

THE WALTER H. SHORENSTEIN
ASIA-PACIFIC RESEARCH CENTER
CENTER OVERVIEW 2014–2015



ASIA IN FLUX

Stanford

APARC

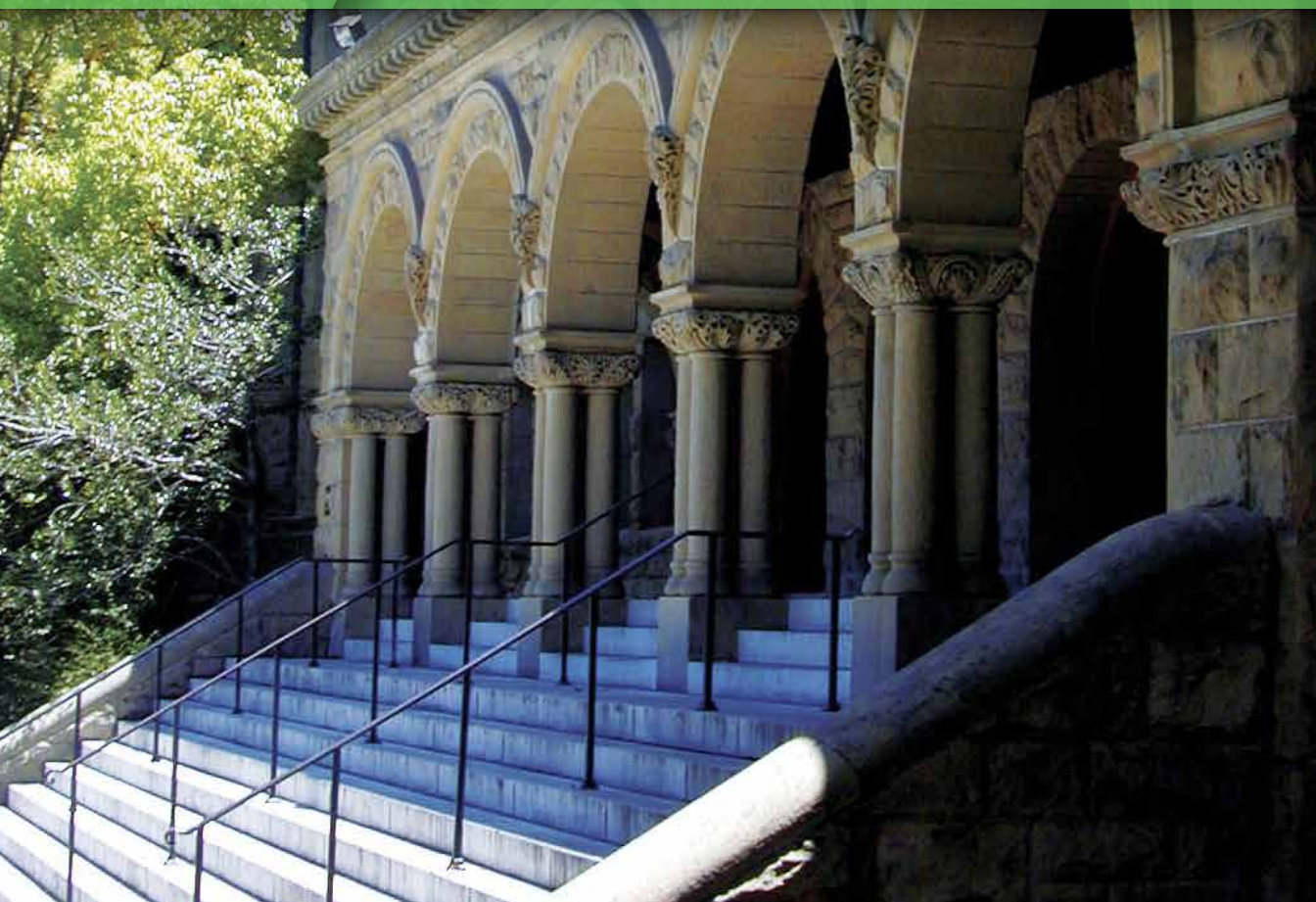
Walter H. Shorenstein
Asia-Pacific
Research Center

FSI

Freeman Spogli
Institute for
International Studies



1	Director's Message
2	U.S.-Asia Security Initiative
3	Shorenstein APARC Travels to New Delhi
4	Silicon Valley–New Japan Project
5	Innovating China's Primary Care System
6	Research
8	Outreach
10	Publications
11	Programs: Asia Health Policy / China / Corporate Affiliates /
	Japan / Korea / Southeast Asia
17	People
18	Donors / Supporting Shorenstein APARC
20	Financial Information



DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

"The world today is invariably more interdependent and dynamic than ever before — within this fabric, increasingly we see an 'Asia in flux.'"



New ideas, networks, and institutions are emerging to challenge a fracturing yet still surviving post-Cold War global order. Asia, one of the engines of the world economy, is in many ways at the very core of this tension between old and new.

The China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, launched in October, presents a possible alternative to postwar institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Japan announced a reinterpretation of the country's constitution, marking a significant shift in the pacifist policy that it has upheld since the end of World War II.

Island building on reefs in the South China Sea continues to raise questions about sovereignty and maritime security. The United States and eleven other Pacific nations came to an agreement on the Trans-Pacific Partnership; the economic accord would be the largest regional trade pact in history.

All of these activities create new diplomatic challenges for regional nations and the United States. Within this evolution, have Asia-Pacific powers adopted globally responsible patterns? And, what is the U.S. role if it appears to be in relative decline as seen against the rise of other nations? As Shorenstein APARC faculty and researchers grapple with these very questions, we remain dedicated to the belief that our research and scholarship must stay contemporary and fresh in order to make a meaningful contribution and effect change.

