

ENCINA COLUMNS

Ideas Into Action:

FSI Launches Global Underdevelopment and Governance Action Fund



“We need to shift talent toward bigger needs.”

BILL GATES, CO-CHAIR, BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION, URGES STANFORD STUDENTS TO BECOME ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN IMPROVING GLOBAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION, DURING HIS 2010 PAYNE DISTINGUISHED LECTURE, “GIVING BACK: FINDING THE BEST WAY TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE.” (BEN CHRISMAN)

OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS, a strong theme has emerged from the Freeman Spogli Institute’s scholarly, teaching, and policy agendas: More than two dozen FSI faculty members are working on the problem of persistent global poverty. The FSI faculty see this issue through many different disciplinary and multidisciplinary lenses: political science, economics, medicine, engineering, sociology, management, and law. Simultaneously, there has been a rapid growth in demand for undergraduate and graduate courses focused on international development and global poverty alleviation taught by FSI faculty.

In response to this groundswell of faculty and student interest in poverty alleviation and the related issues of well-being, security, and good governance, FSI has launched the Global Underdevelopment and Governance Action Fund. The Action Fund will provide seed grants to Stanford faculty who create projects that improve systems, invent new approaches, and design solutions that alleviate economic underdevelopment, build sustainable capacity, and support effective policy.

With this Action Fund, FSI is poised to assume a leading role at Stanford in providing opportunities for Stanford faculty and students to initiate research that has the potential to change the lives of the more than 2 billion of the world’s people who survive on less than \$2 per day.

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TECHNOLOGY, GOVERNANCE, AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT



George Rosenkranz Award:

Eran Bendavid analyzes U.S. health care investments in Africa

BY TEAL PENNEBAKER

“It is possible that the massive rise in U.S. health assistance to African countries — unprecedented in the history of development assistance for health — led to improvements in some health sectors. And the truth is that nobody has really sorted this out.” ERAN BENDAVID



THE UNITED STATES SPENDS BILLIONS of dollars each year on international health programs, and Eran Bendavid wants to know how much wellness some of that money is buying.

Thanks to a \$100,000 prize he's receiving as the first recipient of the George Rosenkranz Award, the Stanford medical school instructor will spend the next two years figuring out whether the money going to HIV and malaria programs in sub-Saharan Africa has improved the overall health of children and their mothers.

The largest growth in U.S. funding of global health over the past decade has been directed toward programs that target specific diseases. But Bendavid, an associate at Stanford Health Policy, says nobody knows whether these so-called “vertical programs” have combated broader problems like childhood illness, diarrhea, and maternal deaths.

“There are a lot of concerns that vertical programs left other parts of the health care system unattended,” notes Bendavid. “On the other hand, it is possible that the massive rise in U.S. health assistance to African countries—unprecedented in the history of development assistance for health—led to improvements in some health sectors. And the truth is that nobody has really sorted this out.”

Administered by SHP and FSI, the prize was started by the friends and family of Dr. George Rosenkranz, the scientist who helped first synthesize Cortizone in Mexico in 1951. Rosenkranz, who lives in Menlo Park, also synthesized the active ingredient for the first oral birth control and served as CEO of Syntex, a Mexican pharmaceutical company.

“George Rosenkranz was a key player in improving health care outcomes in developing nations,” Stanford President Emeritus and Rosenkranz Award Co-Chairman Donald Kennedy said. “We think

this award is an ideal merging of his career aims with the Stanford global health vision of addressing grave health care disparities.”

Kennedy chaired the Rosenkranz committee with Alan Garber, the director of Stanford Health Policy. Other committee members included Michele Barry, the medical school's senior associate dean for global health; Jeffrey Koseff, director of the Woods Institute for the Environment and a professor of civil and environmental engineering; and Paul Yock, a professor of medicine and of mechanical engineering.

Bendavid will examine the two largest U.S.-funded vertical programs: the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, which started in 2003 and focused on 12 African countries, and the President's Malaria Initiative, which started in 2005 and focused on 15 African countries. He will assess whether these programs cut the rates of infant, child, and maternal mortality and whether money was used for measles vaccinations and antenatal care.

“Basic health is closely linked to these countries' well-being and potential for growth and development,” Bendavid says. “This research will allow U.S. policymakers to better understand if their support is contributing to the basic health care of some of the poorest nations.”

