As my term as director draws to a close, I would like to take this opportunity to reflect on the last three years at CEAS, which have been a whirlwind of activity. My term coincided with some key moments of transition for the center and for the university—from the launch of Stanford’s long-range planning and a curriculum review of our M.A. program to the 50th anniversary of CEAS in 2018-19. Throughout the past academic year, we celebrated the center’s history and contributions with a host of events (see page 4), each highlighting the unique role of CEAS as a transpacific hub of cultural and intellectual exchange with East Asia. In keeping with the university’s mission to nurture global citizens, moreover, our M.A. program has strengthened its gateway course and implemented new requirements to offer our students a more robust foundation in area studies. And through collaborative projects we have built closer ties with Hoover, Freeman Spogli Institute, East Asia Library, and other related institutes on campus, while encouraging our students to seek cross-disciplinary expertise.

Along with the center’s 50th anniversary, there were also important milestones for some staff members. In May 2018, Kristin Kutella Boyd won university recognition as a recipient of the Dean's Award of Merit for her outstanding work as our student services officer (and for the new Global Studies minor in the Stanford Global Studies (SGS) Division). The year 2019 also marked John Groschwitz’s 10th year of exceptional service and dedication as associate director. Although Kelley Cortright left us for Japan after three wonderful years as event and communications coordinator; she was succeeded by Ekaterina Mozhaeva, who has quickly and confidently settled into her new job.

Last but not least, it gives me great pleasure to announce my successor, Dafna Zur, who will take the helm starting this summer as a newly tenured associate professor in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures. This is a historic appointment for CEAS: she will be the first scholar of Korea to ever serve in this role since the center’s founding 50 years ago. I am confident that the center will continue to thrive under her new leadership.

I am honored to have served the Center for East Asian Studies, one of the largest and most vibrant interdisciplinary programs at Stanford. I would especially like to thank the terrific staff and colleagues at CEAS—John, Kristin, Kelley, Ekaterina, and Alice Miller—who have guided me over the past three years, and who continue to support our research and students behind the scenes in countless ways. I step down knowing that CEAS will be in their capable hands, and I look forward to seeing our community grow and expand further in the coming years!

Best wishes,
Jun Uchida
During academic year 2018-2019, CEAS commemorated the 50th anniversary of the formal establishment of the center in 1968. Since its founding a half century ago, CEAS has been the nexus of East Asia-related research, teaching, outreach, and exchange across the Stanford campus. In honor of this anniversary, CEAS took the opportunity to reflect on the center’s history, present and future.

Looking back

The center originated in an era when the growth of the Asian Languages Department coincided with increasing interest in East Asia as a specialty within other fields such as political science and international relations. Recognizing the growing interest in non-literature-based research, the Committee on East Asian Research was formed in 1967, graduating its first master’s degree student in 1967. The Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS) was formally established the following year, in 1968, and has been the home of the East Asian Studies M.A. degree ever since.

In its first 50 years, CEAS has supported the growth of East Asian studies at Stanford. The program has graduated 940 East Asian Studies B.A. and M.A. students from 25 countries, including 90 coterminous degrees. It hosted over 400 visiting scholars and postdoctoral fellows, administered 2,367 National Defense Education Act (NDEA) and Title VI language study grants, awarded over $22 million in student aid, and held over 1,305 public lectures, workshops, and symposia. CEAS could not have accomplished this without the dedicated leadership and vision of its past directors who continue to work with CEAS to create a strong and thriving East Asia community on campus.

Year in review

To commemorate this anniversary milestone, CEAS held a number of special events (see opposite page for event highlights) and academic programming throughout the year in addition to the center’s regular slate of activities. These events reflected the center’s interdisciplinary focus and touched on such fields as art, cinema, history, philosophy, and international relations. CEAS collaborated on several events with the Hoover Institution and Libraries, including a special exhibition focused on the Japanese ceramic tradition. The materials, methods, and aesthetics of East Asian ceramics have evolved in diverse ways over thousands of years. By bringing together contemporary works from leading Japanese and North American ceramists, the exhibition highlighted the vital legacy of inherited styles and techniques. These pieces were displayed together with ceramics made by members of the campus community, as well as images that highlighted Stanford connections with international centers of traditional ceramics practice at Utah State University and in Shigaraki, Japan.

