

# SHORENSTEIN APARC

THE WALTER H. SHORENSTEIN  
ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH CENTER  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
CENTER OVERVIEW 2012-2013

## Engaging Asia

Northeast  
Asia  
2013

Northeast Asia under New Leadership

연합뉴스 - 스탠퍼드 아태연구소 국제 심포지엄

Yonhap - Stanford APARC International Symposium

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COVER PHOTO: *Shorenstein APARC and FSI scholars take part in a symposium in South Korea on regional leadership in Northeast Asia.*  
CREDIT: YONHAP NEWS



## Director's Message



In May 2013 we celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center. My five predecessors joined me and prominent guests from Asia for a day of reflection on three decades of interaction between this unique institution and the remarkable rise of Asia as the world's most dynamic region. We have been privileged to be ringside at one of the most important developments in modern history.

From the opening of China to the democratic transformation of South Korea, alongside the still-remarkable recovery of postwar Japan and the leap of Southeast Asia from an arena of war to a region of economic dynamos, Shorenstein APARC has been there, creating a library of research, identifying the underlying forces, and bringing our expertise to bear on solving the most vital problems facing the Asia-Pacific.

The pace of change and the accompanying challenges continued this past year with an unusual convergence of political transitions in the region, marked by the shift to a new leader in China, presidential elections in South Korea and the United States, a dramatic return to conservative government in Japan, and the consolidation of the power of a largely unknown ruler in North Korea.

This moment brings opportunity but also renewed concern about the future. In Northeast Asia, relations among Japan, China, and South Korea are even more fraught with tension over unresolved territorial issues and the legacy of the wartime era. North Korea's new leader brought both increased nuclear weapons rhetoric as well as glimmers of hope for reform. In Southeast Asia, we saw movement toward greater regional integration but also clashes and growing unease over China's challenge to maritime security, fueled by ongoing territorial disputes.

These developments emphasize the crucial nature of our Center's work and research. This year the China and the World project proceeded to examine China's relations with two key parts of Asia and the Pacific. In Singapore, we convened senior scholars from across Southeast Asia, alongside Stanford and China counterparts, delving into issues such as maritime conflict. Later in summer 2013, scholars from China, Russia, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and the United States came to Stanford to dissect China's interaction with both South and Central Asia.

The Korean Studies Program went beyond the headlines to understand the internal dynamics driving North Korea's regime and its behavior. We published an impressive series of books on North Korea in the past year, including the memoirs of the architect of South Korea's Sunshine Policy.

Our scholars have produced significant studies on a range of issues from demographic change in China, to the first examination of the period of just-ended opposition party rule in Japan. The Japanese Studies Program, under the leadership of Professor Takeo Hoshi, and supported by a new grant from the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, will bring senior Japanese experts here to spearhead a new U.S.-Japan policy research dialogue.

All these efforts fall, for us, under the banner of "Engaging Asia." Shorenstein APARC remains dedicated to the belief that our scholarship and research must be instilled with the sense of immediacy and a freshness of perspective that can only come from constant engagement with the scholars and institutions of the Asia-Pacific.

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

Gi-Wook Shin, Director



## Three Decades of Engaging Stanford with Asia

### Shorenstein APARC Celebrates its Thirtieth Anniversary

*"If Shorenstein APARC did not now exist, Stanford would need to create it to keep abreast of today's critical international issues."*

Walter Falcon, FSI Senior Fellow  
and former FSI director



PHOTO ABOVE: (L TO R) Walter H. Shorenstein, historian Jonathan Spence, and former Center codirector Lawrence Lau at the 1994 Distinguished Lecture Series.

PHOTO TOP RIGHT: (L TO R) Thirty years of Center leaders gather for the anniversary. John Lewis, Daniel Okimoto, Henry Rowen, Andrew Walder, and Gi-Wook Shin. CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

A visionary group of Asia specialists at Stanford met for a retreat in the Wilbur Hall dorm complex in 1978, at the dawn of what would later prove to be an era of transformative regional change, marked by the rise of Japan as an economic superpower and the early moments of China's opening to the world.

By the end of the day, those scholars had set the groundwork for one of the university's earliest interdisciplinary research organizations, one that would address the need for research on Asia that—rather than being siloed by discipline and by country—reached across departments, from sociology to engineering, and looked at Asia in a regional context. And key to the mission would be the desire to promote cooperation, rather than the distrust of the Cold War.

Those early discussions led to the creation of the Asia/Pacific Research Center at Stanford (now Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center), an institution that in May 2013 looked back at thirty years of exploring the dramatic changes in Asia; of connecting Asia and Stanford; and of helping to guide American policy toward the world's most dynamic region.

The Center's founders were among those gathered this past May to celebrate the occasion and reflect on this history of interdisciplinary cooperation among the university's scholars. "We respected one another's areas of expertise—we wanted to learn from one another," recalled cofounder Daniel I. Okimoto, former Shorenstein APARC director and a professor of political science emeritus. "There was a kind of dynamic learning curve that we all moved along." Okimoto, a Japan specialist, cofounded the center with John W. Lewis, William Haas Professor of Chinese Politics Emeritus and an FSI senior fellow.

Shorenstein APARC has since evolved into a flourishing research center with five active research programs focusing on China, Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia, and comparative health policy in the Asia-Pacific. It also boasts a vibrant Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows Program, which has grown alongside the Center.



Shorenstein APARC has brought hundreds of visitors to Stanford from Asia over the years for academic exchange and policy dialogue, and it sponsors an increasing number of activities in Asia, such as conferences at the Stanford Center at Peking University, the Kyoto International Community House, and the National University of Singapore.

