Southeast Asian region and focuses particularly on Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. One of the course's major concerns is to relate varying patterns of national politics—leadership, policies, institutions, and outcomes—to diverse local conditions: historical, geographic, socioeconomic, and cultural.

“A very useful class that helped me to think analytically about the region.”



Political Science 139A
Japanese Foreign Policy
Fall 2000

This seminar, taught by Professor Daniel I. Okimoto's course analyzes the origins of World War II in the Pacific, Japan's role in international security, and the U.S.–Japan trade conflict.

Political Science 215D
Graduate Seminar: Approaches to Chinese Politics
Winter 2001

This seminar, taught by Professor Jean Oi, provides bibliographic control of the major secondary literature on Chinese politics, organized around theoretical concepts and issues found in studies of the Chinese political system.

Political Science 215E
Graduate Seminar: Political Economy of Reform in China
Summer 2001

The content, process, and problems of China's post-Mao reforms comprise this class, taught by Professor Jean Oi. Changes in property rights, markets, credit, and the role of the state in economic development are explored. Further, the course encourages comparative insights about reform in the Chinese communist system that distinguish it from the experience of regimes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Sociology 117/217A
China under Mao
Fall 2000

In this course, Professor Andrew Walder examines the transformation of Chinese society from the 1949 revolution to the eve of China's reforms in 1978. Other topics covered include the creation of a socialist economy; the reorganization of rural society and urban workplaces; the emergence of new inequalities of power and opportunity; and the new forms of social conflict during Mao's Cultural Revolution of 1966–1969 and its aftermath.

“I enjoyed the readings very much, and thought they complemented the lectures very well. I also loved the movies. A fascinating and engaging class.”

“A great course, one of the most interesting I have ever taken.”



Sociology 370
Sociological Theory: Social Structure, Inequality, and Conflict
Winter 2001

This course, taught by Professor Andrew Walder, looks at the traditions of structural analysis derived from the work of Marx, Weber, and related thinkers. It also traces antecedent ideas in foundational works through contemporary theory and research on political conflict, social stratification, formal organization, and the economy.

Stanford Sophomore College seminar
Democracy and Markets: What Do Elections Mean in China's Villages?

Fall 2001

The same communist regime in China that cracked down on protesting student demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in spring 1989 is now promoting competitive elections in its villages. These elections have received significant coverage in the Western press. Westerners have been invited to observe these elections, and academics and journalists alike have analyzed them extensively. Taught by Professor Jean Oi, this special sophomore seminar explores some of the following questions: What do these elections mean? How much power do they confer to those elected? Why is the regime promoting this policy?

Urban Studies 184
Seminar: Managing the Urban Environment in East Asia
Winter 2001

This course, taught by A/PARC visiting professor Douglas Webster, focuses on the identification of effective actions to address urban environmental issues in rapidly changing Asian regions. Urban systems are analyzed as human habitat, natural resource consumption systems, polluters, and drivers of development. The course includes case studies from Bangkok, Shanghai, Seoul, and Jakarta.

“Professor Webster gave a refreshing real-world approach to urban studies, devoid of the academic ego that many other international relations classes have.”

“Professor Webster knows everything! He was able to separate his own conclusions from those of the various real-world arguments he presented.”



* All quotes taken from anonymous student course evaluations.

PEOPLE

The Center's primary strength lies in the quality of its faculty and staff. A/PARC faculty represent a diverse mix of disciplines, giving breadth and depth to the study of contemporary Asia. A/PARC staff bring a variety of experiences and skills to support the Center's research, teaching, and outreach activities.

CENTER DIRECTORS

Andrew G. Walder

Andrew G. Walder is director of A/PARC, beginning September 1, 2001. He is professor of sociology and a senior fellow in Stanford's Institute for International Studies. An expert on the sources of conflict, stability, and change in communist regimes, his current research interests are the impact of China's market reforms on income inequality and career opportunity. He is also engaged in historical research on the Cultural Revolution of 1966–1969, presently with an emphasis on the Beijing Red Guard movement during 1966 and 1967.



Before coming to Stanford in fall 1997, Dr. Walder was professor of sociology at Harvard, and was professor and head of the Division of Social Sciences at Hong Kong University of Science and Technology from 1995 to 1997. Dr. Walder received his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Michigan.

