

# Growing Pains



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## SHORENSTEIN APARC'S 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.

## DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



There are always two ways of looking at a situation. “Growing pains,” in one sense, implies uncertainty. With regard to the socioeconomic, demographic, and cultural changes now under way in Asia, it also suggests opportunity and underscores Asia’s vital place in the global system.

Two events of the past year challenged Asia’s vibrancy and resilience during this period of transition: the ongoing global financial crisis and Japan’s unprecedented triple disaster. In the face of these difficulties, Asia demonstrated a spirit of growth and recovery.

Shorenstein APARC is deeply grateful to its donors—many of whom are located in Asia—for their ongoing support throughout 2011. It is through their generosity that our Center continues to grow and thrive.

We are proud to announce the formal establishment of our Japan Studies Program (JSP), renewing Shorenstein APARC’s commitment to this important field. Along with Asia’s rising economies, Japan remains a major global power. Longtime Shorenstein APARC faculty member Masahiko Aoki will serve as JSP’s inaugural director, working in collaboration with professor of political science Phillip Lipsky and with our new Takahashi Research Associate in Japanese Studies, Kenji Kushida, who is also a former Shorenstein Postdoctoral Fellow. We are currently conducting an international search for a senior faculty member in Japanese studies.

Shorenstein APARC eagerly awaits the official opening of the new Stanford Center at Peking University (SCP KU), a Stanford-wide initiative in which we will play an active part. Our China Program director, Jean C. Oi, will lead SCP KU, and Shorenstein APARC will have its own office at the center, enabling us to expand the scope of the activities that we already conduct in Asia. Once the new SCP KU facility opens in

March 2012, we will hold the interdisciplinary “China and the World” workshop there.

On the research front this past year, Shorenstein APARC launched two new projects to address key issues of transition in Asia. Thomas Fingar, FSI’s Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow, is leading a collaborative empirical study of how neighboring countries respond to China as its political and economic power continues to grow. Joined by international colleagues, numerous Stanford scholars are also taking part in the Center’s new demographic change research initiative directed by Asia Health Policy Program director Karen Eggleston. The team is examining the social, economic, and political impacts of demographic developments across Asia.

Finally, in terms of organizational change, Huma Shaikh, who served for many years as our capable finance manager, is now our associate director for administration. She directs the human resources and general operations of the Center.

As we look to 2012, growth and change appear uncertain, but we at Shorenstein APARC also believe that uncertainty harbors transformative opportunities. Asia will find ways to adapt to this tremendous period of transition, in the same way that Japan has earned the world’s respect for finding the strength to rebuild after an epic disaster.

In the coming years, we look forward to continuing to work more in Asia, especially with leading Asian scholars and opinion leaders, to find solutions for future challenges.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shin Gi Wook". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Gi-Wook Shin  
Director

# THE STANFORD KYOTO DIALOGUE 2011: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF EAST ASIA'S DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

*“Low fertility rates are not because women are all out there working. In fact, a number of countries have lots of females in the labor force and have achieved a resurgence of fertility. Achieving work-life balance is important, not just for women, but for men as well, and might play a role in lessening the gap in life expectancy between men and women.”*

Karen Eggleston, Director, Asia Health Policy Program

PHOTO: Participants and observers from the 2011 Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue gather in front of the Kyoto International Community House. CREDIT: SARAH LIN BHATIA

Asia's demographic landscape is changing in a big way. Japan's population is shrinking, as people are living longer, marrying later, and choosing to have fewer or no children. Korea is moving in the same direction, while China and the countries of South and Southeast Asia face similar issues in the coming decades. As this takes place, more people are moving to, from, and across Asia for job, education, and marriage opportunities.

These demographic changes present policy-makers with new challenges and questions, including: What are the interrelationships between population aging and key macroeconomic variables such as economic growth? How will it impact security? What are the effects on employment policy and other national institutions? How have patterns of migration affected society and culture? What lessons can Asia, the United States, and Europe learn from one another to improve the policy response to population aging?

Shorenstein APARC focused its third annual Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue on addressing the possible economic, social, and security implications of Asia's unprecedented demographic transition. Thirty scholars, government figures, journalists, and other opinion leaders from Stanford, the United States, and countries across the Asia-Pacific region gathered September 8–9, 2011, in Kyoto, Japan, to

discuss key issues related to the question of demographic change.

## COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHICS AND POLICY RESPONSES

Japan's shrinking workforce calls for labor policy changes, stressed presenters during the opening Dialogue session. Stanford Center for Population Research director Shripad Tuljapurkar stated that Japan's population could decrease by as much as 25 percent and that its government has a window of approximately 40 years in which to act. In describing Japan's demographic shift, Ogawa Naohiro, director of the Nihon University Population Research Institute, also emphasized the importance of good financial education for individuals as life expectancy increases.

## MACROECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Economists Masahiko Aoki and Cai Fang addressed changes to East Asia's economic landscape. Aoki, an FSI senior fellow, spoke of the transition from agriculture to industry that has occurred at different stages in Japan, Korea, and China and of the increasing cost of human capital that has followed. Cai, a Chinese Academy of Social Sciences labor and population expert, stated that after several decades of industrial growth China is now at a turning point in terms of its global competitiveness.