Center research has responded to the impact of developments in the region on U.S. foreign policy, ranging from the growth of regional integration and a counter rise of nationalism, to the spread of democracy, the torrid pace of economic growth and the explosion of cross-border movement of people, culture and ideas in Asia. Current initiatives are dedicated to understanding the implications of Asia's unprecedented demographic change, reconciling the unresolved legacy of World War II memories in Northeast Asia, and finding solutions to the challenges posed by North Korea's nuclear weapons program.

Shorenstein APARC maintains its own active publishing program, as well as a contemporary Asia series published in collaboration with Stanford University Press.

Center research initiatives come to life through talks and conferences, offering members of the Stanford community and public the opportunity to hear from prominent government figures, scholars, journalists, business people, and non-governmental workers. Its popular, long-running annual event series include the Oksenberg lecture on U.S.-Asia relations, the Asia-Pacific Leaders Forum on critical regional issues, and the Shorenstein Journalism Award, granted to journalists on both sides of the Pacific at the forefront of promoting mutual understanding.

Shorenstein APARC has hosted engaging talks by speakers ranging from top politicians such as President Jimmy Carter and South Korea's first female president, Park Geun-hye, to key cultural figures including Clint Eastwood and Chinese independent media pioneer Hu Shuli.

Since its earliest days, the Center has also regularly convened important policy-focused dialogues on a wide range of issues, bringing together scholars and government officials. Such closed-session dialogues include the early U.S.-Japan Congressional Seminars, which brought together members of the U.S. Senate and Japanese Diet, the Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogues, which addressed key issues in the Asia-Pacific region with global implications, and a long-running policy dialogue with South Korean scholars and policymakers.

Shorenstein APARC remains deeply committed to teaching and outreach. In collaboration with the Division of International, Comparative and Area Studies, it supports a summer East Asia internship program for Stanford undergraduate and graduate students. It also regularly partners with the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education on innovative Asia curriculum units for K-14 classrooms.

"As we celebrate our thirtieth anniversary," said Gi-Wook Shin, the center's current director and a senior fellow at FSI, "we honor a vision turned into successful reality, and head toward a bright future of possibilities for continuing our work to foster lasting, cooperative relations with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region."

## The United Nations and a World in Transition

### UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon speaks at Stanford



*“Everything my life has taught me points to the power of international solidarity to overcome any obstacle.”*

Ban Ki-moon, *United Nations Secretary-General*

PHOTO: UN secretary-general Ban Ki-moon kicked off a series of thirtieth anniversary events for Shorenstein APARC with his speech in January 2013. CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

To kick off a series of events celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of Shorenstein APARC, in January 2013 United Nations secretary-general Ban Ki-moon delivered a speech at Stanford in which he urged Stanford students to become global citizens, working together beyond borders for peace, security, and a common prosperity.

“You may come from the United States or Korea, Japan or elsewhere, Arab countries, but you’re now part of a global family,” Ban said to a crowded auditorium during his campus visit. “Therefore, it’s very important to raise your capacity as global citizens. Only then, I think we can say, we’re living in a very harmoniously prosperous world.”

Despite a troubling tally of crises around the world, Ban was hopeful about the future, and said he gains inspiration from the younger generation.

Ban told the audience that the world was undergoing massive changes and outlined three ways to navigate and create opportunities from the transition: sustainable development, empowering young people and women, and pursuing dignity and democracy.

“The level and degree of global change that we face today is far more profound than at any other period in my adult lifetime,” he said.

Ban was well known to Shorenstein APARC from his long career as a South Korean diplomat, culminating in his service as the foreign minister and as the national security advisor to the Korean president. He assumed the leadership of the UN as the Asian candidate for secretary-general. Now in his second term, Ban has become a voice on key global issues, from climate change to ending poverty and preserving world peace.

Sustainable development, Ban said, goes hand in hand with creating peace. Noting the problems in North Africa and the Middle East, particularly Syria, he said a country cannot be developed if there is no peace and security.

Ban also said that fighting for equality for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender communities was important in advancing peace and prosperity around the world. “I have learned to speak out for one essential reason,” he said. “Lives and fundamental values are at stake.”

*Adapted from a story by Brooke Donald, Stanford News Service.*

# The Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue 2013 Digital Media as a Catalyst for Change in the Asia-Pacific Region



Since the first Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue in 2009, scholars, experts, and practitioners have gathered annually in Kyoto to address timely issues of mutual concern and interest to Asia-Pacific countries and the United States. Previous Dialogues have explored energy and economic growth; the development of the East Asian Community; the effects of demographic change; and higher education reform.

This landmark five-year program of productive discussions was made possible by the generosity of the City of Kyoto, the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies at Stanford University, and Yumi and Yasunori Kaneko.

In September 2013 the fifth and final Dialogue explored how digital media, part of the digital information technology revolution, is profoundly transforming traditional media and influencing economies, politics, and societies around the world. The following highlights emerged from the two days of presentations and discussions:

## THE CORE CHALLENGE OF NEWS ORGANIZATIONS IS FINDING VIABLE BUSINESS MODELS IN THE FACE OF RAPID COMMODITIZATION.

U.S. participants noted how the traditional advertising revenue model collapsed, leading to the elimination of longstanding middle-tier papers, leaving only larger organizations and very local newspapers; participants from Asia noted the rise of online portals as the primary news source for a growing number of people, particularly younger generations. In such a context, maintaining

public trust through high-quality journalism was suggested as one way to ensure the survival of traditional organizations—as one participant dubbed, “shifting from being a newspaper with a website, to a website with a newspaper.”