Looking ahead

What will the next 50 years look like for CEAS? With East Asia’s ever-growing role in international affairs, there is a greater need for experts and scholars across disciplines and industries with a deep understanding of the historical, political, and cultural forces shaping the region. CEAS will continue to serve as a hub and resource for future scholars and regional experts and as a place where they can receive a robust, interdisciplinary understanding of the region.

Hand and Eye: Contemporary Reflections of East Asian Ceramic Traditions

From September through December, CEAS, in collaboration with Professor Hideo Mabuchi, Department of Physics, held an exhibition focused on the Japanese ceramic tradition. The materials, methods, and aesthetics of East Asian ceramics have evolved in diverse ways over thousands of years. By bringing together contemporary works from leading Japanese and North American ceramists, the exhibition highlighted the vital legacy of inherited styles and techniques. These pieces were displayed together with ceramics made by members of the campus community, as well as images that highlighted Stanford connections with international centers of traditional ceramics practice at Utah State University and in Shigaraki, Japan.

Reunion Homecoming 2018

In October, CEAS held its first-ever event as part of the Reunion Homecoming 2018 weekend. The event included a talk by History Professor Gordon Chang (pictured below) titled “Reflections on a 1971 Journey to China,” and a presentation about his current research. He was one of the first Americans to visit China, traveling there even before Richard Nixon. He shared his memories of that trip and showed some of the 500 slides he took during his travels.

Fall Reception

In the first week of October, CEAS and the department of East Asian Languages and Cultures (EALC) held their annual fall reception for current and past students, faculty, and staff to celebrate the start of a new academic year, as well as the 50th anniversary of CEAS.

Continued on page 6
Lunar New Year
In February, CEAS and EALC held their annual Lunar New Year Celebration for current and past students, faculty and staff. In honor of the 50th anniversary, Stanford student and Knight-Hennessy Scholar Bingyi Wang (Ph.D. candidate, physics, pictured below) performed an abbreviated version of Spring on the Xiang River (~おみおくり春到湘~) on the Guzheng. The piece was originally composed in the 70s by Ning Baosheng for the bamboo flute.

Japan in the Pacific World Conference
In November, the CEAS and Hoover Institution Library & Archives jointly held a two-day celebration of a trifecta of anniversaries: CEAS’s 50th Anniversary, Hoover’s centennial, and the 150th anniversary of the Meiji Restoration in Japan. The event was made possible by the generous support of the Consulate-General of Japan in San Francisco. The event included a keynote address by Professor Mark Ravina of Emory University, who obtained both a CEAS M.A. and a Ph.D. in history from Stanford, and a symposium on “Japan in the Pacific World: Rethinking Japan’s Global Emergence in the Meiji Period and Beyond.” The symposium participants represented multiple generations of Japan historians. The symposium reflected the broader hope of its organizers that CEAS and Hoover will further expand the role of Stanford as the transpacific node of Japanese studies in the U.S.

Film screenings with Documentarian Ian Thomas Ash
In April, CEAS and other campus partners invited Japan-based documentarian Ian Thomas Ash to hold a preview film screening of his documentary 梅の木よおおよめ -Sending Off- ahead of the film’s world premier in Germany in May. This feature-length documentary explores end-of-life care in a small village in rural Japan. Additionally, CEAS and EALC held screenings of Ian Thomas Ash’s films 梅の木よおおよめ and 2A-B-C throughout Ian’s week-long visit to Stanford.

InclusiviTea Spring Gathering
In May CEAS cosponsored the spring InclusiviTea gathering with a special demonstration by master potter Shinhara Nozomu, who specializes in Shigaraki ware. InclusiviTea is an event open to all members of the Stanford community in order to foster connections across Stanford through making and sharing tea.

Autonomous Driving: AI’s Biggest Endeavor
November 29, 2018
Speaker: Dr. James Peng, Co-Founder & CEO, Pony.ai

US-Asia Technology Management Center
The US-Asia Technology Management Center (US-ATMC) is an industry-supported education and research center under the Center for East Asian Studies. US-ATMC programs about innovation and emerging business trends generate knowledge and analytical capabilities important for global success in high-tech fields in the 21st century. Please visit <asia.stanford.edu> for speaker slides, videos, and info on upcoming programs.