Bendavid hopes to use his research to bring the architects of President Obama's global health initiative to Stanford to discuss future directions of foreign assistance for health. The United States spent \$8.3 billion on international health programs last year, more than any other country. ■

PHOTOS: ERAN BENDAVID (CENTER), AN INSTRUCTOR OF MEDICINE AT STANFORD, WILL BE USING HIS ROSENKRANZ AWARD TO ASSESS THE PUBLIC HEALTH EFFECTS OF U.S. ASSISTANCE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA. (ERAN BENDAVID)

“**ROUGHLY THREE-QUARTERS** of the world’s Muslims live under democratically elected governments. The other fourth, the ‘Empty Quarter,’ live in the Arab world,” observed eminent Egyptian democracy activist Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim. Why has democracy struggled to gain a foothold in the region and what are the prospects and problems facing political reform? These were among the central issues examined during the inaugural conference of the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law’s new Program on Good Governance and Political Reform in the Arab World.

Political Reform in the Arab World: Problems and Prospects

BY LINA KHATIB

The May 10-11 conference, *Political Reform in the Arab World: Problems and Prospects*, was sponsored by the Foundation for Research and Development in the Middle East and featured 30 internationally renowned scholars, practitioners, journalists, and activists from across the Arab world, Europe, and the United States. Participants discussed a range of important issues facing the region and debated prospects during seven thematic sessions on the economy, media, existing regimes, civil society, political opposition, youth politics, and the role of international actors. A final session discussed prospects for reform.

The conference highlighted four key challenges to political reform. First, Arab rulers perceive genuine political reform to be detrimental to their interests. Second, those rulers have successfully resisted reforms by creating an extremely restrictive legal environment in which civil society is forced to exist.

Third, some Arab countries qualify as rentier states, deriving huge revenues from oil or foreign aid, which skews the state-society balance in favor of the state. Fourth, Western efforts to promote democracy in the Arab world have been hampered by a lack of consistency, with the West pursuing business-as-usual policies toward existing regimes while promoting reform at the same time.

But the conference also concluded that there are two key avenues offering prospects for political reform. Economic growth can stimulate reforms to attract foreign investment and strengthen the economy, which can in turn pave the way for opening up the political space. The Internet and mobile communications have increased exposure to international norms, created new venues for the organization of political opposition groups and dissemination of their reform messages, and improved the free flow of information. The conference also emphasized that viable political reform must be driven by agents from within Arab countries—from civil society to youth movements to political activist groups—and highlighted the need for further research on how those agents can become effective political actors.

CDDRL’s Program on Good Governance and Political Reform in the Arab World is committed to better understanding challenges to meaningful reform and lighting the path to better governance in the Arab world by producing detailed, well-grounded analysis and interdisciplinary research. ■



PHOTOS FROM TOP:

GAMAL EID, ARAB NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS INFORMATION, EGYPT, AND SALOUA ZERHOUNI, MOHAMMED V UNIVERSITY, MOROCCO

NABEEL KHOURY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ELLEN LUST, YALE UNIVERSITY, AND MOHAMMAD AL-MOMANI, YARMOUK UNIVERSITY, JORDAN

OLIVIER ROY, EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE, DURING THE OPENING PANEL ON THE ROLE OF THE STATE, AND ARAM NERGUIZIAN, CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE AND PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
CAN BE FOUND ON THE PROGRAM SITE, [HTTP://ARABREFORM.STANFORD.EDU](http://arabreform.stanford.edu)

CISAC Launches Initiative to Reduce Nuclear Risks

WILLIAM PERRY, FORMER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, AND SIEGFRIED HECKER, FORMER DIRECTOR OF LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY, have joined forces to launch the Nuclear Risk Reduction initiative to address the changing nuclear threat following the end of the Cold War and the rise of international terrorism. The project is based at FSI's Center for International Security and Cooperation, which Hecker co-directs.

Hecker and Perry, both giants in the field of nuclear defense and security, plan to bring their experience and associations with the U.S. and international policy, military, and scientific communities to achieve their goals.

“Our primary objectives will be to work toward a world with fewer weapons, to have fewer fingers on the nuclear trigger, and to keep nuclear weapons and materials out of the wrong hands,” Hecker said.

Nuclear Risk Reduction (NRR) builds on the work of the Preventive Defense Project (PDP) established at Stanford and Harvard 13 years ago under Perry and Ashton B. Carter, a former assistant secretary of defense. Following the breakup of the Soviet Union, the two men promoted the concept of preventive defense, which seeks to diminish the possibility of potential threats escalating into actual threats and conflict.