## DIGITAL MEDIA IN AND OF ITSELF DOES NOT NECESSARILY REVOLUTIONIZE POLITICS.

While some participants founded digital media that facilitated democratic transitions in their countries, scholars of political change reminded those gathered that digital media and the availability of the Internet are not sufficient conditions for change. In the causal linkages that produce political change, digital media might amplify certain aspects of civil society, but the underlying preconditions and structures might be more important in many cases.

## DIGITAL MEDIA CAN CONSTRAIN GOVERNMENTS AND FOCUS THEM MORE ON THE PUBLIC INTEREST, BUT CAN ALSO LEAD TO AN INCREASE OF INACCURATE INFORMATION, WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF GREATER POLARIZATION AND EXTREMISM.

Citizens can now demand immediate action before governments even know what is happening, or have sufficient preparation time to implement solutions. Particular aspects of conflict in international relations can be amplified by digital media, and while there is much room for optimism in the future, the path is unlikely to be linear.

*Full reports from all the Dialogues can be downloaded from the Shorenstein APARC website.*



## Research

*“Despite its central role in governing China, we know embarrassingly little about the internal organization and operation of the Chinese bureaucracy.”*

Xueguang Zhou, Kwoh-Ting Li Professor in Economic Development and FSI Senior Fellow



PHOTO ABOVE: Donald Emmerson, director of the Southeast Asia Forum, speaks at the November 2012 “China and the World” workshop in Singapore. COURTESY: SEAF

PHOTO TOP RIGHT: Kenji Kushida, Takahashi Research Associate in Japanese Studies, created one of the first coherent English narratives of the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster for a Center working paper. COURTESY: GREG WEBB / IAEA

### CHINA AND THE WORLD

This project, coordinated by FSI’s Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow Thomasingar, looks sequentially and systematically at China’s interactions with countries in all regions and across many issue areas. The project seeks to clarify China’s objectives and the policies it pursues to achieve them. But it also looks at China through the lens of its neighbors, trying to understand how they see the opportunities and perils that come with China’s greater activism on the world stage.

The first project phase examined China’s engagement with Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

Phase two, a November 2012 workshop in Singapore, discussed China’s objectives and policies with respect to Southeast Asia. It focused primarily on the ways in which China’s approach and actions are perceived by individual countries in the region and what regional countries seek to achieve with respect to China. The fact that China was trying to restore its traditional primacy in the region and to prevent any country inside or outside of Southeast Asia from exercising greater regional influence was an implicit notion in workshop discussions. Participants agreed that China’s influence and impact are large and growing, and that states in the region are pursuing different strategies to advance their own interests and maximize their own freedom of action.

A third workshop was held at Stanford University in June, examining China’s relationship with South and Central Asia. While there was a focus on the bilateral relationship between China and India, the largest and most powerful regional actor, the conference also looked at other key bilateral relationships, such as with Pakistan, and at interactions on a regional level, including in the economic sphere. Sessions on Central Asia offered participants a broader understanding of China’s intersection with other powers, such as Russia and India, in that region.





### ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AGING IN CHINA AND INDIA

Continuing its research on demographic change, in March the Asia Health Policy Program (AHPP) partnered with Harvard University to bring together experts from the United States and Asia for a results-oriented policy dialogue, the “Economic Aspects of Population Aging in China and India” conference.

As noted by AHPP director Karen Eggleston, both countries have taken policy steps to address aspects of population aging, but there is much to be done. For example, health coverage remains limited in India, with some research indicating elderly there forgo medical care from fear of impoverishment. And some policies, like China’s rural pension system, are so new that long-term effectiveness remains in question.

Nearly all policy is to some extent interrelated with the phenomenon of population aging; in one example, researchers demonstrated how improvements in old-age support can also have positive benefits for the current generation’s educational investments, financial burden, and labor market opportunities.

One thing is certain—with their populations together accounting for more than 1 in 3 people in the world, and faced with a growing number of elderly citizens and decreasing fertility rates, both China and India will continue to race to find policy solutions to their demographic transformations.

### UNDERSTANDING THE CHINESE BUREAUCRACY

The last three decades have witnessed the rise of the bureaucratic state in China—yet what do we really understand about how that giant bureaucracy functions? How are the bureaus, offices, and agencies in the Chinese governments structured and interconnected? What are the patterns of bureaucratic career mobility? What are the implications of such patterns for the operation and effectiveness of the Chinese state?

Xueguang Zhou, Kwoh-Ting Li Professor in Economic Development and FSI Senior Fellow, has undertaken a project to open up the black-box of the Chinese bureaucracy—its internal structure and operation, and personnel management—by analyzing patterns of personnel flow across different bureaus, offices, and bureaucratic levels. Funded in part by APARC, Zhou organized a research team consisting of both faculty members and students to collect data on the personnel flow of chief officials across offices at major levels of the Chinese bureaucracy in an entire province of China (Jiangsu), from 1990 to 2010. The dataset involves close to 40,000 bureaucrats and over 350,000 person-year records.

After three years of data collection, the project is now entering the report preparation stage, with data analysis focusing on identifying the key organizational attributes of the bureaus and bureaucratic positions in terms of personnel flows; delineating clusters and strengths of associations among bureaus and offices; and making sense of the hierarchical order among the bureaus and positions in light of career lines.

## Outreach

*“In IPS 244 . . . no conversation is irrelevant to current events in Northeast Asia. . . . The memo assignments . . . are so detailed, so current, and so realistic, that even a seasoned diplomat would be challenged by them—I know this because there are seasoned diplomats taking the class.”*

Jeffrey Stern, MA Student,  
International Studies Program



PHOTO ABOVE: Students in IPS 244 assume the role of National Security Council staff and write policy memoranda for the president.

