

# FSI

FREEMAN SPOGLI INSTITUTE  
FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
ANNUAL REPORT 2011

## New Challenges / New Choices



FREEMAN SPOGLI INSTITUTE  
FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

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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.

*“As the world makes encouraging progress on issues that have bedeviled the international community for much of the post-World War II period, new challenges have arisen. In the forefront are poverty and underdevelopment, especially the core challenges of health, food security, education, governance, and security. FSI scholars are choosing to tackle these issues with fresh approaches, interdisciplinary teams, and innovative policy proposals.”*

Coit D. Blacker, Olivier Nomellini Professor in International Studies and Director, Freeman Spogli Institute



PHOTO: FSI Director Coit D. Blacker gathers with sophomore college students in the Bechtel Conference Center to view a film of John F. Kennedy's 1961 inaugural address. CREDIT: VERONICA MARIAN

## Director's Letter

### NEW CHALLENGES, NEW CHOICES

As the world makes encouraging progress on issues that have bedeviled the international community for much of the post-World War II period, new challenges have arisen. In the forefront are poverty and underdevelopment, especially the core challenges of health, food security, education, governance, and security. FSI scholars are choosing to tackle these issues with fresh approaches, interdisciplinary teams, and innovative policy proposals. In support, the institute has awarded \$436,000 from the new Global Underdevelopment Action Fund, to fund early-stage, innovative, interdisciplinary, and policy-relevant projects that address persistent problems of underdevelopment and train students. The institute is also convening a major conference to explore these issues, *Redefining Security Along the Food/Health Nexus*, featuring former U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, Gates Foundation CEO Jeff Raikes, Stanford faculty, and outside experts.

### ACTIVE INTERNATIONAL AGENDA

At FSI, in the field, and in Washington, D.C., FSI scholars are addressing other challenging issues at the top of the international agenda: working to stem nuclear proliferation, safeguard nuclear stockpiles, and move toward a world without nuclear weapons; encouraging dialogue, reconciliation, and transformation across Asia; working to develop reliable, economical forms of energy; seeking to bridge age-old divides in the Middle East and encourage transitions to democracy; and working to help nations in transition in their efforts to develop democracy, good governance, and the rule of law needed to create a just, capable state.

### FSI'S INSTITUTIONAL PRIORITIES

As we move forward, we have three broad priorities. First, we are working to establish a community of international scholars in Encina Commons, to foster the interdisciplinary research and cross-campus collaborations needed to address complex global issues. Second, we are building the new Stanford Center at Peking University that will serve as a university resource for research, teaching, training, conferences, and outreach in Asia. Third, we are seeking support for the research programs at FSI that are focused on today's challenges of chronic poverty, underdevelopment, food insecurity, and political instability, especially those of the new Center on Food Security and the Environment and the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law.

FSI's scholarly, research, and policy agendas are directed to issues that matter to the stability, security, and prosperity of our world. We need your help to recruit the leaders of the future. Especially valuable are senior fellowships to recruit talented faculty—such as Olivier Nomellini Senior Fellow Francis Fukuyama, an internationally recognized development expert—along with scholarships and fellowships to train undergraduate and graduate students, who are tomorrow's educators and leaders.

In the spirit of the times, we will be switching from a printed annual report to an online report for 2012. As always, we are profoundly grateful for the visionary leadership and gifts of our donors and friends. FSI's faculty, scholars, and staff are talented, hardworking, and determined to make a difference. We are working to help make the world more secure, more equitable, and more prosperous. With your continuing counsel and support, we will.

Sincerely,



Coit D. Blacker

Director, Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies

# CDDRL

**MISSION STATEMENT** CDDRL works at the nexus of scholarly research, interdisciplinary teaching, and policy analysis to address the urgent global challenge of improving governance. We study how the different elements of good governance — an effective democratic state and a rule of law that protects human rights and controls corruption — emerge and how they interact with other key dimensions of the development process, such as economic growth, poverty reduction, and improved health. CDDRL seeks to use this knowledge to train emerging and future leaders and to improve public policies and institutions.

*“CDDRL’s dynamic research programs shed new light on issues dominating today’s headlines, from the causes of the Arab Spring to rising insecurity in Mexico, and the role of technology in fostering political accountability and economic development. Our scholarship and original analysis help to stimulate new knowledge, inform policy decisions, and influence democratic practices around the world.”*

Larry Diamond, Director, Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law



PHOTO: *“Wireless Warrior”*: A Maasai chief conducts business by way of mobile phone in a rural village in Kenya.

CREDIT: RACHEL QUINT, SEMI-FINALIST IN CDDRL-SPONSORED PHOTO CONTEST IN THE FALL OF 2010

# Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law

The past year witnessed a dramatic change to the global democratic landscape as revolutions swept across the Arab world, ushering in a new wave of transition. At the same time, developing democracies struggled to achieve accountable governance and a rule of law, while also accelerating economic growth. CDDRL remained at the forefront of these issues by generating new research, engaging leading scholars, and training future leaders to devise tangible solutions to these complex problems.

CDDRL conferences and seminars convened experts in the field to derive new knowledge and distill relevant policy implications. The CDDRL community expanded its ranks to include a cadre of new scholars, democracy activists, and talented students who increase the breadth and scope of our international reach. Outstanding faculty continue to make valuable contributions to the public sphere through both original scholarly publications and direct engagement with policymakers and practitioners.

## RESEARCHING THE MOST CRITICAL ISSUES OF GOVERNANCE AND REFORM

CDDRL Deputy Director Kathryn Stoner-Weiss and Michael McFaul produced a groundbreaking study—five years in the making—to analyze the relative weight of international and domestic factors in transitions from authoritarian rule, based on more than a dozen case studies of failed and successful transitions. It will be published in fall 2012 by Johns Hopkins University Press. Francis Fukuyama debuted his latest book, *The Origins of Political Order: From Prehuman Times to the French Revolution*, in April 2011 to much national and international acclaim.

It is the first of a two-volume historical analysis tracing the development of political institutions through the 18th century.

CDDRL's research programs have grown over the past year with the introduction of new initiatives, partnerships, and timely symposiums.

The historic moment of the Arab Spring captured the attention of our scholars at the **Program on Arab Reform and Democracy (ARD)**. Two major conferences, convened in April and May 2011, brought leading scholars and practitioners to Stanford to assess the causes and prospects of the Egyptian revolution and to evaluate the potential for democratic transition to take root broadly throughout the Arab world. The 2011 anti-regime protests in Yemen presented a unique opportunity for the ARD Yemen Research Group, composed of 10 Yemeni scholars and activists, to play a role in informing the negotiations the United Nations has mediated in the country. Launching its own working papers series in 2011, ARD is contributing original scholarship and policy recommendations aimed to influence democratic change in the Arab world.

The **Program on Liberation Technology (LibTech)** brought together more than 35 leading scholars, practitioners, and developers of information and communication technology (ICT) to analyze the contradictory implications of ICT for authoritarian regimes. The conference papers, which Larry Diamond is now editing as a *Journal of Democracy* book, present both

optimistic and pessimistic assessments of how ICT will affect the durability of authoritarian rule. Harnessing the ingenuity of Silicon Valley, LibTech also hosted “hack-a-thon” events where student and professional programmers designed technology applications with broad and practical application to democracy activists in Egypt and beyond. Weekly seminars and courses offered by CDDRL faculty introduced students to cutting-edge theoretical and practical applications of new technologies for democracy

addressing violent crime in Mexico.