#### LABOR AND MIGRATION

Scott Rozelle, codirector of Stanford's Rural Education Action Program, opened the next day with a discussion of China's rural human capital investment. Offering Mexico's situation after the mid-1990s peso crisis as a comparison, he emphasized the immediate need for allocating more health and education resources to China's rural areas. Ton-Nu-Thi Ninh, president of Tri Viet University, discussed the socioeconomic and cultural aspects of labor migration—a growing trend in Asia—and advocated that governments factor it more into their foreign policy development.

#### SECURITY

The security impact of Asia's demographic transition will take several decades to understand, but it will eventually lead to the need for significant policy re-strategization, stated Yu Myung Hwan, Korea's former minister of foreign affairs and trade, during the closing Dialogue session. He suggested focusing on impacts that could result from the major changes taking place in fertility, urbanization, and migration. Concurring with many of Yu's views, Stanford's Shorenstein Distinguished Fellow Michael Armacost also noted the current lack of literature on the link between security and demography. In addition, he emphasized the

need for the United States to continue pursuing good relations with China and Russia during this time of transition.

Throughout the event, Dialogue participants unanimously acknowledged the serious challenges facing policymakers as they look for ways to meet the evolving needs of individuals, families, and organizations. The demographic outlook is not entirely gloomy, however. Numerous participants also pointed to the potential for exciting advances and innovations in technology and international cooperation.

As in previous years, the event concluded with a lively public symposium and reception attended by students from Stanford and local universities, Shorenstein APARC guests and affiliates, and members of the general public. Speaking during the reception, Kadokawa Daisaku, mayor of Kyoto, and Kim Hyong-O, member and former speaker of the Korean National Assembly, acknowledged the significance of the Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue as a forum for addressing issues of mutual importance to the United States and Asia.

The Dialogue is made possible through the generosity of the City of Kyoto, FSI, and Yumi and Yasunori Kaneko. To read the final report from this and previous Dialogues, visit the Shorenstein APARC website: [http://aparc.stanford.edu/research/stanford\\_kyoto\\_transasian\\_dialogue](http://aparc.stanford.edu/research/stanford_kyoto_transasian_dialogue).



# THE STANFORD KOREAN STUDIES PROGRAM: CELEBRATING TEN YEARS OF KOREAN STUDIES AT STANFORD

*“I believe that the steady efforts to nurture the next generation of Korean studies scholars represent the most meaningful endeavor of Stanford KSP. I look forward to another 10 years—and more—of working closely with Stanford KSP to further enhance the depth and presence of Korean studies among the U.S. academic community.”*

Byung-Kook Kim, President, Korea Foundation

PHOTO: John Everard, former British ambassador to Pyongyang and 2010–11 Pantech Fellow, speaks on North Korea at the annual Koret Conference, part of the celebration of Stanford KSP's tenth anniversary in February 2011. CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

Gi-Wook Shin came from the University of California, Los Angeles, which had the largest Korean studies program in the United States, to Stanford University in 2001 to establish a new program in Korean studies. “Naturally, I had mixed feelings—of excitement and hope, but also of anxiety and uncertainty,” says Shin. “Looking back, I made the right decision.” The Stanford Korean Studies Program (KSP), today a thriving and vibrant program at Shorenstein APARC, held a series of major events to celebrate its tenth anniversary in February 2011.

## INTERDISCIPLINARY, SOCIAL SCIENCE-BASED FOCUS

Stanford KSP is unique among Korean studies programs in its interdisciplinary, social science-based research focus on contemporary Korea. The U.S.-Korea relationship, particularly in the policy arena, is strongly emphasized in the program's research and publishing. Stanford KSP is instrumental in the success of Shorenstein APARC's two initiatives aimed at improving policymaking decisions in the two countries—the Korea-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum of Korean and American policy experts and the New Beginnings policy study group on the U.S.-South Korean alliance.

The program's success is in great part due to

the generous support received from individuals, corporations, and foundations since its inception. In 1999 an endowment was established for the professorship that Shin holds, the Tong Yang, Korea Foundation, and Korea Stanford Alumni Chair of Korean Studies, followed closely by funding for two more Korea chairs: in 2004, Dr. Jeong H. and Cynthia Kim provided funding to establish a professorship named after former U.S. Secretary of Defense William J. Perry; the Korea Foundation then donated funds in 2005 to establish a third professorship, currently held by Yumi Moon of the Department of History.

## A THRIVING COMMUNITY

Unparalleled among Korean studies programs, Stanford KSP has successfully established two annual professional fellowship programs, the Pantech Fellowship for Mid-Career Professionals and the Koret Fellowship. The program's fellows and visiting scholars—through teaching and leading seminars—greatly contribute to the intellectual vigor of the Stanford community. Paul Y. Chang (PhD '08), an assistant professor at Yonsei University, says, “The program provided the ideal context to engage with passionate scholars and develop my research program.”

Stanford KSP's visitors find themselves, in turn, rewarded by the experience of being at



Shorenstein APARC. Former Korean Minister of Unification and visiting scholar Jongseok Lee says, “While enjoying every bit of life at Stanford ... I worked hard in the office ... [like] a graduate student preparing his final dissertation.... It was a truly meaningful and memorable year.” Stanford KSP maintains strong ties with its former students, fellows, and visiting scholars, centered on the Stanford Shorenstein APARC Forum in Korea, an organization that has grown since 2003 to boast a roster of over 100 members.