Dr. Walder's recent publications include *Property Rights and Economic Reform in China* (Stanford University Press, 1999, co-edited with Jean Oi); *Zouping in Transition: The Process of Reform in Rural North China* (Harvard University Press, 1998, editor); "Politics and Life Chances in a State Socialist Regime: Dual Career Paths into the Urban Chinese Elite, 1949 to 1996" in *American Sociological Review* (April 2000, co-authored with Bobai Li); and "Career Advancement as Party Patronage: Sponsored Mobility into the Chinese Administrative Elite," in *American Journal of Sociology* (March 2001, co-authored with Bobai Li).

Shiho Harada Barbir

Shiho Harada Barbir is the associate director of A/PARC. Prior to joining Stanford, she held positions at the Development Bank of Japan for eleven years in its financing, international,

and public relations departments. Barbir's experiences at the Development Bank of Japan included policy-based financing, promoting foreign direct investment into Japan, and handling public relations with Japan's major media companies. Her last position at the Development Bank of Japan was deputy director. Shiho did her undergraduate study at Keio University in Tokyo, where she majored in international relations in the East Asia region. She also received a master's in public administration from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, where she concentrated on business and government, and press and public policy.



Russell Hancock

Russell Hancock is A/PARC's program director, and director of the Shorenstein Forum at A/PARC. A specialist in government-business relations in the United States and Japan, Dr. Hancock has published in the areas of regulation, Japanese industrial policy, and regional governance. A graduate of Harvard, Dr. Hancock holds a Ph.D. in political science from Stanford, where he wrote about the retail distribution sector of the Japanese and American economies. Prior to joining A/PARC, he was vice president of the Bay Area Council, a privately funded organization dedicated to analysis and action on regional policy issues. At the Council, Dr. Hancock supervised research activities in the areas of transportation and land use, and led several



legislative efforts, including the establishment in 1999 of the Bay Area Water Transit Authority. He sits on the advisory boards of the Metropolitan Transportation Commission and the Air Quality Management District. Previous research at A/PARC includes a study of the interrelationship between California's economy and the nations of the Pacific Rim; Dr. Hancock has published most recently, however, on the subject of market-based approaches to the transportation problems in large urban regions. His current research expands this focus to the Asian region.

James H. Raphael

James H. Raphael has been with A/PARC since 1988. In his current position as director of research, Raphael oversees select research projects and works with the publications manager on the Center's academic publications.

Over the past two years, Raphael's own research has focused principally on the economic and social dimensions of East Asia's large cities. He is working closely with Thomas P. Rohlen and Douglas Webster on A/PARC's project on Asia's urban dynamics. His other current research interests include Asian economic history and issues related to the region's demographic transition. His recent

publications include “How Many Models of Japanese Growth Do We Want or Need?” with Thomas P. Rohlen, in Henry S. Rowen, ed., *Behind East Asian Growth: The Political and Social Foundations of Prosperity* (Routledge Press, 1998) and *A United States Policy for the Changing Realities of East Asia*, co-authored with Daniel I. Okimoto, Henry S. Rowen, Michel Oksenberg, et al. (A/PARC, 1996).

Raphael did his graduate work in modern Japanese history at the University of Michigan and has been a Fulbright Fellow at Tokyo University.



FACULTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Donald K. Emmerson

Donald K. Emmerson is a senior fellow at Stanford’s Institute for International Studies. He also heads A/PARC’s Southeast Asia Forum (SEAF).

In 2000–2001, Professor Emmerson’s field research spanned the multiple crises confronting Indonesia, the sociology of knowledge about Southeast Asia, and the relevance of America’s cliff-hanger presidential election in 2000 to democratization in Asia. His travels included two trips to Indonesia, one to promote his translation of his book *Indonesia beyond Suharto*, and another for elite interviews under a Columbia University project on “Transition Indonesia.” He organized and led a daylong training seminar in Norfolk, Virginia, for college instructors wishing to expand their syllabi to include Southeast Asian politics.

Professor Emmerson published a variety of essays in 2001, including “Goldilocks’ Problem: Rethinking Security and Sovereignty in Asia,” in Sheldon W. Simon, ed., *The Many Faces of Asian Security* (Rowman and Littlefield, 2001); “Indonesia,” in William Joseph, ed., *The Oxford Companion to the Politics of the World*, Second Edition (Oxford University Press, 2001); “Reforming Asia, Judging Florida: Rights, Majorities, and the Management of Uncertainty,” in Uwe Johannsen and James Gomez, eds., *Democratic Transitions in Asia* (Select Books, 2001); and several chapters in Mely C. Anthony and Mohamed Jawhar Hassan, eds., *The Asia Pacific in the New Millennium* (ISIS Malaysia, 2001). He also contributed op-eds on various topics to the *International Herald Tribune* and other newspapers.