Seminar Series Highlights

In the spring, US-ATMC offers “Entrepreneurship in High Tech Industries” where we discuss the most recent trends, patterns, and challenges of entrepreneurship in Asia and their relevance to Silicon Valley and the U.S.

Straddling a Medical Device IoT Startup Between Taiwan and the United States – Lessons Learned
April 23, 2019
Speaker: C. Jason Wang, MD, Ph.D., Director, Center for Policy, Outcomes, and Prevention, Stanford University School of Medicine

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Japanese U.S. Innovation Awards Symposium July 26, 2019
The US-ATMC and the Japan Society of Northern California honored Whill (Japan) and Zoom (U.S.) with the Sunbridge Emerging Leader Award for their technological innovations deemed to be disrupting their markets. Photographed below from left to right: US-ATMC Director Richard Dasher, Whill CEO Satoshi Sugie, Zoom CEO Eric Yuan, and Sunbridge Chairman Allen Miner.

The Expanding Ecosystem for Entrepreneurship in South East Asia
May 28, 2019
Speaker: Peng T. Ong, Managing Partner, Monk’s Hill Ventures

Noteworthy
Japan-U.S. Innovation Awards Symposium July 26, 2019
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Stanford project gives voice to Chinese workers who helped build the Transcontinental Railroad

In two upcoming books, researchers with Stanford’s Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project detail the story of Chinese migrants who helped construct the First Transcontinental Railroad a century and a half ago.

By Alex Shashkevich

The First Transcontinental Railroad of the United States, constructed between 1863 and 1869, was arguably one of the most ambitious American engineering enterprises at the time and the source of much of the wealth used to create Stanford University. Reducing the time it took to cross the continent from months to days, the railroad helped pave the way for Western migration. Often left out of the storytelling about the effort is the labor of an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Chinese migrants who laid the tracks of the western half of the railroad. Those workers, poudned on solid rock from sunrise to sunset, hung off steep mountain cliffs in woven reed baskets and withstood the harshest winters on record in the Sierra Nevada. They were paid less than white workers, and hundreds lost their lives as a result of the dangerous work, said Gordon Chang, professor of American history at Stanford’s School of Humanities and Sciences. While scholars have long recognized that Chinese migrants were crucial to the railroad’s construction, the details of those workers’ lives remained largely unknown until a team of Stanford scholars created the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project in 2012 to recover their history.

“Without the Chinese migrants, the Transcontinental Railroad would not have been possible,” said Chang, who is the Olive H. Palmer Professor in the Humanities. “If it weren’t for their work, Leland Stanford could have been at best a footnote in history, and Stanford University may not even exist.”

Contrary to what was previously believed, many of the Chinese workers were literate, at least on a basic level, Fishkin said, citing new historical evidence uncovered by the project. They were also well organized. About 3,000 went on strike in 1867 to demand the same wages as the white workers, who were paid more than twice as much. The work was dangerous, often involving the placement of explosives used to clear a path through the granite Sierra Nevada. As many as 1,000 workers, perhaps more, are believed to have died from accidental explosions or the frequent snow or rock avalanches, according to the researchers.

Reconstructing workers’ experiences

Telling the full story of the Chinese workers has been difficult. No letter or other text written by one of the railroad workers has ever been found in China or in the United States. The absence of documents from the workers can be explained by several factors, including the devastation of their home villages in China due to social conflict and war and the obliteration of 19th-century Chinese communities in the U.S. through arson, looting and violence, the researchers said.

“The interesting question is: How does one recover a story of a past, lived experience when there is nothing from the subjects themselves?” Chang said. “We had to be very creative in our approach, using journalism, archaeology, memoirs of other Chinese and the railroad’s business reports to reconstruct what happened.”

Chang, Fishkin and other members of the project collected and analyzed photographs, cemetery records and thousands of digitized 19th-century news articles that covered the construction of the railroad. They also examined payroll reports and correspondence from Leland Stanford and others of the “Big Four” in charge of building the Central Pacific Railroad.

