



Power & Prosperity

New Dynamics, New Dilemmas

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FSI's Mission

The Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI) is Stanford University's primary forum for interdisciplinary research on major international issues and challenges. FSI seeks to contribute to public policy nationally and internationally with its scholarship and analysis; to transcend traditional academic boundaries by creating new interdisciplinary partnerships; to make its research available to a wide and influential audience; and to enrich the educational experience of all members of the Stanford community.


FSI
Programs



FCE
STANFORD



IDL
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PESD
STANFORD



PGJ
STANFORD



SCICN
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SPICE
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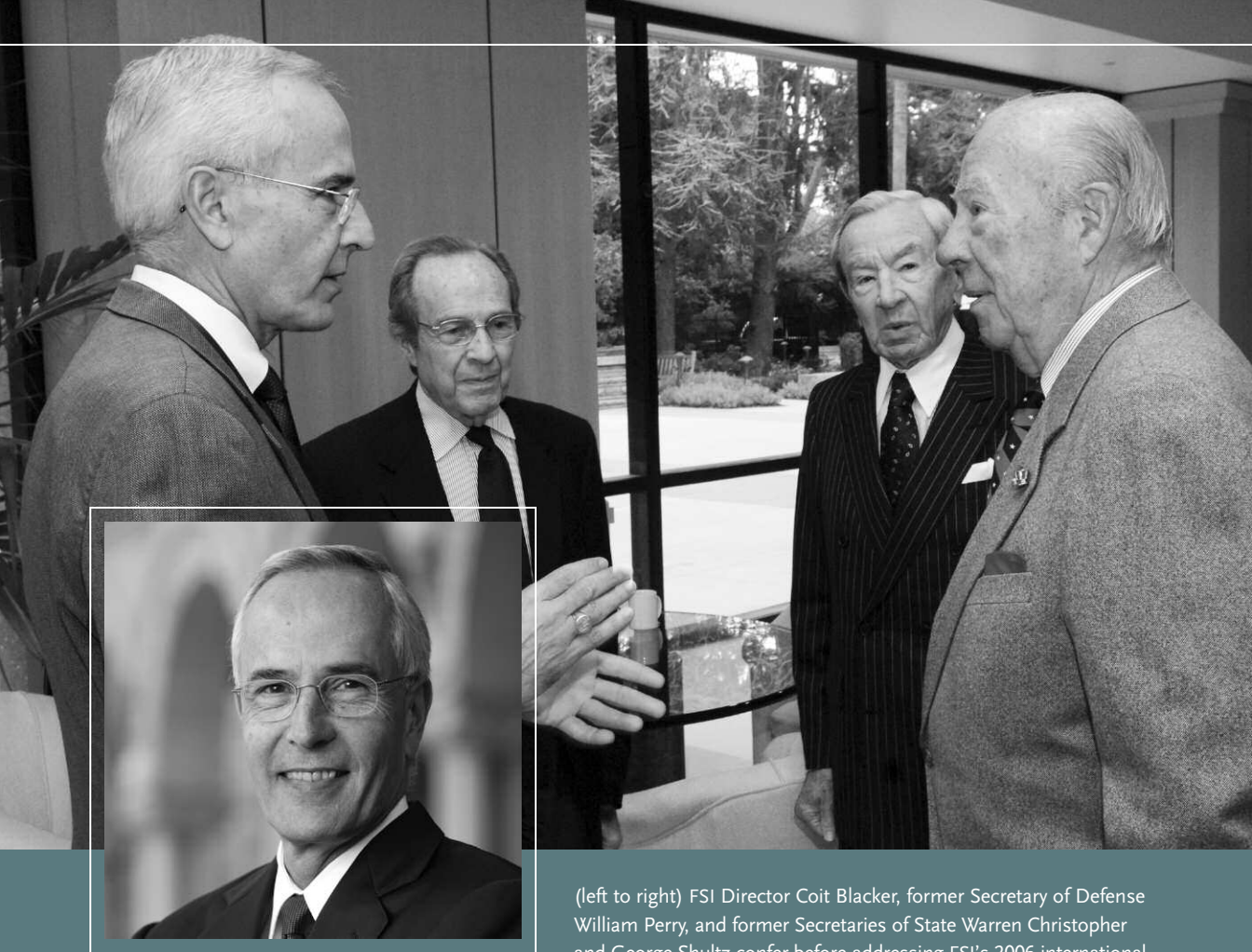
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(left to right) FSI Director Coit Blacker, former Secretary of Defense William Perry, and former Secretaries of State Warren Christopher and George Shultz confer before addressing FSI's 2006 international conference, *A World at Risk*.

FSI

“New patterns of power and prosperity are transforming the 21st century, led by the spectacular rise of China and India, Japan’s resurgence, Russia’s petro-diplomacy, terrorism, nuclear initiatives, and realignments in the Middle East. Infectious diseases, climate change, global hunger, and energy imperatives pose incipient threats and historic opportunities for social and economic change. Scholars at FSI are addressing these seismic shifts, seeking to develop promising approaches and sustainable solutions to issues that may determine mankind’s common future.”

Coit D. Blacker, Director, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies

Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies

Letter from the Directors

As Stanford University's primary forum for consideration of contemporary and cross-cutting international issues, FSI engages in collaborative interdisciplinary research, teaching, policy formulation, and public outreach on the defining issues of our time.

This has been an extraordinary year for FSI faculty, scholars, and students. We attracted new support for our work, launched new course and program offerings, published prominently in academic and policy publications, offered commentary in all major media outlets, and answered calls to testify and serve on deliberative bodies, such as the Iraq Study Group and the new National War

Powers Commission, convened to advise the American Congress and the president on issues of historic import.

In support of the Stanford International Initiative, we awarded second round grants from the Presidential Fund for Innovation in International Studies to advance work in three central areas—peace and security, governance, and human well-being, and we hosted the Initiative's first annual symposium on the topic of *Technology and Culture*.

Sustaining Our Work FSI is leading the fundraising campaign to transform historic Encina Commons into an international studies community at Stanford. When completed, the renovated complex will provide needed space for collaborative international programs with the schools of humanities and sciences, business, education, law, and medicine, facilitating the scholarly exchange that ignites and sustains innovative interdisciplinary work. We are grateful to Stephen D. Bechtel, and to Ken Olivier and Angela Nomellini, for providing lead gifts and are actively seeking additional support. This effort is part of *The Stanford Challenge: Seeking Solutions and Educating Leaders*, launched in 2006.

Another FSI fundraising priority is to endow new senior fellow positions. With Stanford's commitment to provide matching gifts to help realize this goal on behalf of our faculty, we have secured pledges from Julie Wrigley and her family to support Rosamond Naylor and a gift from Ken Olivier and Angela Nomellini to be allocated for a senior fellowship in CDDRL. With a vigorous faculty recruitment agenda in the areas of education, biodefense, international history, and development economics, we will be accelerating our fundraising efforts to support these appointments.

Leadership Events We welcomed renowned leaders, activists, public intellectuals, and policymakers to FSI. We gleaned insights from democracy activists Akbar Ganji of Iran and Anwar Ibrahim of Malaysia, Taiwan's Foreign Minister James C.F. Huang and Georgia's Prime Minister Zurab Noghaideli. Former Defense Secretary William Perry, a lead author of the Iraq Study Group report, led a panel on *Iraq: The Way Forward* with Larry Diamond, Jim Fearon, and Scott Sagan. Lt. General Karl Eikenberry assessed Afghanistan and Professor Kathleen Sullivan traced "The Road to Guantanamo."

Steve Schneider and Terry Root analyzed the historic *Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. India's Ambassador to the United States

“Democracies are better at protecting basic human rights, constraining the power of the state, and representing the will of the people. Democracies tend to provide better lives for their people than autocracies. ...And perhaps most importantly, polls show that most people around the world want democracy.”

Michael A. McFaul, “Renewal,” the 2007 Class Day Speech, Stanford University

Ronen Sen and Mahatma Gandhi’s grandson Rajmohan gave addresses. International Crisis Group President Gareth Evans examined “The Responsibility to Protect” in honor of the newly expanded Ford Dorsey International Policy Studies program.

Stanford President Emeritus Gerhard Casper delivered the Wesson Lecture on “Caesarism in Democratic Politics: Reflections on Max Weber,” and Coit Blacker lectured at Vienna’s Renner Institut on “U.S.-European Relations After the Iraq War.” Michael McFaul testified before Congress on Russia’s autocratic trajectory and called for a new American policy to foster a more constructive bilateral relationship and democratic renewal inside Russia.

Distinguished Payne Lecturers included novelist Ian McEwan who offered his “End of the World Blues”; the World Health Organization’s Dr. David Heymann who discussed “Public Health Security in the 21st Century”; and UNAIDS Executive Director Dr. Peter Piot who urgently addressed “AIDS: Pandemic and Agent for Change.”

FSI screened a riveting, award-winning documentary from the 2007 Sundance Film Festival, *No End in Sight: The American Occupation of Iraq*, and hosted a panel featuring Larry Diamond, film director Charles Ferguson, Col. Christopher Gibson, and Pulitzer Prize-winning Stanford historian David Kennedy.

Engaging the World Taking Stanford to the world, Coit Blacker, Larry Diamond, Scott Sagan, and Roz Naylor addressed global risk in San Francisco. CDDRL’s Mike McFaul, Kathryn Stoner-Weiss, Stephen Krasner, and Larry Diamond joined Coit Blacker in New York for a discussion titled *Democracy, Security, and the U.S. National Interest*. An FSI panel examined *The Future of the Trans-Atlantic Relationship* in London. FSI again welcomed 27 prominent civic, political, and economic leaders from 22 transitioning countries as Stanford Summer Fellows on Democracy and Development.

Faculty FSI attracted new faculty, including Karen Eggleston, a comparative health policy specialist; Martha Crenshaw, an authority on terrorism; Philip Lipscy, an expert in Japanese and comparative politics; and Josef Joffe, a renowned journalist and scholar of U.S.-European relations. We welcomed back Stephen Krasner after a two-year tenure as director of policy planning at the U.S. State Department, as a CDDRL-affiliated faculty member and the Graham H. Stuart Professor of International Relations.

Michael McFaul was selected 2007 Class Day speaker and received a standing ovation from 6,000 Stanford graduates, family members, alumni, and university leaders after his June 16, 2007, address, “Renewal.” Larry Diamond was named Teacher of the Year and honored with the Dinkelspiel Award for Distinctive Contributions to Undergraduate Education.

Centers and Programs FSI’s research centers continued cutting-edge research on vital issues such as terrorism; nuclear risks; the role of foreign assistance in supporting good governance; chronic hunger and the environment; infectious diseases; and social, economic, and political change in the dynamic Asia-Pacific region.



PHOTOS: (above) Michael McFaul and Stanford President John Hennessy following McFaul's June 16, 2007, Class Day speech, "Renewal," to Stanford graduates, their families, alumni and university leaders. CREDIT: Linda Cicero. (left) Michael McFaul, Deputy Director.