#### **RICH OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS**

In addition to the interaction with Stanford KSP’s faculty and visitors, Stanford students benefit from abundant social science courses and a comprehensive range of Korean-language classes, internship and overseas seminar opportunities, and the rapidly growing Korean-language library collection supported by the program. Social science courses cover such topics as the Korean economy, the politics of the Korean Peninsula, and modern Korean history. An internship program (cosponsored with the Center for East Asian Studies) provides students with summer opportunities to live and work in Korea.

Stanford KSP offers innovative, high-impact programs addressing current, policy-relevant

issues and events—and historical factors with contemporary relevance—that are shaping the future of the Korean Peninsula and the U.S.-Korea relationship. Conferences bring together leading Korea scholars with policymakers and experts such as business leaders and international journalists for productive and meaningful dialogue, research, and publishing activities. Stanford KSP’s event series affords the Stanford community and the public the opportunity to engage with distinguished political figures and prominent scholars.

The Stanford KSP tenth anniversary events included a special public seminar examining the state and prospects of science, technology, and economics in Korea and Northeast Asia, as well as the annual Koret Conference, which brought together prominent Korea experts to discuss the future of North Korea. The celebration concluded with a dinner to honor the generosity of Stanford KSP’s longtime donors.

For more information about the activities in celebration of Stanford KSP’s tenth anniversary, including media coverage, event pictures, and a commemorative booklet, visit <http://ksp.stanford.edu/anniversary>.

# RESEARCH

*“Asia faces unprecedented demographic challenges such as growing numbers of elderly citizens, declining fertility rates, and changing family structures. Shorenstein APARC leads the way in asking key questions and conducting comparative research to elicit informed policies capable of effectively addressing them. At the end of the day, we are hopeful that amidst the seeming obstacles we will also find answers and solutions.”*

Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Shorenstein APARC

PHOTO: *Men in Beijing playing sidewalk xiangqi. Life expectancy in China has increased by more than 25 years since the 1950s.* CREDIT: CHRIS LEE

## CHINA AND THE WORLD

China’s “rise” has elicited envy, admiration, and fear among its neighbors and more distant countries. Many writers have suggested that China’s increased activism on the world stage was designed, orchestrated, and implemented by leaders in Beijing. Such descriptions and explanations minimize or ignore the other side of the equation, namely, what individuals, corporate actors, and governments in other countries do to attract, shape, exploit, or deflect Chinese involvement. To redress the imbalance and develop a more accurate understanding of developments, Thomas Fingar, the Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow at FSI, will coordinate a multiyear project examining the actions of China’s partners and ways in which their initiatives and reactions have shaped Chinese policy and the outcome of engagements with other countries.

The ultimate objective of the study is to understand and anticipate China’s behavior on the world stage; but preliminary research indicates that China’s objectives, methods, and impacts vary from one region to another, and that differences between regions are as interesting and important as are practices and patterns common to all parts of the globe. Subdividing the world into regional “modules” will facilitate

identification and explication of concerns, constraints, objectives, approaches, and other factors shaping the behavior of China and particular countries in each region. This, in turn, will encourage comparisons among regions and discovery of whether and how experiences in one region influence subsequent behavior in others.

The project will focus initially on Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia. This focus will build on existing Shorenstein APARC strengths and relationships, and reflects the intrinsic importance of the regions. Each of the modules will address a common set of questions and additional questions keyed to the specific concerns of a particular region. The process will begin with a March 2012 workshop at the new Stanford Center on the campus of Peking University.

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN EAST ASIA

Demographic forces set in motion decades ago are now being felt throughout the world, especially in East Asia. China, for example, introduced its one-child policy in the 1970s to counter earlier baby booms. It now has a population of 1.3 billion and a predominantly one-child family society with greater longevity than ever before.

Complicating this picture are issues like increased urbanization and migration, which put





pressure on China's government and society, and impact realms from economics to security.

How should East Asia adapt to its demographic transition? What lessons can the rest of the world glean from its experience? What are the challenges—as well as the opportunities?

In 2011 Shorenstein APARC launched a three-year research initiative to address such key questions related to the demographic changes under way in East Asia. Led by Asia Health Policy Program director Karen Eggleston, the project is policy-driven, seeking solutions to issues faced by families, individuals, and their communities.

Center events on the theme of demographic transition, including a January 2011 panel discussion and workshop, and the September 2011 Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue, have brought together Stanford experts and noted scholars from the United States and Asia. Output from the project is under way with the Center's 2010 publication of *Aging Asia* and a forthcoming volume presenting the latest research findings.

#### RECONCILING WARTIME MEMORIES

The “Divided Memories and Reconciliation” project, initiated in 2006, has moved into its publishing phase with the 2011 release of

#### *History Textbooks and the Wars in Asia: Divided Memories.*

Led by Associate Director for Research Daniel C. Sneider and Director Gi-Wook Shin, the project studied how historical memories of the 1931–1951 wartime era in Asia are formed in China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and the United States. As this period is still a source of regional tension, the project's goal is the promotion of reconciliation in Northeast Asia.

Through its comparative study of high school history textbooks and contemporary film depictions of the wartime era, along with in-depth interviews with elite opinion makers, Shorenstein APARC has broken important ground.

In June 2011, the conference “Colonialism, Collaboration, and Criminality: How Europe and East Asia Confront the Memory and Legacy of World War II” was held at the Center. This next phase of the “Divided Memories” project aims to deepen the comparative scholarship on how Europe and East Asia have shaped their historical memories of the wartime past and how that legacy continues to shape current history in both regions. The resulting papers from this conference are currently being prepared for publication as an edited volume by a major university press.