More than 100 scholars from North America and Asia, from disciplines including history, American studies, literature, anthropology and architecture, worked with Fishkin and Chang to aggregate and examine those materials.

In partnership with the Chinese Historical Society of America, the project’s team also interviewed almost 50 descendants of the Chinese who built the railroad.

“This project is a pioneering example of transnational, interdisciplinary collaboration,” Fishkin said, adding that the project’s team worked with about 20 scholars in Asia. “It’s rare for researchers to have this type of team effort on such a large scale.”

In fact, more than 100 archaeologists combined their efforts and findings as part of the affiliated archaeology network led by Voss. Pieces of Chinese ceramic bowls, work tools and other items have been discovered through different investigations of campsites along the Transcontinental Railroad. The evidence shows that Chinese workers had a variety of experiences. While some lived in large, permanent work camps for years at a time, others lived a nomadic lifestyle, moving to a new campsite every few days.

Analysis of the research and many of the materials scholars collected over the years will soon be available on the project’s website. A curated online Stanford Libraries exhibition showcases payroll records, photos of objects found through archaeologi cal excavations and transcripts of oral history interviews with descendants.

“There has been inattention to the role of Chinese workers in this part of American history and our goal has been to correct that,” Chang said. “The process of making sense of history is never over. This project shows how the gathering of new research, the creative use of a variety of historical materials, but also changing opinion, makes a big difference in how we can understand the past.”

Stanford project gives voice to Chinese workers who helped build the Transcontinental Railroad

Edited; Original article published on April 9, 2019: https://news.stanford.edu/2019/04/09/giving-voice-to-chinese-railroad-workers/
Find the academic year of 2018-19, the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center (APARC) selected three postdoctoral fellows. The fellows began their academic study at Stanford in fall 2018.

Sebastian Dettman is completing his doctorate in the Department of Government at Cornell University. He researches party building, electoral competition, and political representation in newly democratic and authoritarian regimes, with a focus on Southeast Asia.

Sarita Panday is a postdoctoral fellow at the Department of Politics at the University of Sheffield (U.K.). She is working on the project “Resilience Policy Making in Nepal: Giving Voice to Communities” funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (U.K.). She is currently collecting data using participatory video methods to bring attention to unheard voices from three remote communities in Nepal affected by earthquakes.

Ketian studies coercion, economic sanctions, and maritime territory, where she is also an affiliate of the Security Studies Program. Her research has been supported by grants including the NSEP Boren Fellowship, the USINDO Sumitro Fellowship, and Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships. At Shorenstein APARC, Ketian will work on converting her dissertation to a book manuscript and advancing her post-dissertation projects on nationalism and anti-foreign protests.

Meet CEAS Postdoctoral Fellow Adam Liebman

Adam Liebman is a discard studies scholar, and he joined CEAS as postdoctoral fellow in Chinese studies for the 2018-19 academic year. His research lies at the intersections of the environmental humanities, political ecology, and science and technology studies. Below is an interview with Liebman about his experience at Stanford and a deeper look at his research interests.

Your research is situated in field of research called “discard studies,” focused on waste politics. Can you describe this field and how you became interested in it? Also how did you decide to focus on this issue in China?

I had been studying, working, and conducting research on environmentalism in southwest China for many years before I began to focus on waste. The shift allowed me to narrow my dissertation project to something more specific in some ways, but also to focus on waste. The shift allowed me to narrow my dissertation project to something more specific in some ways, but also to focus on waste. I heard many people say that in China people didn’t need to recycle, because poor people would pull all recyclable items out of trash heaps and only leave the real trash behind. This, it turned out, was not only wrong in terms of accepting and celebrating poverty, but also simply not true as many potentially valuable waste materials pollute each other once mixed together—think about what happens when greasy food waste and cardboard are mixed—and are then not possible or worth anyone’s time to recover. Only as I was a few years into my dissertation research did I consider the complex questions of the interplay between waste and society. I had heard many people say that in China people didn’t need to recycle, because poor people would pull all recyclable items out of trash heaps and only leave the real trash behind. This, it turned out, was not only wrong in terms of accepting and celebrating poverty, but also simply not true as many potentially valuable waste materials pollute each other once mixed together—think about what happens when greasy food waste and cardboard are mixed—and are then not possible or worth anyone’s time to recover.