A cornerstone of our center's collective work is a series of publications distributed through Stanford University Press, the Brookings Institution Press, numerous peer-reviewed journals, and other university presses. Over the past year, scholars have delved into the ideology of Chinese leader Mao Zedong, the economic implications of population aging in India and China, and the global war for talent in South Korea.

This year Shorenstein APARC congratulated Karen Eggleston on her promotion as an FSI senior fellow. The center also welcomed two new additions — Kathleen Stephens as the William J. Perry Distinguished Fellow and Karl Eikenberry as the Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow. Karl launched an exciting new endeavor — the U.S.-Asia Security Initiative — that aims to produce research on security and international cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. On a sad note, earlier this year our community mourned the passing of Masahiko Aoki, the Henri and Tomoye Takahashi Professor of Japanese Studies and FSI senior fellow.

Engaging stakeholders through public seminars, conferences, teaching, and media outreach is also a key part of the Shorenstein APARC mission. We held our first-ever event in New Delhi with scholars from Brookings India, a seminar on India's relations with its Northeast Asian neighbors. The Japan Program brought experts together for the second Stanford-Sasakawa Peace Foundation New Channels Dialogue, which explored how Japan can harness lessons from Silicon Valley to foster economic growth.

In September, I shared the news that I have agreed to serve another term as director of Shorenstein APARC and left campus for a year-long sabbatical. I will spend most of my time in South Korea and other parts of Asia. In my absence, Takeo Hoshi will serve as the center's acting director.

Thank you for your support, and we hope you may be able to join us this year for some of our thought-provoking events on campus.

Gi-Wook Shin, Director

U.S.-ASIA SECURITY INITIATIVE

“Major shifts in the regional distribution of power and influence may be invalidating U.S. security policy assumptions related to managing territorial disputes, preserving freedom of navigation, and practicing nuclear deterrence.” Karl Eikenberry, Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow



THE U.S.-ASIA SECURITY INITIATIVE was launched in July 2015 to deepen dialogue on contemporary Asia-Pacific security issues and to further create a bridge between American and Asian academics, government officials, and industry leaders. Spearheaded by a former top American diplomat, the initiative combines expertise from across Stanford University, gathering faculty and researchers from the Freeman Spogli Institute, and takes place under the auspices of Shorenstein APARC.

Led by Karl Eikenberry, who served as U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan from 2009 to 2011 and retired after 35 years of service in the U.S. Army, the U.S.-Asia Security Initiative aims to explore a range of policy options by looking beyond simplistic notions of nations engaging harmoniously or competing against each other.

“As China rises and Japan seeks a greater defense role in Asia, a number of questions are raised over the United States’ role in the region. This creates a great impetus for stakeholders to gather and develop an understanding of today’s most consequential security issues,” Eikenberry said.

The three-year initiative seeks to build synergies with existing activities at Stanford, drawing scholars, government officials, and industry leaders to engage at conferences and public seminars on important U.S.-Asia security themes. Understanding that inquiry is enlivened through interdisciplinary dialogue, participants will

share best practices across multiple fields, including diplomacy, military strategy, and environmental risk.

The initiative has several components as its foundation:

- A core working group of experts from Stanford and peer institutions who will convene in the United States and Asia;
- Educational opportunities for Stanford students;
- A speaker series open to the public;
- Policy reports, articles, and other output from the initiative available online.

“I can’t think of a better person to drive this initiative — Karl has a profound understanding of the economic, diplomatic, and military complexities in the region. I have every confidence that it will develop into a robust, established project under his leadership,” said Gi-Wook Shin, director of Shorenstein APARC.

More information about the initiative can be found on our website at <http://stanford.io/1NqsFpX>.

PHOTO: In Sasebo, Japan, members from the maritime forces of India, Japan, and the United States observe a trilateral naval field exercise in July 2014. CREDIT: FLICKR/U.S. PACIFIC FLEET



SHORENSTEIN APARC TRAVELS TO NEW DELHI

“The Asia-Pacific region is quickly becoming the economic engine of the world, and India, especially, is a net contributor to this as the area’s largest democracy. It plays a rising role in important sectors of growth.”

Gi-Wook Shin, Shorenstein APARC director

SHORENSTEIN APARC hosted its inaugural event in New Delhi, India, in late 2014 with a public seminar, “India’s Relations with Its Northeast Asian Neighbors.”

Senior researchers from Shorenstein APARC and the Brookings Institution’s India Center spoke about recent developments in India’s foreign policy under the nation’s new prime minister, Narendra Modi, and provided an outlook on where India fits in the context of an emerging Northeast Asia.

The panel included Gi-Wook Shin, professor of sociology and director of Shorenstein APARC, and Shorenstein Distinguished Fellows Michael Armacost and Karl Eikenberry; two scholars from Brookings, Vikram S. Mehta, executive chairman, and W.P.S. Sidhu, a senior fellow, joined the Stanford group.

“The Asia-Pacific region is quickly becoming the economic engine of the world, and India, especially, is a net contributor to this as the area’s largest democracy. It plays a rising role in important sectors of growth,” Shin said.

Eikenberry broadened the conversation to consider the greater geopolitical context: “What is striking . . . was the degree to which the three states, India, China, and the United States, are placing a premium on economic growth in their national security strategies. And while this is true, though, it’s interesting to look at the particular

motivations for each country in doing so, because they’re by no means identical.”

The seminar was one event in a larger visit by Shorenstein APARC to New Delhi. Armacost, Eikenberry, Shin, and Huma Shaikh, associate director for administration at Shorenstein APARC, hosted a series of private roundtable discussions at two universities, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Delhi University.