With pride and gratitude, we say hail and farewell to the Center for Environmental Science and Policy (CESP), superbly led by Co-Directors Walter Falcon and Stephen Schneider and former Directors Donald Kennedy and Pamela Matson, whose joint expertise in the social and natural sciences embodied CESP's integrative approach to research. CESP's Environmental Forum inspired the university-wide Initiative on the Environment and Sustainability. The Goldman Honors Program broke new ground in educating students with a close (1:3) faculty to student ratio. Climate change, environmental sustainability, and the survival of 1.7 million species figured prominently in CESP's work. We thank CESP scholars for their scientific advances and policy achievements and wish them every success as they move to the Woods Institute for the Environment.

This year FSI added the Program on Global Justice directed by Joshua Cohen and the Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation, led by former FSI Director David Holloway, Allen Weiner, and Byron Bland. IDL and SPICE continued to educate new generations of leaders, at home and abroad. The Forum on Contemporary Europe launched new programs on Europe's Eastern, Scandinavian, and Iberian regions. FSI's Program on Energy and Sustainable Development, led by David Victor, conducted acclaimed research on energy markets and secured a major grant from the BP Foundation to study global warming, energy poverty, and prospects for the world's oil market.

The Year Ahead On November 15, 2007, FSI convenes its third international conference, *Power and Prosperity: New Dynamics, New Dilemmas*. The conference examines "Asia's Triple Rise: How China, India, and Japan Will Shape our Future," then turns to "Faces of Security in the 21st Century," looking at Iraq, nuclear risks, terrorism, food security, and the environment. Diplomat Shashi Tharoor will speak at lunch and Gilles Kepel, an authority on political Islam, will offer the keynote dinner address on "Islamic Fundamentalism." The conference promises to be historic.

We are profoundly grateful to FSI faculty, scholars, and staff for their talent, dedication, teaching, and scholarship and to all our supporters, whose inspiration and generosity enables us to continue our path-breaking interdisciplinary work.

Sincerely,

Coit D. Blacker
Director

Michael A. McFaul
Deputy Director



(left to right) Stanford Summer Fellows on Democracy and Development Yang Peng (China), Giao N. Hoang (Vietnam), Franck Kamunga Cibangu (Democratic Republic of Congo), Roya Toloui (Iran), and Kate Sam-Ngbor (Nigeria).

CDDRL

“We have moral and strategic reasons to continue to promote democracy in this century. In the long run, a democratic Iran will no longer threaten the United States or our allies. In the long run, more democracy in the Middle East will decrease threats between countries in that region and thereby reduce the need for American troops to be in the region. In the long run, democratic development also will provide outlets of political expression for the disenchanted and thereby reduce the appeal of violent radicals.”

Michael McFaul, Director, Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law

Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law

CDDRL's Mission

The promotion of democracy, development, and the rule of law in transitioning states is the great challenge of our time. CDDRL seeks to identify the most effective ways to foster democracy, promote balanced and sustainable economic growth, and advance the rule of law.

Evaluating the Efficacy of International Efforts to Promote Democracy

The administration of George W. Bush has made democracy promotion a key policy goal, but Bush is merely the most recent in a long line of American presidents involved in the uncertain business of promoting democracy. Other world leaders, especially in Europe, have also made democracy promotion a foreign policy

objective. And yet, despite the enduring and growing interest in bringing about democratic change and democratic development in poorly governed countries, the tools of democracy promotion are not well understood. Considering the amount of donor money, time, and effort put into the cause, there is a striking dearth of information regarding what works under what circumstances and what tends to be less successful.

CDDRL researchers are leading an international network in a two-phase, four-year project to assess the impact of international democracy promotion efforts since World War II. Although anchored at CDDRL, the project includes partner institutions and individual scholars from around the world. Our objective is to produce a comprehensive evaluation of democracy promotion strategies that will be highly relevant both to policymakers and academic communities in donor and recipient countries. The project will include a breadth of macro- (country) and micro- (specific strategies of intervention) level studies that will make this project unique in its comparative insights into democracy promotion.

The policy implications and applications of this project are many. The efficacy of democracy promotion efforts is one of the most important policy issues of our time—particularly following 9/11. If it is true that democracies do not fight other democracies, if economic growth is positively correlated with democratic regimes, if democracies generate fewer terrorists, and if more equitable income distribution and general poverty reduction are better in democracies than autocracies, then the positive benefits of democratic development around the world are substantial.

Yet we do not possess sufficient knowledge of the efficacy of democracy promotion tools. Too often skilled academic and policy actors and analysts work in isolation from one another. Our project seeks to unite these communities in furthering democracy in the developing world. The project's central policy objective is to provide concrete ways in which democracy promotion can be more successful in practice. The case studies—successful and failed democracy promotion efforts around the world and our experiments with various tools of democracy promotion—will help produce more effective policy tools and more resilient new democracies worldwide.

The project is also an excellent example of the fulfillment of two aspects of the core mission of CDDRL—linking cutting-edge research with concrete policy problems, while also working across the disciplines of economics, political science, and law.

“Stanford Summer Fellows on Democracy and Development are former prime ministers and presidential advisors, senators and attorneys general, journalists and civic activists, academics and members of the international development community. They are united in their dedication to improving or establishing democratic governance, economic growth, and the rule of law in their countries. Through this program, CDDRL marries development theory with practice.”

Kathryn Stoner-Weiss, Associate Director for Research, CDDRL

Stanford Summer Fellows on Democracy and Development The Stanford Summer Fellows on Democracy and Development is a bold new CDDRL program initiated in August 2005 and held at the center for three weeks every summer. Since its inception, the Summer Fellows Program has created a network of more than 90 emerging leaders from 30 transitioning countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, China, Russia, Nigeria, Kenya, and Rwanda. Stanford Summer Fellows are former prime ministers and presidential advisors, senators and attorneys general, journalists and civic activists, academics and members of the international development community. They are united in their dedication to improving or establishing democratic governance, economic growth, and the rule of law in their countries.

The three-week executive education program is led by an interdisciplinary (and all-volunteer) team of leading Stanford University faculty associated with the center. The teaching team includes Stanford President Emeritus Gerhard Casper, Larry Diamond from the Hoover Institution, CDDRL Director Michael McFaul, Associate Director Kathryn Stoner-Weiss, Peter Henry from the Graduate School of Business, and Tom Heller, Helen Stacy, and Allen Weiner from Stanford Law School. Summer fellows are assigned readings for each day's class sessions and discussions. Class sessions, however, are not only led by CDDRL-affiliated faculty and researchers but also by the fellows themselves, who focus discussions on the concrete challenges they face in their ongoing development work. In this way, fellows have the opportunity to learn from one another's rich experiences in the field of international political and economic development.

The program also draws in speakers involved in U.S. democracy and development promotion institutions. These have included Carl Gershman, president of the National Endowment for Democracy; Judge Pamela Rymer of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; and executives of leading Silicon Valley companies such as eBay and Google, as well as media and nonprofit organizations in the Bay Area.

One of the great benefits of the program is that participants come to realize that they are often engaged in solving very similar problems (like endemic corruption, for example) in different country contexts. This has helped to create a broader community of global activists and practitioners, intent on sharing experiences to bring positive change to some of the world's most troubled regions. When the program finishes every summer, fellows stay in touch through a very lively alumni network e-mail list, often sharing information on issues like establishing a more effective legal environment for electronic commerce in one context or establishing an electoral monitoring commission in another.



PHOTOS: (above) CDDRL Director Michael McFaul with Alina Belskaya (front, Belarus) and Masha Eismont (Russia). (left) Donya Aziz, a member of Pakistan's National Assembly, shares a laugh with Mohammad Azizi, an economist and human rights activist from Afghanistan.

In the fellows' words, the summer program “generates theoretical understanding and allows us to catch up on developments in the field and doing that in this wonderful place made the experience simply amazing”; inspires “confidence, in that the work we do sometimes has a draining or demoralizing effect, while meeting people from elsewhere who are engaged in similar work is strengthening and enriching”; and results in “new ideas on how to change things in my own country” while setting up “very effective networking.”

“The benefit of the program for CDDRL faculty and researchers is incalculable,” says Michael McFaul. “The Summer Fellows Program allows us to interact with an incredibly broad group of actors engaged in the business of political and economic development. They benefit from exposure to the cutting-edge research of our faculty, while we benefit from a virtuous cycle of feedback on whether these ideas actually do and should work in the field. It is an ideal marriage between democratic and development theory and practice.” Further, through its alumni network, the program serves as a valuable addition to the center’s base of research scholars and has created a network of leaders and civic activists that will allow CDDRL affiliates, including our undergraduate honors students and pre- and post-doctoral fellows, to continue their groundbreaking work in policy analysis across fields and geographic regions.

The Stanford Summer Fellows program is becoming a leading example of Stanford’s International Initiative effort to promote enhanced knowledge, more efficient activism, long-lasting international collaboration, and the advancement of democratic institutions and practices in places where such things are in short supply.



Women harvesting rice, Bali, Indonesia.

CESP

“Agriculture is central to human survival and is probably the human enterprise most vulnerable to changes in climate. This is particularly true in countries such as Indonesia, with large populations of rural poor. Understanding the current and future effects of changes in climate on Indonesian rice agriculture will be crucial for improving the welfare of the country’s poor.”

Rosamond Naylor, Director of the Program on Food Security and the Environment

Center for Environmental Science and Policy

CESP's Mission

CESP mobilizes a network of scholars, students, policymakers, and leaders to understand and help solve international environmental problems through science and policy research. The work of the center engages scholars from disciplines as varied as the biological and geological sciences, civil engineering, economics, and law to develop new methods for environmental assessment, negotiation, remediation, and protection. It also directs the undergraduate Goldman Honors Program on environmental science, technology, and policy and co-directs the Program on Food Security and the Environment (FSE)—a joint activity of the Woods and Freeman Spogli institutes.

Climate Change a Threat to Indonesian

Agriculture A new study led by FSE Director Rosamond Naylor finds that Indonesian rice agriculture is greatly affected by short-run climate variability and could be significantly harmed by long-run climate change. Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world, one of the world's largest producers and consumers of rice, and it is characterized by a population of rural poor who depend on rice agriculture for their livelihood.

The study, titled "Assessing the risks of climate variability and climate change for Indonesian rice agriculture," was published May 8 in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*. The project was a joint effort among a team of scientists at Stanford University, the University of Washington, and the University of Wisconsin.

The authors found that rice production in Indonesia is greatly affected by year-to-year climate variability—in particular the variability caused by El Nino/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events in the Pacific Ocean. During a warm ENSO (or El Nino) event, the arrival of the monsoon rains is delayed, disrupting the planting of the main rice crop and prolonging the "hungry season" in Indonesia. "During a bad El Nino event, farmers literally wait months before they can plant their crop, resulting in a harvest that is months late and often much smaller in size," says lead author Naylor.