Correctly in retrospect, there were many important sociocultural and political economic aspects of China’s garbage problems that were left out of popular discourse. For example, as Western notions of recycling became increasingly commonplace, I heard many people say that in China people didn’t need to recycle, because poor people would pull all recyclable items out of trash heaps and only leave the real trash behind. This, it turned out, was not only wrong in terms of accepting and celebrating poverty, but also simply not true as many potentially valuable waste materials pollute each other once mixed together—think about what happens when greasy food waste and cardboard are mixed—and are then not possible or worth anyone’s time to recover.

I do! Since notions of recycling as an environmentally beneficial practice first emerged in the U.S. in the 1970s, these notions have been struggling. The biggest issue has always been producer responsibility versus consumer responsibility. Many corporations have succeeded in defining recycling as consumers’ responsibility to put different kinds of waste in different bins. When considered about recycling doesn’t go beyond the bin, the industrial processing needed to convert waste to raw materials for manufacturing is hidden. This processing uses a lot of energy, generates pollution, and leaves behind much waste, especially the processing of post-consumer recyclables. For a couple of decades, the global center of processing this waste was in China, and in turn, China began to handle it in ways that were inadequate. China’s changing place in the world and its future is being mediated. The engagements evoke contentious questions. Who is dirty/polluting? Must China learn from other nations how to adequately clean up and contain the dirty byproducts of rapid economic growth and modernization? Or, is this dirtiness rather a product of China’s own interest in dealing with global economic order? Packaged with the question of divestments are thus fundamental questions about who is modern, moral, and just.

The policies of waste, especially recycling, have received a lot more media attention in the last few years, after China implemented restrictions on the importation of “recycled” waste materials. Do you see this as an opportunity for major changes in how society sees and treats waste?

I do! Since notions of recycling as an environmentally beneficial practice first emerged in the U.S. in the 1970s, these notions have been struggling. The biggest issue has always been producer responsibility versus consumer responsibility. Many corporations have succeeded in defining recycling as consumers’ responsibility to put different kinds of waste in different bins. When considered about recycling doesn’t go beyond the bin, the industrial processing needed to convert waste to raw materials for manufacturing is hidden. This processing uses a lot of energy, generates pollution, and leaves behind much waste, especially the processing of post-consumer recyclables. For a couple of decades, the global center of processing this waste was in China, and in turn, China began to handle it in ways that were inadequate. China’s changing place in the world and its future is being mediated. The engagements evoke contentious questions. Who is dirty/polluting? Must China learn from other nations how to adequately clean up and contain the dirty byproducts of rapid economic growth and modernization? Or, is this dirtiness rather a product of China’s own interest in dealing with global economic order? Packaged with the question of divestments are thus fundamental questions about who is modern, moral, and just.
On March 4, 2019, the Society for American Archeology (SAA) awarded EALC alumnus Hao Zhao (Ph.D., Chinese philosophy, ’17) with the 2019 Dissertation Award for his dissertation titled “Mass Bone-Working Industry in the Western Zhou Period.” According to the organization, Zhao’s work was selected for “his original and comprehensive approach to the study of large-scale crafting in the bone-working industries at early political capitals in ancient China considered in the context of multiple socio-economic contexts of urban provisioning.” SAA described Zhao’s dissertation as a “comprehensive new understanding of economic institutions and relationships within early Chinese urban capitals previously studied primarily from a political or religious perspective. It offers a new synthesis of massive bone-working industries at the city of Zhouyan and employs a holistic, interdisciplinary approach that incorporates historical sources, art history, bone chemistry analysis, and a battery of zoarchaeological techniques.” Zhao’s is only the second Stanford dissertation to have been selected by the SAA for this award since 1988. Zhao is now an associate professor in the School of History at Zhengzhou University.