NRR'S THREE-PRONGED APPROACH FOR A SAFER WORLD:

1. WORKING TOWARD A WORLD FREE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS In 2007, Perry, former secretaries of state George Shultz and Henry Kissinger, and former Sen. Sam Nunn, launched a joint effort to refocus world attention on the need to eliminate nuclear weapons. The New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), signed in April 2010 by President Barack Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev, reduces each country's strategic arsenals. Hecker and Perry, through NRR, are conducting a risk/benefit analysis of ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and will explore with Russian colleagues deeper cuts in their respective nuclear arsenals.

2. PREVENTING PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS Perry and Hecker believe the risk of using nuclear weapons increases as more countries acquire them. With this in mind, the two men have focused on monitoring the nuclear programs in North Korea and Iran. Furthermore, if there is to be a global renaissance of nuclear power, nations must learn how to manage potential proliferation risks associated with nuclear reactors.

3. PREVENTING NUCLEAR TERRORISM The 2010 Nuclear Security Summit highlighted the importance of keeping nuclear weapons out of the hands of terrorists. NRR plans to engage the technical and military leadership in key countries to promote understanding of the dangers posed by such threats and what is needed to mitigate them.

During the summit, Obama announced a goal to “lock down” all nuclear materials by 2014. Perry and Hecker know it will require more than physical security to protect nuclear sites. Through NRR, they will help countries develop modern, comprehensive nuclear safeguard systems that can provide proper control, accounting, and physical protection. Hecker and Perry also plan to collaborate with the technical, military, and policy communities in key countries to realize NRR's ambitious agenda of making the world a safer and more secure place. ■



PHOTOS FROM TOP:

PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA LEADS A MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF THE LIVES LOST IN THE CRASH OF POLISH PRESIDENT LECH KACZYNSKI'S PLANE IN RUSSIA, AT THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT IN WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 13, 2010. (CHUCK KENNEDY, THE WHITE HOUSE)

WILLIAM PERRY, CO-DIRECTOR OF THE PREVENTIVE DEFENSE PROJECT, WALKS ACROSS THE DMZ BETWEEN SOUTH AND NORTH KOREA IN FEBRUARY 2008, TO ATTEND THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC'S HISTORIC CONCERT IN PYONGYANG, ACCOMPANIED BY AN UNIDENTIFIED KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY OFFICER. (UNKNOWN)

SEPTEMBER 24, 2009, DR. SIEGFRIED HECKER POSES FOR PICTURES WITH DIRECTOR, DR. BALDEV RAJ (LEFT), AND AUDIENCE MEMBERS OF THE EMINENT LECTURE SERIES AT THE INDIRA GANDHI CENTER FOR ATOMIC RESEARCH IN KALPAKKAM, INDIA. DR. HECKER GAVE THE KEYNOTE LECTURE ON “PLUTONIUM: PROMISE, PUZZLE, AND PERIL.” (UNKNOWN)

Friction Points: Colliding Interests in U.S.-China Relations

BY DANIEL SNEIDER



PHOTOS FROM LEFT: JEAN OI, DIRECTOR OF THE STANFORD CHINA PROGRAM, CHAIRS THE SESSION ABOUT U.S.-CHINA ECONOMIC COMPETITION AND COOPERATION.; THOMAS FINGAR, OKSENBERG/ROHLEN DISTINGUISHED FELLOW, FSI, SPEAKS ON THE U.S.-CHINA SECURITY RELATIONSHIP. OTHER PANELISTS (L-R) MICHAEL ARMACOST, SHORENSTEIN DISTINGUISHED FELLOW AT SHORENSTEIN APARC; STEVEN GOLDSTEIN, PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT, SMITH COLLEGE; AND ALAN ROMBERG, SENIOR ASSOCIATE AND DIRECTOR OF THE EAST ASIA PROGRAM AT THE HENRY L. STIMSON CENTER.; JEFFREY BADER, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND SENIOR DIRECTOR FOR EAST ASIAN AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, DELIVERS THE CONFERENCE KEYNOTE. (DEBBIE WARREN)

IN THE WAKE OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS, some have dubbed China and the United States the G2, signifying their centrality in global economics and politics. Even so, the relationship between China and the United States is rife with new tensions. Trade and currency challenges persist, complicated by domestic politics and differing approaches to security issues.

In its annual conference to honor the memory of eminent China scholar Michel Oksenberg, Stanford's Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center gathered distinguished policymakers and analysts to examine colliding—and overlapping—interests in U.S.-China relations.