Using output from 20 global climate models (GCMs), running two emissions scenarios, and tailoring the GCM projections to the complex local topography of the Indonesian archipelago, the authors found that the probability of experiencing a harmful delay in monsoon rains could more than double in some of the most important rice-growing regions in Indonesia.

"Most models predict that the rains will come later in Indonesia, it will rain a little harder once the monsoon begins, and then it will really dry up during the summer months," says David Battisti, co-author and atmospheric scientist at the University of Washington. "So Indonesia could be looking at a much shorter rainy season, with an almost rainless dry season in some areas, squeezing rice farmers on both ends."

While the study cannot directly address changes in the frequency or intensity of ENSO events under future climate change—still an area of active research—the authors conclude that even with no changes in the basic pattern of ENSO, Indonesian rice growers will face a significantly shortened rainy season and could suffer greatly.



PHOTOS: (above) Professor Scott Rozelle and Chinese colleague Xiangzheng Deng examining rice, Jiangxi, China. Both are members of a team studying the effects of ENSO and climate change on irrigated rice agriculture in the country. (right) Peter Jewett taking a water sample from a drainage canal in the Yaqui Valley.

What adaptive measures could be taken in the face of harmful short-run variability and long-run change in climate? In the short run, the science of ENSO prediction has sufficiently advanced that reasonably high-confidence ENSO forecasts are available at least two seasons in advance. A forecasting model developed by the authors is now being used by Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture to plan for ENSO events and their effects on agriculture. The authors are also working with Indonesian officials to develop longer-run strategies to offset anticipated effects of climate change, such as investments in water storage, development of drought-tolerant crops, and crop diversification for those farmers at greatest risk.

Along with its important findings for Indonesian policymakers, the study design itself is a novel contribution to the literature. "To our knowledge, our study is the first climate-agriculture study that uses projections from all available GCMs to look at climate effects in a specific region," explains Battisti. "Thus more than past efforts, our study captures the range of uncertainty across different projections of future climate, knowledge which will be crucial for long-run thinking about how to respond."

Battisti also notes that the study's use of empirical downscaling models, which translate GCM output into usable regional forecasts of changes in climate, is a technique missing from most other studies of climate and agriculture in the tropics, an omission that could render their regional climate projections untrustworthy. Naylor adds, "From a scientific perspective, it's imperative that we now replicate this kind of study elsewhere, in order to start building a more complete picture of the effects of climate change on agriculture." The team has begun a similar study in China this spring.

Yaqui Valley Sustainability Project to Publish Synthesis Volume This past December an interdisciplinary international research team headed by senior fellows at CESP completed close to a decade and a half of science and policy research in the Yaqui Valley, Sonora, Mexico. The team integrated social and natural science approaches to study the dynamic interactions between development and environment in the Yaqui Valley. The team studied sustainability challenges in the agriculture, water, and marine sectors—and such substantive issues as macro and agricultural policies, fertilizer use and nitrogen pollution, water resource development, crop diversification, vulnerability of human-environment systems, and institutional changes and their impact on knowledge systems.

The team will publish a synthesis volume this fall. The book provides an interdisciplinary examination of one region in transition and is one of the only case studies on sustainability transitions. It reflects on the research process itself, providing insights into interdisciplinary

“Environmental activities at Stanford are on a strong upward trajectory. The new Woods Institute for the Environment is the logical outgrowth of the initiatives of CESP begun in 1998 under FSI auspices, which in turn had built on FSI’s Environmental Faculty Forum started in 1990.”

Walter Falcon, Co-Director, Center for Environmental Science and Policy

research carried out by academics, resource managers, and decision makers—and the efforts of academic researchers to link knowledge with action. The book integrates the team’s understanding of the changes that have taken place in this region over the past four decades and trajectories for the next decade—economic, social, and environmental. It emphasizes the importance of understanding the off-site consequences of agriculture, urban growth, and other land management on areas set aside for conservation and assesses the process of interdisciplinary research for problem solving. Ultimately, it is hoped that knowledge gained through this case study can be broadly applied to other major agricultural regions in transition.

Transitions and Expansions Nine years ago CESP began as a specialized research center within the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies. Since its inception, CESP has pursued a variety of innovative and collaborative research efforts centering on the interrelated themes of climate change, energy, food security, and land use. It housed the Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD) and in 2005 launched the new Program on Food Security and the Environment (FSE). It also enjoyed the responsibility of overseeing the undergraduate Goldman Honors Program, honoring its 14th class this spring.

CESP has also supported the growth of the Global Environmental Forum, one of the longest running seminar series on campus. The community and dialogue formed during these seminars provided the foundation for the university-wide Initiative on the Environment and Sustainability launched by Stanford University in 2004, housed in the new Woods Institute for the Environment. As an affiliated center, CESP has supported the growth of the Woods Institute, and in the upcoming year most of the center’s senior fellows, major research programs, the Goldman Honors Program, and the Environmental Forum will be integrated into the new institute. PESD and FSE will remain housed under FSI. FSE’s continued dual affiliations with Woods and FSI promise great advances in understanding the persistent problems of global hunger and environmental damage.



Paul Wise consults with a patient in the Kaqchikel village of Tierra Santa, Guatemala, while second-year Harvard medical students Norris Kamo and Shanthini Kasturi gain valuable primary care skills.

CREDIT: Belinda Byrne

CHP/PCOR

“Health matters to everyone, but the optimal way to achieve it is often elusive. We need a sophisticated understanding about care delivery systems and policies that influence these systems. CHP/PCOR researchers and educators provide patient care in our backyard and faraway, engage with students passionate about reducing health disparities, develop useful data sets, and conduct rigorous analyses to expand the knowledge base for decision makers around the globe.”

Kathryn M. McDonald, Executive Director, Center for Health Policy and Center for Primary Care and Outcomes Research

Center for Health Policy/ Center for Primary Care and Outcomes Research

CHP/PCOR's Mission

The Center for Health Policy and the Center for Primary Care and Outcomes Research offer educational programs and conduct innovative, multidisciplinary research on health policy and health-care delivery in the United States and throughout the world. The centers' work aims to inform health policy and to improve clinical practice and public health.

From devastating infectious diseases to chronic illness, and hospital care to preventive care, CHP/PCOR researchers are expanding the evidence base to guide policy formation and clinical practice.

Chronic Illness in Children In a recent *Health Affairs* issue, core faculty member Paul Wise co-authored a piece that examined the evolving standard of preventive pediatric care in the United States, as it relates to the

Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment benefit within Medicaid. As the primary insurance for low-income children in the United States, Medicaid shapes the pediatric health-care infrastructure for millions of children. As disease patterns for children have shifted toward a higher prevalence of chronic illness, an understanding of early determinants of chronic illness is becoming more crucial to develop prevention strategies and associated delivery systems. The U.S. system allows for demonstration projects and differing approaches that through trial and error provide models to best serve the needs of children.

Wise's knowledge of U.S. pediatric health systems carries over to his work in Guatemala, where chronic illness in children is problematic and difficult to address. A large percentage of mortality in children is still due to preventable conditions such as malnutrition and parasitic diseases. Care for children remains episodic—children often do not see a doctor until they are very sick. And, the relatively low level of health expenditures as a percentage of gross domestic product (5.2 percent compared with 15.2 percent in the United States) prevents effective responses to new pediatric challenges.

As a pediatrician, Wise's focus has been on trying to provide data that will help shift policies to respond more effectively to such pediatric challenges. He regularly travels to Guatemala—accompanied by medical school students—to teach and collaborate with health promoters to develop health programs in reducing health disparities.

Global Health in the 21st Century In spite of the increased funding for many international HIV/AIDS programs, countries such as Zimbabwe have been largely neglected due to their social and political turmoil. To fill this gap, core faculty member Grant Miller has collaborated with CDDRL and CISAC faculty member Jeremy Weinstein, along with a number of other professors within and outside of Stanford, to address the issue of HIV/AIDS care in Zimbabwe.

The team has designed a combination antiretroviral treatment campaign in Chitungwiza, Zimbabwe, located south of the capital city, Harare. Unlike others, this campaign delivers enhanced antiretroviral treatment literacy materials in conjunction with home-based HIV testing, to test whether increased education, greater access to testing and treatment, and collaboration with local health systems will improve outcomes for HIV/AIDS patients.

“The death of any child is always a tragedy but the death of any child from preventable causes is always unjust. Our child health initiative at FSI is directed at confronting this challenge and engaging students and faculty in research and interventions that make a difference in the real world of poor children.”

Paul H. Wise, Richard E. Behrman Professor in Child Health, Core Faculty Member, CHP/PCOR

On the Russian front, HIV/AIDS has become an increasingly prominent issue for its health system and population, as an estimated 940,000 people are living with HIV and the numbers continue to rise. The spread of HIV in Russia is especially high among intravenous drug users, who face stigma from the legal system and lack access to clean needles.

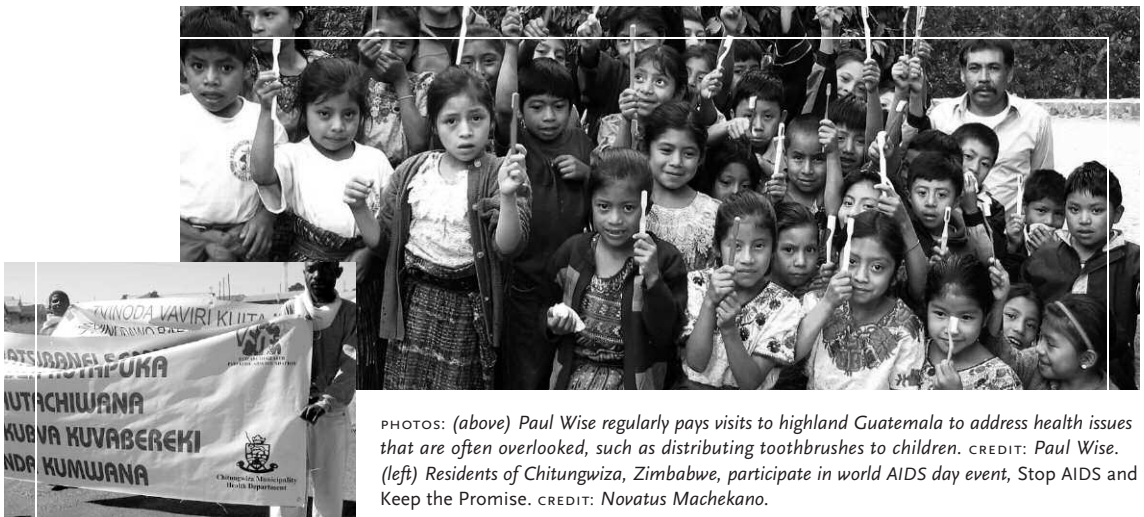
CHP/PCOR researchers including core faculty member Douglas Owens and faculty fellow Margaret Brandeau, professor of management science and engineering, have conducted influential decision-modeling research on care for HIV/AIDS patients both in the United States and abroad. In September 2006, Owens led a team of investigators in an analysis of strategies for cost-effective HIV screening, published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, that led to the implementation of new screening guidelines for all Americans ages 13 to 64—a significant change from previous guidelines that recommended testing only for high-risk individuals, such as intravenous drug users or individuals with multiple sex partners.