Original announcement: https://www.saa.org/career-practice/awards/dissertation-award/past-awardees

Fulbright Program awards grants to twenty-seven seniors, alumni, and graduate students

The Bechtel International Center recently announced that 27 people with Stanford affiliations, including seniors, graduate students and alumni, have won grants to pursue special projects abroad next year with funding from the Fulbright U.S. Student Program. Under the program, they will travel to 15 countries to carry out individually designed study/research projects or take part in English Teaching Assistant Programs. The Fulbright U.S. Student Program, which is designed to build lasting connections between the people of the United States and the people of other countries, has awarded grants to more than 1,400 U.S. citizens who will pursue special projects in more than 160 countries. Stanford’s East Asia-related Fulbright recipients and their projects are:

**Jenny Han (B.S. in Symbolic Systems, ’19)** China — Education Technology for China’s “Left Behind Children.” Jenny proposes to identify best practices for the design and integration of education technologies into rural classrooms, using an ethnographic lens.

**Kevin Niehaus** (Ph.D. in East Asian Languages and Culture, ’20) Japan — His dissertation argues that Japanese writers deployed letters within fictional texts to imagine and engender the modern

**Rachel Reichenbach** (B.A. in Comparative Literature, ’18) Vietnam — Aims to improve the delivery of education in the Vietnamese countryside by education-based NGOs.

**Jimmy Zhou** (B.A. in Public Policy and Economics, ’19, M.A. in Public Policy, ’19) China — will examine social enterprises in Chengdu, China, and analyze how government policy has aided the expansion and growth of these businesses.


Four Stanford affiliates named 2019 Schwarzman Scholars

Four Stanford students have won 2020 Schwarzman Scholarships for graduate study at Tsinghua University in Beijing, one of China’s most prestigious universities. They are among the 147 scholars from 38 countries who were named 2020 Schwarzman Scholars. The scholars will begin master’s degree programs in August 2019. The scholarship program was designed to prepare future global leaders to meet the geopolitical challenges of the 21st century.

The vision of Schwarzman Scholars is to bring together young scholars to explore and understand the economic, political, and cultural factors that have contributed to China’s increasing importance as a global power, and to make them more effective as links between China and the rest of the world. Each Schwarzman Scholar earns a one-year master’s degree in global affairs with a concentration in one of three disciplines: public policy, economics and business, or international studies.

**Neil Jain**, 21, of Medina, Washington is a senior majoring in science, technology and society. As a Schwarzman Scholar, Jain plans to study business and economics with the goal of better understanding the Chinese entrepreneurial ecosystem. During his first year at Stanford, Jain became a fellow of the Kairos Society, a global community of students who are passionate about using entrepreneurship to solve the world’s biggest problems. As the U.S. director of the society, he launched 17 new regional chapters that added 350 new fellows to the society. He now manages regional chapters at 40 sites across the country.

**Christopher Yeh**, 22, of Cypress, California is a co-terminal student earning bachelor’s and master’s degrees in computer science. As a Schwarzman Scholar, Yeh plans to study environmental economics and learn how to work with government and industry leaders to leverage artificial intelligence for solving sustainability challenges. At Stanford, Yeh is a research assistant in the Sustainability and Artificial Intelligence Lab, where he developed improved computer vision algorithms to create high-resolution “heat maps” of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa by merging daytime and nighttime satellite imagery. He said his Sophomore College course in Southeast Alaska inspired him to pursue research in sustainability.

**Kiran Sridhar**, 21, of Woodside, California is a senior and an honors student in economics, is currently writing his honors thesis, “Hacking for Good: Leveraging Hacker One Data to Develop an Economic Model of Bug Bounties.” As a Schwarzman Scholar, Sridhar hopes to use the curriculum, as well as exposure to Chinese technology companies and government officials, to better understand the country’s perspective on cybersecurity.

At Stanford, Sridhar was a student member of the Committee on Globalization of the Stanford Board of Trustees. He said his Sophomore College course in Southeast Alaska inspired him to pursue research in sustainability.

**Francesca Mondelli**, (Ph.D. in Japanese Literature, ’21) Japan — will research the history of deaf assistive technology (AT) and portrayals of deafness in popular culture.

**Kevin Niehaus** (Ph.D. in East Asian Languages and Culture, ’20) Japan — His dissertation argues that Japanese writers deployed letters within fictional texts to imagine and engender the modern reader.