The conference was kicked off by Jeffrey Bader, special assistant to the president and senior director for East Asian affairs at the National Security Council, who began by exploring the possibility of productive, stable relations amid values that appear to differ vastly. In support of this idea, Bader pointed to successive American presidents, going back to Richard Nixon, who found points of commonality with China. China poses a different challenge today, he argued, than even a decade ago, as its influence has grown alongside its commercial and economic presence. The Obama administration, Bader explained, has sought China's support on key issues and pursued partnership within the context of a broader Asian policy. He concluded by saying that China's rise is not intrinsically incompatible with U.S. interest, but that does not preclude ongoing competition.

A panel chaired by Jean Oi, director of the Stanford China Program, next looked at competition and cooperation in the U.S.-China economic relationship. Despite the dangers of speculative bubbles and weakened export markets, the prospects for sustained economic growth in China remain very good, argued Nicholas Lardy, senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics. Robert Kapp, former president of the U.S.-China Business Council, explored growing challenges facing U.S. business in China,

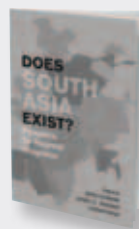
exemplified by recent clashes over Internet censorship. Despite the U.S.-China clash at the Copenhagen global climate conference, Stanford Law Professor Thomas Heller contended that behind the scenes global consensus on this issue has advanced.

Points of tension in the security relationship were the focus of a panel chaired by Amb. Michael Armacost, the Shorenstein distinguished fellow. China-Taiwan tensions have improved, but Smith College's Steve Goldstein cautioned that Taiwan's policies could shift again, particularly if the promised economic benefits of improved ties do not materialize. China and the United States must likewise manage challenging allies in North Korea and Japan respectively, said Alan Romberg, director of the East Asia Program at the Henry L. Stimson Center. Finally, the United States and China have both congruent and conflicting interests at stake in dealing with the situations in Iran and Pakistan, Stanford's Thomas Fingar, the Oksenberg/Rohlen distinguished fellow at FSI, told the gathering. ■

FOR FULL AUDIO AND VIDEO COVERAGE OF THE CONFERENCE, GO TO [HTTP://APARC.STANFORD.EDU/EVENTS/6193](http://APARC.STANFORD.EDU/EVENTS/6193)

Does South Asia Exist?

**SHORENSTEIN APARC RELEASES
FINAL BOOK IN ASIAN REGIONALISM
SERIES**



In July 2010, Shorenstein APARC published the final book of its three-part series on Asian regionalism, distributed by Brookings Institution Press. Titled *Does South Asia Exist?* and edited by Rafiq Dossani, Daniel C. Snider, and Vikram Sood, this lively volume draws on theories of trade, security, great-power influence, and domestic political theory to examine the prospects for South Asian regionalism.

High-Yield Agriculture Slows Pace of Global Warming

“The striking thing is that all of these climate benefits were not the explicit intention of historical investments in agriculture. This was simply a side benefit of efforts to feed the world.” JENNIFER BURNEY

ADVANCES IN HIGH-YIELD

AGRICULTURE over the latter part of the 20th century have prevented massive amounts of greenhouse gases from entering the atmosphere—the equivalent of 590 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide—according to a new study led by researchers from the Program on Food Security and the Environment (FSE) and the Carnegie Institution at Stanford.

Yield improvements have not only helped feed the planet but also have reduced the need to convert forests to farmland, a process that generates carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. If not for increased yields, several billion additional acres of cropland would have been needed to be cleared to meet demand—resulting in additional greenhouse gas emissions equal to as much as a third of the world’s total output of greenhouse gases since the dawn of the Industrial Revolution.

“Agriculture currently accounts for about 10 to 12 percent of human-caused greenhouse gas emissions,” said Jennifer Burney, a postdoctoral researcher with FSE and lead author of the paper. “Although greenhouse gas emissions from the production and use of fertilizer, livestock, and farm machinery have increased with agricultural intensification, those emissions are far outstripped by the emissions that would have been generated in converting additional forest and grassland to farmland.”

To evaluate the impact of yield intensification on climate change, the researchers compared actual agricultural production between 1961 and 2005 with hypothetical scenarios in which the world’s increasing food needs were met by expanding the amount of farmland rather than by increasing yields.

Even without higher yields, population and food demand would likely have climbed to levels close to what they are today,



said David Lobell, co-author and FSE fellow. “Lower yields per acre would likely have meant more starvation and death, but the population would still have increased because of much higher birth rates. People tend to have more children when survival of those children is less certain.”