CREDIT: SARAH LIN BHATIA

PHOTO TOP RIGHT: Barbara Demick, 2012 recipient of the Shorenstein Journalism Award, discusses the difficulties journalists encounter in covering North Korea. CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

### POLICY ENGAGEMENT IN SOUTH KOREA

A group of Stanford University experts, organized by Shorenstein APARC, visited South Korea in February 2013 for a series of high-level meetings and a day-long public forum on the current security situation in Northeast Asia.

The group, led by APARC Director Gi-Wook Shin and former U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry, conducted extensive discussions with South Korean president-elect Madame Park Geun-hye and her senior foreign policy advisors. They also met with the U.S. ambassador to Korea and the American military commander and his senior staff.

In the forum, cosponsored by the Yonhap News Agency, participants examined the transition to new leadership across the region and how they might cope with ongoing security challenges such as North Korea's nuclear program.

Despite diplomatic efforts over a decade, North Korea has been able to “build a small nuclear arsenal, conduct two nuclear tests and prepare for another nuclear test,” Dr. Perry told a packed conference hall in Seoul. “One lesson we should learn is we should not continue the same losing diplomatic strategy.”

Following the visit and the annual Koret conference at the Stanford Korean Studies Program, which also focused on these issues, APARC issued a major policy report—“The North Korea Problem and the Necessity for South Korean Leadership”—authored by a number of the participants. They urged the new South Korean government to take a leadership role in shaping an international approach that would resume diplomacy to end the North's nuclear program.

### STUDENTS ON THE POLICY FRONTLINES

Imagine you are on the staff of the National Security Council (NSC), at home celebrating Thanksgiving with your family. A call comes in—a naval dispute has erupted on the Korean Peninsula. You have just three hours to prepare a detailed memorandum analyzing the situation and offering recommendations to the president on how the United States should respond.



This is a major responsibility with a large number of interrelated issues that must be taken into account—how would you proceed?

Stanford students in the International Policy Studies course “U.S. Policy toward Northeast Asia” (IPS244) have the opportunity to step into the challenging role of the NSC senior director for Asia. They write and present memoranda on a range of policy decisions that mirror what American policymakers grapple with every day. Last year the students had to advise the president on how to respond to an exchange of fire between Chinese and Japanese warships in the East China Sea, navigate a complex diplomatic engagement with North Korea, and prepare for a summit meeting with the new Chinese leader.

The class is team-taught by Shorenstein APARC scholars who have decades of real-life experience: Michael Armacost (former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines and Japan); Thomas Finger (intelligence community veteran and the first deputy director of national intelligence for analysis); David Straub (decades as a foreign service officer, including as a negotiator in North Korea nuclear talks); and Daniel Sneider (30+ years as a journalist and foreign correspondent in Japan, Korea, India, and Russia).

The class covers the current situation in Northeast Asia, the role of major powers, and U.S. relations with Japan, China, and Korea. Aside from memo writing exercises, students also conduct a simulation of the Six-Party nuclear negotiations with North Korea.

### (UN)COVERING NORTH KOREA

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

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

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

The Shorenstein Journalism Award honors the legacy of Walter Shorenstein and his twin passions for Asia and the press, and promotes the necessity of a free and vibrant media for the future of relations between Asia and the United States. The award annually alternates between distinguished Asian journalists who are at the forefront of the battle for press freedom in Asia, and Western journalists with a distinguished body of work that has helped American readers to understand the complexities of Asia. The award’s distinguished jury members include Ian Buruma (Bard College), Nayan Chanda (Yale Center for the Study of Globalization), Susan Chira (*New York Times*), and Orville Schell (Asia Society).

## Publications

*“Hanoi . . . has cultivated a subtle, realistic chess master’s long-term approach to national security that entails continual assessment of, and concomitant adjustment to, the respective capabilities and intentions of Washington and Beijing.”*

Donald Keyser and Gi-Wook Shin,  
from the introduction  
to *Asia’s Middle Powers?*

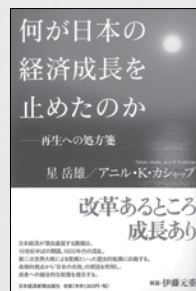
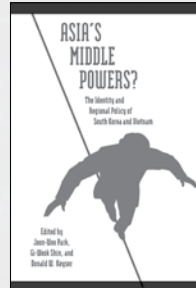
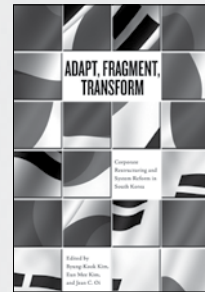
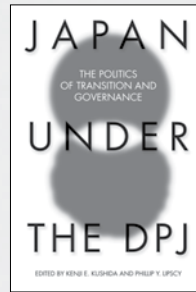
Shorenstein APARC has an active publishing program to disseminate its research, and through which its scholars seek to advance understanding of the Asia-Pacific region.

Together with Stanford University Press, the Center produces “Studies of the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center,” a monograph series that includes the varied work of the Center’s faculty, researchers, and fellows.

Shorenstein APARC publishes its own peer-reviewed books, which are distributed by the Brookings Institution Press. These titles feature leading-edge topics that are policy-relevant in both the United States and Asia.

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

A list of Center publications is available at <http://aparc.stanford.edu/publications>.