*Original announcement: https://news.stanford.edu/stanford-news/scholars/class-of-2020-includes-four-stanford-students/ Photo Credits: Courtesy Schwarzman Scholars*
CEAS student research trips

Each year graduate students from across Global Studies master’s programs conduct fieldwork through the Global Perspectives Grant, which is made possible through the generous support of Mr. Dapeng Zhu, Ms. Xiao Liu, Alice Yu, and the Friends of Stanford University Foundation in Taiwan. This grant supports research abroad for students enrolled in SGS master’s programs. This year, four CEAS students—Xiaoyong Wang, Toshiyuki Shichino, Wendy Cui, and Nancy Jordan Hamilton—shared a few highlights and insights about their experiences abroad. Read excerpts about their experiences below.

Wendy Cui

Interested in theatrical representations of traditional Chinese heroines, I conducted research on how Chinese opera constitutes these heroines with theatrical performance and scripts. These representations of heroines, I believe, not only derived from traditional concepts about gender performance in late imperial China, but also contributed to constructions of race and gender in the modern period. Based on my observation, I concluded that, as Chinese opera played an important role in popular culture, its constructions of heroines were changed by different ideologies and greatly influenced people’s perception of gender.

During my trip to Beijing, Xi’an, and Zhengzhou, I had opportunities to watch several plays, such as ‘Heroin of the Yang Family,’ ‘Hua Mulan,’ and ‘Princess Shuangcheng.’ When watching these plays, I noticed that, different from original versions in the late imperial period, modernized actresses perform heroic deeds because of their female duties as wives, daughters, and mothers, in modern versions, these heroines act as individuals with their agency: they decide to protect their country by regarding themselves as patriots, who share equal responsibilities as men do.

According to my takeaway, I propose that this change in Chinese plays was due to social trends in modern China, which advocated for nationalism and gender equality in all fields.

Xiaoyong Wang

My research is focused on the flow of venture capital and people between China and Silicon Valley. I am curious in how the linkages created and nurtured so that investment capital from largely Chinese government and enterprise funds can be channelled into privately-held companies based in the United States. What kind of relationships between the industries and capital chain have been reflected in this process? During my fieldwork, I visited several VCs and tech companies both in Shenzhen and Beijing. In addition, I also took part in an entrepreneur conference in the Tencent HQ, an invitation from universities and enterprise.

Toshiyuki Shichino

I stayed in a suburb of Tokyo—a research field—for a whole month to participate in and observe community activities and also to interview children and youth living in the field. This research aims to explore implications for the future direction in which child developmental ecology is further developed in the context of suburban neighborhoods of Japan. Numerous issues revolving around children in Japan underline the motive of this research. In conjuction with research data collected so far, the research activities provided me with a wide array of clues to grasp quotidian child lives in a suburban neighborhood, child-adult relationships, and identity of childhood, all of which are at the center of the thesis theme.

Nancy Jordan Hamilton

In 1928, the celebrated Japanese poet and literary figure Yasuno Akiko traveled in Manchuria and composed a travelogue comprising both a prose narrative account and a poetry collection. My research centers on the poetry, which has often been ignored in the scholarship, and how the poetry adds to our understanding of Akiko’s experience in Manchuria and, in particular, her positionality with respect to Japanese imperialism.

During my trip, I went to three locations in Japan, including:

1. Sakai City, where I attended a museum exhibit and a lecture centered specifically on Akiko’s travels. At the museum, I was able to spend time with the curator of the exhibit, the professor who gave the lecture, and the family who donated the letters upon which the exhibit was based.

2. Tokyo, where I conducted research at the National Diet Library. Here, I was able to find one of the first publications of Akiko’s poems from her travels in a 1928 women’s magazine.

3. Yokohama, where, at the Yokohama Central Library and the Kanagawa Prefectural Library, I was able to view the 1928 newspaper in which Akiko’s travelogue was serialized over a six-month period.

During my trip, I gained many valuable insights. In Sakai, I was able to view first-hand never-before-revealed letters written by Akiko as part of her correspondence with the official who invited her to Manchuria. These letters shed light on the circumstances surrounding the impetus for the visit, which had been murky up to this point. The fortuitous meeting with the curator and the family that donated the letters added invaluable to my understanding of the historical and personal context of that moment.