The **Program on Human Rights** welcomed 11 high-profile international and domestic human rights scholars, lawyers, and activists to Stanford for the Sanela Diana Jenkins International Human Rights Speaker Series, grounding students in the fundamentals of international justice. This path-breaking series will continue in 2012. A graduate-level workshop examining African human rights at the sub-regional level featured Richard Goldstone,

#### 2010-11 KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Trained 26 emerging leaders from 22 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Eurasia, and the Middle East.
- Graduated eight exceptional seniors from the CDDRL honors program.
- Hosted four pre- and post-doctoral students to conduct research at CDDRL.
- Generated six new ICT applications to improve development and human well-being in the slums of Nairobi through the course taught by Josh Cohen and Terry Winograd in the Hasso Plattner Institute of Design.
- Hosted the sixth annual conference of the Taiwan democracy project, examining new challenges to democracy in Taiwan and Korea.
- Welcomed more than 20 visiting scholars from Morocco, Greece, Japan, Senegal, Belarus, and beyond.
- Authored more than 50 public opinion pieces.

and development. The program also hosted for the year Visiting Scholar Evgeny Morozov, author of *The Net Delusion*.

The **Program on Poverty and Governance (PoVGov)** broadened its research agenda to examine two crucial issues impacting Mexico—the insecurity arising from violent crime and the dynamics of governance in indigenous regions. Research led by program director Beatriz Magaloni in Oaxaca, Mexico, was extended to the southern Chiapas region to study the effect of participatory governance on the provision of public goods. A major conference planned for October 2011 will draw experts from the Western Hemisphere to craft effective strategies for

former justice of the Constitutional Court of South Africa, and Beatrice Kiraso, deputy secretary general of the Political Federation of the East African Community.

CDDRL continued to strengthen its rule of law programming by building stronger ties to the Stanford Law School, where CDDRL faculty lectured in courses and engaged law students. The **Program on Statebuilding and the Rule of Law** led by Erik Jensen expanded its legal education work through the Afghanistan Legal Education Project (ALEP), which partnered with the American University of Afghanistan to create five textbooks on Afghanistan’s legal system to train future lawyers.



PHOTO: Beatriz Magaloni, head of the Program on Poverty and Governance, and Francis Fukuyama, Olivier Nomellini Senior Fellow at FSI, at a conference in Quito, Ecuador. CREDIT: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

## TRAINING EMERGING AND FUTURE LEADERS

Entering its seventh year, the **Draper Hills Summer Fellows Program** continues to recruit and train rising leaders from countries where democracy is at risk. The class of 2011 joined a network of 186 alumni from 57 countries worldwide who are working to advance social and political change in their home countries. Taught by an all-star roster of faculty and industry leaders, fellows were exposed to new models and practices they can introduce into their work as activists, development practitioners, and political leaders.

The **CDDRL Undergraduate Honors Program** marked its inaugural year as an independent inter-school program, allowing CDDRL to recruit exceptional seniors in academic majors from across the university to diversify and enrich our ranks. Twelve students were admitted to the 2012 class from majors such as computer science, economics, and public policy. They work in consultation with a faculty advisor to produce original theses on pressing topics in the fields of democracy, development, and the rule of law.

Understanding how to strengthen institutions of accountability and the rule of law in developing and post-conflict states is a core part of CDDRL's research mission.

### PROGRAM ON HUMAN RIGHTS RESEARCH COLLABORATION WITH SPICE:

A research collaboration to mainstream human rights education in California community colleges is under way to develop a pedagogical model for teaching human rights in the classrooms along with a Web-based curriculum for broader international application.

# CISAC

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

*“The world’s dangers may loom large. But at CISAC we are taking meaningful steps toward building a safer world, and we are proud of the efforts of our colleagues in moving us in this direction.”*

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



PHOTO: *Offering a rose to a New York firefighter at Ground Zero, September 11, 2010.* CREDIT: REUTERS

# Center for International Security and Cooperation

The events of the last year have made it unmistakably clear that we continue to face enormous security challenges. Even a cursory look at the daily headlines reveals the dangers. But we are heartened and encouraged by the extraordinary research and public outreach conducted by CISAC scholars and by the promise their work holds for helping us understand and resolve some of the world's most intractable problems. Underpinning it all is the longstanding belief that rigorous scholarship combined with a culture that encourages lively intellectual exchange can help create new knowledge that will lead to greater security for all.

There is space here only to recount a fraction of the work and activities undertaken at CISAC in the 2010-11 academic year. But a few projects and initiatives bear particular mention because they illustrate in different ways the center's commitment to its three-part mission: producing policy-relevant research on international security problems, teaching and training the next generation of security specialists, and influencing policymaking in international security.

This year, Kate Marvel and Michael May completed an ambitious two-year project that examined the potential events that could alter the projection that the nuclear energy industry would face "slow, uneven growth in nuclear power worldwide" for the next 50 years. Just as they were putting the final touches on a paper for the American Academy of Arts & Sciences, titled "Game Changers for Nuclear Energy," the 9.0 earthquake and tsunami that rocked Japan threatened to turn a crisis at the Fukushima nuclear power plant into a

catastrophe. The work they had done was suddenly more immediately relevant than they may have anticipated and, in light of the events, their conclusion was particularly revealing: industry planners, they said, tend to over-emphasize just this sort of low-probability, high-impact event, while under-appreciating the effects that less dramatic events could have on the future of nuclear energy. "Evolutionary changes," they wrote, "may prove to change the game in far more unexpected and radical ways than sudden, surprising shocks."

CISAC researchers drew upon their deep well of scholarship and expertise to provide critical analysis of the nuclear energy industry, reactor safety, and emergency management.

In the days and weeks after the temblor, Marvel, May, and CISAC researchers drew upon their deep well of scholarship and professional expertise to provide, in public forums, news briefings, and academic papers and presentations, critical analysis of the nuclear energy industry, reactor safety, and emergency management.

Another CISAC project had immediate policy relevance. In 2010, the Obama administration released its Nuclear Posture Review, which outlined a policy that sought to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in U.S. strategy. Administration officials argued these efforts would encourage other governments to strengthen the nonproliferation regime; the president's critics disputed this claim. So for a special issue of *The Nonproliferation Review*,

edited by Scott Sagan and former CISAC honors student Jane Vaynman, 13 researchers, including several with CISAC ties, looked at foreign policymakers' responses to the review. They found that many, though not all nations had been "strongly influenced" by Washington's pronouncements and actions and that "some of these governments" adjusted their policies and actions accordingly.

The Obama administration, Sagan concluded, should therefore remain consistent in its

denuclearization of the peninsula, while pressing for "the three no's—no more bombs, no better bombs, and no exports—in return for one yes": Washington's willingness to seriously address North Korea's fundamental insecurity.

One of CISAC's primary goals is to train and prepare the next generation of security specialists. This spring, 10 members of the CISAC Honors Program graduated, joining 114 others who have since 2000 made a tremendous commitment to international security



PHOTO: *Siegfried Hecker, right, describes what he saw at the Yongbyon Nuclear Power Plant in North Korea in November 2010. He and John Lewis, left, have visited the country several times.*

CREDIT: L.A. CICERO

messaging. It should continue its sustained consultation on nuclear policy with other governments and consider the lukewarm response to its policy from China, France, Pakistan, and other countries as a reminder of the need to draw them into further disarmament talks.

CISAC also fulfills its mission through public outreach and Track II—that is, unofficial—diplomacy. In 2010 Siegfried Hecker, John W. Lewis, and Robert Carlin made international news after North Korean officials revealed to them that they had started construction on a small, experimental light-water nuclear reactor and showed them a new, modern uranium enrichment facility. Upon returning to the United States, the three researchers briefed government officials and media on their findings and in the *Washington Post*, Senate testimony, and elsewhere they urged officials to review U.S. policy toward North Korea. In *Foreign Affairs*, Hecker counseled Washington to push for

in their senior year and, for many of them, in the years after. Among the graduates were Jaclyn Tandler and Varun Sivaram, who wrote their theses on France's nuclear export policy and the U.S. military's approach to solar energy, respectively. Tandler, an international relations major, planned to work at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as a junior fellow in the Nuclear Policy Program; Sivaram, an engineering physics and international relations major, planned to attend Oxford University on a Rhodes Scholarship, studying toward a PhD in physics.