On the financing end, Brandeau and a colleague from the University of Western Ontario published a study in *Medical Decision Making* evaluating funding allocation approaches at the regional level (e.g., international aid organization) and the local level (e.g., city-based needle-exchange program). These multi-level allocations are often made in proportion to HIV prevalence or population size. The researchers examined alternative allocation strategies and found that allocating HIV funds to populations based on efficiency at both levels results in more infections averted compared with the proportional approach.

CHP/PCOR researchers have extended their policy-level decision analyses work to the Russian context. Research has been conducted on the cost-effectiveness of HIV monitoring in resource-constrained settings, HIV screening in Russia, and the effect of reduced antiretroviral prices in Russia to expand HIV treatment. The findings from such research can help optimize solutions to the growing HIV/AIDS crisis in Russia where there is currently no screening, mandatory testing, or recommended testing.

To promote interactions among researchers, the local community, and international policymakers, CHP/PCOR and FSI recently hosted two prominent international leaders. David Heymann, assistant director-general for communicable diseases of the World Health Organization, and Peter Piot, executive director of UNAIDS, both spoke urgently about the global challenge of addressing HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases with effective, multidisciplinary strategies.

Health Costs and Outcomes in the United States and Germany As a senior lecturer in the department of health-care management at Berlin University of Technology in Germany,



PHOTOS: (above) Paul Wise regularly pays visits to highland Guatemala to address health issues that are often overlooked, such as distributing toothbrushes to children. CREDIT: Paul Wise. (left) Residents of Chitungwiza, Zimbabwe, participate in world AIDS day event, Stop AIDS and Keep the Promise. CREDIT: Novatus Machekano.

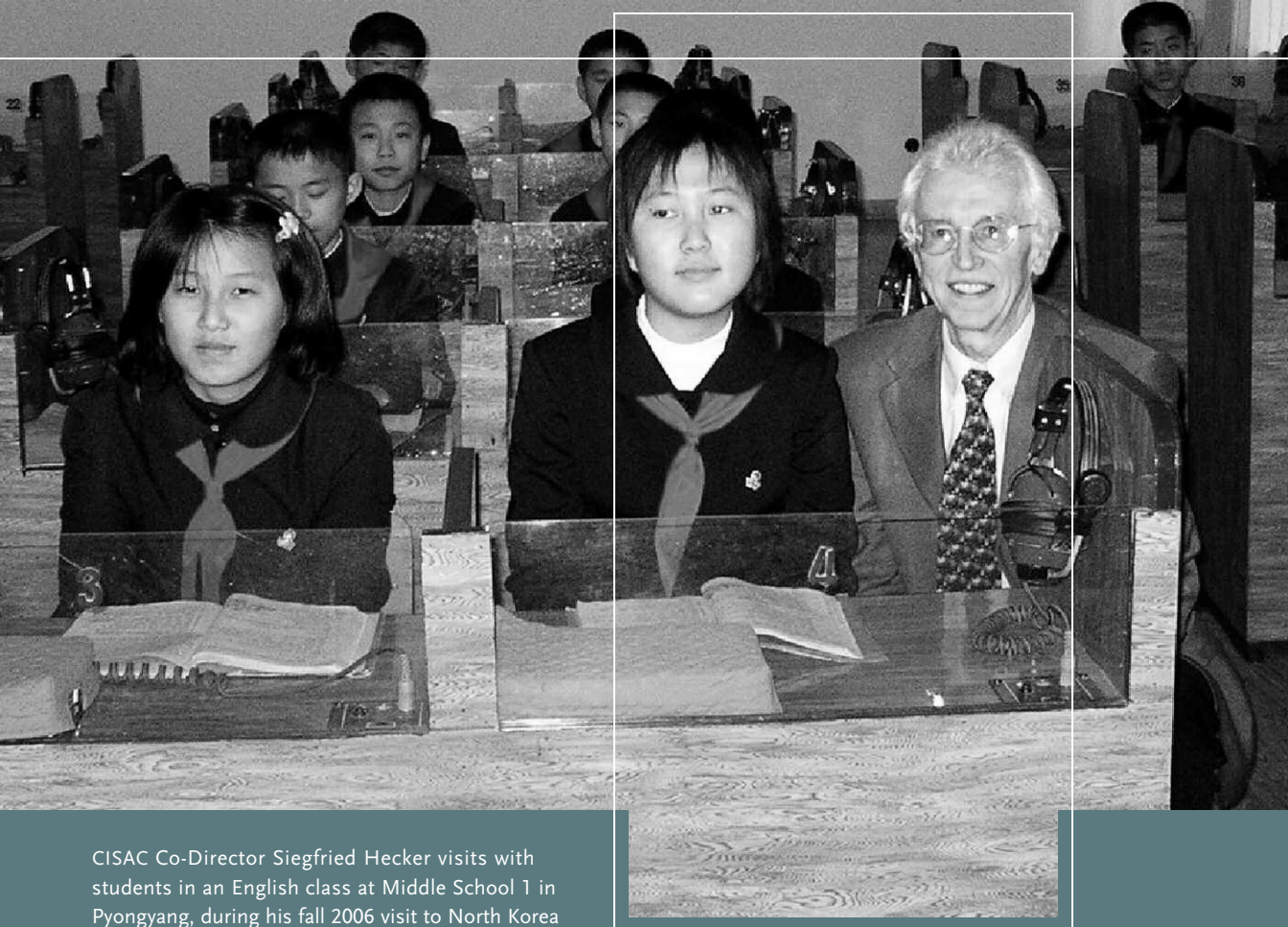
Jonas Schreyögg examines issues of pharmaceutical regulation, health financing and management, and economic evaluation. Mentored by CHP/PCOR Director and core faculty member Alan Garber and supported by the Commonwealth Fund’s Harkness Fellowship program in health-care policy, Schreyögg served as the 2006–07 visiting scholar and conducted cross-country comparisons of costs between hospital systems in the U.S. Veterans Health Administration (VHA) and Germany.

Keying in on three episodes of care—appendectomies, hip replacements, and acute myocardial infarctions—Schreyögg collected data and analyzed productivity to explain variations in costs as a measure of efficiency in the countries’ systems. The aim was to explain why U.S. health care is more expensive than health care in Europe, taking Germany as an example.

Schreyögg used micro-level data to provide an analytic framework for exploring variations in costs and hospital mortality at the hospital and patient level, using data from 130 VHA hospitals and 18 German hospitals. After controlling for differences in individual patients, his analysis showed that German hospitals are more cost-efficient and hospital mortality is lower compared with VHA hospitals. Even after adjusting for purchasing power parity, co-morbid conditions, and other factors, VHA hospitals bore costs 1.4 times greater than those of German hospitals, and VHA mortality rates were 1.8 times higher than those of German hospitals.

A large part of the cost difference can be attributed to higher nursing costs and higher overhead costs in VHA hospitals. About 40 percent of the difference in nursing costs can be attributed to wage differences, while 60 percent of the difference is due to the higher nursing ratio of VHA hospitals. However, the marginal costs of technology and average length of stay are lower for VHA than for German hospitals.

Schreyögg’s study has many implications for policy, delivery, and the practice of medicine in the United States and Germany. Standardization and broader availability of micro-level data would facilitate comparative hospital performance measurements across health-care systems. The study shows that increased use of technology would not necessarily lower mortality or costs. Other factors, such as central purchasing practices by hospital networks and social health insurance funds, could help lower prices for technology and drugs in the German health-care system.



CISAC Co-Director Siegfried Hecker visits with students in an English class at Middle School 1 in Pyongyang, during his fall 2006 visit to North Korea with John Lewis, CISAC's founding co-director.

CREDIT: John Lewis

CISAC

“With security problems like those in Iraq, Iran, and North Korea, the United States is learning that there can be no lasting security without cooperation—the last ‘C’ in CISAC. As CISAC’s co-directors, we take great pride in the center’s policy-relevant research and in watching the next generation of specialists grow.”

Siegfried S. Hecker and Scott D. Sagan, Co-Directors, Center for International Security and Cooperation

Center for International Security and Cooperation

CISAC's Mission

CISAC's mission is to produce policy-relevant research on international security problems; to train the next generation of international security specialists; and to influence policy-making through public outreach, track-two diplomacy, and policy advising.

CISAC Scholars Set the Stage for Resumed Negotiations with North Korea

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) conducted missile tests in July 2006, followed by its first nuclear weapon test on October 9. At the end of that month, it announced it would return to the six-party negotiations with China, Japan, Russia, South Korea, and the United States—stalled since

September 2005—to discuss denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Siegfried Hecker, CISAC co-director; John Lewis, director of the Project on Peace and Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Region at CISAC; and Robert Carlin, a CISAC visiting scholar, were in Pyongyang on October 31, when North Korea announced its interest in resuming the six-party talks.

And in March 2007, as DPRK Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye Gwan headed to New York to meet with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Christopher Hill to advance the negotiations, he requested a two-day meeting with Lewis, Hecker, Carlin, and a small group of colleagues.

For North Korea, bilateral talks with the United States were key to making multilateral talks work. As Lewis briefed U.S. officials privately and later summed up in a *Washington Post* op-ed with Carlin, "Above all, [North Korea] wants, and has pursued steadily since 1991, a long-term, strategic relationship with the United States."

Kim told his West Coast hosts that he credited Lewis with bringing U.S. officials around to negotiating with North Korea and was pleased that Washington had decided to engage the DPRK directly. That decision was formalized in a six-party agreement on February 13, and the meeting in March was the first step in implementing that agreement.

"Diplomacy is not a reward," Lewis says. "It's a way you get things done."

After their DPRK visit October 31–November 4, 2006, Lewis and Hecker shared their insights with policymakers. Hecker and Carlin then gave a public briefing in Washington, with Jack Pritchard, a Korea expert who had been on the trip.

"We should not discount the success of their nuclear [weapon] test," Hecker said.

"However, I believe they are still a long way from having a missile-capable nuclear design," added the emeritus director of Los Alamos National Laboratory. This was Hecker's third time visiting North Korea and meeting with the director of its main nuclear facilities.

Hecker estimated North Korea's ability to make plutonium fuel for weapons remains "about one bomb's worth per year," with their 5-megawatt electric nuclear reactor. A 50-MWe reactor, with a capacity 10 times greater than the one now operating, was left unfinished under the 1994 DPRK–U.S. Agreed Framework. Hecker found out that the DPRK is having difficulties completing the reactor and that it would be "several years before the reactor could be completed, if at all."