Professor Emmerson is an advisor to the Fund for Peace, the International Forum for Democratic Studies, the National Bureau of Asian Research, and the United Nations, among other bodies. He is a member of the East Asia Regional Advisory Panel of the Social Science Research Council and the editorial board of the *Journal of Democracy*. He is also sole proprietor of a consulting firm, Development Concepts.



Walter P. Falcon

Walter P. Falcon is co-director of the Center for Environmental Science and Policy (CESP), professor of economics, and Helen Farnsworth Professor of International Agricultural Policy at Stanford. He grew up in rural Iowa and received his B.S. degree from Iowa State University in 1958. He received his Ph.D. in economics from Harvard in 1962, and spent the next ten years on the Harvard faculty. In 1972 he moved to Stanford’s Food Research Institute, where he served as professor and director until 1991. From 1991 to 1998 he served as director of Stanford’s Institute for International Studies.

Professor Falcon is a specialist on the food and agricultural problems of developing countries. In 1989 he was cited as the outstanding graduate of Iowa State University; in 1991 he became a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1992, he was awarded the prestigious “Bintang Jasa Utama” medal of merit by the Government of Indonesia for twenty-five years of assistance with that country’s development effort. In 1996, he became chairman of the board of CIMMYT, the International Wheat and Maize Improvement Center.

Professor Falcon’s recent research has focused regionally on Indonesia and Mexico. His recent co-authored papers have analyzed the effects of El Niño on Indonesian agriculture (“Using ENSO Climate Data to Predict Rice Production in Indonesia,” *Climatic Change* 50: 2001); the effects of reforms in Mexican agriculture (“Policy Reforms and Mexican Agriculture: Views from the Yaqui Valley, Mexico”, CIMMYT, 2001); and the effects of modern biotechnology on plant genetic resources in developing countries (“Globalizing Germplasm: Barriers, Benefits, and Boundaries,” Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the International Association of Agricultural Economists, forthcoming 2001).



Lawrence J. Lau

Dr. Lawrence J. Lau received his B.S. degree in physics and economics, with Great Distinction, from Stanford University in 1964, and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in economics from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1966 and 1969 respectively. In 1966, he rejoined the faculty of Stanford’s department of economics, and was promoted to professor of economics in 1976. In 1992, he was named the first Kwoh-Ting Li Professor of Economic Development at Stanford. In addition, from 1992 to 1996, he served as a co-director of A/PARC. From 1997 to 1999, he served as the director of the Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research (SIEPR). He is also a senior fellow of SIEPR, of the Institute for International Studies (by courtesy), and the Hoover Institution (by courtesy). His specialized fields are economic theory, economic development, economic growth, applied microeconomics, econometrics, agricultural economics, industrial economics, and the



economies of East Asia, including China.

Dr. Lau has been elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Beta Pi, Academia Sinica, the Conference for Research in Income and Wealth, and an honorary member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is a fellow of the Econometric Society, an overseas fellow of Churchill College, Cambridge,

England, and an academican of the International Eurasian Academy of Sciences. He has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Social Sciences, honoris causa, by the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

Jean Oi

Jean Oi is the William Haas Professor of Chinese Politics, director of the Center for East Asian Studies, Crocker Faculty Scholar (1998–2001), and professor of political science at Stanford. A political scientist with a specialty in China, her research has focused on questions of political economy and the process of reform in transitional systems. She is currently working on a project on restructuring and corporate governance in China's state-owned enterprises. She is also conducting a project on village elections in China and the broader question of the relationship between levels and types of economic development across different areas of the countryside and the structure of decision-making. She has done extensive fieldwork in China beginning in the mid-1980s, and had earlier done émigré interviewing in Hong Kong. Her latest book, *Rural China Takes Off: Institutional Foundations of Economic Reform* (University of California Press), was named by *Choice* as one of the "Outstanding Academic Titles" of 1999. She is also the author of *State and Peasant in Contemporary China: The Political Economy of Village Government* (University of California, 1989), and co-editor of *Property Rights and Economic Reform in China* (Stanford University Press, 1999). In 1999, Professor Oi's students voted her an Outstanding Faculty Advisor at Stanford.