CISAC values lively debate and discussion, and it fosters an environment that does so by bringing together expertise from a variety of disciplines. In this spirit, CISAC was among the lead sponsors of Stanford's 2010-11 Ethics and War series, which brought to campus scholars, current and retired military personnel, policymakers, and artists for a series of public



PHOTO: *Martha Crenshaw, center, congratulates 2010-11 CISAC honors graduate Varun Sivaram and family.*  
CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

discussions that grappled with some of the thorniest issues in international affairs.

One event featured U.S. Army veteran and poet Brian Turner, Pulitzer Prize-winning author Richard Rhodes, and Jason Armagost, a CISAC military fellow and the U.S. Air Force fighter pilot who flew the lead B2 stealth bomber over Baghdad in the opening salvos of the “shock and awe” campaign. Armagost read from an account that fused a detailed description of the 20,000-mile, 39-hour mission from an Air Force base in Missouri to Baghdad and back home, with his thoughts on the literature he brought with him and reflected upon during the long journey. As he approached Baghdad, he said, he looked east “through the green haze of a night-vision monocle” out toward Uruk, city of Gilgamesh, and recited from the epic poem: “As when one senses/Violence gathering its force/Soon there is no sound apart from it/ Not even one’s own thoughts in terror.”

Finally, a special mention: After 12 years as CISAC co-director, Scott Sagan handed the baton to a new co-director, Mariano-Florentino Cuéllar, a law professor and political scientist. Cuéllar, who worked in the Clinton and Obama

administrations, has particular interests in transnational issues, including migration, food safety and security, health policy, and cyber security. Sagan will continue as an active member of the CISAC and Stanford communities, with a vibrant research, teaching, and policy outreach agenda.

**MISSION STATEMENT** *The Europe Center is dedicated to innovative thinking about Europe and global relations in the new millennium. The expansion of the European Union deepens the challenges of democratic governance, economic growth, security, historical reconciliation, and cultural integration. The center conducts trans-Atlantic research and convenes public programs to offer innovative and cooperative solutions.*

*“Facing an uncertain economic future as well as political and security challenges in Asia and the greater Middle East, the United States and Europe will enhance their dialogue in the coming years. Americans and Europeans will debate their future, acknowledging the changing global arena—the rise of new, powerful players—from Shanghai to Rio, from Istanbul to Johannesburg. Given its faculty’s distinction, The Europe Center will continue to offer the best scholarship and policy advice for understanding the trans-Atlantic alliance in the 21st century.”*

Amir Eshel, Director, The Europe Center



PHOTO: *Thousands of Spaniards mounted a protest camp in Madrid’s Puerta del Sol Square to express anger at political parties and the country’s handling of the economic crisis.* CREDIT: AP PHOTO/EMILIO MORENATTI

## The Europe Center

Fall 2011 marks the first anniversary of the launch of The Europe Center, bridging research in the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies and the Division of International and Comparative Area Studies. Built on more than a decade of research and public dissemination as an FSI program, The Europe Center continues to serve as Stanford's hub for study of the trans-Atlantic community, now expanded to organize research on the global reach and mobile populations of the European-NATO-Mediterranean arena and the West's engagement in the greater Middle East.

In the past year, The Europe Center sponsored multiyear research projects in three target areas: ethnicity and reconciliation, economic recovery, and energy and sustainable growth.

### ETHNICITY AND RECONCILIATION

Here we highlight three of this area's multiple projects. This year Roland Hsu, the center's associate director, delivered the results of the two-year study on ethnicity and immigration in expanding Europe. Hsu's *Ethnic Europe: Mobility, Identity, and Conflict in a Globalized World* (Stanford University Press, 2010) integrates essays by a comprehensive group of leading authors on an increasingly multicultural, open-border Europe, and Hsu's own essay reveals how the scale of change poses challenges to traditional principles of socialization.

This past year we also launched Debating History, Democracy, Development, and Education in Conflicted Societies with partners in Europe and with the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute. The goal of this multiyear project is to find more

productive avenues of communication among scholars and policymakers based in Europe, North America, and the Middle East. The first conference, at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute, was dedicated to *Democracy in Adversity and Diversity*. The next conference, at Stanford University, will aim to deepen the understanding of the interplay of *History and Memory: Global and Local Dimensions*.

In the past year, The Europe Center sponsored multiyear research projects in three target areas: Ethnicity and Reconciliation, Economic Recovery, and Energy and Sustainable Growth.

The Europe Center also partnered with San Francisco State University and the University of Gottenburg to launch the long-term project, Culture as a Bridge. The goal of this initiative is to foster a positive response to global diasporic immigration in Europe's expanding communities by developing a center for dialogue, including a teaching curriculum and publications.

### ECONOMIC RECOVERY

In response to the global economic crisis, we developed a series of Stanford-international collaborative projects and public seminars. The first seminar with the director of Chatham House (U.K.) will inaugurate the series in fall 2011 with a multination study of economic markets, the politics of debt, and currency policy.

## ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

As part of our long-term focus on energy security and sustainability, The Europe Center and partner researchers in Europe are developing a series on the natural gas transit pipelines between Europe and its East and sustainable energy. We also began development of a project with FSI's Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD), to examine the social consequence of oil and natural resource wealth and sovereign funds.

The Europe Center hosted Max Preglau (University of Innsbruck), this year's Distinguished Visiting Austrian Chair Professor, who taught courses in the Department of Sociology. The center also hosted the visit of Marcus Scheiblecker, a leading economist at the Austrian Institute of Economic Research, and sponsored seminars by HSH Prince Hans-Adam II of Liechtenstein, FSI Senior Fellow and publisher-editor of the German weekly *Die Zeit* Josef Joffe, and TEC Visiting Scholar Roland Benedikter.



## TEC COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS IN EUROPE AND THE VAN LEER JERUSALEM INSTITUTE

The goal of our multiyear project, *Debating History, Democracy, Development, and Education in Conflicted Societies*, is to find more productive avenues of communication among scholars and policymakers based in Europe, North America, and the Middle East.

PHOTO: *Mural on the Bethlehem Wall painted by British graffiti artist Banksy.* CREDIT: ROLAND HSU

The Europe Center focus includes the following area sub-programs.

### AUSTRIA AND CENTRAL EUROPE

The Europe Center announces the forthcoming publication *Austria and Central Europe Since 1989*, a landmark collaboration of authors in security, history, and cultural studies, based on the latest biannual international conferences, hosted by The Europe Center at Stanford and by the University of Vienna in Austria.

To address the struggle between national and international legal norms, we, along with our European partners, sponsored the Stanford-University of Vienna conference on *U.S.-European Approaches to Human Rights Problems*. This conference created an unprecedented network of scholars, policy analysts, and jurists in the arenas of national and international law. The Europe Center is proud to sponsor the forthcoming publication on this subject.

### SWEDEN, SCANDINAVIA, AND THE BALTIC REGION

With generous support from the Barbro Osher Pro Suecia Foundation, the center's Program on Sweden, Scandinavia, and the Baltic Region hosted four Anna Lindh Fellows whose research projects explored a diverse range of critical fields:

- Viebeke Kieding Banik (gender studies, modern Jewish history and immigration, integration and identity in Scandinavia)
- Thomas Jonter (nuclear non-proliferation and energy security)
- Susanna Rabow-Edling (Russian political thought, nationalism, imperialism, identity issues, and gender studies)
- Daniel Schatz (international relations, foreign policy analysis and change, European and Scandinavian politics, the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict).