Kathleen Stephens, the then-charge d’affaires for the United States in India, also hosted Shorenstein APARC at Roosevelt House, the official U.S. ambassadorial residence. There, the group was greeted with a Stanford “S” prepared in *rangoli* style, an Indian custom of welcoming guests with an intricate design made of colored rice and flowers.

Stephens was the Koret Distinguished Fellow in the Korea Program at Shorenstein APARC from 2013 to 2014; she earlier served as U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Korea from 2008 to 2011, among other posts.

The events were part of an effort to reinvigorate the South Asia Initiative, a Stanford program that seeks to conduct policy-relevant research and convene conferences on topics related to the United States and the nations of South Asia.

A video and transcript from the seminar can be accessed at <http://stanford.io/20226hG>.

PHOTO: The Shorenstein APARC/Brookings panel speaking in New Delhi, India, on the country’s foreign policy and its place in an emerging Northeast Asia. CREDIT: HUMA SHAIKH

STANFORD SILICON VALLEY– NEW JAPAN PROJECT

“As Japan looks to transition to the next stage of economic development, which will necessarily rely on innovation and productivity gains in pursuit of high-value-added activities, lessons from Silicon Valley will likely become more critical than ever.”

Kenji Kushida, Japan Program Research Associate



ACTORS FROM THE BUSINESS and policy spheres all over the world continue to look to Silicon Valley to understand how its innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem works. Japan is one of many nations examining the U.S. model and seeking to bolster its innovation ecosystem.

Similar to the United States, Japan has for many years been a technology leader. Automobiles, consumer electronics, precision equipment, and semiconductors have been its historical strengths, and digital content and information technology industries have recently been successful but remain confined within Japan's borders. Buoyed by the recent economic upturn, Japanese large firms and startups alike are turning to Silicon Valley.

A research project led by Kenji Kushida, a research associate in Shorenstein APARC's Japan Program, is exploring the Silicon Valley ecosystem and how Japan can harness the region's potential for innovation. The project provides a sustained platform for research, interpersonal networks, policy evaluation, and global research collaborations.

Research has shown that ties between universities and businesses have led to positive gains for both the home and host country. Within this frame, the project seeks to strengthen knowledge sharing between Stanford researchers and Japanese businesses.

The research project has four main components:

- Public forum series with networking
- Research and public outreach
- Policy research, evaluation, and implementation
- Global research collaborations

In 2015, the project published the research paper, “A Strategic Overview of the Silicon Valley Ecosystem: Toward Effectively ‘Harnessing’ Silicon Valley” and the paper “Institutional Foundation for Innovation-Based Economic Growth,” co-authored by Richard Dasher, Nobuyuki Harada, Takeo Hoshi, Kenji Kushida, and Tetsuji Okazaki, for the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), a Japanese think tank.

The second of the two papers examines institutions underlying Silicon Valley's economic ecosystem and recognizes that Japan has not yet fully established key institutional foundations that support innovation-based growth. The authors recommend that the Japanese government encourage development of those institutions to foster innovation while aiding Japanese firms and entrepreneurs seeking to tap into Silicon Valley.

The project, in association with the Stanford U.S.-Asia Technology Management Center, has hosted seminars on topics including cross-Pacific technology innovation, talent recruitment in Japanese and American startups, and corporate governance in Japan.

PHOTO: Kenji Kushida, Shorenstein APARC research associate, leads this new project exploring new ways for Japan to tap into the power of innovation. CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY



INNOVATING CHINA'S PRIMARY CARE SYSTEM

"Thirty to forty years ago, people [in China] were talking about infectious disease. Non-communicable diseases like diabetes didn't even register. They were like the black sheep in the flock."

Corporate Fellows affiliate Feng Lin on the challenges facing China's healthcare system

CHINA AND MANY OTHER Asian nations are at the cusp of major demographic crises. For years to come, they will carry many burdens associated with not only large populations but immense aging populations as well. Shorenstein APARC's Asia Health Policy Program (AHPP) seeks to study, host dialogues, and put forth crosscutting recommendations on how to solve issues stemming from population change.

AHPP has long been producing research addressing the issues resulting from demographic change through its working paper series and books. In 2010 the program published *Aging Asia: The Economic and Social Implications of Rapid Demographic Change in China, Japan, and South Korea*, and currently being prepared for publication in 2016 is another edited volume, *Policy Challenges from Demographic Change in China and India*.

In June AHPP organized the "Community Health Services and Primary Health Care Reform in China" workshop at the Stanford Center at Peking University. Scholars convened for a focused discussion on how clinicians and policy-makers are improving health outcomes in China.

The event drew researchers and health practitioners from the United States and China. Key topics addressed included how the private sector can play a role in strengthening community health, and which health innovations have helped China's local communities.

The workshop, sponsored by ACON Biotechnology, was attended by Jean Oi, director of Shorenstein APARC's China Program, and Karen Eggleston, AHPP director at Shorenstein APARC. Corporate Affiliate Visiting Fellow Feng Lin also attended the event.

In addition to his involvement with AHPP, Lin spent the 2014–15 academic year pursuing a research project focused on innovations in primary healthcare reform in Hangzhou. At ACON, Lin is part of a team proposing a number of reforms, including the development of a digital health index where patients can access healthcare information online.

Speaking about healthcare reform in China, Lin said: "You cannot just deal with the primary level, you must look at the secondary and tertiary segments, too — a whole system approach."

ACON Biotechnology also sponsored a 2014–15 event series at Stanford on healthcare innovations. The series focused on China and its health system reform but also aimed to provide lessons for greater Asia. Highlights included Anne Mills, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who spoke about private-sector healthcare in a comparative perspective, and a roundtable discussion with three healthcare entrepreneurs based in Singapore and China.