The authors then compared the emissions reduction to historical research and development costs and estimated that agricultural investment precluded nearly 250 kg of carbon dioxide emissions per dollar. As this is less costly than many proposed future mitigation schemes, the findings suggest that crop yield research may contribute both to meeting the food demands of projected global population increases and to minimizing the impact of agriculture on global climate, said Steven Davis, co-author and postdoctoral researcher at the Carnegie Institution at Stanford.

The researchers concluded that improvement of crop yields should be prominent among a portfolio of strategies to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. “The striking thing is that all of these climate benefits were not the explicit intention of historical investments in agriculture. This was simply a side benefit of efforts to feed the world,” Burney noted. “If climate policy intentionally rewarded these kinds of efforts, that could make an even bigger difference. The question going forward is how climate policy might be designed to achieve that.”

The paper was published in the June issue of the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. ■

PHOTOS FROM TOP: A RESEARCHER INSPECTS AN EXPERIMENTAL WHEAT FIELD IN INDIA, WHERE NEW MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND CROP VARIETIES ARE BEING TESTED. (DAVID LOBELL); AN EXPERIMENTAL MAIZE FIELD IN KENYA. (MARSHALL BURKE)



"We still do not know enough about the interactions and vital linkages between technology, governance, and development, especially in unstable and chronically underserved areas," says Steve Krasner. "By fostering new collaborations, at Stanford and in the field, we will learn more about effective approaches to poverty alleviation and sustainable economic development in some of the world's most challenging regions."

FSI convened a conference on *Technology, Governance, and Global Development*, to examine the influence of technical innovations on problems of chronic global underdevelopment. Experts from business, medicine, philanthropy, academia, government and non-governmental organizations, along with young Stanford alumni, addressed technological gains in health, education, human development, agricultural innovation, food security, and broad-based economic development.

Speakers and attendees alike discussed effective means to overcome persistent bottlenecks by creating new ways to radically improve well-being in the developing world. The goal of the conference was to develop and nurture partnerships across disciplines, sectors, and countries so that leaders in fields such as political science, engineering, statistics, and business, whose research and practice have not focused on global poverty, would find support for this breakthrough interdisciplinary work.

FSI Action Fund

Addresses Sources of and Solutions for Global Poverty

THE ACTION FUND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE is chaired by Stephen Krasner, who has both academic and policy experience with foreign aid initiatives. Krasner was deeply involved with the creation of the Millennium Challenge Account while a director at the National Security Council and has written on foreign aid and development. Faculty serving on the Action Fund Executive Committee—Joshua Cohen, Larry Diamond, Seema Jayachandran, Roz Naylor, Scott Rozelle, Paul Wise, and Frank Wolak—represent the broad range of disciplines that define FSI.

"The world does not come to us as neat disciplinary problems, but as complex interdisciplinary challenges."

STANFORD PRESIDENT JOHN HENNESSY

In fall 2010, the Action Fund will award one-year grants, on a competitive basis, to teams of Stanford faculty and practitioners who are addressing global underdevelopment in ways that are results-oriented, collaborative, policy-relevant, early-stage and involve students at graduate and undergraduate levels. The Action Fund will also convene educational and outreach activities—including a new speakers series—and formulate long-range goals to build community and to extend the impact of global underdevelopment activities at Stanford.

"The Action Fund is at the heart of FSI's efforts to bring its formidable resources to bear in seeking solutions to intractable global problems." FSI DIRECTOR COIT D. BLACKER

The Action Fund has \$200,000 available to support the first round of projects. Conference attendees and FSI board members as well as the Directors Discretionary Fund provided the initial startup funds. At the end of the year, FSI hopes to enlist more donor-partners in this venture, to fully leverage the advances made by first-round grantees, and to provide seed money for future projects. Gifts of various amounts in the form of expendable funds will assure the future of this critical line of work at FSI. ■



PHOTOS: (SIDEBAR) CONFERENCE CHAIR STEVE KRASNER MODERATES DISCUSSION WITH FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE CONDOLEEZZA RICE; FSI DIRECTOR "CHIP" BLACKER EXPLORES DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH STANFORD ALUMNI ENTREPRENEURS JANE CHEN, MBA '08, JONNY DORSEY '07, AND NAVA ASHRAF '97; FORMER STANFORD UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES CHAIR BURT MCMURTRY, PHD '62, TALKS WITH TRUSTEE SUSAN MCCAW '84 AT FSI; FSI BENEFACTORS AND FSI ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS BRAD FREEMAN '64 AND RON SPOGLI '70 AT FSI DINNER. (ALL PHOTOS BEN CHRISMAN)