Daniel I. Okimoto

Daniel I. Okimoto is senior fellow of the Institute for International Studies, director emeritus of A/PARC, and professor of political science. In 1976, Professor Okimoto co-founded what has become A/PARC and he has been an active member of the core faculty ever since. He has played a central role in setting up the East Asian Studies Theme House, the Stanford Japan Center–Research in Kyoto, the Asia/Pacific Scholars Program, and the interdisciplinary program on the Comparative Study of Race and Ethnicity. Professor Okimoto has been visiting professor at the Stockholm School of

Economics, the Stanford Center in Berlin, and the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto, Japan. He has also served as vice chairman of the Japan Committee of the National Research Council at the National Academy of Sciences, and of the Advisory Council of the Department of Politics at Princeton University.

Professor Okimoto's fields of research include Japanese politics, U.S.-Japan relations, high technology, and international security. He received his B.A. in history from Princeton, M.A. in East Asian studies from Harvard, and Ph.D. in political science from the University of Michigan. He is the author of numerous books and articles, including *Between MITI and the Market: Japanese Industrial Policy for High Technology* (Stanford University Press, 1990); co-author of *A United States Policy for the Changing Realities of East Asia* (A/PARC, 1996); co-editor, with Takashi Inoguchi, of *The Political Economy of Japan: International Context* (Stanford University Press, 1988); and co-editor of *Competitive Edge: The Semiconductor Industry in the U.S. and Japan* (Stanford University Press, 1984). He is currently editing a book on Japan's economic bubble and long stagnation between 1985 and 2000.



Thomas P. Rohlen

Educated at Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania (Ph.D., anthropology, 1970), Thomas P. Rohlen is professor emeritus in the School of Education and senior fellow emeritus at Stanford's Institute for International Studies. He is also a fellow of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research. His past work concerned the links between education, organizational management, learning, and economic performance, particularly in Japan. Currently, he is focusing his research on the impact of global economics on the leading cities of East Asia, and, in turn, on the rising importance of these cities to the political and cultural life of the nations of the region. Professor Rohlen has written or edited eight books and more than sixty articles that examine corporate organization, schooling, and the cultural foundations of learning systems as they impact national outcomes. His book *Japan's High Schools* (University of California Press, 1983) received the Ohira Prize, the Berkeley Prize, and the Association for Educational Research's Critics' Choice Award. He received the Edward J. Lehman Award for Public Service from the American Anthropological Association in 1991.



Professor Rohlen's recent publications include *Education and Training in Japan* (Routledge Press, 1998), co-edited with Christopher Bjork; "How Many Models of Japanese Economic Growth Do We Want or Need?" with James H. Raphael,

in Henry S. Rowen, ed., *Behind East Asian Growth: The Political and Social Foundations of Prosperity* (Routledge Press, 1998); *Teaching and Learning in Japan*, co-edited with Gerald Le Tendre (Cambridge University Press, 1996); “A ‘Mediterranean’ Model for Asian Regionalism” (A/PARC, 1995); “Differences That Make a Difference: Explaining Japan’s Success” in *Educational Policy*; and “Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta: ‘One Country, Two Systems’ in the Emerging Metropolitan Context” (A/PARC, 2000).

Henry S. Rowen

Henry S. Rowen is director emeritus of A/PARC, having stepped down from that role on August 31, 2001. He is also a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution and a professor of public policy and management emeritus at Stanford’s Graduate School of Business.

Professor Rowen is an expert on international security, economic development, and Asian economics and politics, as well as U.S. institutions and economic performance. His current research focuses on global regions of innovation, economic growth prospects for the developing world, political and economic change in East Asia, and the tenets of federalism. Among his numerous publications, recent noteworthy writings include “The Growth of Freedoms in China” (A/PARC, 2001) and “Catch Up. Why Poor Countries are Becoming Richer, Democratic, Increasingly Peaceable, and Sometimes More Dangerous,” (A/PARC, 1999). Professor Rowen is the editor of *Behind East Asian Growth: The Political and Social Foundations of Prosperity* (Routledge Press, 1998). As part of his work with A/PARC’s Silicon Valley Networks research project, Professor Rowen also co-edited, with Chong-Moon Lee, William F. Miller, and Marguerite Gong Hancock, *The Silicon Valley Edge: A Habitat for Innovation and Entrepreneurship* (Stanford University Press, 2000).



Gi-Wook Shin

Gi-Wook Shin is senior fellow at the Institute for International Studies and associate professor of sociology at Stanford. A historical-comparative sociologist, his research has concentrated on the areas of social movements, nationalism, and development. He is currently writing a book on the origins and politics of ethnic nationalism in Korea and editing a volume on the Kwangju uprising that occurred in South Korea in May 1980. The book on ethnic nationalism will have broader scholarly and policy implications for inter-Korean relations and national unification. The edited volume will be of interest to the American public as the uprising, and U.S. complicity in it, provided the key to provoking anti-American movements in South Korea.