RESEARCH

“Between economic shifts increasing the demand for skilled labor and demographic shifts limiting the supply of such labor, workers with the right skills are becoming increasingly valuable, and the ‘global war for talent’ will only intensify.”

Gi-Wook Shin and Joon Nak Choi, from *Global Talent*



GLOBAL TALENT

A central focus of Shorenstein APARC's research efforts is the examination of the linkages between Asia and the United States. As the Asian diaspora continues to grow in the United States and across the world, there are new opportunities for it to engage in the social, economic, and political realms.

A traditional view of migration would hold that the movement of people from a home to a host country is a loss for the home country, inducing a “global war for talent” as countries compete to attract and retain the “best and the brightest” workforce. However, according to Stanford researchers, a zero-sum game does not accurately describe the relationship. Instead, migration produces transnational bridges with positive gains in both home and host country.

Gi-Wook Shin, sociologist and director of Shorenstein APARC, and Joon Nak Choi, a Stanford PhD, lead a research project that conceptualizes global labor mobility; the work has resulted in the publication of *Global Talent: Skilled Labor as Social Capital in Korea*.

In an op-ed for the *Nikkei Asian Review*, Shin wrote, “No matter how aggressively Japan and South Korea try to attract foreign talent, they cannot prevail over immigrant countries that are more open to foreigners. Accordingly, we need a fresh approach that pays close attention to social capital, especially skilled workers’ role as ‘international bridges’ in today’s global economy.” Shin added that “the value of global talent lies in individuals’ international networks as much as in their skills and experiences.”

The authors empirically demonstrate through case studies how South Korea, in the midst of a demographic crisis, has begun to embrace skilled foreign workers and thereby strengthen its economic development. Shin and Choi find that Korea has been largely successful in this pursuit, yet the nation must make a long-term commitment to business and social policies that support diversity. This book’s lessons are relevant to other Asian and European nations undergoing similar social demographic changes.

SUBNATIONAL REGIONALISM AND CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

Northeast Asia notably lags behind other parts of the world in its virtual absence of regional integration structures. But beyond the capitals, there is a growing flow of people, goods, and ideas across boundaries, often driven by local governments, businesses, and civil society. This is particularly true between the Russian Far East and the northeastern provinces of China, but also in a more limited way between those areas and North and South Korea, and even with Japanese prefectures facing the continent. Chinese and Koreans are farming soybeans on fallow Russian lands; Russians in the Far East are much more likely to have visited China or Korea than to have gone back to European Russia; and local governments regularly bring together officials from Russia, China, Korea, Japan, and Mongolia to discuss common issues.

But there is limited understanding of these cross-border interactions, and their potential



impact on the future of East Asia. Shorenstein APARC has embarked on a study of cross-border cooperation, assembling data on trade, investment, tourism, migration, local government cooperation, and other activity. In March 2015, in cooperation with the Institute of Northeast Asia at Liaoning University, a workshop was held in Shenyang, gathering scholars and policymakers from China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Mongolia, Japan, and the United States.

The workshop presented ongoing research on the institutional framework for cross-border integration, including the differing roles of local and central governments. Scholars discussed trade and investment flows in the region and population movement, and delved deeply into the case study of the interaction between the Chinese northeast, the Russian Far East, and the DPRK.

The research will continue with a future workshop focusing on the Russian Far East, to be held in Vladivostok in cooperation with the Russian Academy of Sciences.

THE MOBILITY OF CHINESE OFFICIALS

China's bureaucracy is immense, but that hasn't deterred Xueguang Zhou, FSI Senior Fellow, from his work researching bureaucratic personnel flows in Jiangsu Province. Zhou's team has spent

years collecting and analyzing a huge data set to reveal interrelations between agencies, patterns of mobility, and the resulting implications for Chinese governance.

The team has pursued a number of lines of inquiry. One avenue of research has examined career lines across offices and bureaus and on that basis tried to identify fast and slow tracks in bureaucratic labor markets. Another study looks into the flow of personnel between the government sector and the "state firm" sector and addresses issues on government-business relations organized around stable, institution-based personnel links.

The research has also focused on spatial mobility. China is geographically organized into hierarchical administrative jurisdictions, and territorial governments (e.g., township, county, prefecture) play critical roles in the nation's governance. Preliminary analysis of the spatial mobility of local officials has found a "stratified" pattern — only the top few high-ranking officials move outside their administrative jurisdictions. The majority of local officials stay within the same administrative jurisdiction in most cases for the rest of their careers. The finding of this pattern at township, county, and prefectural levels has important implications for locality-based networks and interests — and for the limit of the state's reach.

PHOTO ABOVE: *Job applicants wait for interviews at an international students' career fair held in Seoul, Korea.* CREDIT: YONHAP NEWS AGENCY / PHOTO OPPOSITE: *Cubicles where Chinese scholars once took the imperial examination to become officials.* CREDIT: ROBERT JOHN DAVIDSON/THOMAS FISHER RARE BOOK LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

OUTREACH

“Our own fluctuating perceptions of Japan’s economy have stemmed at least in part from our own ever-shifting attempts to grapple with what we consider to be the universal principles of economics and how they interact with different political systems, cultures, and values.”

Jacob Schlesinger, 2014 Shorenstein Journalism Award recipient



ADDRESSING POLICYMAKERS

Beyond their activities in academia, Shorenstein APARC faculty and researchers regularly work to impact policy through dialogue, conferences, and media engagement.