SPICE'S NEWEST CURRICULAR OFFERING

Inter-Korean Relations: Rivalry, Reconciliation, and Reunification

BY GARY MUKAI AND RYLAN SEKIGUCHI

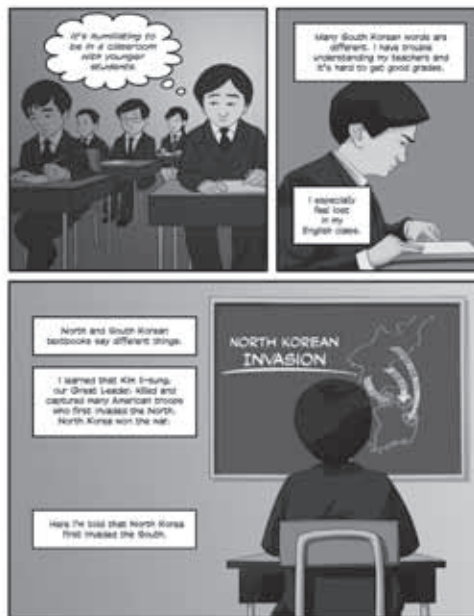


INTER-KOREAN RELATIONS: *Rivalry, Reconciliation, and Reunification* is the third and final installment in SPICE's Korea-focused curriculum series. This unit was co-authored by Joon Seok Hong, HyoJung Jang, Se-Woong Koo, Rennie Moon, and Rylan Sekiguchi. Like its predecessors—*U.S.–South Korean Relations* and *Uncovering North Korea*—*Inter-Korean Relations* was

developed to help promote students' understanding of the Korean peninsula, an incredibly important yet relatively understudied region of East Asia, and was inspired by Shorestein APARC Director Professor Gi-Wook Shin and his dedication to the promotion of Korean studies in the United States. As its title suggests, this unit teaches students about inter-Korean relations using the themes of rivalry, reconciliation, and reunification, three paradigms through which the recent history and, potentially, the future of the Korean peninsula can be understood.

The first lesson of the unit provides students with a basic historical overview of Korea since the end of World War II. Students study the causes and effects of Korea's division and examine the legacies of the Korean War, building a broad foundational understanding of 20th-century Korean history. Over the course of the next four lessons, students learn about the inter-Korean relationship from various perspectives through the lenses of politics, economics, security concerns, and social issues. The sixth and final lesson encourages students to synthesize the information in previous lessons, presenting them with possible scenarios for the future of inter-Korean relations and asking them to assess the scenarios using their new knowledge about Korea. ■

PHOTOS FROM LEFT: (COVER) *INTER-KOREAN RELATIONS: RIVALRY, RECONCILIATION, AND REUNIFICATION*; (GRAPHIC NOVEL IMAGE) STUDENTS CONSIDER THE PLIGHT OF NORTH KOREAN DEFECTORS IN SOUTH KOREA THROUGH AN ANALYSIS OF A GRAPHIC NOVEL. (GRAPHIC ART BY RICH LEE)



SPICE WINS BUCHANAN PRIZE FOR ITS WORK ON KOREA

On March 26, 2010, SPICE received the 2010 Franklin Buchanan Prize at the Association for Asian Studies conference in Philadelphia. The Buchanan Prize is awarded annually to an outstanding curriculum publication on Asia designed for any educational level, elementary through university. SPICE was recognized for its Korea-focused curricular units, *U.S.–South Korean Relations* and *Uncovering North Korea*. The primary authors of the series were Rylan Sekiguchi and Joon Seok Hong. Contributing authors were Rennie Moon and Gary Mukai. Gi-Wook Shin and John Lewis served as primary advisors for the two-part series. This is the fifth time that SPICE has won the Buchanan Prize since it was established in 1995.

2010 REVISIT KOREA PROGRAM

At the invitation of the Consulate General of the Republic of Korea, San Francisco, SPICE Director Gary Mukai participated in the Republic of Korea-sponsored 2010 Revisit Korea Program, which commemorates the 60th anniversary of the beginning of the Korean War. The program included visits to the Seoul National Cemetery, the War Memorial of Korea in Seoul, and the Joint Security Area. A reenactment of the Battle of Chipyong-ni, a battle that took place from February 13 to 15, 1951, was also part of the program. Minister Yang Kim, Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, sponsored a welcoming banquet for Korean War veterans. Especially poignant was a ceremony during which each veteran received a medal from a representative of the ministry.