## AHPP

*“Population aging, interacting with gender imbalance and rapid urbanization, may . . . imperil financial and social stability as well as profoundly challenge China’s traditional methods of governance.”*

*From the jointly authored “Will Demographic Change Slow China’s Rise?” in the Journal of Asian Studies*

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

PHOTO: AHPP continued its research on the impact of changing demographics in Asia with the “Economic Aspects of Population Aging in China and India” conference, which examined the effects of economic expansion, declining fertility, and increasing life expectancy in those countries. CREDIT: CHRIS LEE



### FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In 2012–13, the Asia Health Policy Program hosted many interesting colloquia, as well as a conference on the “Economics of Population Aging in China and India” in March 2013, jointly sponsored by Harvard University. Research presented at the conference will appear in the *Journal of the Economics of Aging* in a special issue guest-edited by Harvard’s David Bloom and AHPP director Karen Eggleston.

AHPP also continued to lead a multi-disciplinary initiative addressing the question, “Will Demographic Change Slow China’s Rise?” In the *Journal of Asian Studies*, five Stanford scholars of political science, sociology, and economics based at the Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center—Karen Eggleston, Jean C. Oi, Scott Rozelle, Andrew Walder, and Xueguang Zhou, with former postdoctoral fellow Ang Sun—discuss how the intertwined demographic changes pose an unprecedented challenge to social and economic governance, contributing to and magnifying the effects of a slower rate of economic growth.

AHPP faculty are also actively publishing and informing policy debates. The Pioneers for Health Consultancy Center, a China-based non-governmental organization with close collaborative ties to AHPP’s Matthew Kohrman, recently conducted an extensive study of stores in Kunming, a city in the heart of China’s tobacco-growing region, that sell cigarettes to teenagers. AHPP’s Eggleston published in the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, *Health Economics Review*, and *PLOS ONE*, and was interviewed by China Central Television (CCTV)-America and quoted about the incentive distortions of China’s healthcare system in a recent *ChinaOutlook* article.

## Corporate Affiliates

*"I had the opportunity — otherwise unavailable — to meet professionals from different industries, countries, and cultural backgrounds. I also gained updated knowledge of pharmaceutical supply chain management, my area of research."*

Sanat Deshpande, *Reliance Life Sciences*

### VISITING FELLOWS, 2012–13

Niranjan Acharya, *Reliance Life Sciences*

Il Rae Cho, *Samsung Life Insurance*

Sanat Deshpande, *Reliance Life Sciences*

Mitsunori Fukuda, *Ministry of Economy,  
Trade & Industry, Japan*

Yasuaki Hanai, *NEC Corporation*

Shengbao He, *PetroChina*

Yong Je Kim, *Samsung Electronics*

Hong Sun Ko, *Samsung Electronics*

Ryo Masuda, *Sumitomo Corporation*

Tsutomu Morigaki, *Mitsubishi Electric*

Saiko Nakagawa, *Ministry of Finance, Japan*

Kazuaki Osumi, *Ministry of Economy,  
Trade & Industry, Japan*

Kenta Sakurai, *Japan Patent Office*

Wei Shi, *Industrial and Commercial Bank of China*

Xiaoyuan Shi, *Industrial and Commercial Bank  
of China*

Masashi Suzuki, *Sumitomo Corporation*

Toshihiko Takeda, *Shizuoka Prefectural  
Government*

Bin Wang, *Infotech Ventures, China*

Mao Xie, *PetroChina*

Guoqiang Zhao, *Industrial and Commercial  
Bank of China*

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

Corporate Affiliate organizations maintain long-standing relationships with Shorenstein APARC. The Center deeply values their commitment and support, and recognizes those affiliates that have participated in this important program for five or more consecutive years.

Japan Patent Office

Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry  
(METI), Japan

Ministry of Finance, Japan

Mitsubishi Electric

Reliance Industries, Ltd., India

Shizuoka Prefectural Government, Japan

Sumitomo Corporation, Japan



*Established in 1982 to introduce Asia-based fellows to American life and institutions, the **CORPORATE AFFILIATES VISITING FELLOWS PROGRAM** is Shorenstein APARC's longest running program. Its 350+ alumni now occupy distinguished positions in the government and private sectors in Japan, China, Korea, and India.*

### FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The Visiting Fellows Program enables organizations that have joined the Center as corporate affiliates to nominate personnel to spend one academic year at Shorenstein APARC. Visiting fellows study and conduct relevant research on the Stanford University campus during their stay. The program is ideal for mid-career managers who wish to deepen their knowledge on topics relevant to their work. In addition to broadening their views through interaction with world-class scholars, visiting fellows can network with managers from different countries and corporations. Shorenstein APARC also benefits from the presence of the visiting fellows: their practical experience and international perspective inform the intellectual exchange at the Center and at Stanford.

Visiting fellows participate in a structured program that includes creating an individual research project, auditing classes, attending exclusive seminars, and visiting local companies and institutions.

The ability to understand and communicate in English at an intermediate/advanced level is required. More information is available at <http://aparcfellows.stanford.edu>.

PHOTO: *Members of the 2012–13 class of Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows.* CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

## JSP

*“The new policy package proposed by Prime Minister Abe — coined as ‘Abenomics’ — has brought new global attention to Japan’s economy and politics. This is an opportune moment to strengthen the Japan Studies Program.”*

Takeo Hoshi, *Director, JSP*

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



### FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In 2012–13 Takeo Hoshi was welcomed to the Center as JSP’s new director; he declared his goal as making Shorenstein APARC the first place that researchers, policymakers, business practitioners, and students visit to understand more about the Japanese economy and politics. To that end, this year the program initiated new projects and a series of events.