In recognition of the seventieth anniversary of the end of World War II in the Pacific, and in anticipation of an August 2015 statement by Japanese prime minister Shinzo Abe, eight Stanford scholars imagined what shape the Japanese statement could take. The project to publish the statements was led by Takeo Hoshi, FSI senior fellow and director of the Japan Program, and Daniel Sneider, associate director for research at Shorenstein APARC, who said, “Our goal is to understand the diversity of reasonable views on the issue of Japan’s responsibility for the cruel and violent war and Japan’s role in building a peaceful and prosperous world.” *Reflections on the Seventieth Anniversary of the End of the Pacific War* was made available in both English and Japanese to academics, media, and the general public, and was republished in Toyo Keizei Online, the website of the Japanese business weekly. *Reflections* can be accessed online at <http://stanford.io/1Rye1Oo>.

As China continues its rise as a political and economic power, the legacy of the PRC’s founding father is still debated. Andrew Walder, FSI senior fellow, has examined the leadership of Mao Zedong in *China Under Mao*, published by Harvard University Press. Walder argues that Mao maintained a simplistic understanding of Stalinist ideology and moved through a series of crises throughout his tenure. Walder’s work

has attracted considerable media attention, including a Q&A in the *New York Times*, and the book tour was kicked off with a sold-out event at Stanford.

Phillip Y. Lipsky examined the anxiety over China’s plan to create a new multilateral development institution in “Who’s Afraid of the AIIB.” In the piece for *Foreign Affairs*, FSI Center Fellow Lipsky asserts that the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) will “more likely bring benefits rather than cost to the United States and broader international community” and that fears of the AIIB undermining existing institutions are unwarranted.

U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL BAN KI-MOON VISITS

In June Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon marked the seventieth anniversary of the United Nations with a speech at Stanford, telling the audience the United Nations must continue its efforts for peace and prosperity across the world.

The UN’s eighth secretary-general, while accepting criticism that the institution “is not doing enough,” argued that “without peacekeepers, or without the UN’s continued humanitarian assistance and advocacy of human rights . . . this world would have been poorer, more dangerous and even bloodier. . . .”

Ban’s visit to Stanford — his second to the university in less than three years — was part of a trip to the Bay Area to commemorate the signing of the UN charter. His last visit to Stanford in 2013 was as part of the activities that commem-



orated the thirtieth anniversary of Shorenstein APARC.

In 1945, representatives from 50 nations gathered in San Francisco to create the United Nations — an international organization aimed at saving future generations from the “scourge of war.” Today, the United Nations has grown to 193 member nations. Its challenges — from climate change and poverty to civil wars and terrorism—have never been greater, Ban said.

“This is a critical year; 2015 is a year of global action,” he said. “The UN cannot do it alone. We need strong solidarity among government, business communities and civil societies, from each and every citizen.”

Adapted from a story by May Wong, a freelance writer for the Stanford News Service.

TOKYO-BASED NEWS CORRESPONDENT HONORED

For his nearly three decades of work on Japan, *Wall Street Journal* reporter Jacob Schlesinger was named the winner of the Shorenstein Journalism Award in March. Schlesinger, based at the Journal’s Tokyo bureau as senior Asia economics correspondent and central banks editor, Asia, is author of *Shadow Shoguns: The Rise and Fall of Japan’s Postwar Political Machine*, written while he was a visiting fellow at Shorenstein APARC.

Center director emeritus Daniel Okimoto praised the recipient: “No foreign journalist has covered Japan longer, or understood its political economy more deeply, than Jacob M. Schlesinger. . . .” Supporters and friends at the award’s dinner ceremony included two former U.S. ambassadors to Japan — Michael Armacost, a distinguished fellow at Shorenstein APARC, and Stanford alumnus John Roos. In association with the Shorenstein Journalism Award ceremonies, Schlesinger joined two veteran journalists, Susan Shira and Daniel Sneider, along with Stanford economist Takeo Hoshi, for a panel discussion on how the media covers Japan.

“As the first non-Western nation to be followed only really recently by Korea, Taiwan, and China to create a modern advanced economy, Japan’s strain of capitalism has seemed both familiar and foreign at times, not just a competitor, but a rival in defining the very ways that market economies are supposed to work,” Schlesinger told the audience in the Bechtel Conference Center.

Finalists for the award, selected by jury, alternate yearly between distinguished Asian journalists who are at the forefront of the battle for press freedom in Asia, and Western reporters with a distinguished body of work that has helped American readers understand the complexities of Asia.

PHOTO ABOVE: Journalism award honoree Jacob Schlesinger (2nd from left) speaks on media and the Japanese economy. CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY / PHOTO OPPOSITE: Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon (left) speaks with Gi-Wook Shin and Ambassador Kim Sook (right) before his Stanford address in June. CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

PUBLICATIONS

“Our goal was to understand the diversity of reasonable views on the issue of Japan’s responsibility for the cruel and violent war and its role in building a peaceful and prosperous world.”

Takeo Hoshi and Daniel Sneider, *from Reflections on the Seventieth Anniversary of the End of the Pacific War*

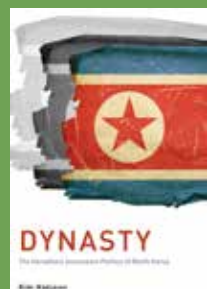
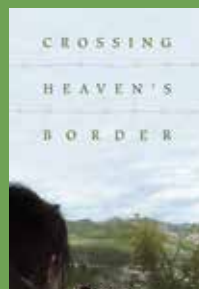
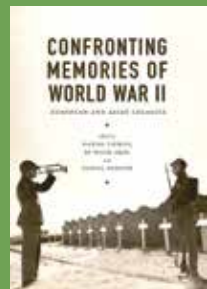
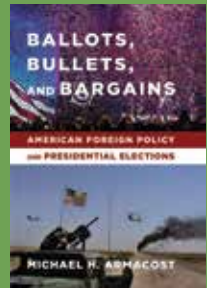
SHORENSTEIN APARC has an active publishing program to disseminate its research, and through which its scholars seek to advance understanding of the Asia-Pacific region.