# OUTREACH

*“The bigger vision of the Asia-Pacific Scholars Program is that the connections live on after the two years, and that they are fruitful because of the friendships and better understanding established during the discussions.”*

Thomas Fingar, Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow at FSI

PHOTO: A Nippon Steel facility, damaged by the March 11 earthquake and tsunami, is seen at a port in Kamaishi, Iwate Prefecture, April 20, 2011. CREDIT: REUTERS/TORU HANAI

## CONSTRAINTS ON CHINA’S FOREIGN POLICY: INSIDE AND OUT

In its annual conference to honor the memory of eminent China scholar Michel Oksenberg, Shorenstein APARC and the Stanford China Program (SCP) gathered distinguished policy-makers, analysts, and academics to discuss the dual implications of China’s foreign policy decisions and the key domestic and international factors influencing them.

The May 2011 event featured keynote speaker Thomas Christensen, former U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. He stressed that China’s recent foreign policy stumbles were not to the advantage of the United States, saying, “This is not a zero-sum game.”

Following the keynote, a group of panelists moderated by SCP director Jean C. Oi delved into the domestic economic, social, and political pressures placed on China’s foreign policy today. A second panel, moderated by Shorenstein Distinguished Fellow Michael Armacost, concluded that the international factors shaping China’s policy direction count nearly as much as domestic influences do.

Panelists concurred that China’s future prosperity and security are so closely intertwined with those of the other great powers that

whatever policy decisions it makes invariably affect the rest of the world. Moving forward, a holistic approach is needed: it is necessary not only for China to make an investment in well-strategized policies and relationships, but also for countries such as the United States to recognize China’s “growing pains” and to help encourage China to fully realize its regional and global potential.

## RESPONDING TO THE GREAT TOHOKU EARTHQUAKE

Shorenstein APARC, with its deep, long-standing ties to Japan, closely followed and responded to that country’s March 11 disaster and the ensuing crisis with a series of events to inform the Stanford community.

Michio Harada, deputy counsel general at San Francisco’s Consulate General of Japan, joined a discussion before an overflowing audience of concerned students and members of the public on the future of Japan’s energy policy, economy, and politics. Participants agreed that the disaster could have long-term government and policy implications; despite these challenges, they remained optimistic on Japan’s recovery.

An already-scheduled April conference organized by the Center’s Stanford Project on



Japanese Entrepreneurship (STAJE) dedicated a panel to the implications of the disaster for business and research trends. STAJE Academic Advisory Group member Ulrike Schaeede offered a detailed analysis of the sometimes hidden but vital place of Japanese firms in the global supply chain and the impact of the earthquake on that role.

At a two-day public seminar in April organized in collaboration with FSI and the School of Earth Sciences, and moderated by Daniel Sneider, associate director of research at Shorenstein APARC, participants focused on the impact of the events and what the future holds for Japan and other earthquake- and tsunami-zone regions of the world. FSI senior fellow Masahiko Aoki offered insights into the social, economic, and institutional aspects of the March events; he suggested that the situation presented an opportunity for significant institutional reform in Japan, including a reorganization of the country's nuclear energy system.

#### SHORENSTEIN APARC IN THE CLASSROOM

Originally launched in 1997, the Asia-Pacific (AP) Scholars Program saw a renaissance in September 2010 when it was relaunched by Thomas Fingar, Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow at FSI. The two-year program, open to

Stanford doctoral students from Asia-Pacific countries and to those studying issues related to the region, serves as a forum for discussing significant and often sensitive issues, and for building a strong academic and professional network linking Asia and Stanford. The program, made up of twelve participants with backgrounds that range across academic disciplines, aims to broaden students' understanding of how U.S. government officials make policy decisions on Asia, and how American scholars study Asia in relation to global issues.

Students in the Shorenstein APARC-sponsored course *U.S. Policy Towards Northeast Asia* learned about effectively advising senior-level policymakers when political crises erupt. Course leader Michael Armacost explained that the real-world approach to the class is something you might find in a professional international relations school—students learn how to write and present policy-style memoranda to top-level government decision makers. In the winter 2011 course, cotaught with Daniel Sneider, David Straub, and Thomas Fingar, students closely studied the history and dynamics among the great powers of the Asia-Pacific region and took part in such practical exercises as an in-class simulation of a Six-Party negotiation on North Korea's nuclear program.

# PUBLICATIONS

*“Incremental political reform in China will be much harder when the economic juggernaut begins to falter, the population begins to age, and the educated urban middle classes take prosperity for granted. By that point China’s political system may be in for a hard landing.”*

Andrew G. Walder, Senior Fellow, FSI

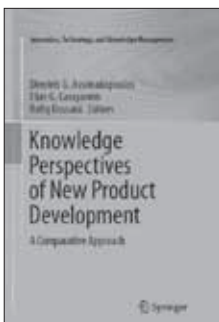
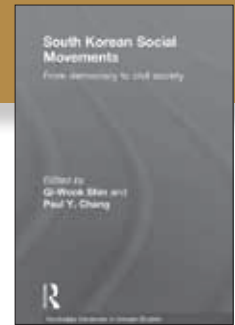
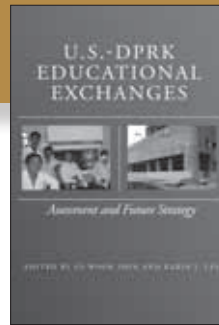
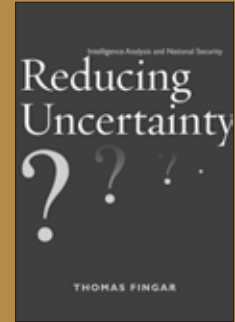
Shorenstein APARC has an active publishing program to disseminate its research and thus advance understanding of the Asia-Pacific region.