PHOTO: A discussion of Timothy Garton Ash's new book *Facts Are Subversive* with Timothy Garton Ash (center), writer Tobias Wolff (right), and Amir Esbel, director of The Europe Center (left). CREDIT: VERONICA MARIAN

#### IBERIAN STUDIES

The center's Iberian Studies Program sponsored the conference *Iberian Modalities*, bringing together international scholars to discuss the institutional challenges to the practice of Iberian studies and to share work conceived from that relational point of view.

#### MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The Europe Center's international conference, *History and Responsibility: Hebrew Literature and 1948*, examined different forms of literary engagement with the past (poetry, drama, and prose) to discuss the ethical and political questions surrounding 1948, the changes in the literary dealing with 1948 over time, and the public debates surrounding this engagement.

The Europe Center continued to expand its lecture and publication series with German publishing house Suhrkamp Verlag. The newest installment, *Hannah Arendt und die Geisteswissenschaften (Hannah Arendt and the Humanities)*, is scheduled for publication in 2012 and features essays by scholars who participated in TEC's conference *Hannah Arendt*

*and the Humanities: On the Relevance of Her Work Beyond the Realm of Politics* held last year.

#### PUBLIC KEYNOTE TALK AND SEMINARS

The Europe Center's weekly research seminar series explored such contemporary European and trans-Atlantic issues as post-conflict international human rights, trans-Atlantic implications of the Lisbon Treaty, revolutionary traditions in Europe, and post-Soviet political and social transitions. Speaker highlights include John Micklethwait (editor, *The Economist*), Timothy Garton Ash (Oxford, Hoover Institution) with Tobias Wolff (Stanford) and Amir Esbel (director, TEC), Hans Fischler (former EU minister of agriculture), and Roland Hsu (associate director, TEC) with Paula Moya (Stanford) and Stanford's leading analysts of immigration and ethnicity.

The full list of this year's speakers and topics, including audio transcripts, can be found on The Europe Center website: [www.europe.stanford.edu](http://www.europe.stanford.edu).

# SHP

**MISSION STATEMENT** *Stanford Health Policy (SHP) offers innovative educational programs from the undergraduate to post-graduate level and conducts rigorous, multidisciplinary research that lays the foundation for better domestic and international health policy and health care.*

*“We are fortunate to have talented young researchers at Stanford Health Policy committed to interdisciplinary research on pressing international health policy problems. These investigators are bringing state-of-the-art analytic tools, along with deep knowledge of the policy issues, to bear on problems of great importance in international health. They are also inspiring examples for our students and trainees.”*

Douglas Owens, MD, MS, Director, Stanford Health Policy, and Professor of Medicine



PHOTO: *Workers responsible for delivering childhood vaccinations at a health sub-center in rural Bihar, India.*

CREDIT: JEREMY GOLDHABER-FIEBERT

# Stanford Health Policy

Center for Health Policy/FSI

Center for Primary Care and Outcomes Research/School of Medicine

## MITIGATING THE HEALTH BURDEN OF MULTIPLE DISEASES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### The Tuberculosis-Diabetes Connection

A growing body of evidence supports disease interactions in developing nations. In a recent publication, SHP faculty Jeremy Goldhaber-Fiebert reported that individuals with diabetes are more likely than non-diabetics to have tuberculosis (TB). He also found that countries whose diabetes prevalence increased over time were more likely to experience increases in TB rates. Given the rising diabetes burden worldwide, the recognition and investigation of this phenomenon highlights the need for multi-disease health policies.

### Balanced Nutritional Policy: Finding The Right Health Policy Strategy

Goldhaber-Fiebert is interested in how the rise in India's type 2 diabetes rate will affect the country of 1.1 billion and in how best to implement a public health strategy that addresses both individuals who are undernourished and those who are obese and at greater risk for type 2 diabetes. SHP's National Institutes of Health center grant and a K-award support Goldhaber-Fiebert to develop a microsimulation model of type 2 diabetes in India. Specifically, he is interested in evaluating how prevention-related policies can cost-effectively reduce obesity without exacerbating malnutrition in developing nations. He is integrating TB transmission into his model to assess how diabetes prevalence alters TB prevalence via their biological interaction. His recent analysis presented at the Society of Medical Decision Making illustrates that while

obesity is a growing problem in India, underweight individuals are projected to continue to represent a substantial share of deaths in India. "From a public health perspective I don't think that we can focus solely on undernutrition or on obesity," Goldhaber-Fiebert said. "Both are important. Their interplay produces complex policy challenges. In the next couple of years our research is going to be largely about how to address both at once."

Goldhaber-Fiebert and colleagues from across the university are developing a computer modeling framework capable of evaluating nutrition-related health policies in India that explicitly considers how climate change and weather extremes impact agricultural production and in turn the expected balance of over- and undernutrition.

## THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL HEALTH FUNDING AND THE CHANGING GLOBAL HEALTH LANDSCAPE

### Getting The Most Out Of Your Health Investment

Soon after taking office, President Obama announced a \$63 billion, 6-year Global Health Initiative (GHI). The GHI was designed to shift U.S. global health funding priorities in favor of boosting health systems, maternal, and child health in partner countries, as well as to consolidate and coordinate the multiple U.S. federal agencies involved in funding global health programs. In a recent commentary in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, SHP associate Eran Bendavid and core faculty Grant Miller propose that the GHI presents a unique opportunity to evaluate aid programs more rigorously, especially in a political climate





PHOTO (LEFT TO RIGHT): Professors Grant Miller, Jeremy Goldhaber-Fiebert, and Eran Bendavid collaborate regularly on international health projects at Stanford Health Policy. CREDIT: NOMITA DIVI

then facilitate how these insights can provide critical input into the design and implementation of new health policies and programs.

“We want to understand the behavioral and structural reasons why so many of these well-intentioned health policy programs often do not succeed,” Miller explained.

### **Where Do Fewer Babies Die?**

#### **Poor Women Must Make A Choice**

In India, where maternal mortality rates are stubbornly high, a handful of states have developed new programs to tackle this challenge by encouraging poor women to deliver their babies in medical facilities rather than at home. Miller and his colleagues are evaluating these new programs in Gujarat and Karnataka, where women below the poverty line receive vouchers for free maternity care in designated hospitals. To date there has been little good evidence on the benefits and limitations of these programs, but other Indian states are eager to adopt them. Miller noted that under the best of circumstances only about half of eligible women use these vouchers—and that low take-up rates may be due to poor-quality medical care. To investigate this possibility more directly, he and his

colleagues with the government of Karnataka are conducting a large-scale field experiment that rewards some randomly chosen maternity care providers for providing high-quality services and others for producing measurable gains in birth-related health outcomes.

“The full promise of rewarding socially desirable results like good health—without specifying how they should be achieved—is that it creates strong incentives for providers to use their knowledge of their communities to innovate in how they deliver services,” Miller said. “But any time incentives are changed, there are potential pitfalls and unintended consequences as well, and studying those is equally as important.”

The overall approach of integrating stakeholder engagement, impact evaluation, and behavioral research is ambitious, but Miller is cautiously optimistic. “We hope this recursive model can be built into a large-scale agenda and applied in real time, creating a leaner, faster way of doing research that can then be leveraged for improving the effectiveness of health programs.”

# SHORENSTEIN APARC

**MISSION STATEMENT** *Shorenstein APARC is a unique Stanford University institution dedicated to the interdisciplinary study of contemporary Asia. The center'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.*

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

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



PHOTO: *A worker at a superblock construction site in Jakarta, February 2010.* CREDIT: REUTERS/BEAWIHARTA

# Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center

## ADAPTING TO ASIA'S DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

Demographic forces set in motion decades ago are now being felt throughout the world, not least of all in East Asia. China, for example, introduced its one-child policy in the late 1970s to help counter earlier baby booms. It now faces a population of 1.3 billion and a predominantly one-child family society with greater prosperity and longevity than ever before.