Before coming to Stanford, Professor Shin taught at the University of Iowa and the University of California, Los



Angeles. He served as acting director of the UCLA Center for Korean Studies, as a guest columnist for the U.S. edition of the Korea Central Daily, and on other councils and advisory boards in the United States and Korea. Professor Shin received his B.A. from Yonsei University in Korea and his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Washington.

His recent publications include *Colonial Modernity in Korea*, edited with Michael Robinson (Harvard University Asia Center, 1999); “The Politics of Ethnic Nationalism in Divided Korea,” with Jim Freda and Gihong Yi, in *Nations and Nationalism* (1999); “Agrarian Conflict and the Origins of Korean Capitalism,” in the *American Journal of Sociology* (1998); and “Social Crisis in Korea,” with Kyung Sup Chang, in Katy Oh, ed., *Korea Briefing 1997–1999* (M.E. Sharpe, 1999). Professor Shin also lectures widely and gives seminars on various issues, ranging from Korean nationalism and politics to Korean-American relations.

AFFILIATED FACULTY

Ken-ichi Imai

Ken-ichi Imai is an internationally recognized expert on the economics and management of the firm, industrial organization, and the economics of technological change and innovation. After receiving his Ph.D. from Hitotsubashi University, Professor Imai went on to become an assistant professor, full professor, and eventually, dean of the Graduate School of Business at Hitotsubashi. In September 1991, he assumed the role of director of research at the Stanford Japan Center–Research (SJC-R). At that time, he was also named a senior fellow of Stanford’s Institute for International Studies and a professor, by courtesy, in Stanford’s Department of Economics. In December 1991, he became chairman of the Stanford Japan Center Foundation Board. Professor Imai has been influential in both Japanese and international policymaking. Internationally, he has contributed to several projects of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. In Japan, he has been actively involved in the development of national industrial policy, through the Industrial Structure Consultative Council of the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI). In 2000, he became chairman of METI’s Information Economy Committee, and a member of the Strategic Council of IT Policy, organized by the prime minister.



At SJC-R, Professor Imai has promoted collaborative research between the United States and Japan. In March 2000, he held a workshop in Kyoto, with Stanford faculty and

Japanese Internet experts, to develop a research agenda on the international dimensions of e-commerce. In collaboration with Shin Yasunobe, the new executive director of SJC-R, he implemented this agenda as the "IT Chain Project," along with several conferences to discuss the subject.

Ronald I. McKinnon

Ronald I. McKinnon is the William D. Eberle Professor of International Economics at Stanford. Currently, he is researching foreign exchange markets and national monetary policies under floating exchange rates; trade and financial liberalization to promote growth in less developed countries; financial control during the transition from a centrally planned to a market economy;



constraining governments and regulating banks in federal systems; fiscal federalism; and Japan's economic slump. Recent books by Professor McKinnon include *The Order of Economic Liberalization: Financial Control on the Transition to a Market Economy*, 2nd edition (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993); *The Rules of the Game: International Money and Exchange Rates*

(MIT Press, 1996); and, with Kenichi Ohno, *Dollar and Yen: Resolving Economic Conflict between the United States and Japan* (MIT Press, 1997), which was translated into Japanese (1998) and Chinese (1999). Recent articles include "Foreign Exchange Origins of Japan's Economic Slump and Low Interest Liquidity Trap" (with Kenichi Ohno, *The World Economy*, March 2001); "The East Asian Dollar Standard: Life after Death?" (*Economic Notes*, February 2000); and "The Syndrome of the Ever-Higher Yen: American Mercantile Pressure on Japanese Monetary Policy" (with Kenichi Ohno and Kazuko Shirono, 1999). Professor McKinnon teaches international trade and finance, economic development, and the transition to a market economy, money, and banking.

William F. Miller

William F. Miller is Herbert Hoover Professor of Public and Private Management Emeritus at Stanford's Graduate School of Business. He is also a professor of computer science emeritus in the School of Engineering; senior fellow emeritus in the Institute for International Studies; and director of the Stanford Computer Industry Project. He co-directs two executive education programs: "Strategic Uses of Information Technology" and "Strategy and Entrepreneurship in the IT Industry."