JSP received a grant from the Sasakawa Peace Foundation to create new channels for dialogue between leaders in Japan and the United States on issues critical to both countries. Under the multi-year project, the Center will lead a new bilateral policy dialogue on U.S.-Japan relations in the 21st century, to be held alternately at Stanford and at the Foundation in Tokyo, between Japanese scholars, entrepreneurs, and policymakers and their American counterparts, with an emphasis on engaging the rising experts in both countries. Hideichi Okada, Senior Advisor at NTT Data Institute of Management and Consulting, came on board as the 2013–14 Sasakawa Peace Fellow, to play a leading role in organizing the annual “New Channels” dialogue.

In August 2013 the JSP welcomed scholars of political science and economics for the inaugural Stanford Summer Juku on Japanese Political Economy. The program seeks to attract young researchers who will become future leaders in the study of Japan, allowing ample time for discussion and interaction.

Another new initiative is the weekly Japan Lunch series, which provides an opportunity for Japan researchers on the Stanford campus to engage in informal discussion on their research.

Finally, JSP started a newsletter, the Stanford Japan Report, to inform supporters of visitor and faculty member research, major JSP projects, and other notable events organized by the program.

PHOTO: Takeo Hoshi, JSP’s new director, speaks at a panel discussion about the Japanese economic policies known as “Abenomics.”

CREDIT: WENA ROSARIO



## KSP

*“South Korea’s increasing international stature and North Korea’s quite different path make our Korean Studies Program’s policy-oriented research more relevant than ever. We are expanding all aspects of our work to play a leading role globally among Korean studies programs in line with these developments.”*

Gi-Wook Shin, *Director, KSP*

The **STANFORD KOREAN STUDIES PROGRAM (KSP)** focuses on multi-disciplinary, social science-oriented, collaborative research on policy-relevant topics on Korea. Stanford KSP offers courses, hosts seminars, sponsors workshops and conferences, conducts research projects, supports fellowships, and collaborates with visiting scholars working on Korean issues. Stanford KSP also works closely with Stanford’s Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS), which offers a master’s degree in East Asian studies with a specialty in Korea.



### FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

With the South Korean campaign in fall 2012 and inauguration of Park Geun-hye as the country’s first female president in February 2013, Stanford KSP research focused on the policy implications of leadership transition for the U.S.-South Korean alliance and the North Korea nuclear issue. Shorenstein APARC and CISAC faculty and researchers held a major symposium on Northeast Asia security in February in Seoul, where they also met with President-elect Park and other top policymakers. The theme of the fifth annual Koret conference, held in February at Stanford, was how to deal with an increasingly aggressive North Korea. Korea-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum sessions at Stanford and in Seoul allowed Northeast Asia policy experts from Korea and the U.S. West Coast to engage in intensive exchanges on these issues.

Stanford KSP significantly expanded its educational and public outreach, collaborating with SPICE and the Korea Foundation to develop curriculum units for teachers and offer the Sejong Korean Scholars Program, the first online distance learning course in Korean studies for select American high school students. More than a dozen lectures were offered to the public during the year, including by the noted poet Kim Jiha, and the Koret Distinguished Lecture Series was established.

Stanford KSP published two edited volumes from the third and fourth annual Koret conferences, *Troubled Transition: North Korea’s Politics, Economy and External Relations*, and *Asia’s Middle Powers? The Identity and Regional Policy of South Korea and Vietnam*. Other publications included a major policy recommendation, “The North Korea Problem and the Necessity for South Korean Leadership”; and the reports of the ninth and tenth sessions of the Korea-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum.

PHOTO: At the July 2013 Hana-Stanford Conference on Korea for Secondary School Teachers, the Sejong Korean Scholars Program finalists deliver their research presentations to an audience of high school teachers.

CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

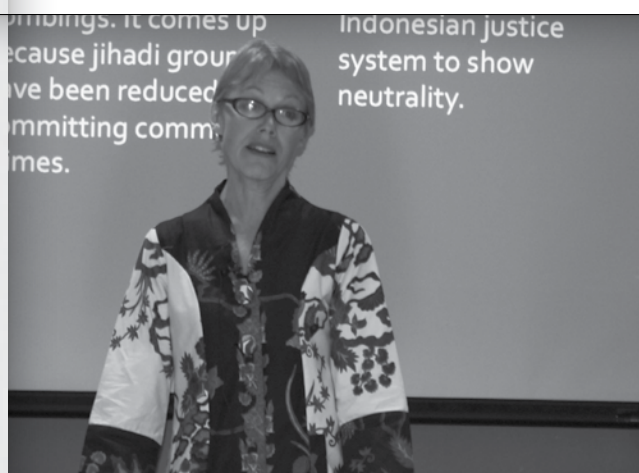


## SEAF

*“The rich variety of ways of approaching and interpreting Southeast Asia and its contents, in comparisons within it and beyond it, do not diminish the reality of the region. They confirm it while helping to assure its endurance.”*

Donald K. Emmerson, *Director, SEAF, in Pacific Affairs* (2014)

*The **SOUTHEAST ASIA FORUM (SEAF)** seeks to undertake and encourage innovative research and publication on contemporary Southeast Asian issues and conditions. The Forum works to stimulate fresh perspectives on the policy implications of regional events and trends; to create opportunities for scholars and other professionals to discuss, refine, and write up their ideas; and to help Stanford University students learn more about Southeast Asia.*



### FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Climate-change discourse in Southeast Asia, sovereignty conflicts in the South China Sea, religious intolerance in Indonesia, pop Islam in Malaysia, authoritarian growth in Singapore, economic reform in Laos, Caodai syncretism in Vietnam and California, Myanmar's democratic transition . . . these among other topics were addressed at SEAF events by speakers from Southeast Asia, Europe, and the United States. Resident visitors included two Lee Kong Chian NUS-Stanford Distinguished Fellows, Tim Forsyth and Janet Hoskins, and Visiting Scholar Dominik Mueller.