Complicating the demographic picture are issues such as increased urbanization and migration, tied to both domestic and global factors. All of this puts pressure on China's government and society and impacts realms ranging from economics to security.

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

In January 2011, Shorenstein APARC launched a three-year research initiative to address these and other key questions related to the demographic changes under way in East Asia. Led by Karen Eggleston, Asia Health Policy Program director, the project is not only policy driven, but it also seeks solutions to issues faced by families and individuals. Numerous Stanford experts are involved, as well as noted scholars from across the United States and Asia.

Shorenstein APARC has already organized a number of events on the theme of demographic transition including a January 2011 panel discussion and workshop and the September 2011 Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue.

In 2010, the center published *Aging Asia: The Economic and Social Implications of Rapid Demographic Change in China, Japan, and South Korea*, based on a 2009 conference of the same name. A forthcoming edited volume will present findings from the new research project.

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

## RECONCILING WARTIME MEMORIES

As Shorenstein APARC's research initiative on demographic transition gains momentum, its Divided Memories and Reconciliation project, initiated in 2006, moves into its publishing phase.

The project, led by associate director for research Daniel C. Sneider and director Gi-Wook Shin, has studied how historical memories of the 1931–1951 wartime era in Asia are formed in China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and the United States. Disputes over this period remain an ongoing source of regional tension. The project's goal is to promote mutual understanding of how each country forms a view of the past as a path toward reconciliation in Northeast Asia.

Through an extensive comparative study of high school history textbooks, of contemporary popular film depictions of the war, and in-depth interviews with elite opinion makers in the focus countries, Shorenstein APARC has broken important ground. In early 2011, the center published *History Textbooks and the Wars in*

*Asia: Divided Memories*, the first in a series of books published through Routledge.

Shorenstein APARC concluded the academic year in June 2011 with a conference comparing the ways in which Europe and Asia have confronted their wartime memories, bringing together noted scholars from Asia, Europe, the United States, and Israel.

the transformation of China since the late 1970s.

KSP has been involved with a number of innovative projects to build relations with North Korea. In November 2010, it hosted a workshop examining education-based exchanges between the United States and North Korea. Shorenstein APARC recently published a



PHOTO: *Japanese wartime-era postcard depicting the advance of the Japanese Imperial Army into Nankou station in northern China, 1937.*

CREDIT: COURTESY DANIEL C. SNEIDER

#### CELEBRATING A DECADE OF KOREAN STUDIES, LOOKING AHEAD

The vibrant Korean Studies Program (KSP) at Shorenstein APARC, founded in 2001 by Gi-Wook Shin, celebrated its 10th anniversary in February 2011. Longtime program supporters, such as FSI Advisory Board members Jeong H. Kim and Jae-Hyun Hyun, attended the commemorative activities, which were held in conjunction with the program's annual Koret Conference. Among the many distinguished guests, Hyong-O Kim, former speaker of the Korean National Assembly and 2005–06 KSP visiting scholar, participated in the conference and offered congratulatory remarks at the anniversary dinner.

During the conference, scholars, subject experts, and former government officials from the United States, Korea, and Europe discussed the current state of North Korea's domestic politics, regional relations, and economy. They also considered possible scenarios for change within a number of comparative contexts, including the fall of the Soviet Union and

compilation of papers from this event, available for free download on the center's website.

In April 2011, KSP also co-hosted a group of North Korean economic officials who visited Stanford as part of an unprecedented multi-week visit to the United States to examine businesses and academic institutions. KSP associate director David Straub introduced FSI's centers and programs, as well as Stanford scholars who have been involved with projects related to North Korea. Shorenstein APARC faculty member Henry Rowen also introduced the university's history and organizational structure and spoke of its contributions to Silicon Valley.

During the last Stanford visit by a North Korean delegation in 2008, Gi-Wook Shin, in collaboration with CISAC colleagues, helped host a group of public health officials. A much-needed diagnostic laboratory for detecting drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB)—the first of its kind in North Korea where TB is a significant health problem—resulted from the meetings during that trip.



PHOTO: North Korean physicians attend Stanford TB laboratory training in Pyongyang, 2010.  
CREDIT: COURTESY SHARON PERRY

### CHINA ON THE WORLD STAGE

In 2010, China moved into the number-two spot in the ranking of the world's largest economies. Its political influence in global matters, such as negotiations over North Korea's nuclear program, bore similarly significant weight.

As China's economic and political power continues to grow, its foreign policy decisions impact the dynamic international system and reverberate widely throughout its own government and society. A group of leading contemporary China experts gathered for Shorenstein APARC's annual Oksenberg Conference on May 4, 2011, to discuss the dual implications of these decisions and the key domestic and international factors influencing them. Conference participants concurred that it is necessary for China to make a long-term investment now in well-strategized policies and relationships and for countries like the United States to help guide China in making good policy decisions.

Thomas Fingar, the FSI Oksenberg/Rohlen Distinguished Fellow, is leading a new, empirically based center research project to examine

China's role in the global system. The project will address such questions as will China continue to participate in the system that it has benefited from and contributed to, adapting its policies and practices in order to do so, or will it attempt to overturn the current system at some point in an effort to gain global dominance. Fingar suggests that the situation is neither so polarized, nor so simplistic. The project will examine whether there have been recurring patterns to China's involvement in the global order; what factors drive, shape, and constrain Chinese initiatives; and how others have responded to Chinese actions.

Fingar outlined the primary points of the new research initiative at a January public lecture co-sponsored by the Stanford China Program and the Center for East Asian Studies, part of the *China in the World* lecture series. During the winter quarter, he also led Stanford students through an examination of related key issues and questions in the *China on the World Stage* course (IPS 246).

# FSE

**MISSION STATEMENT** *The Program on Food Security and the Environment addresses critical global issues of hunger, poverty, and environmental degradation by generating vital knowledge and policy-relevant solutions. An interdisciplinary team of scholars accomplishes this mission through a focused research portfolio, teaching program, and direct science and policy advising.*

*“Five years ago, no one contemplated that 40 percent of the 2010 U.S. corn crop would be devoted to ethanol production or that corn prices would set all-time highs. Nor did anyone imagine that the U.S. would be exporting ethanol to Brazil or that an Iowa senator would co-introduce a bill to reduce corn-based subsidies. FSE analyzes why these extraordinary events are occurring within the world food economy and assesses their implications for global food security and the environment.”*

Roz Naylor, Director, Food Security and the Environment, William Wrigley Senior Fellow, and Professor of Environmental Earth System Science



PHOTO: *President of the women's group in Dunkassa, Benin, shares carrots from the group's productive solar-powered, drip-irrigation garden.* CREDIT: JENNIFER BURNEY

## Program on Food Security and the Environment

As global population and income growth generate greater demands for food and energy, the challenge of feeding the world without depleting the planet's resources becomes more daunting. Competition for land and water is intensifying. Global warming is already taking a toll on world wheat and corn production, with major implications for food security and economic stability. The recent upheavals in staple food prices, financial markets, and the global economy have only compounded the food security challenge, particularly for the world's rural poor.

FSE's dual affiliation with FSI and Stanford's Woods Institute for the Environment supports the interdisciplinary collaborations needed to address the nature and scope of these major global issues. FSE is currently engaged in projects on price volatility, crop management and technology, aquaculture, livestock, biofuels, and climate impacts and adaptation, as well as non-traditional initiatives such as food system linkages to financial markets, energy markets, and national security. FSE's teaching program continues to draw increasing interest among both undergraduate and graduate students at Stanford and has expanded accordingly.