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 examine 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 and through scholarly and trade presses.

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





# AHPP

PHOTO: AHPP director Karen Eggleston (third from left) with physicians and nurses of Shandong Provincial Hospital's endocrinology department in the capital city of Jinan, China.

CREDIT: COURTESY KAREN EGGLESTON



*“Population aging presents myriad challenges but also opportunities, such as for private sector ‘gray tech’ trade and investment supporting graying populations — assisted living technologies, medications for chronic disease, retirement planning, etc. — and opportunities for countries to learn from each other.”*

Karen Eggleston and Qiong Zhang, *China Brief*

*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.*

## FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In January 2011, AHPP held a workshop on policy responses to demographic change in East Asia (see this overview’s Research section), part of a three-year project aimed at understanding the economic and social implications of demographic change in the Asia-Pacific. The project studies patterns of intergenerational transfers, investment in human capital, sustainable healthcare financing, and whether demographic change will slow China’s rise.

AHPP director Karen Eggleston published articles in journals ranging from the *American Economic Review* to *China Brief* and made research presentations in Seoul, Beijing, Denver, and Kyoto on topics such as improving “value for money” in healthcare and the impact of population aging in Asia in comparative perspective. AHPP sponsored a special session on health and demographic change at the Association of Asian Studies conference in April.

AHPP faculty affiliate Matthew Kohrman researched what influence graphic warning labels might have on cigarette sales in China, generating much-needed data in support of tobacco control efforts there.

The 2010–11 AHPP colloquium series on health policy and demographic change covered a rich variety of topics, including air pollution in India and Bangladesh; gender imbalance and migrant workers in China; health reform in the Philippines; low fertility in Japan; infectious disease control in Cambodia and Indonesia; and private health insurance in Korea.

AHPP’s third postdoctoral fellow, Dr. Qiulin Chen, estimated National Transfer Accounts for China ([ntaccounts.org](http://ntaccounts.org)) and coauthored a study with Eggleston titled “Demographic Change, Intergenerational Transfers, and the Challenges to Social Protection Systems in China,” forthcoming in *Demographic Transition and Inclusive Growth in Asia*. AHPP also welcomed visiting scholars from Xi’an Jiaotong University and the Korea Development Institute.

AHPP’s working paper series has now released more than twenty papers on topics ranging from health spending in Pakistan to private providers in Vietnam. All are available at <http://asiahealthpolicy.stanford.edu>.



# SCP

PHOTO (L TO R): Stanford China Program director Jean C. Oi, Thomas Fingar, and Susan Shirk in Beijing at a September 2010 conference co-organized with China's National Development and Reform Commission. CREDIT: COURTESY NDRC



*“China’s society, economy, and politics are undergoing significant transformation after three decades of rapid development and as the country grows ever more into a global power. The entire world will be affected by how events take shape there and must be prepared to respond.”*

Jean C. Oi, Director, SCP

The **STANFORD CHINA PROGRAM (SCP)** is a university-wide initiative to facilitate multi-disciplinary, 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’s ultimate goal is to establish Stanford as the leading center for the study of contemporary China in the United States. It also will play a leading role in directing the Stanford Center at Peking University, scheduled to open in 2012.

## FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In 2010–11, SCP hosted several events focused on the rapid rise of China and its potential impact on the U.S.-China relationship. In September 2010, participants in “Re-Balancing the World Economy Two Years after the Financial Crisis: China and the United States” examined the key challenges for China over the next five years. The Beijing conference, co-organized by SCP and the Academy of Macro-Economic Research (AMR) at China’s National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), also addressed restructuring and the role of government, as well as strategies to combat climate change. This was the second conference in an annual series co-organized by SCP and NDRC. SCP plans to

expand the program’s reach by engaging other policy research organizations to hold similar high-level dialogues on issues of interest to both China and the United States.

In cooperation with Stanford University’s Center for East Asian Studies, SCP hosted the 2010–11 “China and the World” seminars, a well-attended series with a variety of topics including “China and the Global System” by Thomas Fingar, Oksenberg-Rohlen Distinguished Fellow at FSI; “Is China’s Political System Derailing Its Peaceful Rise?” by Susan Shirk, Ho Miu Lam Professor of China and Pacific Relations, University of California, San Diego; and “Explaining the Evolution of China’s Military Strategy,” presented by MIT associate professor of political science Taylor Fravel.

The annual Oksenberg Workshop, co-sponsored with Shorenstein APARC, focused this year on “Constraints on China’s Foreign Policy: Inside and Out” (see this overview’s Outreach section). Globally recognized China experts at the May 2011 event—including keynote speaker Thomas Christensen, professor at Princeton University and former deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs—gathered to discuss the international and domestic implications of China’s foreign policy decisions and the key factors influencing them.

# SEAF

PHOTO: Indonesian president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (L) meets with Donald K. Emmerson, director of the Southeast Asia Forum, in Jakarta on the eve of Indonesia's first-ever conference on futurology. CREDIT: COURTESY SEAF



*“Complexity, uncertainty, and volatility in world affairs are challenging the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to rethink its consensus-based nature. ASEAN needs ‘mid-range’ policy instruments—representative enough to be legitimate, but with enough power and expertise to be effective.”*

Donald K. Emmerson, Director, Southeast Asia Forum

*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

In the 2010–11 academic year SEAF continued to attract Southeast Asianist scholars, professionals, and policymakers from around the world.