GARY MUKAI WITH FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF, REPUBLIC OF KOREA AIR FORCE, GENERAL CHUN-TAE PARK. (COURTESY OF SEIJI KOSHIMIZU)

New Stanford Europe Center Launches at FSI: Focus on High-Impact International Workshops

BY ROLAND HSU



PHOTOS FROM LEFT:

TURKEY'S PRIME MINISTER RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN ATTENDS THE OPENING SESSION OF THE U.S.-ISLAMIC WORLD FORUM IN DOHA, FEBRUARY 13, 2010 (REUTERS);

A STUDENT WEARING THE ISLAMIC HEADSCARF HANDED OUT LEAFLETS AT MANTES LA JOLIE SCHOOL, WESTERN PARIS, OCTOBER 6, TO PROTEST FRENCH EDUCATION MINISTER'S BAN ON THE WEARING OF ISLAMIC HEADSCARVES IN SECULAR STATE SCHOOLS (REUTERS);

HANNAH ARENDT (UNIVERSITY OF OLDENBURG PRESS)

STANFORD'S NEW EUROPE CENTER, a joint undertaking between FSI and the School of Humanities and Sciences, will launch in fall 2010 with a full roster of programming, research, and international visiting scholars. In the coming year the Europe Center, formerly the Forum on Contemporary Europe (FCE), is placing special emphasis on its international workshops addressing today's most pressing issues of shared interest in the trans-Atlantic world, including global immigration, origins of terrorism, promoting democracy, and overcoming historical enmity. The following workshops launch multi-year international programs to engage scholars, NGO actors, and policy leaders in unprecedented and productive dialogue.

U.S.-EU-GREATER MIDDLE EAST TRILATERAL RELATIONS
This series marks the expansion of the Europe Center in the area of bridging divides and identifying shared cultures in the United States, the European Union, and the greater Middle East. The Europe Center, with partner institutes in the Middle East and Europe, will host in spring 2011 the first workshop in this series, with special focus on guiding divided societies—especially Europe, the Arab world, Israel, and the Palestinian authority—to reconcile diverging notions of the past, majority-minority relations, the role of religion and ethnicity, educational institutions, and the position of civil society, scientific cooperation, and culture in efforts toward the promotion of peaceful coexistence.

Our goal is to promote the exchange of knowledge and to offer resources to policymakers in legal and political institutions and non-governmental organizations. We hope this framework will deepen discussion between scholars and policy experts from the United States, Europe, and the Middle East.

SECULARIZATION IN TRANS-ATLANTIC PERSPECTIVES

This series of workshops aims to guide the way to overcome tensions in a modern world marked by secular and fundamentalist movements. In spring 2010, FCE, with the Center for Literary and Cultural Research, Berlin, organized the first workshop to understand modern secularization in cultural, political, and legal applications.

Our goal is to productively combine American and European approaches toward secular, liberal polities. This series will continue with international dialogue and policy recommendations for key questions including the following: Can ideas of secularization contribute to a fruitful analysis of the relation between religion and modernity? In what ways are secularism and faith inevitable partners in the modern Western world? Does the idea of secularization necessarily cast theological communities as anti-modern?

HANNAH ARENDT AND INSIGHTS FOR THE MODERN ERA

In the wake of 9/11 and the so-called War on Terror there has been an immense interest in Hannah Arendt's thought in disciplines ranging from political science through history to cultural criticism. This spring 2010 workshop brought to FSI the world's most influential authors and former students of this remarkable political thinker. The audience, and visitors to the workshop podcasts, have been prompted to consider how Hannah Arendt's work offers a way of thinking about literature, the arts, and culture at the intersection of history, politics, and ethics. Participants will revise their writing for a publication on Hannah Arendt and today's political culture, forthcoming from leading publishing house Suhrkamp Verlag. ■

FOR FULL DETAILS ON EUROPE CENTER PROGRAMS,
PLEASE VISIT [HTTP://FCE.STANFORD.EDU](http://fce.stanford.edu)

PESD Tackles Global Energy Market Giant

BY SUNNY WANG

“PESD will examine the broader issues of how policymakers in China and the rest of the world reconcile the needs of energy security, climate change mitigation, and improvement of human material welfare.”

FRANK WOLAK, DIRECTOR



THE EVOLUTION OF CHINESE ENERGY PRODUCTION and use will crucially shape global energy markets and greenhouse gas emissions. China is by far the world's largest miner and consumer of coal, the second largest consumer of oil with increasing demand, and is on its way to significantly surpassing the United States in greenhouse gas emissions. A major part of the research agenda at the Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD) is aimed at better understanding this central player in energy.