As part of its mission, FSE is leading a two-year, 12-part series, Global Food Policy and Food Security, aimed at training future policy leaders, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Jeff Raikes, CEO of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and Greg Page, CEO and chairman of Cargill, launched the series February 10, 2011. As representatives of the world's largest foundation and largest agricultural firm, they provided high-level perspectives on the challenges, opportunities,

and respective roles in improving food security in the 21st century. Three additional talks were held during spring quarter featuring global policy experts in the fields of food and agricultural development. Videos, presentations, and original papers from the first four lectures can be found on the FSE website.

Two FSE fellows enjoyed special recognition this year. David Lobell was named a fellow and Macelwane medalist by the American Geophysical Union, its highest honor for young scientists. His work on climate change impacts on food crops was published in *Science* and *Nature Climate Change* and covered in multiple articles in *The Economist* and the *New York Times*. FSE fellow Jennifer Burney was named a 2011 National Geographic Emerging Explorer for her work in finding innovative technological solutions to mitigate climate change and to improve global food security.

As a critical global issue, food security is becoming comparable to international security, global health, and democratization and will remain a pressing issue in the years ahead. In recognition of its international relevancy as well as its academic and global policy contributions, the Program on Food Security and the Environment (FSE) was elevated to Center-level on September 1, 2011.

FSE houses the Rural Education Action Program (REAP), which separately manages many ongoing projects in rural China. REAP conducts real-world, experiment-based research to provide policymakers with clear scientific results to help shape successful policies to improve the effectiveness of K-12-plus rural education programs for young students in China.

# IPS

**MISSION STATEMENT** *Stanford's International Policy Studies program was founded in 1982 and endowed as The Ford Dorsey Program in International Policy Studies (IPS) in 2005. The program trains students in the application of advanced analytical and quantitative methods to decision making in international affairs. IPS is a two-year program that grants the Master of Arts degree.*

*"The Ford Dorsey Program in International Policy Studies prepares students to tackle complex global policy issues and become effective actors in the international arena. The program links IPS students with Stanford's world-renowned research centers and programs and provides a group-based practicum requiring real-world problem solving. Students benefit from exposure to Stanford's cutting-edge research, while maintaining an interactive and intimate student learning experience."*

Kathryn Stoner-Weiss, Director, Ford Dorsey Program in International Policy Studies, and Senior Fellow, FSI



PHOTO: *Students visit a favela in Rio de Janeiro during the IPS study trip to Brazil, March 2011.*

CREDIT: SHAWEN ANG

# Ford Dorsey Program in International Policy Studies

Stanford's exceptional faculty is at the core of IPS. A truly interdisciplinary approach encourages students in the program to develop a broader range and depth of knowledge. Students are exposed to expertise in Stanford's global research institutions, in particular the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies.

Students gain a strong foundation in core global and policy skills in their first year of study. In their second year, students enroll in a two-quarter practicum course, working in teams to analyze and present recommendations on policy issues to real-world client organizations, such as the World Bank, the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Each student also focuses on a specific policy area. The Ford Dorsey Program offers six areas of concentration:

- Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law
- Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources
- Global Health
- International Negotiation and Conflict Management
- International Political Economy
- International Security and Cooperation.

Each of these is guided by one of the major international policy research centers at Stanford.

To enhance student learning, the program offers access to Stanford alumni and other international policy practitioners through a director's seminar series and other events. IPS expands students' experience beyond the classroom with opportunities to observe and participate in policy analysis and problem solving in real-world settings. During the annual

global study trip, students have traveled to countries as diverse as Brazil, China, and Turkey to meet with high-level policymakers. Students engage in summer internships in their areas of concentration. Personalized career advising helps Ford Dorsey students to identify opportunities and establish high-powered careers in multilateral organizations, government, NGOs, think tanks, universities, or private-sector firms.

**Students leave the Ford Dorsey Program with a deepened and sophisticated understanding of the world and go on to careers in all aspects of international policy.**

IPS students have also established their own initiatives, including the IPS Student Association, which organizes speaker and social events to build community, and IPSofacto, an online journal on international current events and policy edited by students.

Students leave the Ford Dorsey Program with a deepened and sophisticated understanding of the world and go on to careers in all aspects of international policy. Graduates from the classes of 2010 and 2011 are employed at such organizations as the Center for Strategic and International Studies, the Rice Hadley Group, Stanford University, the World Bank, and the U.S. departments of Defense and State.

Enrollment in the program is truly global, with half our students originating from outside the U.S. The program especially encourages applications from those with international work experience. The Ford Dorsey International Policy Studies MA program furthers FSI's goal of bridging theory and practice in international affairs.

# PESD

**MISSION STATEMENT** *The Program on Energy and Sustainable Development is an international interdisciplinary program that draws on the fields of economics, political science, law, and management to investigate how institutions shape patterns of energy production and consumption, in turn affecting human welfare and environmental quality. In addition to undertaking world-class research, the program leads advanced graduate and introductory undergraduate courses and seminars in energy and environmental policy at Stanford University.*

*“Some energy policies, like carbon taxes, make economic and environmental sense but are politically toxic. Others, like fuel price subsidies in developing countries, are politically compelling but economically and environmentally disastrous. PESD research identifies creative approaches that are politically feasible and yield desired results.”*

Frank A. Wolak, Director, Program on Energy and Sustainable Development



PHOTO: *Housewife with traditional stove in Takali Village, Maharashtra, India. Indoor air pollution from such stoves is estimated to cause 1.6 million deaths per year through respiratory disease.* CREDIT: HIMANI PHADKE

## Program on Energy and Sustainable Development

The Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD) is based on the recognition that the binding constraints on energy and environmental solutions today are as likely to be institutional and political as technical. Technologies are readily available for improved biomass stoves that could replace smoky traditional cooking and dramatically reduce global mortality from respiratory diseases, but governments and commercial enterprises alike have struggled to get people to use them. Plenty of low-cost oil is available around the world, but politically connected gatekeepers in the form of national oil companies (NOCs) constrain its extraction. Shale gas resources are widespread and could make a big dent in greenhouse gas emissions, but the regulatory environment that allowed the shale gas renaissance in the U.S. may not be easily replicable elsewhere. The U.S. has rich wind resources, but jurisdictional fragmentation has delayed transmission lines critically needed to bring wind-generated electricity to market.

PESD studies these and other global energy and environmental problems by applying the disciplines of economics, political science, management, and law. Through rigorous scholarship, we illuminate the fundamental political, regulatory, business, and economic mechanisms through which the global energy system really works. Through policy outreach, we help leaders at various levels of government design policies that are efficient, equitable, *and* politically acceptable. And through education, we help cultivate a new generation of leaders whose understanding of the world's energy and envi-

ronmental challenges goes well beyond the conventional wisdom that saturates the media.

PESD's multiyear study of NOCs culminates this year with a book from Cambridge University Press titled *Oil and Governance: State-Owned Enterprises and the World Energy Supply* (available December 2011)—the first large and systematic look at how these crucial state agents are shaped by their governments and shape them in return. A similar study, near completion, examines the evolution of the global coal market, which is much neglected in academia and yet a critical determinant of climate outcomes. We are investigating the viability of commercial stove distribution in rural India from both the company and consumer perspectives.

Outreach has been equally active, with one centerpiece being an annual event that seeks to bring the best academic research on a particular energy topic to government policymakers and industry experts. This September's conference was on *Transmission Policies to Unlock America's Renewable Energy Resources*. The other main element of our outreach strategy involves focused contact and consultation with various governments.

The most exciting development for PESD on the education front in the past year—in addition to our ongoing work with graduate student researchers on the research projects above—was our development of a new class in the Stanford Graduate School of Business on *Business Models for Sustainable Energy*. Students in the class learned to think much more critically about which kinds of energy businesses could thrive in which policy environments.