Three fellows were in residence. Lee Kong Chian NUS-Stanford Distinguished Fellows on Southeast Asia Jürgen Rüländ (Freiburg University, Germany) and Huang Jianli (National University of Singapore) researched and lectured on, respectively, regionalism and the “overseas Chinese.” Shorenstein APARC-Asia Foundation Research Fellow Puangthong R. Pawakapan (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand) completed a monograph on the Thai-Cambodian border conflict centered on the Preah Vihear temple.

More than a dozen speakers, including three prominent Indonesians, addressed Southeast Asian topics during the year. Paramadina

University president Anies Baswedan spoke on education; Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board chairman Gita Wirjawan discussed leadership; and Indonesian ambassador to the United States Dino Patti Djalal spoke on the challenges brought by the twenty-first century.

Other speakers of note included Asia Foundation president David Arnold on Asian implications of the “Arab awakening”; Aihwa Ong (University of California, Berkeley) on Asian biotech; Amado Mendoza, Jr. (University of the Philippines) on the China-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement; Sophal Ear (U.S. Naval Postgraduate School) on infectious diseases in Cambodia and Indonesia; and author and journalist Marites Danguilan Vitug on packing the Philippine supreme court.

In 2010–11 SEAF director Donald K. Emmerson participated in a collaborative project that brought together scholars to study “illiberal” democracy in Southeast Asia. Emmerson’s other activities included completing a monograph on the study of political change in Indonesia and publishing an article on institutional design for crisis management; giving the Distinguished Presidential Lecture at Singapore Management University; advising a task force on U.S. policy toward Myanmar (Burma); and helping organize the first conference on futurology ever held in Indonesia.

PHOTO: Sang-Hun Choe, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and 2010–11 Fellow in Korean Studies, speaks on inter-Korean relations at “DPRK 2012,” the 3rd annual Koret Conference organized by Stanford KSP. CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY



*“As we celebrated the Korean Studies Program’s tenth anniversary, tumultuous events on the Korean Peninsula, including North Korea’s first artillery attack on the South since the Korean War, were underlining the program’s relevance and importance to contemporary regional and global affairs.”*

David Straub, Associate Director, KSP

**The STANFORD KOREAN STUDIES PROGRAM (KSP)** focuses on multidisciplinary, 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

Entering its second decade, Stanford KSP aims to be the world leader among academic institutions engaged in policy-oriented research, education, and outreach on Korean affairs and U.S.-Korean relations.

As international concern about the Korean Peninsula peaked in 2010–11 with North Korea’s shelling of Yeonpyeong Island, Stanford KSP focused on that problematic country and the U.S.-South Korean alliance’s response. KSP convened top strategic experts for two sessions of the Korea-U.S. West Coast Strategic Forum, including a visit to Seoul immediately after the Yeonpyeong shelling. The “New Beginnings” policy study group also visited Seoul at the time and engaged top Korean ruling and opposition

officials—including the top two prospective presidential candidates—on appropriate policy responses.

Among the numerous KSP-related books, chapters, policy papers, and op-eds published this year were *Beyond North Korea: Future Challenges to South Korea’s Security*, with chapters by the 2009–10 Koret KSP Fellow, General (retired) Byung Kwan Kim, and former Korean unification minister Jongseok Lee. November’s workshop on educational and humanitarian engagement of North Korea resulted in the publication of *U.S.-DPRK Educational Exchanges: Assessment and Future Strategy*. KSP’s annual Koret Conference examined the future of North Korea, and Shorenstein APARC cohosted a major conference comparing the political and economic development of South Korea and Taiwan.

Distinguished speakers during 2010–11 included KSP’s Pantech Fellow, former British ambassador to Pyongyang John Everard; Sang-Hun Choe, a fellow in Korean studies and Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter in Seoul; former South Korean foreign ministers Yu Myung Hwan and Song Min-soon; Ambassador Robert R. King, the U.S. special envoy for North Korean human rights issues; and U.S. ambassador to Seoul Kathleen Stephens.

# SPRIE

PHOTO: Victor Koo, founder and CEO of Youku, China's Internet video hosting service, speaks in Beijing at "China 2.0: The Rise of a Digital Superpower." Youku's December 2010 market cap exceeded \$3 billion. CREDIT: COURTESY SPRIE



*"Although the center of gravity of SPRIE's activities will move across the street [to the Stanford Graduate School of Business], our collaboration will continue ... SPRIE has been an integral part of the Center over the years."*

Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Shorenstein APARC

**The STANFORD PROGRAM ON REGIONS OF INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SPRIE)** is dedicated to improving the understanding and practice of leading regions around the world as centers of innovation and entrepreneurship. Through international and interdisciplinary research, publications, conferences, and executive education, SPRIE impacts the arenas of academia, policy, and business. Established at Shorenstein APARC in 1998, SPRIE joined the Stanford Graduate School of Business in September 2011.

#### FEATURED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Led by codirectors William F. Miller and Henry S. Rowen with associate director Marguerite Gong Hancock, SPRIE focused this year on three core topics by conducting ongoing research, hosting fifteen seminars, and organizing two academic and four public conferences at Stanford and in Asia.