PHOTOS: (above) Former CISAC Co-Director William Perry (left) advised Sheena Chestnut (right) on her 2005 CISAC honors thesis, “The ‘Sopranos State’? North Korean Involvement in Criminal Activity and Implications for International Security.” (right) CISAC faculty member John Lewis (left) hosted Kim Kye Gwan (right), vice foreign minister of the DPRK, on March 1–2, 2007.

Carlin said the streets of Pyongyang were crowded with cars, trucks, and motorcycles “There were well-dressed people on the streets like I hadn’t seen before,” said the former government analyst who has traveled to North Korea 26 times since the 1970s.

“We heard from them that they realize a country that cannot successfully carry on international trade is a country that cannot develop and survive,” Carlin said.

In November, Lewis’s delegation visited the Tong Il Street Market in Pyongyang, a huge complex packed with clothing, food, hardware, computers, and other merchandise. The market was bustling with North Korean shoppers.

Lewis, who has visited the country 14 times since 1986, said one official hinted that nuclear weapons would allow a downsizing of the nation’s conventional forces, a huge army that draws considerable resources.

Sheena Chestnut: Preventing North Korea’s Smuggling Networks from Expanding to Nuclear Trade In her 2005 CISAC honors thesis, Sheena Chestnut suggested that North Korean counterfeiting and trafficking operations pose a serious international security concern, as they could be expanded without detection for use in smuggling nuclear weapons related materials or technology to other nations or terrorists.

While Chestnut pursued a master’s degree in international relations at Oxford University on a Marshall Scholarship, her thesis, “The ‘Sopranos State’? North Korean Involvement in Criminal Activity and Implications for International Security,” which the Nautilus Institute published online in 2005, was being quoted in policy circles. It was cited in an April 2006 U.S. Senate subcommittee hearing on illicit activity funding the North Korean regime; and in Seoul, the South Korean government drew from Chestnut’s thesis in a presentation before the national assembly in early 2006. In July 2006 a *New York Times* magazine article referred to the thesis, as did a *Time* article in July 2007.

The influence of Chestnut’s research can only be expected to increase now that it appears, revised and updated, in the summer 2007 *International Security*, a leading scholarly journal that is highly influential in policy debate.

In the article, Chestnut, now a doctoral student in government at Harvard University, outlines conditions that might lead the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to engage in illicit nuclear



“Diplomacy is not a reward. It’s a way you get things done.”

John Lewis, CISAC founding Co-Director and William Haas Professor of Chinese Politics, Emeritus

trade—a possibility that CISAC Co-Director Siegfried Hecker and former Co-Director William Perry, among others, have indicated as the greatest security threat posed by North Korea’s nuclear weapons program.

The DPRK is “more likely to sell nuclear material or technology to prevent its situation from deteriorating untenably, rather than simply to make a profit,” Chestnut said. “Paradoxically, measures intended to constrict DPRK smuggling capabilities, by cutting off the leadership’s illicit flow of hard currency, may actually increase its motivation to conduct a sale.”

Chestnut posits that deterring North Korean transfer of nuclear materials is within policy-makers’ means. Counter-smuggling and nonproliferation efforts should be part of a “comprehensive security strategy,” she said.

“We can’t have a successful policy that doesn’t incorporate both aspects,” she added, “and it’s possible to make them complement rather than compete with each other.”



SHORENSTEIN APARC

In April 2007, Shorenstein APARC traveled to China to connect with scholars, policymakers, business leaders, and journalists. Here, key members of the delegation visit Shanghai's Baosteel Group Corporation, one of the world's largest steel producers.

“Many U.S. experts have called this ‘the Pacific Century.’ A key element of Shorenstein APARC’s mission is to promote mutual understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia. Recently, the United States has been caught up in Iraq and the Middle East, but there are pressing, ever-present issues across Asia that deserve more focused and sustained U.S. attention.”

Gi-Wook Shin, Director, Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center

The Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center

Shorenstein APARC's Mission

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; and to guide Asian nations on key issues of societal transition, development, U.S.-Asia relations, and regional cooperation.

Challenging Regionalism in Southeast Asia

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) celebrated its 40th birthday in August 2007. An anniversary is a useful occasion to think back and to look forward. Shorenstein APARC's Southeast Asia Forum (SEAF) did just this in May 2007, when it brought a dozen analysts from Southeast Asia, Australia, and North America to Stanford. They were asked to explore four key challenges to ASEAN, its 10 member countries plus East Timor, and their more than half a billion citizens: security, democracy, regionalism, and the controversial linkages between them.

In what conditions does democracy facilitate or disrupt security? To which outcome

are conditions in Southeast Asia more conducive? Should ASEAN, long focused on security, add democracy to its agenda? Will doing so make the lives of ordinary Southeast Asians freer and safer? Or will an attempt to turn the association into a tool for democracy merely pit the region's democrats against its autocrats in destabilizing strife?

For the Burmese and Timorese participants, these were not abstract questions. The paper on Burma (Myanmar) documented the prolonged failure of Western sanctions to end abusive military rule and proposed small but feasible steps that ASEAN could take to encourage democratic reform. The paper on East Timor (Timor-Leste) showed how electoral competition and the legacy of Indonesia's occupation had spawned factional violence and recommended membership in ASEAN as a way of making that nascent nation safer for democracy.

Other participants debated whether, why, and how ASEAN could or should promote democracy, not only broadly in Southeast Asia but also inside its own organization. Trans-border security issues also received attention, including illegal migration, infectious disease, and the recurring regional "haze" caused by illegal burning in Indonesia.

SEAF Director Donald Emmerson is planning follow-up events in Southeast Asia and editing the papers for publication as a book in 2008. This volume will be the second of Shorenstein APARC's three-part series on the regionalist and nationalist forces now shaping Asia. The first book, *Cross Currents*, edited by Gi-Wook Shin and Daniel Sneider, was published in 2007 and examined the interplay of these forces in Northeast Asia. The third book, on South Asia, is forthcoming in 2009.

Divided Memories and Reconciliation in Northeast Asia The greatest threat to peace and security in Northeast Asia today may come not from the present but the past. Unresolved

“The greatest threat to peace and security in Northeast Asia today may come not from the present but the past. Without first recognizing how each country has formed distinct perceptions of history, it is impossible to see the path to reconciliation.”

Daniel C. Sneider, Associate Director for Research, Shorenstein APARC

historical issues burden current relations among nations in the region. Unlike Europe, Northeast Asia has yet to fully come to terms with its history.

The question of history affects Northeast Asia’s underlying stability. Relations between Japan and China became practically frozen due to both countries’ failure to reconcile their differing views of the past, symbolized by the visits of former Premier Junichiro Koizumi to the shrine to Japan’s war dead at Yasukuni. Friction between Japan and South Korea about Japan’s colonial past is rising. South Korea and China are sparring over seemingly obscure historical matters. Even Taiwan is reexamining its historical past.

Historical issues are a driving force behind rising nationalism in Northeast Asia, making it politically difficult, if not impossible, for the governments in the region to address the problem. In 2006, Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick suggested that one way to defuse this tension was to have a nongovernmental effort by historians and scholars in China, Japan, and the United States to examine the historical situation in World War II and perhaps other periods as well.

Shorenstein APARC’s Divided Memories and Reconciliation project, carried out in collaboration with Stanford’s Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS), takes up this challenge. The project flows from two central contentions: that the United States is a participant in Northeast Asia’s history problem; and that the greatest obstacle to a resolution of historical injustices lies in the existence of divided, often conflicting, historical memories. These perceptions are embedded in public consciousness and transmitted by education, the arts, popular culture, and the mass media. They provide the foundation for national identity and national myths, which play powerful roles to this day.

Divided Memories project scholars contend that reconciliation begins with an understanding of the existence and nature of divided memory. Without first recognizing how each country has formed distinct perceptions of history, it is impossible to see the path to reconciliation. Accordingly, scholars embrace a comparative approach. First, they will undertake a comparative examination of high school history textbooks in China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United States, focusing on the period from the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war in 1931 until the formal conclusion of the Pacific war with the San Francisco Peace Treaty of 1951. A second comparative study will consider popular cinema from roughly the same period, which dealt with historical subjects. In parallel, Shorenstein APARC and CEAS will carry out a comprehensive survey of the views of elite opinion-makers in all five countries on these historical issues.



PHOTOS: (above) Stanford China Program Director Jean Oi (third from left) with Stanford students, researchers, and local officials in Huang Jia He Tan village, Zouping County, China. (left) In September 2006, Shorenstein APARC Director Gi-Wook Shin (second from left) and other Bay Area Korea experts met with South Korean President Roh Moo-hyun (far right).

The project has been designed in consultation with scholars and policymakers in China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, who will also be involved in academic conferences and public events to discuss research outcomes. This outreach will specifically include—through FSI partners in the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education (SPICE)—high school history teachers, for whom a curriculum unit based on the research will be created. The Northeast Asia History Foundation in South Korea, the U.S.-Japan Foundation, and the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy provided funding for the project.

Stanford China Program Launched China's rapid development has captured the world's attention. Shorenstein APARC's Stanford China Program (SCP) examines China's current political, economic, and social transformations. SCP-affiliated faculty are currently conducting research on changes in local government, property rights reform, corporate restructuring, trends in social inequality and mobility, rural development and markets, environmental quality and public health, political conflict and popular protest, and national leadership dynamics and policy change.

Program activities include events at Stanford and in China: cutting-edge conferences, intellectual exchange with Chinese scholars, public events highlighting Greater China, *in situ* educational opportunities for Stanford students, and educational programs for government officials and top-tier professionals.

Unlike programs that operate within a single social science discipline or an exclusive national-area focus, SCP promotes interdisciplinary research that seeks to address both disciplinary and area studies audiences. The program recognizes the singular importance of training new generations of Stanford students for broader, deeper interactions with China. SCP involves students in research projects and workshops, both at Shorenstein APARC and in nascent programs within China. SCP's ultimate goal is to establish Stanford as the leading center for the study of contemporary China in the United States.



FCE's 2006–07 “Europe Now” lecture featuring Daniel Cohn Bendit, co-president of the European Parliament's Greens/ European Free Alliance group. CREDIT: Rod Searcey

FCE

“The trans-Atlantic alliance has evolved significantly since the end of the Cold War. If we were to restrict our relationship to areas that defined it in the past, we might give it up altogether. If we can extend our dialogue to include what matters now to our continents and to how our mutual values can make a difference in a globalized world, we will play a decisive role in shaping the future to the benefit of many.”

Amir Eshel, Director, Forum on Contemporary Europe

Forum on Contemporary Europe

FCE's Mission

The Forum on Contemporary Europe is dedicated to innovative thinking about Europe in the new millennium. The expansion of the European Union deepens the challenges of democratic governance, economic growth, security, and cultural integration. The forum conducts trans-Atlantic research and convenes public programs to offer innovative and cooperative solutions.

In 2006–07 the Forum on Contemporary Europe (FCE) reached milestones on the path to become a research center at FSI, significantly expanding its three pillar research programs on Austria and Central Europe, Scandinavia and the Baltic region, and Iberian studies.