Professor Miller has spent about half of his professional life in business and about half in academia. He is chairman of the boards of Sentius Corporation and Inprise Corporation, and has served as president and CEO of SRI International, as well as chairman of the board, CEO, and a founder of the David Sarnoff



Research Center (now the Sarnoff Corporation). Professor Miller was also vice president and provost, and vice president for research of Stanford.

Professor Miller is currently actively engaged in development of new information infrastructures, both in Silicon Valley and internationally. He speaks and writes widely on technology development, global changes in business strategy, policies for technology development, and local and regional economic development. In June 2000, he was awarded the Dongbaeg Medal, Order of Civil Merit, from the president of Korea. His most recent publication is *The Silicon Valley Edge*, co-edited with Chong-Moon Lee, Marguerite Gong Hancock, and Henry S. Rowen (Stanford University Press, 2000).

As both a graduate and an undergraduate, Professor Miller studied at Purdue, where he received the B.S., M.S., Ph.D., and D.Sc., honoris causa.

Douglas Webster

Douglas Webster has been a consulting professor at A/PARC since January 1999. Professor Webster has worked on urban and regional development issues in East Asia for twenty-five years, as an advisor to international organizations, East Asian



governments, and the private sector. He was professor of planning at the University of British Columbia, the Asian Institute of Technology, and the University of Calgary, where he directed the urban planning program. His current interests focus on peri-urbanization in East Asia—the dynamic rural-urban transition process under way near large East Asian cities. Professor Webster is

currently senior urban advisor to the Thai Government (NESDB) and the East Asian Urban Unit (EASUR) of the World Bank.

Professor Webster is working closely with Thomas P. Rohlen and James H. Raphael on the Urban Dynamics of East Asia project. In 2000 and 2001, Professor Webster taught a course on "Managing the Urban Environment in East Asia" as part of this project's work. His recent publications have focused on comparative peri-urbanization in East Asia, application of strategic planning approaches to urban management, and the dynamics of change in post-1997 Bangkok. Through the World Bank, Professor Webster is currently engaged in policy dialogues on urbanization with three Asian nations: China, the Philippines, and Thailand. He is also a member of the team producing the World Bank's soon-to-be-released East Asian urbanization strategy.

Professor Webster and his colleagues on the Urban Dynamics project have recently been awarded a grant from the Ford Foundation to study comparative peri-urbanization in China. This will be the focus of his activities at A/PARC over the coming year.

RESEARCH DIRECTORS AND PERSONNEL

Rafiq Dossani

Rafiq Dossani is a senior research scholar at A/PARC, responsible for developing and directing the South Asia Initiative. His research interests include financial, technology, and energy-sector reform in India. He is currently undertaking projects on upgrading information technology in Indian start-ups; on telecommunications reform in India; on Asian IT entrepreneurs in Silicon Valley; and on the institutional phasing-in of power-sector reform in Andhra Pradesh. He serves as an advisor to India's Securities and Exchange Board in the area of venture capital reform. Dr. Dossani earlier worked for the Robert Fleming Investment Banking group, first as CEO of its India operations and later as head of its San Francisco operations. He has also been the chairman and CEO of a stockbroking firm on the OCTEI exchange in India, the deputy editor of the Business India Weekly, and a professor of finance at Pennsylvania State University. He holds a B.A. in economics from St. Stephen's College, New Delhi, India; an M.B.A. from the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, India; and a Ph.D. in finance from Northwestern University. Dr. Dossani is a member of the South Asia advisory panel of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C.



Marguerite Gong Hancock

Marguerite Gong Hancock is the associate director of the Stanford Project on Regions of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (SPRIE). For SPRIE, she manages project research, conferences and seminars, and publications at Stanford, and oversees the project's affiliated academic and government research partners in six countries in Asia. She leads SPRIE's China team, guiding research on three regions, as well as a collection of case studies of information technology companies. In fall 2001, she embarked on a new SPRIE project on incubators in Asia.



During the past year, she co-edited *The Silicon Valley Edge* (Stanford University Press, 2000), with Chong-Moon Lee, William F. Miller, and Henry S. Rowen. She continues to be an active member of Stanford's Entrepreneurship Task Force and a speaker to university and business leaders, including many briefings in Silicon Valley and a presentation at an international conference in Shenzhen in June 2001.

A specialist on government-business relations in the development of information technology, she has worked as director of network research for the Stanford Computer Industry Project at the Graduate School of Business; research

associate at the East Asia Business Program of the University of Michigan; and as a company consultant in Boston and Tokyo. She holds a B.A. in humanities and East Asian studies from Brigham Young and an M.A. from Harvard in East Asian studies. While pursuing a Ph.D. at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, she focused on computer industry development in China.