Spearheaded by Marguerite Hancock and visiting scholar Duncan Clark, SPRIE's "China 2.0" initiative focuses on the dynamics, drivers, and implications of the rise of China's Internet industry. Current research includes network analysis of the evolution of venture capital in China and case studies of global and domestic Internet firms in China. The October 2010 Beijing conference "China 2.0: The Rise of a

Digital Superpower" featured Victor Koo, founder and CEO of Youku, and more than forty other speakers.

The Stanford Project on Japanese Entrepreneurship (STAJE), led by William F. Miller and SPRIE researcher Robert Eberhart, focuses on analyzing the significant changes in Japan's political economy, society, and institutions since the "lost decade" of the 1990s, and examining the impacts on entrepreneurship. In February 2011 STAJE welcomed leading American and Japanese venture capitalists, entrepreneurs, academics, and government officials to the "U.S.-Japan Dialogue to Promote Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Job Creation," an event that featured John Roos, U.S. ambassador to Japan, among other speakers.

SPRIE's Smart Green Cities initiative focuses on the need for cities—which account for around 75 percent of the world's energy use and 80 percent of global GDP—to become both smart and green, and at the same time transform into centers for higher value-added economic productivity. The "Innovation Beyond Boundaries" forum at Stanford in June 2011 focused on innovations from public-private partnerships, gathering 70 leading thinkers and practitioners from the United States, Europe, and Asia to analyze developments in the built environment and intelligent transportation.

# CORPORATE AFFILIATES

PHOTO: *Members of the 2010–11 class of Corporate Affiliates Visiting Fellows.* CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY



*“I lead a team in my company’s biopharmaceuticals division. Interacting with people of diverse backgrounds at Shorenstein APARC has broadened my horizons. I am eager to apply concepts I’ve learned at Stanford to my work in India.”*

Pradnya Palande, Visiting Fellow, 2010–11, Reliance Life Sciences, India

*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-plus alumni now occupy distinguished positions in the government and private sectors in Japan, China, Korea, and India.*

## **ABOUT THE CORPORATE AFFILIATES 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 conduct relevant research on the Stanford University campus. The program is ideal for midcareer managers who wish to deepen their knowledge on topics relevant to their work. In addition to interaction with world-class scholars, visiting fellows can network with managers from different countries and corporations. Shorenstein APARC also benefits from their presence: their practical experience and international perspective inform the intellectual exchange at the Center and at Stanford.

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

## **VISITING FELLOWS, 2010–11**

Minoru Aosaki, Ministry of Finance, Japan  
Wataru Ishii, Shizuoka Prefectural Government  
Young Muk Jeon, Samsung Life Insurance  
Earn Key Joo, Samsung Electronics  
Toshifumi Kadowaki, Sumitomo Corporation  
Takeshi Kondo, Mitsubishi Electric  
Jong Jin Lee, Samsung Electronics  
Yuichi Moronaga, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan  
Makoto Murata, Kansai Electric Power Company, Japan  
Pradnya Palande, Reliance Industries  
Seung Gun Park, Samsung Electronics  
Puangthong Pawakapan, The Asia Foundation  
Oshie Sato, Sumitomo Corporation  
Naoki Takeuchi, Development Bank of Japan  
Hirofumi Takinami, Ministry of Finance, Japan  
Sonya Vasudeva, Reliance Industries  
Eiichi Yamamoto, Japan Patent Office

## **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.

Development Bank of Japan  
Japan Patent Office  
Kansai Electric Power Company, Japan  
Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI), Japan  
Ministry of Finance, Japan  
Reliance Industries, Ltd., India  
Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan  
Sumitomo Corporation, Japan



# PEOPLE

*“North Korea, seen from the United States, appears to be a bunch of missiles—possibly nuclear-tipped—interspersed with labor camps, and people spouting the most absurd propaganda. North Korea is actually a real country, with real people getting on with their lives, and doing the kinds of things that most of us would be more or less familiar with.”*

John Everard, former British Ambassador to North Korea, and 2010–11 Pantech Fellow

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PHOTO: A gathering of Shorenstein APARC Corporate Affiliates alumni in Tokyo, just a few of the more than 350 fellows who have taken part in this unique program since 1982.

CREDIT: MASAHITO SUGITA

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Walter H. Shorenstein

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*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. The need for these commitments increases as the Asia-Pacific's economics, politics, and culture play a central role on the global stage.

## 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 these 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



PHOTO: (L TO R) *Debra England (Koret Foundation), Jae-Hyun Hyun (Tong Yang Group), Jeong H. Kim, Jaeho Han (Korea Foundation), and Shorenstein APARC director Gi-Wook Shin celebrate Stanford KSP's tenth anniversary.* CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

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 and external relations, 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.

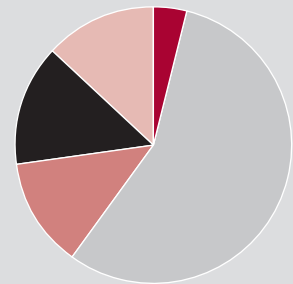
For information on joining Shorenstein APARC as a corporate affiliate, please contact Denise Masumoto, manager of corporate relations, at 650-725-2706 or [masumoto@stanford.edu](mailto:masumoto@stanford.edu).