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.

Learn more about Center publications at <http://aparc.fsi.stanford.edu/publications>.





ASIA HEALTH POLICY PROGRAM

“Emerging lessons include the power of the private sector to move faster than public bureaucracy and respond to incentives, but requiring public capacity to design good contracts, to pay on time, and monitor performance.”

Dame Anne Mills speaking at Stanford in April 2015

The **ASIA HEALTH POLICY PROGRAM** 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.

FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In 2014–15, AHPP welcomed Developing Asia Health Policy Fellow Dr. Ngoc Minh Pham from Vietnam and visiting scholar Dr. Phyu Phyu Thin Zaw from Myanmar. A special series of events at Stanford and at the Stanford Center in Beijing focused on innovations in primary care. Thanks to generous support from ACON Biotechnology, AHPP hosted speakers such as Dame Anne Mills of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Dean Gabriel Leung of Hong Kong University; Dr. Yaping Du from Zhejiang University; Mr. Lee Ligang Zhang, chairman and CEO of Ikang Healthcare Group; and Dr. Fred Hung-Jen Yang, chairman of MissionCare. The series of events combined broad thinking on the role of primary care with specific examples of how to harness the private sector toward public health objectives, culminating in a workshop on community health services and primary healthcare reform in China, held at the Stanford Center at Peking University. The program also had events on health policy developments in Myanmar, Vietnam, Mongolia, and South Korea (see sidebar).

SELECT COLLOQUIA, 2014–15

“Healthcare Entrepreneurs in East Asia — Innovations in Primary Care and Beyond” Lee Ligang Zhang, Fred Hung-Jen Yang, and Wei Siang Yu

“Migration, Health Insurance and Healthcare Disparities: Evidence from Hypertension Management in China” Hai Fang

“Benefits Extension of Health Insurance in Korea: Impacts and Future Prospects” Soonman Kwon

“Child Gender, Living Arrangements and Maternal Labor Supply: Evidence from Rural China” Ang Sun

“Studies on Chinese Community Health Service Performance and Index” Yaping Du

“Chronic Disease Control in China and the Role of Primary Healthcare” Workshop at Stanford Center at Peking University

“Current Status of the Health System in Mongolia” Enkhbold Screenen

“Primary Healthcare and the Private Sector in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Asia in Comparative Perspective” Anne Mills

“Primary Care and Valuing Diabetes Care in Hong Kong: Implications for Developing Health Services in Mainland China” Gabriel M. Leung

“Health System Transformation in Myanmar: Are the Current Changes Promising?” Phyu Phyu Thin Zaw

“Prevalence and Risk factors of Diabetes and Prediabetes among Adults in Vietnam” Ngoc Minh Pham

CHINA PROGRAM

“China is increasingly a major global player—economically and politically. Our goal is to help the academic community understand China beyond the headlines, beyond Beijing, to delve down to explore and explain the variations in problems and outcomes as the CCP navigates the country’s dramatic transformation.”

Jean C. Oi, Director, China Program



The **CHINA PROGRAM** 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 understanding and interactions with China.

With a presence at the Stanford Center at Peking University (SCP KU), the China Program leverages unique opportunities to establish Stanford as the leading U.S. center for the study of contemporary China and foster collaboration and exchange between scholars and students in the United States and China.

FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The China Program continued its focus on the large-scale challenges of urbanization, while expanding to address the motivations, challenges, and potential consequences of China’s economic and national security policies. Ongoing activities included dynamic conferences, intellectual exchanges with Chinese scholars, public events highlighting Greater China, *in situ* educational opportunities for Stanford students, and educational programs for government officials and top-tier professionals.

The headline colloquium for the year, “China’s Conflicting Policy Direction,” brought together top experts to share research and insights on the underlying logic for the seemingly contradictory policy paths taken by China’s new leaders under

Xi Jinping. Susan Shirk provided an assessment of current U.S. policy toward China, Yang Dali addressed the topic of Chinese governance, Alice Miller wondered if President Xi provided any new lessons about politics in China, and David M. Lampton spoke on Xi and China’s National Security Commission.

Other lectures during the year included “Has China Outgrown or Abandoned Deng’s Path to Wealth and Power?” Speaker Thomas Finger examined recent developments that suggest Beijing may have concluded it is no longer necessary to follow the strategy articulated by Deng Xiaoping in the late 1970s. Paul Schuler provided comparative insights in his talk “High Profile, High Risk? The Curiously Negative Impact of Name Recognition on Party Promotions in China and Vietnam.” Going beyond the debates that have hitherto focused mainly on loyalty and performance, Schuler showed that the public profile of a candidate has an independent effect on his or her chance of advancement. Jin Keyu drew a large crowd for her lecture, “Debunking the Myths of the Chinese Economy,” where she argued that the Chinese economy is not “imbalanced,” but rather subject to a vicious cycle. She viewed the Chinese economy with “guarded optimism.”



CORPORATE AFFILIATES

“The program continues to get better each year. There is substantial interaction with our faculty and other scholars, producing better research. The diverse mix of backgrounds, experience, and personalities keeps the program exciting and unique.”

Denise Masumoto, *Manager of Corporate Relations*

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 400+ alumni now occupy distinguished positions in the government and private sectors in Japan, China, Korea, and India.

ABOUT THE PROGRAM

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.