In its Austrian and Central European Program, FCE hosted Professor Andrea Lindmayr-Brandl, the 2006–07 Distinguished Visiting Austrian Chair, for teaching and research in the Department of Music. In 2007–08, FCE will host the new chair,

Professor Andreas Wiebe, head of the Department of Information and Intellectual Property Law, University of Vienna School of Law. FCE also continues to invite post-doctoral fellows in exchange with the University of Vienna.

FCE will host a conference on *Europe Expanding Eastwards Post-1989*—the third of three bi-annual international conferences co-sponsored by Stanford and the University of Vienna. Speakers will include Austrian Deputy Secretary of State Hans Winkler. Panels will include “Memory and the Politics of Commemorations”; “Security,” in various dimensions including questions of neutrality; “Law,” including the issue of human trafficking; “Arts”; and “Economics,” including the impact of EU accession.

In 2007–08, FCE will launch its research and public dissemination program on Sweden, Scandinavia, and the Baltic region. With generous support from the Barbro Osher Pro Suecia Foundation, FCE is inviting the first of the new Anna Lindh fellows and speakers including Jan Eliasson, Sweden’s former foreign minister and current United Nations’ special envoy for Darfur; Paul Beijer, former Swedish ambassador to North Korea and current Swedish special envoy to the Korean peninsula; and Peter Willie, Norway’s human rights ambassador.

In its Iberian Studies Program, FCE hosted Joan Laporta, president of FC Barcelona. In 2007–08 FCE will host an international conference on the state of Iberian studies, gathering scholars from Europe, the United States, and Latin America to offer clear direction to efforts to move this field from a focus on Hispanic heritage to Iberian geopolitics.

FCE had a full lineup of speakers in 2006–07, including Luis Moreno-Ocampo, chief prosecutor, International Criminal Court; Daniel Cohn-Bendit, co-president, European Parliament Greens/European Free Alliance group; author Ian McEwan; Sir Richard Dearlove, former head of Britain’s MI6; and ambassadors Eva Nowotny (Austria), Alexandros Mallias (Greece), Dominique Struye (Belgium), Klaus Scharioth (Germany), and Steven Pifer and Richard L. Morningstar.

FCE research seminars featured scholars on European peace, conflict, and international relations. Highlights of 2007–08 include an address by author Orhan Pamuk and an international conference on *Ethnicity in Today's Europe*.



Professor Rachel Lotan of STEP (right) and Laura Donohue of CISAC (left) lead IDL instructors in a teaching seminar.

IDL

“Critical thinking, I consider that is vital for today’s Russia. ...Unfortunately, critical thinking is not typical for Russian mentality... That is why [the] IDL course is very useful for our young generation.”

“I didn’t think before that critical thinking has close connections with social learning, group work, active listening... Now I see better a collective character of critical thinking. ...Critical thinking is a social phenomenon, not an individual practice.”

Quotes from IDL instructors, August 2005 and 2006

Initiative on Distance Learning

IDL's Mission

To foster critical thinking skills and global awareness in university students from transitional societies in order to create an intellectually empowered generation of future government, business, and community leaders. To establish FSI as a leader in offering social science courses in a variety of educational and cultural settings via distance-learning technology and methodology where international students and educators would welcome a challenging educational experience.

The IDL program offers Stanford courses in international security issues to nine Russian universities to provide students and instructors with opportunities to promote their higher-order thinking skills. Beyond the pure “classroom” component of the program—to promote live interaction among all members of the distributed IDL community—the program has pursued opportunities to provide face-to-face contact for its Russian participants, as well as for Stanford students. To expose the Russian and Stanford undergraduates to current issues affecting the global community, the initiative instituted an annual IDL Student

International Security Simulation held in Yaroslavl, Russia. While the 2007 simulation did not end with a resolution, the participants rigorously assumed their specific country delegate roles and learned important lessons about the intricacies of international diplomacy.

To promote interaction for the participating IDL instructors, the initiative conducted its seventh Instructor Summer Institute on the Stanford campus during August 2007. The IDL Russian instructors are crucial to the teaching process in this distance-learning program by providing weekly seminar sessions and mentorship for the students. Led by Professor Rachel Lotan, director of the Stanford Teacher Education Program (STEP), each annual session builds upon the work of the preceding in an effort to instill in the instructors the confidence to utilize new teaching methodologies, the skills to effectively lead seminar sessions, and the ability to teach for critical thinking. During the August 2006 session held in Moscow, each instructor presented a video sample of one of their seminar sessions to the group and received feedback from their peers. During the August 2007 session, the two instructors from each university presented video examples of four of the teaching methodologies used during the past academic year. Their peers again provided constructive feedback. What is rewarding about these peer-review sessions is not only the possibility of the instructors learning from each other but also our ability to learn from the instructors as we see how they modify traditional American teaching tools for use in the Russian context. In addition, the instructors participated in content-driven seminars centered around democratization and development with Michael McFaul, Larry Diamond, and Kathryn Stoner-Weiss (CDDRL), Stephen Stedman (CISAC), and Martin Carnoy (School of Education).

Because the 2007–08 academic year will be the last year for the IDL program, our goal during this summer session is to be able to give the instructors the tools to become teacher trainers themselves and to have the confidence to return to their universities and share their knowledge with their colleagues in an effort to improve the teaching process at our partner institutions of higher education.



PESD staff and students enrolled in Earth Systems 188/288—*The Political Economy of Energy in India* visit a coal mine during their studies in India.

PESD

“Solving the climate problem will be one of the hardest problems for societies to address—it entails complicated and uncertain choices with real costs today and benefits in the distant future. Yet the stakes are high and the consequences of indecision severe. Serious action must contend with existing political constituencies and aim at existing resources that are most abundant.”

David G. Victor, Director, Program on Energy and Sustainable Development, in the *Boston Review*

Program on Energy and Sustainable Development

PESD's Mission

The mission of the Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD) is to draw on the fields of political science, law, and economics to investigate how the production and consumption of energy affect sustainable development. It sponsors world-class research on the political, legal, and economic aspects of the world's energy system and is catalyzing the creation of a funded, worldwide network of researchers working on these issues.

PESD is an interdisciplinary research program that studies the world's energy markets and their consequences for human welfare. The program concentrates on the interaction of political, legal, and economic factors that affect how markets really operate, and in the past its research has sought to explain puzzles such as why most countries have failed in their efforts to create truly competitive electric markets and why there is such large variation in the effectiveness of policies to provide electricity and other clean energy services to low-income households.

PESD's current research concentrates on three areas. First, PESD is examining the emergence of a global market for natural gas and its implications for the choices of fuels and technology worldwide. In this track, PESD's current research concentrates on the Chinese and Indian gas markets, which are very small today but could be large in the future—just as these countries are emerging as major players in the world oil market.

Second, PESD is working to outline a vision for how the world should better manage the danger of global climate change. The program is looking, especially, at the period beyond 2012 when the Kyoto Protocol expires. Negotiations are under way to replace the protocol but there is no clear game plan for how to proceed. PESD's work has concentrated on how emission trading markets are likely to emerge, with special attention to how the European Emission Trading System—which is the world's largest emission market today—might become linked to other markets around the world.

Third, PESD is studying the role of government-controlled oil companies in the world oil market. So-called “national oil companies” (NOCs) control the vast majority of the world's oil. With such influence over markets and only ambiguously understood at best, these NOCs deserve greater scrutiny and understanding. The program is looking at the strategies and performance of these state-owned oil and gas companies through 15 case studies. Through qualitative and quantitative analysis and comparisons, the study will explore the role of NOCs in the world oil market today and into the future. Interim findings—including drafts of six early cases—were presented in May.

In 2001, EPRI provided the founding gift for PESD and remains a major sponsor. The program also proudly announced in 2007 that its other major sponsor, BP, was nearly tripling its annual contribution through a new \$7.5 million gift.



A youth joins a human chain to commemorate the fight against poverty, in Manila.

CREDIT: Reuters/Cheryl Ravelo

PGJ

“PGJ explores issues at the intersection between political values and the realities of global politics. The aim is to build conversations and research programs that integrate normative ideas into discussions about fundamental issues of global politics, including human rights, global governance, and access to basic goods. PGJ begins from the premise that addressing these morally consequential issues will require a mix of normative reflection and attention to the best current thinking in the social sciences.”

Joshua Cohen, Director, Program on Global Justice

Program on Global Justice

PGJ's Mission

The Program on Global Justice aims to bring normative ideas from moral and political philosophy into discussions about human rights, global governance, and access to basic goods and at the same time to ensure that normative discussions of these issues are informed by the best current social-scientific and policy thinking.

Globalization is reorganizing production and provoking fundamental changes in the basic institutions of economic governance. With supply chains stretched across political boundaries and regulatory environments, firms, unions, NGOs, national governments, and international organizations are all searching for new strategies to help them adjust. But there is enormous uncertainty about their likely success—in particular, in

addressing three concerns about employment relations in the global economy: fair compensation, decent working conditions, and rights of association.

One strategy for addressing these concerns is to adopt corporate codes of conduct. Firms have developed their own codes of conduct and monitoring mechanisms for enforcing these codes. But the point of codes of conduct is not to monitor and audit, but to improve compensation, working conditions, and rights of association. Recent research raises important questions about the effectiveness of codes in achieving these aims.

A second direction is to reorganize national-level regulation so that it operates more effectively under conditions of globalized production. Much has been written about pro-labor administrative reforms in individual countries but little is known about the success of these efforts or how to diffuse successful innovations to other countries facing comparable problems.

A third direction would involve joint efforts by the WTO, ILO, and other international organizations to bring labor standards together with trade rules in a new form of global rule making. This would need to leave considerable room for national-level variation, without turning into a toothless invocation of vague aspirations to decency. Whether it is possible to navigate between the unacceptable alternatives of excessive uniformity and vacuous abstraction remains open.

To examine this terrain, PGJ will be initiating a project in 2007–08 (in conjunction with colleagues from MIT's Sloan School of Management) called Just Supply Chains. The project will explore the conditions under which these three strategies might succeed in promoting a more fair global economy. We will focus on supply chains in agriculture, apparel, and electronics and bring together practitioners engaged in various institutional experiments with scholars studying global supply chains, comparative and international political economy, and global distributive justice.

In addition to the Just Supply Chains project, in 2007–08, PGJ will expand its fellows program. The Global Justice Workshop, with participation of students and faculty from political science, philosophy, economics, education, and law, will explore issues of global health, security, and environment, in conjunction with other programs in FSI. And PGJ Director Joshua Cohen will be coordinating a new poverty alleviation course for google.org employees, as part of the new google.org initiative on addressing issues of global poverty.



SCICN faculty members Lee Ross and Byron Bland discuss the impact of the Israeli security barrier with colleagues from the International Peace and Cooperation Center in Jerusalem.

SCICN

“Israelis need to find a Palestinian Mandela, and Palestinians need to find an Israeli Mandela. However, the Mandela they need to find is not the leader who will make the concessions they seek but the one to whom they can make the concessions they say they cannot offer. Mandela was this kind of leader because his repeated actions and unequivocal words gave witness to a future that Afrikaners could embrace without fear.”