Yumiko Nishimura

Yumiko Nishimura has been the associate director of A/PARC's Comparative Health Care Policy Research Project since May 1997, before which she served as the assistant director. A sociologist from Ochanomizu University in Tokyo, and a specialist on American and Japanese health systems and policies, she has lectured and written extensively on these topics in both countries. Ms. Nishimura introduced the Japanese health system to American readers in the 1993 book *Japan's Health System: Efficiency and Effectiveness in Universal Care*, co-edited with Daniel Okimoto and Akihiro Yoshikawa. For Japanese readers, she published *America Iryo no Nayami* (Health Care Reform in the United States) in 1995. In May 2000, she organized an international health care conference at Stanford entitled "Do Health Care Markets Require a New Model?"



Following the publication of her comparative study on variations in physician clinical judgements regarding hysterectomy cases (A/PARC, 1998), Ms. Nishimura has most recently studied the applicability of U.S. health promotion programs to the Japanese health-care market. Based on this research, she developed a computer program to help medical staff provide health promotion services in the workplace. The idea was licensed to NTT Corporation for further development in 2000. Ms. Nishimura and her team are now focusing on information technology and health care. They have been given access to comprehensive hospital data in Tokyo and are currently analyzing the data set. Research outcomes will be published through A/PARC.

Jamie Hwang

Jamie Hwang graduated from Stanford in 1998 with a B.A. in international relations. Before graduation, she spent the summer of 1997 studying Chinese at Peking University in Beijing, China, and working on an independent project concerning the implications of Hong Kong's return to China. After working as an analyst for a health-care consulting firm, she joined A/PARC in June 1999 as a research assistant for the Comparative Health Care Policy Research Project. Jamie's current research examines the status of elective hysterectomies in the United



States in terms of appropriateness of indications, alternative treatment options, and other related perspectives.

STAFF

Ok Kyung Choi

Ok Kyung (Okky) Choi joined A/PARC in August 2001 as assistant to Gi-Wook Shin, Thomas P. Rohlen, and Henry S. Rowen. After graduating from Ewha Women's University in Korea, she worked as an interpreter and narrator for Korea Broadcasting System's international workshops. She then worked for LG-Caltex Corporation as an information specialist on the corporate planning team. Most recently, she was an account executive for a public relations agency, Edelman Worldwide.

Sheryl Conner

Sheryl Conner graduated from the University of California, Berkeley with a B.A. in anthropology. She joined A/PARC in July 2001 as the assistant to Andrew Walder and Shiho Harada Barbir. Before coming to Stanford, Conner worked at NASA, after having spent twenty-one years at the athletic department of the University of California, Berkeley.

Jody Kloczkowski

Jody Kloczkowski is a graduate of American University with a B.A. in international studies. Before moving to California to join A/PARC, Kloczkowski worked for a research firm, and was deployed with the U.S. Army Reserve to Kosovo and Macedonia in support of the UN Peacekeeping mission in that region. In September 2001, she became A/PARC's financial and human resources administrator.

Neeley Main

Neeley Main graduated from the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with an M.A. in public and international affairs. Main has lived in a number of European and Asian countries, and in several U.S. states. Prior to joining A/PARC as program coordinator, she organized programs and conferences for the European Union Center at the University of Pittsburgh and the World Affairs Council of Northern California in San Francisco.

Stephanie Manning

Stephanie Manning graduated from the University of California, San Diego, in 1998 with a B.A. in communication and a minor in Japanese studies. She joined A/PARC in September 2000 as a faculty assistant to Russell Hancock and Donald K. Emmerson, after spending two years in Saitama, Japan, teaching English on the JET Program.

Claire McCrae

Claire McCrae serves as assistant to Daniel I. Okimoto, James H. Raphael, and Jean Oi. Claire joined A/PARC in November 1999. She previously worked in the Medical School Personnel Office and the Controller's Office. Before coming to Stanford in 1989, McCrae worked as a volunteer with Hospice of the Valley and Good Samaritan Hospital in San Jose.

Yumi Onoyama

Yumi Onoyama joined A/PARC in April 1997 after spending a

year in Chiba, Japan, teaching English for AEON Corporation and studying Japanese. After graduating from the University of California, Davis, with a B.A. in economics, she worked for an international transportation and logistics company in San Francisco as an accountant. In September 1999, Onoyama was promoted to the position of program coordinator, and in March 2001 she became A/PARC's manager of corporate relations.