# SPICE

**MISSION STATEMENT** *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.*

*“Eliminating the threat of nuclear weapons is not a bipartisan issue—it is a non-partisan issue. And it is a task that will require the efforts of the best and brightest of the next generation. The teacher’s guide prepared by SPICE and the film produced by NTI will together begin to provide the rigorous preparation they will need to make a difference in making their world a safer place.”*

William J. Perry, Michael and Barbara Berberian Professor, Senior Fellow at Freeman Spogli Institute, Emeritus; Co-Director of the Preventive Defense Project at CISAC; 19th U.S. Secretary of Defense



PHOTO: *Phil Taubman, former Secretary of State George Shultz, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former Senator Sam Nunn, and former Secretary of Defense William Perry discuss nuclear proliferation.* CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

# The Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education

In 2007, two Republicans (former U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger) and two Democrats (former U.S. Secretary of Defense William J. Perry and former Senator and Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee Sam Nunn) joined together to write an op-ed titled “A World Free of Nuclear Weapons,” January 4, 2007, *The Wall Street Journal*. In it, they shared their understanding that while nuclear weapons were essential to maintaining international security during the Cold War, the end of the Cold War made the rationale for these weapons obsolete. They also described their concern that the world is on the precipice of a new and dangerous nuclear era, with an increasing likelihood that terrorists could get their hands on nuclear weapons or fissile materials.

In that op-ed they endorsed the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons and outlined a series of urgent steps needed to lay the groundwork for a safe and secure world without nuclear weapons. The response to their announcement was dramatic and heartening. Voices from around the United States and around the globe echoed their sentiment, and the vision of working toward a world without nuclear weapons has been gaining momentum.

This is the story told in the film, *Nuclear Tipping Point*, produced by the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) as part of the Nuclear Security Project, which was created by Shultz, Kissinger, Perry, and Nunn. NTI works with Stanford University’s Hoover Institution to coordinate the work of the principals and manage the

project. SPICE has partnered with NTI to produce a teacher’s guide that encourages the use of the film in classrooms. FSI Director Coit Blacker observes, “Nuclear weapons pose unequivocal threats, and the call for a world free of nuclear weapons provides historic opportunities for social change and global security. The goal of the teacher’s guide is to encourage students to be a part of the discussion on these important issues, to debate the positions presented in the film, and to consider the best path for their generation. The initiative that Shultz, Kissinger, Perry, and Nunn have started could have a profound positive effect on students’ futures, and students’ voices are very important.”

**Nuclear weapons pose unequivocal threats, and the call for a world free of nuclear weapons provides historic opportunities for social change and global security.**

The efforts of Shultz, Kissinger, Perry, and Nunn have helped reframe the debate on nuclear issues and have garnered significant international and domestic attention—expanding the political space for addressing global nuclear dangers and advancing understanding of the steps needed to reduce nuclear dangers. As an educational outreach arm of FSI, SPICE hopes that *Nuclear Tipping Point* and the accompanying teacher’s guide will help to create more informed students by introducing them to these important issues and steps.



## Major Lectures and Programs — 2010-11

### September 7, 2010 — Program on Energy and Sustainable Development (PESD)

A conference held to examine the political, economic, and regulatory challenges associated with major climate policy instruments

*Climate Policy Instruments in the Real World*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6149>

### September 9-10, 2010 — Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center (Shorenstein APARC)

The second annual Stanford Kyoto Trans-Asian Dialogue brought together experts and opinion leaders from the United States and Asia-Pacific to consider possibilities for building an integrated East Asia regional framework *The East Asian Community: An Idea Whose Time Has Come?*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6405>

### October 6, 2010 — The Europe Center (TEC)

Timothy Garton Ash discusses the missions, boundaries, and pitfalls of nonfiction with commentary by Tobias Wolff and TEC Director Amir Eshel, chair *Facts are Subversive*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6273>

### October 11-12, 2010 — Program on Liberation Technology Inaugural Conference, Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law (CDDRL)

A conference to examine the use of information and communication technologies to expand freedom and pluralism in authoritarian contexts

*Liberation Technology in Authoritarian Regimes*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6349>

### October 20, 2010 — Payne Distinguished Lecture, Freeman Spogli Institute (FSI)

A lecture by Payne Distinguished Lecturer Carlos Pascual '80, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico

*Mexico at a Crossroads*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6332>

### October 28, 2010 — Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC), CDDRL, and FSI

A seminar by Gideon Rose, editor, *Foreign Affairs*, explaining how to effectively end our wars

*How Wars End: Why We Always Fight the Last Battle*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6384>

### November 4, 2010 — S.T. Lee Distinguished Lecture, FSI

An S.T. Lee Distinguished Lecture by John Prendergast, an author, teacher, and human rights activist who for 25 years has worked tirelessly for peace in Africa

*The Good News from Africa: Success Stories and their Implications*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6355>

### November 29, 2010 — Special Seminar, CISAC

A seminar by Siegfried Hecker and John Lewis on their trip to North Korea: what they saw, what they learned, and what they reported to the world

*North Korea Trip Report*

### December 2, 2010 — Ethics and War Series, CISAC and Stanford

A panel discussion focusing on the impact of the draft versus a volunteer army in the U.S., with David Kennedy, Eliot Cohen, Jean Bethke Elshtain, and CISAC Co-Director Scott D. Sagan, moderator

*Who Should Fight? The Ethics of the Draft*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6300>

### February 3, 2011 — Stanford Health Policy (SHP)

A conference examining the health care workforce, with a keynote address by John W. Rowe, visiting scholar, SHP and former chairman and CEO, Aetna, Inc.

*Stanford Health Policy Symposium: The Future of Nursing Report: Leading Change, Advancing Health*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6516>

### February 10, 2011 — Program on Food Security and the Environment (FSE)

A panel with Jeff Raikes, CEO of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and Greg Page, CEO of Cargill, examining global food security and the roles of the private sector and the foundation community in improving food security; this panel marked the launch of FSE's Global Food Policy and Food Security Symposium series—a 12-lecture series funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

*Improving Food Security in the 21st Century: What are the Roles for Firms and Foundations*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6506>

### February 22, 2011 — The Drell Lecture, CISAC

Professor Nancy Sherman provides an analysis of the moral weight of warfare through the lenses of philosophy and psychology

*The Moral Wounds of War: The War Within*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6334>

### February 24, 2011 — Korean Studies Program (KSP) and Shorenstein APARC

Korea experts gathered for the third Koret conference and discussed current major North Korea issues; the conference concluded with a special event to commemorate the Korean Studies Program's 10th anniversary

*Koret Conference: DPRK 2012 and Korean Studies Program Tenth Anniversary*

<http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6446>



PHOTOS (LEFT TO RIGHT):

Payne Distinguished Lecturer, Ambassador Carlos Pascual '80 addresses "Mexico at a Crossroads." CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY; S.T. Lee Lecturer, author, teacher, and activist John Prendergast offers success stories from Africa. CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY; Drell Lecturer, professor and author Nancy Sherman analyzes the moral weight of warfare. CREDIT: L.A. CICERO; John Micklethwait, author and editor of *The Economist*, discusses "The World Ahead." CREDIT: ROD SEARCEY

**February 25-26, 2011 — CDDRL**

A major conference with practitioners and experts to examine the crisis of accountability in Afghanistan and a keynote address delivered by Ashraf Ghani, the former Afghan minister of finance and presidential candidate *Addressing the Accountability Gap in Statebuilding* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6462>

**March 21, 2011 — CISAC and FSI**

A seminar examining the earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear crisis in Japan with Daniel Okimoto, Alan Hanson, and Katherine Marvel *The Nuclear Crisis in Japan* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6615>