VISITING FELLOWS, 2014–15

Liang Fang, *China Sunrain Solar Energy Co., Ltd.*
 Wataru Fukuda, *Shizuoka Prefectural Government*
 Zhao Han, *PetroChina*
 Yoshihiro Kaga, *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan*
 Tsuyoshi Koshikawa, *Ministry of Finance, Japan*
 Jaigeun Lim, *Seoul Metropolitan Government*
 Yun Bae Lim, *Samsung Life Insurance*
 Feng Lin, *ACON Biotechnology*
 Yasunori Matsui, *Mitsubishi Electric*
 Tatsuru Nakajima, *Sumitomo Corporation*
 Shingo Nakano, *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan*
 Ryuichi Ohta, *Japan Patent Office*
 Jong Soo Paek, *Samsung Electronics*
 Rajeev Prasad, *Reliance Life Sciences*
 Ryuichiro Takeshita, *The Asahi Shimbun*
 Ryo Wakabayashi, *Sumitomo Corporation*
 Changbao Zhang, *PetroChina*

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, Japan
 Ministry of Finance, Japan
 Mitsubishi Electric
 Reliance Industries, Ltd., India
 Shizuoka Prefectural Government, Japan
 Sumitomo Corporation, Japan

PHOTO: *Members of the 2014–15 class of Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows.* CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

JAPAN PROGRAM

“Prime Minister Abe’s message when he visited Stanford in April was clear: the Japanese economy is changing into one where innovation plays the dominant role in economic growth and learning from Silicon Valley’s ecosystem is key.”

Takeo Hoshi, Director, Japan Program



The **JAPAN PROGRAM** is dedicated to Japan-related social-science-oriented research with policy relevance. The Program engages in international and interdisciplinary research, publications, conferences, and public colloquia with distinguished guest speakers. It collaborates with the Stanford U.S.-Asia Technology Management Center and other centers around campus in research and teaching.

FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In 2014–15, many of the Japan Program’s events focused on “innovation,” a topic of increasing focus for the Abe administration in its continued efforts of policy reform to revive Japan’s economy and growth.

The year started off with the establishment of the “Stanford Silicon Valley–New Japan Project,” led by research associate Kenji Kushida. The project focuses on how the innovation-based economic system works, what governments can do to nurture such a system, and how Japan and Silicon Valley can collaborate and play a central role in leading innovation-based growth. Collaboration with the project led to “Institutional Foundations for Innovation-Based Economic Growth,” a report produced by Japan’s National Institute for Research Advancement.

In January the conference “Innovation: Silicon Valley and Japan” brought together 21 experts from Japan and the United States and attracted over 100 attendees to discuss innovation, promote

exchange of best practices, and enhance connections between the two countries. The event was part of the Stanford-Sasakawa Peace Foundation New Channels Dialogue.

Throughout the year we welcomed an array of prominent scholars, opinion leaders, and dignitaries as part of the ongoing Japan Colloquium series. Highlights included former ambassador to Japan John Roos joining APARC’s own Michael Armacost (also former ambassador to Japan) to explore trends of entrepreneurship in Japan and compare them to those in Silicon Valley; and Senator Masako Mori, a member of the House of Councilors of Japan’s Diet and former minister for women’s empowerment, who presented “Womonomics: How Women’s Empowerment Will Save Japan.”

Closing out the year, the Japan Program held its third annual Stanford Summer Juku on Japanese Political Economy. The main goal of the *juku* is to attract young researchers who will go on to become leaders in the study of Japanese politics and Japanese economy in the near future. The Stanford Summer Juku is distinctive in that it allows ample time for informal discussions and interactions beyond the standard presentations and discussions. This year the *juku* enabled cross-disciplinary and cross-national collaboration between scholars in political science, international relations, and economics.

PHOTO ABOVE: Japan Program director Takeo Hoshi speaks at the 2015 Stanford-Sasakawa Peace Foundation New Channels Dialogue, which this year focused on innovation in Silicon Valley and Japan. CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY



KOREA PROGRAM

“A great year for the Korea Program ended on a terrific note, as we were able to announce that former U.S. ambassador to Korea Kathleen Stephens would join us as the William J. Perry Distinguished Fellow from fall 2015.”

Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Korea Program

The **KOREA PROGRAM** focuses on multidisciplinary, social-science-oriented, collaborative research on policy-relevant topics on Korea. The Program offers courses, hosts seminars, sponsors workshops and conferences, conducts research projects, supports fellowships, and collaborates with visiting scholars working on Korean issues. The Korea Program 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 addition of economist Dr. Yong S. Lee to its core faculty in the fall of 2014, the Korea Program took another major step to securing a leading global role among academic institutions specializing in Korean studies.

The program added ongoing research projects on the social, cultural, and educational challenges facing South Korea today, especially issues of diversity and tolerance that will affect Korea’s economic, political, and security status over the long run. In February, the seventh annual Koret workshop examined the current situation, challenges, and future directions of the internationalization of Korean higher education, bringing distinguished scholars from China, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, and the United States for a comparative perspective. At his keynote speech Dr. Yeon Cheon Oh, 2014–15 Koret

Fellow, discussed the leadership responsibilities of East Asian universities for implementing the internationalization of higher education.

Educational outreach to U.S. secondary teachers and students continued to expand by developing additional curriculum units on Korea, convening the fourth annual teacher training conference in July, and offering distance-learning online courses on Korea for high school students, in collaboration with the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education. More than a dozen seminars on policy-oriented topics were offered to the public, and, together with CEAS, lectures on Korean history, culture, and literature were also sponsored. The annual Korean Studies Writing Prize was awarded to a Stanford student for a study of South Korea’s transition to export-led industrialization.