Featured on SEAF's agenda during the year were relations between Southeast Asia and China. In November 2012 analysts gathered in Singapore to discuss that subject at a workshop that SEAF cohosted with the China Programme at Nanyang Technological University. Papers presented at the meeting are being edited for eventual publication in book form. The six-country imbroglio over the South China Sea drew particular attention at other venues addressed by SEAF director Donald K. Emmerson, including conferences in Berkeley, Jakarta, and Tokyo.

Additional SEAF activities relevant to Southeast Asia's relations with China and the United States included hosting two policy forums at Stanford, where scholars could interact with ambassadors from Southeast Asian countries, and helping organize a Sino-American conference on freedom of navigation, held in July at the Hoover Institution in cooperation with the China Institute for International Studies. SEAF played roles in a leadership dialogue with Australia, a Law School panel on the South China Sea, a student-run SEALNet conference, and briefings of Stanford students and faculty going to Southeast Asia, among other events.

PHOTO: Sidney Jones, currently the director of the Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict in Jakarta, addresses a SEAF audience on “Extremism and Double Standards: ‘Terrorists,’ ‘Rebels,’ and the State in Indonesia” in December 2012.

CREDIT: LISA LEE

## SCP

*“China’s record-breaking economic growth has yielded an equally startling rate of urbanization, as millions move from the countryside to the cities. In many villages one finds only the old and the very young. An outdated household registration system obstructs the equitable provision of public goods and services as China faces daunting new challenges of governance.”*

Jan C. Oi, Director, SCP

The **STANFORD CHINA PROGRAM (SCP)** is a university-wide initiative to facilitate multidisciplinary, social science-oriented research on contemporary China, with a dual emphasis on basic and policy-relevant research. The program recognizes the singular importance of training new generations of Stanford students for broader and deeper interactions with China.

SCP spearheaded the creation of the **STANFORD CENTER AT PEKING UNIVERSITY (SCP KU)**, a unique platform in China for all of Stanford’s seven schools. SCP KU will foster new synergies and further promote interdisciplinary approaches and insights. As a core program in the Beijing center, SCP will leverage new opportunities toward its goal to establish Stanford as the leading U.S. center for the study of contemporary China.

PHOTO: (L TO R) You-tien Hsing (UC Berkeley), Xueguang Zhou (Kwong-Ting Li Professor in Economic Development, Stanford), and John Logan (Brown University) discuss urbanization with the National Development and Reform Commission at the SCP-NDRC conference in May 2013.

CREDIT: IRENE BRYANT



### FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Urbanization, one of the most important issues facing China, was the focus of the annual series co-organized by SCP and the Academy of Macro-Economic Research at China’s National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). International scholars gathered in May to share comparative perspectives on the challenges China faces as it goes through its rapid urbanization; their approach was comparative and considered similar challenges in Japan, India, and the United States. The overarching question was whether the challenges China faces are unique to that country.

SCP’s headline colloquium for the year was “China Under New Management,” with topics ranging from legal reform to the 18th Party Congress, to issues surrounding China’s maritime sovereignty. Featured speakers included China specialists from varying backgrounds, such as Alice Miller, Hoover Institution; Michael Swaine, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Stanley Rosen, USC; Mayling Birney, LSE; James Chen and Carl Walter; and Sida Liu.

This year’s Oksenberg Lecture featured FSI’s Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow Thomasingar, who spoke on China’s desire—and ability—to remake the global order. Providing commentary were Thomas Christensen (Director, China and the World program, Princeton University, and former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs), and Jia Qingguo (Dean, School of International Studies, Peking University). The result was a frank and wide-ranging discussion by noted analysts from China and the United States of what China would like to retain and what it would like to change.

## People

*"The key to Shorenstein APARC's success is its well-focused mission and ability to look to the future, enabled by the extraordinary people who take part in its research, publishing, and outreach activities."*

Gi-Wook Shin, Shorenstein APARC Director



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*to promote deeper understanding of the Asia-Pacific would not be possible without its valued friends and supporters.*

*SHORENSTEIN APARC relies on gifts and grants, as well as corporate sponsorships, to support its varied research, publishing, and outreach goals. The need for these commitments increases as the Asia-Pacific's economics, politics, and culture play a central role on the global stage.*

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### BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

Shorenstein APARC could not carry out its activities—building ties with Asia, engaging established and emerging scholars, informing policymakers, and educating students and the public—without vital financial support from its friends and partners. Recent funding has allowed the Center to extend valuable programming and to develop exciting new ventures, such as the annual Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue, established in 2009.

Many donors engage actively with Shorenstein APARC. They attend the Center's many lectures and conferences; strengthen its network of contacts, often leading to new opportunities; and offer valuable perspective on key initiatives.

Shorenstein APARC offers a variety of giving opportunities to seed developing research, advance existing projects, and to fund innovative new ventures. The Center encourages individuals, corporations, and government and nonprofit organizations to contribute to its important mission and intellectual life. Gifts from Shorenstein APARC donors help to underwrite the vital activities:

- Faculty recruitment
- Graduate student research and teaching
- Undergraduate fieldwork
- Fellowships open to international scholars, students, and practitioners
- Support for visiting scholars
- New program development

In addition, the Center runs a vibrant Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows Program, which is available for companies interested in expanding their networks of connections with Asian and U.S. counterparts.