Byron Bland, Associate Director, Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation, in *Yediot Aharonot* (Israel's largest daily newspaper)

Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation

SCICN's Mission

The Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation (SCICN) is devoted to interdisciplinary teaching and research on the resolution of international and inter-group conflicts. SCICN seeks to bridge the gap between theory and practice and to use the results of its innovative research to help groups resolve the conflicts in which they are involved. The center is also training a new generation of leaders with a deep understanding of the barriers to conflict resolution and strategies for overcoming them.

Violent international and inter-group conflicts across the globe produce great human suffering, political instability, and vast economic loss. For many of these conflicts, outsiders can envision solutions that would better serve the interests of both parties than continued conflict. Yet the parties themselves remain unable to achieve these outcomes.

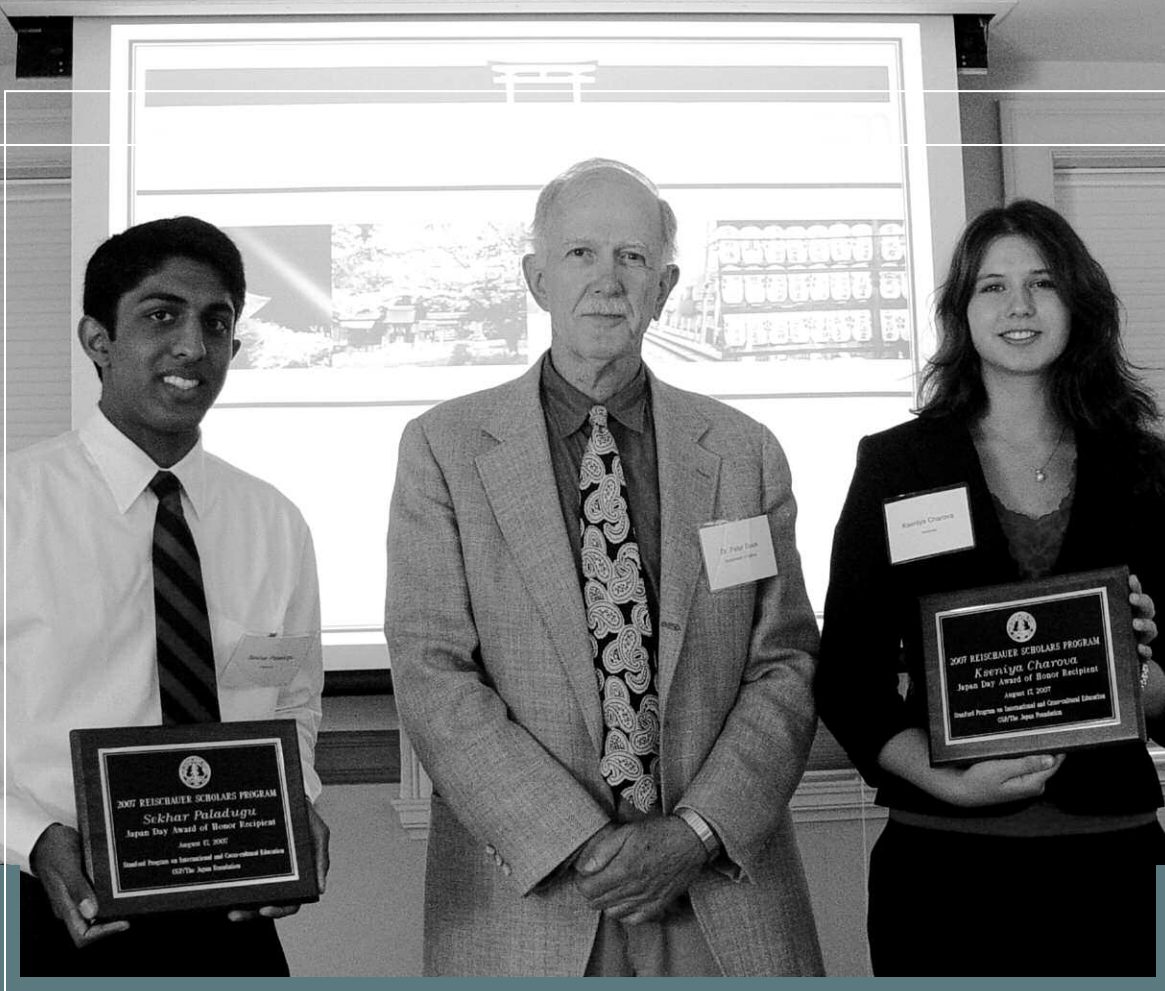
Drawing on insights from political science, social psychology, international law, and international relations, SCICN's primary research and teaching focus is the identification of barriers at different levels of analysis—from the cognitive processes of individuals to the structural features and constraints of social

and political institutions—that impede successful negotiation and conflict resolution. SCICN also investigates institutional and political strategies for overcoming these barriers.

SCICN seeks to enhance Stanford students' insight into international conflict by exposing them to leading scholars and practitioners engaged in efforts to resolve real-world conflicts. SCICN has paid particular attention to the Israeli-Palestinian and Northern Ireland conflicts. The center exposes students to the ways affected players confront the challenges of managing violent confrontations and resolving contentious issues. The center's direct engagement on the ground in conflict resolution processes contributes not only to the teaching of center-affiliated faculty but is central to the activities of the center and its research.

Recent SCICN activities related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict include hosting a group of prominent Palestinian leaders for a weeklong workshop that focused on unilateral strategies for building a viable Palestinian state. This group included the secretary general of the Fatah party in the West Bank, the principal advisor on Jerusalem to the Palestinian Authority, the director of the NGO Panorama in East Jerusalem, and reform-minded civic leaders. SCICN students learned how key political leaders formulated strategy related to conflict resolution. SCICN also hosted a separate five-day workshop with the Israeli and Palestinian staff of One Voice, one of the principal fora for grassroots interaction for Israelis and Palestinians. SCICN students had an opportunity to engage with civil society actors committed to advancing the peace process as they attempted to bridge intractable differences in a volatile conflict. They also had a chance to see how SCICN theory impacted important practical decisions that these reform-minded leaders faced.

Through interdisciplinary teaching, backed by world-class research and the center's strong focus on practical applications, SCICN seeks to train the next generation of lawyers, jurists, diplomats, scholars, and policymakers who will have a deep understanding of the many dimensions of conflict and insights into identifying strategies for its resolution.



Kseniya Charova and Sekhar Paladugu, Reischauer Scholars Program award recipients, with Professor Peter Duus at Stanford Japan Day, August 17, 2007.

SPICE

“I was pleased to offer opening comments for SPICE’s Reischauer Scholars Program because the program educates youth about the critical importance of the U.S.–Japan relationship to the rest of the world. Japan and the United States, which share the values of freedom and democracy, require informed citizenries in order to address issues confronting the international community.”

Ambassador Ryozyo Kato, Embassy of Japan, Washington, D.C.

Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education

SPICE's Mission

The Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education serves as a bridge between FSI's research centers and K-14 schools across the nation and independent schools abroad by developing multidisciplinary curriculum materials on international themes that reflect FSI scholarship.

Storytelling and Indigenous People in the United States; and 10,000 Shovels: China's Urbanization and Economic Development. In the area of teacher professional development, SPICE offered two 30-hour teacher seminars at Stanford and numerous seminars in cities such as Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.; in other countries such as France, Japan, and Thailand; and in the U.S. territory of Guam.

During the past four years, SPICE has broadened its efforts to include distance-learning education for U.S. high school students. The Reischauer Scholars Program (RSP) is a distance-learning course sponsored by SPICE, FSI, and the Center for Global Partnership of The Japan Foundation. Named in honor of former ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer, a leading educator and noted scholar on Japanese history and culture, the RSP annually selects 25 exceptional high school juniors and seniors from across the United States to engage in an intensive study of Japan. This year, SPICE made a special effort to recruit students from the Midwest and South. The RSP provides students with a broad overview of Japanese history, education, literature, religion, art, politics, economics, contemporary society, and U.S.–Japan relations. Ambassador Ryozi Kato, Japanese ambassador to the United States, and Ambassador Thomas Schieffer, U.S. ambassador to Japan, offered opening comments for the course. Consul General Makoto Yamanaka, Consulate General of Japan, San Francisco; Professor Nisuke Ando, Doshisha University; and Shorenstein APARC's Professor Daniel Okimoto and Ambassador Michael Armacost serve as advisors for the RSP. Top scholars affiliated with Shorenstein APARC, leading diplomats, and young professionals provide Web-based lectures as well as engage students in online dialogue, to complement reading materials and assignments. Two top RSP students were honored at a Stanford Japan Day event on August 17, 2007, and made presentations to the Stanford community. The RSP coordinator and instructor is Naomi Funahashi.

Over the next decade, the SPICE staff hopes to continue to make FSI scholarship accessible to a national and international audience of educators and students not only through its work in curriculum development and teacher professional development but also increasingly through distance-learning courses and Web-based curricular offerings. The ultimate goal of SPICE's work is the empowering of a new generation of young leaders with the tools needed to deal with complex problems on a global scale.

For more than three decades, SPICE has focused its efforts primarily in two areas: (1) curriculum development on international topics for elementary and secondary schools; and (2) teacher professional development. During the past year, SPICE completed curriculum units called *Along the Silk Road*; *Central Asia: Between Peril and Promise*; *Chinese Dynasties Part One: The Shang Dynasty through the Tang Dynasty, 1600 BCE to 907 CE*;

FSI Major Lectures and Programs

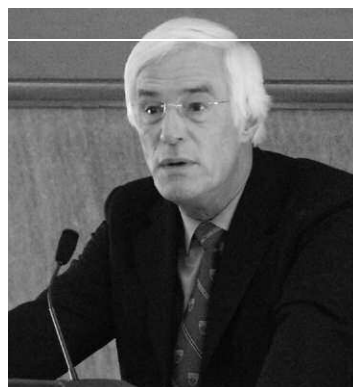


PHOTO: Stanford President Emeritus Gerhard Casper discusses "Caesarism in Democratic Politics: Reflections on Max Weber."