Victoria Tomkinson

Victoria Tomkinson joined A/PARC as publications manager and webmaster in June 1999. Previously, she worked as promotions and syndication manager at Salon.com in San Francisco; as an editor at Broadway Books, a division of Random House, in New York; and at Hamish Hamilton, an imprint of Penguin UK, in London. She has a B.A. in English from Georgetown University and a Ph.D. in English and art history from Oxford University.

Rafael Ulate

Rafael Ulate joined A/PARC in March 2000 as a faculty assistant. Before coming to A/PARC, he taught English in Spain and was an archivist at SRI International. Ulate holds a B.A. from Stanford in philosophy and religious studies and an M.A. in philosophy from San Jose State University.

Leigh Z. Wang

Leigh Z. Wang has served as administrative assistant to Lawrence J. Lau since April 1999. She graduated from the University of Hawaii at Manoa with a B.A. in business administration and received her M.B.A. from California State University, Los Angeles. Prior to joining Stanford, Wang worked as an office manager for a telecommunications company in San Jose.



A/PARC staff (back row, left to right, standing): Victoria Tomkinson, Sheryl Conner, Ok Kyung Choi, Leigh Z. Wang, Yumi Onoyama, Rafael Ulate, Jody Kloczkowski; (front row, left to right, seated) Neeley Main, Claire McCrae, Stephanie Manning

FRIENDS OF THE ASIA/PACIFIC RESEARCH CENTER

The Asia/Pacific Research Center gratefully acknowledges the following donors for their support in 2000–2001. Listed below are corporations, government agencies, institutions, foundations, and private sponsors whose contributions were received and recorded between June 1, 2000 and October 31, 2001.

CORPORATE SPONSORS

AcrossWorld Communications, U.S.
AllCan Investment Co., Ltd., Taiwan
Asahi Shimbun Co., Japan
The Boeing Company
Capital Research and Management Companies, U.S.
The Coca-Cola Company
Daiwa Research Institute, Japan
The Development Bank of Japan
Hanaro Telecom, Inc., Korea
Hyundai Electronics, Korea
IBM Japan e-business Solutions
The Industrial Bank of Japan
The Japan Defense Agency
Japan Patent Office
The Japan Research Institute
Kansai Electric Power Company, Inc., Japan
Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry, Japan
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports,
Science, and Technology, Japan
Ministry of Finance, Japan
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan
Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan
Nihon Sozo Kyoiku Kenkyuujo (Nissoken), Japan
Nihon Unisys, Japan
People's Bank of China
Pfizer, U.S.
Reliance Industries, Ltd., India
Samsung Semiconductor, Inc., Korea
Shiraimatsu Pharmaceutical, Japan
Sumitomo Corporation of America
Sun Microsystems, Inc., U.S.
Tokyo Electric Power Company, Japan
Toyobo Company, Ltd., Japan
Yamazaki Technologies, Inc., Japan
Walt Disney Company, U.S.
Washington CORE, U.S.
Westbrook Partners, L.L.C., U.S.

FOUNDATION SPONSORS

The Bechtel Initiative
The Compton Foundation
The Ford Foundation
The Friends of Stanford University Foundation—Taiwan
The Luce Foundation
The Walter H. Shorenstein Foundation
The Starr Foundation
The John and Ellie Stern Foundation
The U.S.–Japan Foundation

INDIVIDUAL SPONSORS

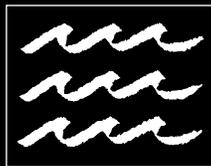
Daniel (Wen Chi) Chen and Su-Sheng Hong Chen
William and Sakurako Fisher
Harriet S. Hayes
B.V. Jagadeesh
Joseph Luen Hung Lau
Chong-Moon Lee
Suhas and Jayashree Patil
Kanwal Rekhi
Walter H. Shorenstein
Martha Suzuki
Kenneth Tai and Nina Tai
Henri and Tomoye Takahashi
Yoichi Torii
Jerry Yang and Akiko Yamazaki

INSTITUTIONAL SPONSORS

India Technology Initiative
The United States–India Business Council

CREDITS

Design: Mignon Khargie and Karen Templer, Quietspace
Editor and project coordinator: Victoria Tomkinson
Copyeditor: Megan Hendershott
Production: Bob Bechtol



The Asia/Pacific Research Center
Stanford University
Encina Hall
Stanford, California 94305-6055
tel (650) 723-9741
fax (650) 723-6350
<http://APARC.stanford.edu>



The Asia/Pacific Research Center is part of the Institute for International Studies at Stanford University