# FINANCIAL INFORMATION

*Below is an overview of Shorenstein APARC's revenue and expenses for fiscal year 2009–2010 (the most recent figures available).*

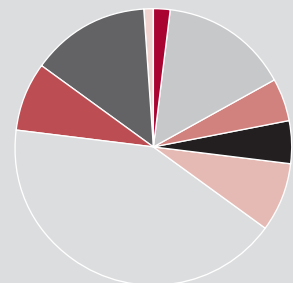
## REVENUE

|                      |                    |             |   |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|---|
| Interdepartment unit | \$ 127,545         | 4%          | ■ |
| Endowment payouts    | 2,030,536          | 56%         | ■ |
| Grants               | 485,162            | 13%         | ■ |
| Income               | 504,766            | 14%         | ■ |
| Gifts                | 470,320            | 13%         | ■ |
| <b>Total:</b>        | <b>\$3,618,329</b> | <b>100%</b> |   |



## EXPENSES

|                                                               |                    |             |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---|
| Computer and telecommunications                               | \$ 78,992          | 2%          | ■ |
| Conferences, workshops, and travel                            | 528,219            | 15%         | ■ |
| Indirect costs                                                | 185,027            | 5%          | ■ |
| Operations                                                    | 172,643            | 5%          | ■ |
| Postdoctoral and visiting scholars                            | 281,499            | 8%          | ■ |
| Faculty, research, and administrative staff salaries          | 1,503,595          | 42%         | ■ |
| Research materials, acquisitions, and other research expenses | 271,805            | 8%          | ■ |
| Staff benefits                                                | 492,936            | 14%         | ■ |
| Student support                                               | 55,535             | 1%          | ■ |
| <b>Total:</b>                                                 | <b>\$3,570,251</b> | <b>100%</b> |   |



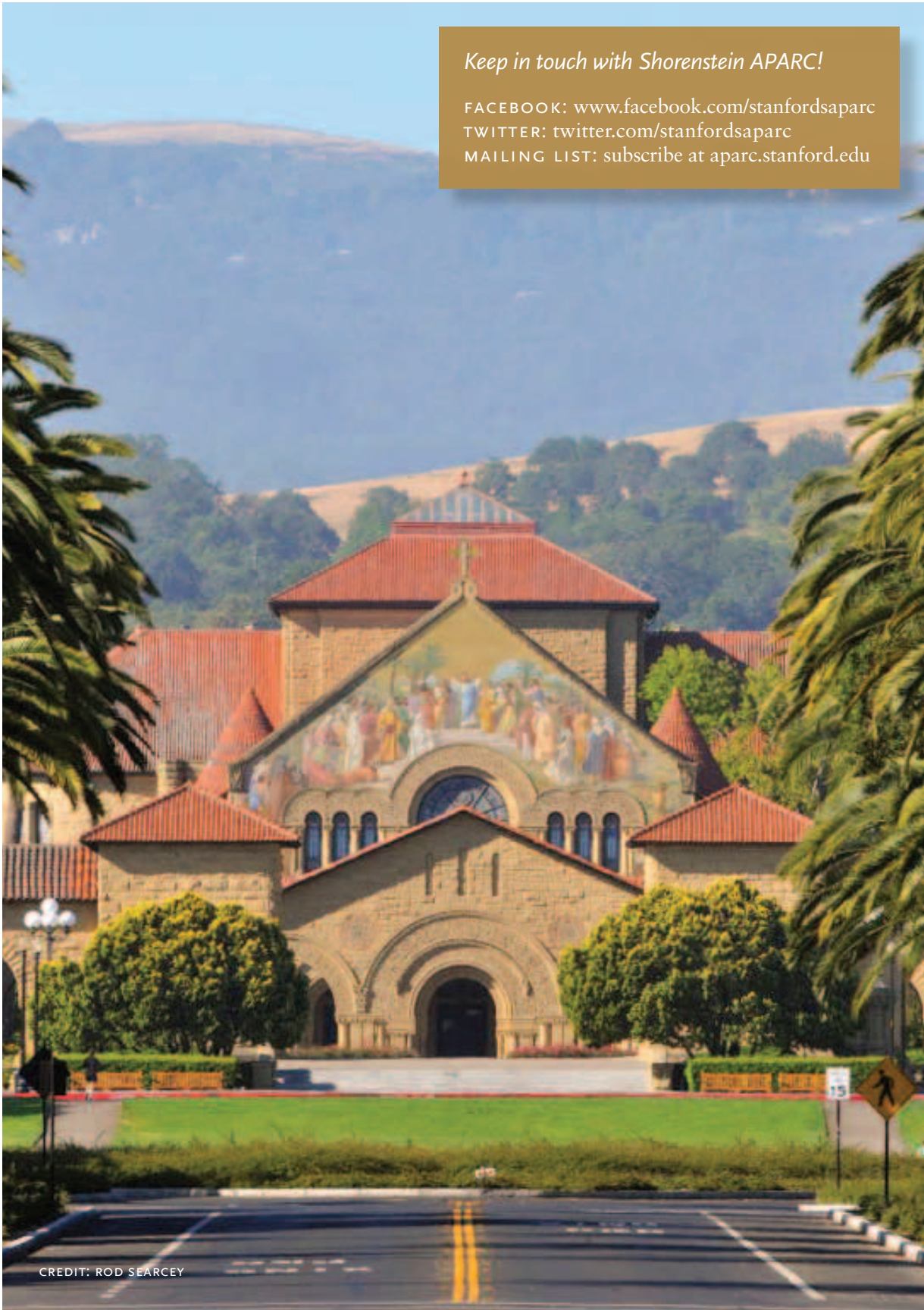


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