September 8, 2006 – CDDRL Research Seminar
Akbar Ganji, Iranian Democracy Advocate
"Iran: Prospects for Democratization"

October 12, 2006 – CDDRL Lecture
Anwar Ibrahim, Finance Minister and Former Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia
"Democracy and the Muslim World"

October 20, 2006 – CDDRL and Democracy in Taiwan Program Special Event
The Honorable James C. F. Huang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China (Taiwan), and Larry Diamond, Coordinator, Democracy Program, CDDRL
"Taiwan's Democracy and China's Democratic Development: A Conversation"

October 20, 2006 – Shorenstein APARC Contemporary Asia Seminar
Hafiz A. Pasha, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Development Programme
"Trade on Human Terms: Transforming Trade for Human Development in Asia and the Pacific"

November 1, 2006 – FCE Europe Now Lecture
Daniel Cohn-Bendit, Co-President, Greens/European Free Alliance Group, European Parliament
"Integration, Society, and Islam in a New Europe"

November 8, 2006 – CHP/PCOR Research Seminar
James Holland Jones, Assistant Professor of Anthropological Sciences, Stanford University
"The Impact of Violent Death, on Differential Mortality, Marriage Markets, and Nuptiality in Colombia, 1985–2002"

January 17, 2007 – Frank E. and Arthur W. Payne Distinguished Lectureship
Ian McEwan, Recipient, Booker Prize for Fiction and National Book Critics' Circle Fiction Award
"End of the World Blues"

January 22, 2007 – CISAC Special Event
William J. Perry, Co-Director, Preventive Defense Project; Larry Diamond, CDDRL; James D. Fearon, CISAC Affiliated Faculty Member; and Scott D. Sagan, Co-Director, CISAC
"Iraq: The Way Forward"

January 30, 2007 – Program on Global Justice
Luis Moreno-Ocampo, Chief Prosecutor, International Criminal Court, The Hague
"International Law, Human Rights, and the International Criminal Court"

February 1, 2007 – Shorenstein APARC, CISAC, SIEPR, SCID Event
The Honorable Ronen Sen, Ambassador of India to the United States
"Changing Dynamics in U.S.-India Relations"

February 7, 2007 – The Ford Dorsey International Policy Studies Program Dinner
Gareth Evans, President and Chief Executive, International Crisis Group
"Making Idealism Realistic: The Responsibility to Protect as a New Global Security Norm"

February 13, 2007 – CISAC New Century Seminar
Kathleen Sullivan, Stanley Morrison Professor of Law and Former Dean, Stanford Law School
"The Road to Guantanamo: Constitutional Issues and Military Tribunals"

February 21, 2007 – CESP Environmental Forum
Amory Lovins, Chief Executive Officer and Co-Founder, Rocky Mountain Institute
"Profitable Business-led Solutions to the Climate, Oil, and Proliferation Problems"

February 26, 2007 – Shorenstein APARC South Asia Seminar Series
Rajmohan Gandhi, Author, Visiting Professor, University of Illinois, Grandson of Mahatma Gandhi
"Mohandas Gandhi – The Man, His People and an Empire"



PHOTOS: (left to right) Professor Kathleen Sullivan traces “The Road to Guantanamo”; Dr. David Heymann analyzes “Public Health Security in the 21st Century”; Ian McEwan offers “End of the World Blues.”

February 28, 2007 – CHP/PCOR Research Seminar

Elisa Long, PhD Candidate, Stanford University, Department of Management Science and Engineering
“Controlling Infectious Disease Co-Epidemics: Analysis of the HIV and Tuberculosis Co-Epidemics in India”

March 8, 2007 – Drell Lecture

Thom Shanker, National Security and Foreign Policy Correspondent, *The New York Times*
“The Wars on Three Fronts: Iraq, The Pentagon, and Main Street”

March 13, 2007 – Robert G. Wesson Lecture

Gerhard Casper, Peter and Helen Bing Professor in Undergraduate Education and President Emeritus, Stanford University
“Caesarism in Democratic Politics: Reflections on Max Weber”

March 21, 2007 – Freeman Spogli Institute San Francisco Panel

Scott D. Sagan, CISAC; Larry Diamond, CDDRL; Rosamond Naylor, Director, Program on Food Security and the Environment; and Coit D. Blacker, Director, FSI
“Addressing Global Risk: Political, Security, and Economic Stakes”

April 11, 2007 – CESP Environmental Forum

Christopher Field, Michael D. Mastrandrea, Terry L. Root, Stephen H. Schneider, and John P. Weyant, Stanford University
“IPCC Fourth Assessment Report”

April 12, 2007 – Frank E. and Arthur W. Payne Distinguished Lectureship

Dr. David L. Heymann, Assistant Director-General for Communicable Diseases, World Health Organization
“Infectious Diseases Across Borders: Public Health Security in the 21st Century”

May 7, 2007 – CHP/PCOR Research Seminar

Eran Bendavid, CHP/PCOR Trainee
“Alternative HIV Management Strategies in Resource-Poor Settings”

May 9, 2007 – Frank E. and Arthur W. Payne Distinguished Lectureship

Dr. Peter Piot, Executive Director, UNAIDS
“AIDS: Pandemic and Agent for Change”

May 16, 2007 – Freeman Spogli Institute New York Panel

Coit D. Blacker, Director, FSI; CDDRL’s Larry Diamond, Stephen Krasner, Michael McFaul, and Kathryn Stoner-Weiss,
“Democracy, Security, and the National Interest: Dealing with Iraq, Iran, and Russia”

May 23, 2007 – Freeman Spogli Institute Special Screening and Panel

Judith K. Paulus, Associate Director, FSI; Larry Diamond, CDDRL; Charles Ferguson, Film Director and Producer; Colonel Christopher Gibson, Hoover Institution; and David M. Kennedy, Donald J. McLachlan Professor of History
“No End In Sight: The American Occupation of Iraq”

May 30, 2007 – FCE

Klaus Scharioth, German Ambassador to the United States
“The German Presidency in the European Union”

June 4, 2007 – Deadly Connections Seminar

David Battisti, Tamaki Endowed Chair of Atmospheric Sciences, University of Washington
“Climate Change and Countries Prone to Conflict”

July 30–August 17, 2007 – Stanford Summer Fellows on Democracy and Development

Under the aegis of CDDRL, 27 leaders from transitioning countries examined linkages among democracy, economic development, and the rule of law with distinguished Stanford faculty.



Peter Piot, Executive Director UNAIDS and Under Secretary-General United Nations, May 9, 2007, Payne Distinguished Lecture, "AIDS: Pandemic and Agent for Change."

"Out of all the damage and suffering, there are signs that AIDS can open the door for positive social and political change. Similar patterns emerge after wars, natural disasters, and other cataclysmic events. World War II transformed the entire field of international relations—evidence that there is truth in the French saying: 'A tout malheur quelque chose est bon—out of all catastrophes, comes something good.'"

Peter Piot, Executive Director UNAIDS and Under Secretary-General United Nations, May 9, 2007, Payne Distinguished Lecture, "AIDS: Pandemic and Agent for Change"

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PHOTO: FSI Director Coit Blacker confers with FSI Advisory Board member Ken Olivier, following an FSI panel in San Francisco. CREDIT: Steve Castillo

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PHOTO: Susan Ford Dorsey (right) talks with FSI Advisory Board vice-chair Phil Halperin (left) at an FSI dinner honoring the newly expanded Ford Dorsey International Policy Studies Program, directed by Stephen Stedman. CREDIT: Rod Seacey

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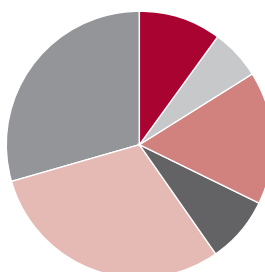
Fiscal Year 2006–07 (preliminary)

Preliminary data indicate that revenues of the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies in the fiscal year 2006–07 amounted to \$25.2 million, of which 76 percent originated from endowment, grants, contracts, and gifts. The university's support from general funds represents 16 percent of total revenues. Preliminary data indicate expenses during the fiscal year 2006–07 amounted to \$22.7 million. Financial data for fiscal year 2006–07 are based on information available as of September 15, 2007.

For the prior fiscal year 2005–06 (opposite page), actual revenues were \$25.3 million; actual expenses were \$21.5 million. The Center for International Security and Cooperation remained FSI's largest research center with revenues of \$4 million and expenses of \$4.3 million.

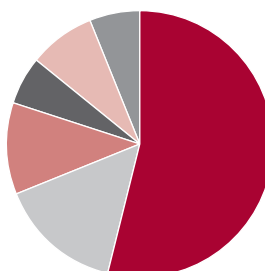
Revenue/Income

	<i>\$ in thousands</i>	<i>%</i>
University general funds	\$ 2,492	10%
University special allocations	\$ 1,605	6%
Grants and contracts	\$ 4,025	16%
Affiliates	\$ 2,132	8%
Endowment	\$ 7,568	30%
Gifts	\$ 7,360	30%
<i>Total:</i>	<i>\$25,182</i>	<i>100%</i>



Expenses

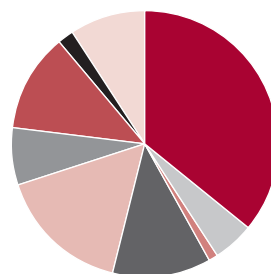
	<i>\$ in thousands</i>	<i>%</i>
Faculty, research, and administrative salaries and benefits	\$12,214	54%
Student aid	\$ 3,365	15%
Seminars, lectures, conferences, and events	\$ 2,588	11%
Equipment, materials, supplies, and maintenance	\$ 1,398	6%
Travel	\$ 1,826	8%
Indirect costs	\$ 1,354	6%
<i>Total:</i>	<i>\$22,745</i>	<i>100%</i>



Fiscal Year 2005–06 (actual)

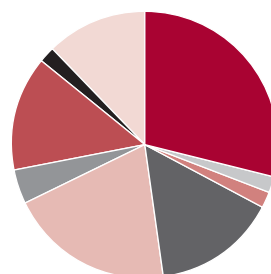
Revenue by Program or Center

	<i>\$ in thousands</i>	<i>%</i>
FSI Central	\$ 9,013	36%
AP Scholars	\$ 1,230	5%
BIGGC/BCC	\$ 186	1%
CESP	\$ 2,918	12%
CHP*	\$ 193	0%
CISAC	\$ 3,968	16%
CDDRL	\$ 1,791	7%
Shorenstein APARC	\$ 3,083	12%
SPICE	\$ 474	2%
Miscellaneous programs	\$ 2,418	9%
Total:	\$25,274	100%



Expenses by Program or Center

	<i>\$ in thousands</i>	<i>%</i>
FSI Central	\$ 6,244	29%
AP Scholars	\$ 360	2%
BIGGC/BCC	\$ 338	2%
CESP	\$ 3,125	15%
CHP*	\$ 92	0%
CISAC	\$ 4,262	20%
CDDRL	\$ 962	4%
Shorenstein APARC	\$ 2,935	14%
SPICE	\$ 487	2%
Miscellaneous programs	\$ 2,650	12%
Total:	\$21,455	100%



ACRONYM LEGEND: FSI Central—Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies central administration; AP Scholars—Asia-Pacific Scholars; BIGGC—Bechtel Initiative on Global Growth and Change; BCC—Bechtel Conference Center; CDDRL—Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law; CESP—Center for Environmental Science and Policy; CHP—Center for Health Policy; CISAC—Center for International Security and Cooperation; Shorenstein APARC—The Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center; SPICE—Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education.

* Excludes revenue and expenses of PCOR (Primary Care and Outcomes Research), CHP's affiliated organization in the School of Medicine.

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