Major books published by and through the Korea Program include *Global Talent: Skilled Labor as Social Capital in Korea*; *Anti-Americanism in Democratizing South Korea*; *Protest Dialectics: State Repression and South Korea’s Democracy Movement, 1970–1979*; *Dynasty: The Hereditary Succession Politics of North Korea*; and *Unexpected Alliances: Independent Filmmakers, the State, and the Film Industry in Postauthoritarian South Korea*. Other publications include two reports from the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Korea-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum.

PHOTO ABOVE: Gi-Wook Shin signs copies of the Korean-language version of *Tailored Engagement* at the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies in Seoul. Over 320 people attended the book event. CREDIT: KOREA FOUNDATION FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM

“Fortunately, Southeast Asian studies lack a Mecca — a single site whose concentration of expertise makes it the global hub of our endeavors. Provided quality is not impaired, the more intellectual nodes and networks there are worldwide, including in Southeast Asia, the better off our field will be.” Donald K. Emmerson

The **SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM** seeks to undertake and encourage innovative research and publication on contemporary Southeast Asian issues and conditions. The Program 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

Scholarly method, authoritarian rule, and foreign policy were featured on the Southeast Asia Program’s (SEAP) agenda in 2014–15. Illustrating work on the first topic was the preparation of a September 2014 special issue of *Pacific Affairs* on “Context, Concepts, and Comparison in Southeast Asian Studies.” Program director Donald Emmerson wrote the concluding overview of the issue’s five articles, including three by selected former SEAP visitors. He defended methodological pluralism and opposed the privileging of technique over insight. In 2015, keynoting a methods conference of next-generation Southeast Asianists, Emmerson welcomed the interest in “big data” but cautioned against generating correlations to the neglect of causation.

In 2014, according to Freedom House, not one of Southeast Asia’s eleven countries was “Free.” Five were “Partly Free,” but six were “Not Free”



at all. Several SEAP speakers discussed this paucity of liberal democracy. Leading scholars from Manila and Bangkok compared Indonesia and the Philippines with Thailand — the latter “Not Free” since a military coup in May 2014. Analysts from Washington, DC, cited the same three countries as evidence that “democracy is more difficult than physics.” Other professors assessed authoritarian trends in Malaysia and referenced legislative autonomy and constraint in Vietnam and China.

Ongoing in 2014–15 was SEAP’s interest in China–Southeast Asia relations, including the hotly contested claims to waters and land features in the South China Sea. The SEAP director joined Stanford colleagues to discuss those tensions with Chinese officials and analysts at a dialogue hosted by the PRC foreign ministry’s think tank in Beijing. Intellectually more satisfying were his discussions with scholars from around the world at a conference convened on Hainan island by the National Institute for South China Sea Studies. The South China Sea was also a focus of collegial interactions with maritime security experts at conferences in Canada and Indonesia. On these sometimes frustrating occasions, the difficulty of bridging differences between nationalist narratives underscored the need for new and creative thinking “outside the box.”



PEOPLE

“We accomplish a truly amazing breadth of activity at Shorenstein APARC each year, none of which would be possible without our exemplary faculty, visitors, and staff.”

Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Shorenstein APARC

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Gi-Wook Shin

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PHOTO ABOVE: Faculty, staff, and friends celebrate at the Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center holiday party in December.
CREDIT: DEBBIE WARREN

SUPPORTING SHORENSTEIN APARC

Shorenstein APARC's mission 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.



FRIENDS OF SHORENSTEIN APARC: *Shorenstein APARC gratefully acknowledges the following benefactors for their support between September 1, 2014, and August 31, 2015.*

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The Sasakawa Peace Foundation

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\$500,000 TO \$1,000,000

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Research
Toyobo Company Ltd.
The U.S.-Japan Foundation
The Walt Disney Company

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 Stanford–Sasakawa Peace Foundation New Channels Dialogue project.

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 following 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
- Interdisciplinary faculty appointments

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

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. 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.

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

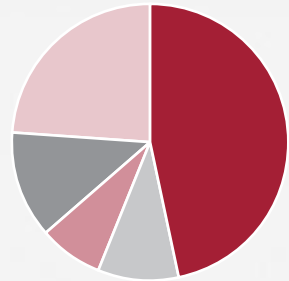
PHOTO ABOVE: *Support from the Hana Financial Group enabled the Hana–Stanford Conference on Korea.* CREDIT: JEONG HYUN CHOI FOR KOREA DAILY / PHOTO OPPOSITE: *Koret Foundation funding enables visitors like Ambassador Kathleen Stephens to come to the center as fellows.* CREDIT: DEBBIE WARREN

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Below is an overview of Shorenstein APARC's revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2013–14 (the most recent figures available).

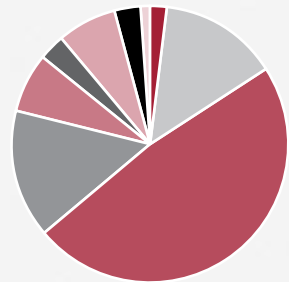
REVENUE

Endowment Payouts	\$2,599,991	45%	■
Gifts	588,954	10%	■
Grants	453,179	8%	■
Income	771,868	13%	■
Interdepartmental Unit (transfer in)	1,411,464	25%	■
External Department Support (transfer out)	(89,010)	-1%	■
Net Revenue:	\$5,736,446	100%	



EXPENSES

Computer and Telecommunications	\$ 93,885	2%	■
Conferences, Workshops, and Travel	766,204	14%	■
Faculty, Research, and Administrative Staff Salaries	2,608,093	48%	■
Fringe Benefits	833,508	15%	■
Indirect Costs	367,034	7%	■
Operations	177,666	3%	■
Postdoctoral Scholars and Visiting Scholars	397,332	7%	■
Research Materials, Acquisitions, and Other Research Expenses	151,471	3%	■
Student Support	76,934	1%	■
Net Expenses:	\$5,472,127	100%	



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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