**April 5, 2011 — SHP**

A full-day series of presentations at the Stanford Health Policy retreat by core faculty of the Center for Health Policy/Center for Primary Care and Outcomes Research, with Christopher Dawes, president and CEO of Lucile Packard Children's Hospital, Philip Pizzo, dean, Stanford School of Medicine, and Amir Dan Rubin, president and CEO of Stanford Hospital and Clinics *Stanford Health Policy Retreat: Information, Inspiration, and Involvement*

**April 11, 2011 — CDDRL Special Event**

A book launch by Francis Fukuyama, the Olivier Nomellini Senior Fellow, with comments by political science professor Barry Weingast and history professor Ian Morris *The Origins of Political Order: From Prehuman Times to the French Revolution* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6566>

**April 22, 2011 — FSE**

A conference featuring FSE fellows and other Stanford experts to discuss the interconnections and interactions among humanity's needs for and use of food, energy, water, and the environment *Connecting the Dots: The Food, Energy, Water, and Climate Nexus* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6557>

**April 27, 2011 — FSE**

The third symposium in FSE's Global Food Policy and Food Security Symposium series, featuring international agricultural economist Chris Barrett *Assisting the Escape from Persistent Ultra-Poverty in Rural Africa* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6511>

**April 29, 2011 — Program on Arab Reform and Democracy Conference, CDDRL**

A major conference that focused on Egypt's current revolutionary period and examined prospects for future reform *Democratic Transition in Egypt* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6461>

**May 3, 2011 — Payne Distinguished Lecture, FSI and TEC**

A lecture by John Micklethwait, editor of *The Economist*, to celebrate the launch of The Europe Center *The World Ahead* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6564>

**May 4, 2011 — Oksenberg Conference, Shorenstein APARC and Stanford China Program**

A conference focusing on China's foreign policy, with a keynote by Thomas Christensen, Princeton University professor and former U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs *Constraints on China's Foreign Policy: Inside and Out* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6649>

**May 12, 2011 — Program on Arab Reform and Democracy Conference, CDDRL**

A conference focused on empowering activism across the Arab world *From Political Activism to Democratic Change in the Arab World* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6465>

**May 17, 2011 — Ethics and War Series, CISAC and Stanford**

Lt. Col. Jason Armagost, an essayist, and Brian Turner, a poet, read from their works, which draw upon their lives and experiences in the military *The Shadows of Bombs: A soldier and pilot read from their work* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6435>

**May 27-28, 2011 — Shorenstein APARC, CDDRL, KSP Symposium**

A conference to compare the status, character, and evolution of democracy in Taiwan and the Republic of Korea *New Challenges for Maturing Democracies in Taiwan and Korea* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6612>

**September 15, 2011 — Program on Energy and Sustainable Development**

An all-day conference exploring the means to unlock America's renewable energy resources *Transmission Policies to Unlock America's Renewable Energy Resources* <http://fsi.stanford.edu/events/6679>

# Honor Roll: Lifetime Gifts and Pledges to the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies

The generosity of past supporters, as well as those new to its donor rolls, enables the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies to continue to address global challenges with scholarly excellence and teaching, further its influence on public policy, and inform an expanding audience about its work.

The Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies gratefully acknowledges those donors listed below for their support with gifts and pledges totaling \$100,000 or more since the institute's inception.

## \$10,000,000 AND ABOVE

Brad Freeman  
Ron and Georgia Spogli  
Walter H. Shorenstein and  
Shorenstein Foundation

## \$5,000,000 AND ABOVE

Stephen D. and Betty Bechtel and  
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PHOTO: *Olivier Nomellini Senior Fellow Francis Fukuyama celebrates his appointment with wife Laura Holmgren, Angela Nomellini and husband Ken Olivier, and FSI director, Chip Blacker.* CREDIT: STEVE CASTILLO

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PHOTO: *Ambassador Carlos Pascual '80 talks with Advisory Board member Gloria Duffy and husband Rod Diridon following his Payne Distinguished Lecture.* CREDIT: STEVE CASTILLO

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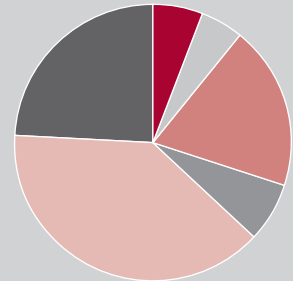
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Preliminary data indicate that revenues of the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies in the fiscal year 2010-11 amounted to \$26.1 million, of which 82 percent originated from endowment, grants, contracts, and gifts. The university's support from general funds represents 11 percent of total revenues, while income from affiliates represents 7 percent. Preliminary data indicate that expenses during the fiscal year 2010-11 amounted to \$26.9 million. Financial data for the fiscal year 2010-11 are based on information available as of September 23, 2011.

For the prior fiscal year, 2009-10 (opposite page), actual revenues were \$27.3 million; actual expenses were \$24.5 million. The Center for International Security and Cooperation remained FSI's largest research center with revenues of \$5.0 million and expenses of \$4.3 million.

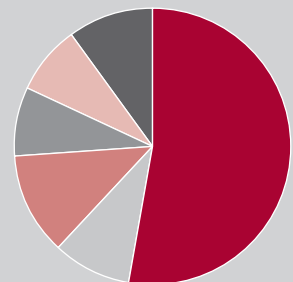
### REVENUE/INCOME (in thousands)

University General Funds	\$ 1,609	6%	■
University/Institute Special Allocations	1,180	5%	■
Grants and Contracts	4,959	19%	■
Affiliates	1,804	7%	■
Endowment	10,249	39%	■
Gifts	6,334	24%	■
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$26,135</b>	<b>100%</b>	



### EXPENSES (in thousands)

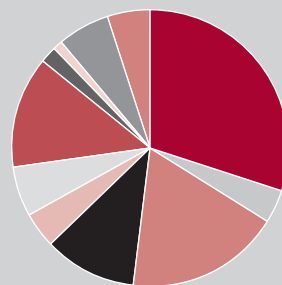
Faculty, Research, and Administrative Salaries and Benefits	\$14,126	53%	■
Student Aid	2,309	9%	■
Seminars, Lectures, Conferences, and Events	3,342	12%	■
Equipment, Materials, Supplies, and Maintenance	2,289	8%	■
Travel	2,138	8%	■
Indirect Costs	2,788	10%	■
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$26,992</b>	<b>100%</b>	



## Fiscal Year 2009-2010

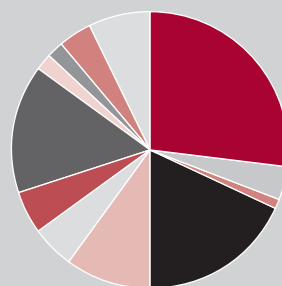
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FSI Central	\$ 8,233	30%
CDDRL	1,148	4%
CHP	31	0%
CISAC	4,955	18%
FSE	2,905	11%
IUC	1,219	4%
PESD	1,635	6%
Shorenstein APARC	3,498	13%
SPICE	326	2%
TEC (formerly FCE)	140	1%
AP Scholars	1,746	6%
Miscellaneous programs	1,415	5%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$27,251</b>	<b>100%</b>



### EXPENSES *(in thousands)*

FSI Central	\$ 6,561	27%
CDDRL	1,611	4%
CHP	139	1%
CISAC	4,318	18%
FSE	2,397	10%
IUC	1,320	5%
PESD	1,139	5%
Shorenstein APARC	3,570	15%
SPICE	377	2%
TEC (formerly FCE)	564	2%
AP Scholars	922	4%
Miscellaneous programs	1,551	7%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$24,469</b>	<b>100%</b>



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