Work by PESD researchers Richard Morse, Gang He, and Varun Rai on the development of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology in China showed how energy security concerns top the Chinese policy agenda. CCS stores carbon dioxide emissions under the ground so that they cannot contribute to climate change. Because China's fleet of coal power plants emits massive and growing quantities of carbon dioxide, Western analysts have commonly assumed that widespread CCS in China in the power sector will play an important role in climate change mitigation. China indeed has a number of CCS technology demonstration projects under way, but recent PESD research revealed that energy security considerations are responsible for China's CCS efforts, not climate mitigation. As a result, PESD concluded that CCS is likely to spread much more slowly in the Chinese power sector than had been assumed, an important finding that was widely reported.

Another recently concluded PESD project studied how wind energy in China is supported by “carbon offsets” under the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Carbon offsets allow emitters of greenhouse gases in developed countries bound by the Kyoto Protocol to meet their obligations by purchasing credits from cheaper emissions reduction projects in developing countries. Carbon offset programs like CDM rely on “additionality”—emissions mitigation that would not have happened in the absence of the program. China's wind projects, previously considered a CCS success story, had come under fire of late for not being additional. Gang He and Richard Morse delved into the project documentation for more than 100 Chinese wind projects receiving CDM credit. They determined that it is in fact structurally impossible to verify additionality for these projects due to the extensive government intervention in the power sector. Their research raised broader questions about how developed nations can successfully engage developing countries in the struggle to combat climate change.

Looking forward, the Program on Energy and Sustainable Development is gearing up for two more projects centered on China: how natural gas competes with coal in that country and how Chinese decision makers respond when energy, food, and water imperatives come into conflict. These questions, notes PESD Director Frank Wolak, “touch on broader issues of how policymakers in China and the rest of the world reconcile the needs of energy security, climate change mitigation, and improvement of human material welfare.” ■

PHOTOS FROM LEFT:
WINDMILLS ON THE ROADSIDE OF CHINA. (CLEMSON)
JIN HUA GONG MINE IN CHINA. (LHOON)

TO READ ABOUT OUR CHINA-RELATED RESEARCH OR TO LEARN MORE ABOUT PESD'S
BROADER RESEARCH PROGRAM, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT [HTTP://PESD.STANFORD.EDU/](http://PESD.STANFORD.EDU/)

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NEWSLETTER OF THE FREEMAN SPOGLI INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ■ STANFORD UNIVERSITY

WELCOME TO

ENCINACOLUMNS

What an exhilarating time this has been. In June, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev chose Stanford for his first West Coast speech. Saying, "I wanted to see with my own eyes the origins of success," Medvedev spent a day with Silicon

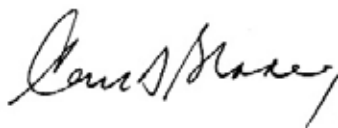
Valley and Stanford leaders to learn more about innovation and attract foreign investment to diversify and modernize the Russian economy.

FSI's path-breaking April conference on *Technology, Governance, and Global Development* examined how technology serves or fails to serve global development. Bill Gates urged students to become involved in global health and education. Condoleezza Rice addressed why democracy is more effective in delivering broad-based economic development. With more than 1 billion people living on less than \$1 per day, FSI has created a new Action Fund to jump-start innovative, early-stage, action-oriented research projects at FSI and Stanford to address underdevelopment and poverty alleviation. Awards will be made competitively and announced in the early fall of 2010.

FSI's Payne lecturers were riveting. Steve Coll analyzed "The Globalization of Terror," Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad addressed "Prospects for the Greater Middle East," and Bill Gates spoke passionately about "Finding the Best Way to Make a Difference." FSI's Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center examined *Friction Points: Colliding Interests in U.S.-China Relations* as its Oksenberg workshop and FSI's Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law held a groundbreaking inaugural conference on *Political Reform in the Arab World: Problems and Prospects*.

The research, scholarship, and policy advocacy of FSI's faculty, scholars, and students are remarkable. They are addressing health, nutrition, education, governance, development, nuclear risks, regional tensions, energy imperatives, and so much more. We need your abiding financial support to advance and sustain our work. We can make the world safer, more secure, more equitable, and more promising for all its citizens. With your help, we will.

Sincerely,



COIT D. BLACKER, DIRECTOR