### EVERY GIFT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

To become a friend of Shorenstein APARC, please contact Neil Penick, associate director for development, at 650-723-8681, or [npenick@stanford.edu](mailto:npenick@stanford.edu). Your contribution will help to support crucial programs and secure the Center's ability to respond to research proposals addressing emerging issues in the Asia-Pacific region. Gifts to Shorenstein APARC are tax-deductible under applicable rules. Shorenstein APARC and its parent organization, the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, are part of Stanford University's tax-exempt status as a Section 501(c) (3) public charity.

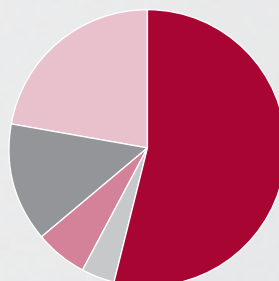
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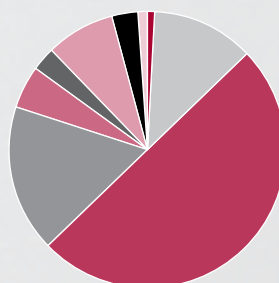
### REVENUE

Endowment Payouts	\$2,043,464	54%	■
Gifts	162,173	4%	■
Grants	215,246	6%	■
Income	514,795	14%	■
Interdepartmental Unit (transfer in)	902,094	24%	■
External Department Support (transfer out)	(85,476)	-2%	■
<b>Net Revenue:</b>	<b>\$3,752,297</b>	<b>100%</b>	



### EXPENSES

Computer and Telecommunications	\$ 47,842	1%	■
Conferences, Workshops and Travel	468,788	12%	■
Faculty, Research, and Administrative Staff Salaries	1,940,221	50%	■
Fringe Benefits	650,613	17%	■
Indirect costs	191,341	5%	■
Operations	103,784	3%	■
Postdoctoral Scholars and Visiting Scholars	313,448	8%	■
Research Materials, acquisitions, and other research expenses	114,483	3%	■
Student Support	50,508	1%	■
<b>Net Expenses:</b>	<b>\$3,881,031</b>	<b>100%</b>	



MISSION

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

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

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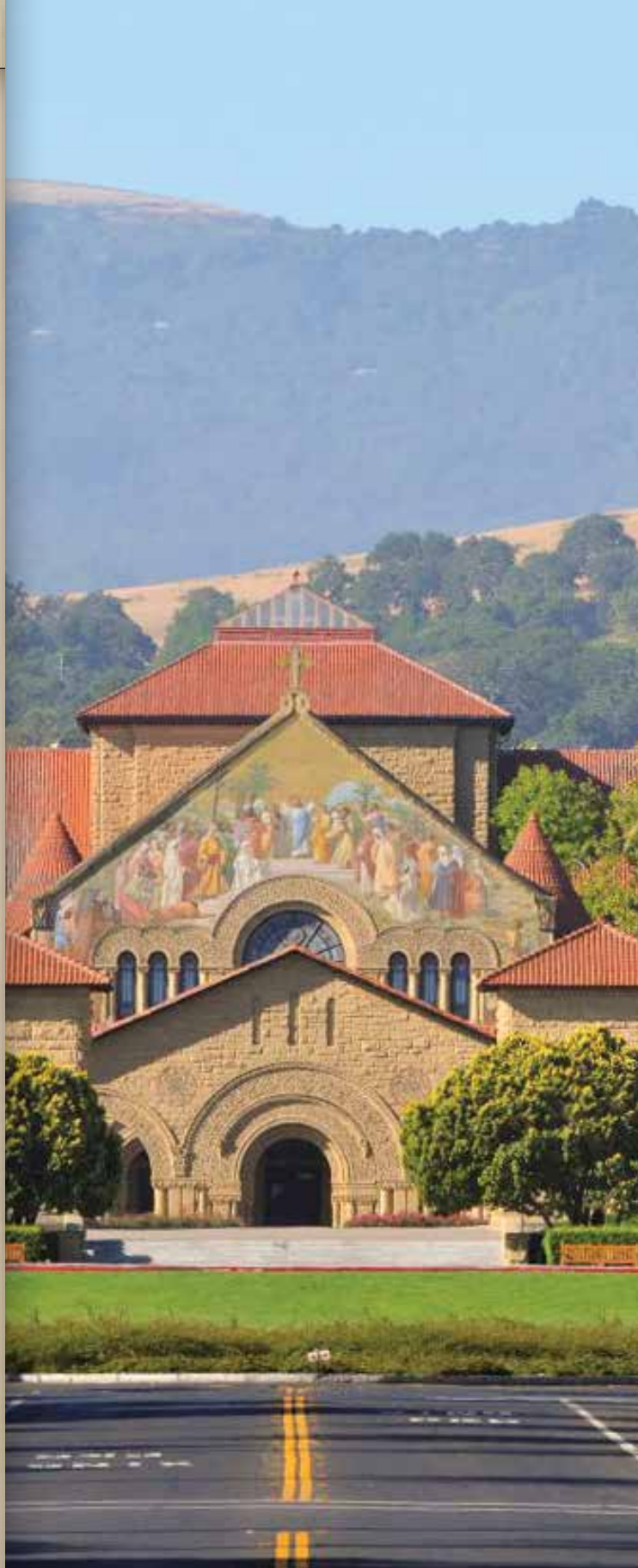
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Stanford University  
Freeman Spogli Institute  
for International Studies  
Encina Hall  
Stanford, CA 94305-6055  
Phone: 650.723.9741  
Fax: 650.723.6530  
<http://aparc.stanford.edu>