Edited; All articles originally posted at: https://sgs.stanford.edu/research/student-research/global-research-trips/2019-global-research-trips/
2018-19 Student Awards

CEAS M.A. Summer Internships

Xiaoyong Li
TenCent
Shenzhen, China

Yutong Luo
Indiegogo Inc.
San Francisco, CA

Graduate Fellowships

Language Study
Luther Cenci (History) Chinese
David Hazard (East Asian Languages & Cultures) Korean
Melissa Hosten (East Asian Languages & Cultures) Korean
Xiaoyi Huang (East Asian Languages & Cultures) Japanese
Maciej Kurzynski (East Asian Languages & Cultures) Japanese
Andrew Nielsen (East Asian Languages & Cultures) Korean
Nikolaj Nielsen (Comparative Literature) Korean
Matthew Palmer (East Asian Languages & Cultures) Japanese
Ryan Penney (Anthropology) Chinese
Preem Prakash (History) Japanese
Benjamin Villar (East Asian Studies) Korean
Tiffany Ellen Yang (East Asian Studies) Chinese
Victoria Zurita (Comparative Literature) Japanese

Research
Yuning Cao (East Asian Languages & Cultures) Japan
Sonia Giebel (Education) Vietnam
Yahui He (East Asian Languages & Cultures) China
Peter Hick (History) United Kingdom
Qian Jia (East Asian Languages & Cultures) United Kingdom
Summer Kinouchi (East Asian Languages & Cultures) Japan
Akira Kohbara (East Asian Languages & Cultures) Japan
Jingbo Li (East Asian Languages & Cultures) China
Jincheng Liu (East Asian Languages & Cultures) USA
Siya Mao (East Asian Studies) China
Joe Min (East Asian Studies) USA
Kevin Niehaus (East Asian Languages & Cultures) Korea
Yawen Tan (East Asian Studies) Taiwan
Chun-Yu Wang (Anthropology) Malaysia

Undergraduate Fellowships

Internship
Anqi Xu (East Asian Studies) China
Lingxia Xu (East Asian Languages & Cultures) China
Hsin-hung Yeh (East Asian Languages & Cultures) USA

Language Study
Olayemi Ajao (Chemical Engineering) China
Martin Amethier (Computer Science) China
Allison Cong (Undeclared) Japan
Caleb Correos (Undeclared) Japan
Megan Faircloth (Undeclared) Korea
Maya Guzdar (Undeclared) China
Iris Haik (Undeclared) Hong Kong
Taeyoung Han (Economics) Japan
Kiara Harding (Undeclared) Japan
Hillery Hermawan (Symbolic Systems) Japan
Xiangrong Hong (Undeclared) Japan
Petar Hristov (Chemical Engineering) China
Jaehwan Jeong (Undeclared) South Korea
Joshua Kim (Computer Science) Japan
Enshia Ivy Li (English Literature) China
Jessica Mi (Earth Systems) China
Kazuki Mogi (Undeclared) Japan
Hyunji Nam (Undeclared) Japan
William Pittock (Undeclared) Japan
Maya Ramsey (Computer Science) Japan
Sidney Stevens (Undeclared) Japan
Robert Thompson (Undeclared) Japan
Christine Xue (Undeclared) China

Other Student Prizes

2019 James J. Y. Liu Prize for Distinguished Undergraduate Work in Asian Languages and Culture
Linda Zhou (B.A., East Asian Studies)

2019 Korea Program Prize for Writing in Korean Studies
Taehwa Hong (B.A., Urban Studies)

2018-19 Heidi Zhou Fund Award
Emma Sylvester Bowers, Barry Cheung, Lyndon DeFoe, Rachel Gardner, Michelle Huang, Alexis Kuppersmith, Cole McFaul, Jaymi McNabb, Christopher Rielage, Araya Sornwatan, Christine Xue

2019 Centennial TA Award
Jiajing Wang

2019 Community Impact Award
David Hazard
New Faculty, Visiting Scholars, and Postdocs

David Lampton

David M. ("Mike") Lampton is the Olsenberg-Rohlen Fellow at FSI and affiliated with Shorenstein APARC. Lampton (B.A. 68, M.A. 71, Ph.D. 74), an expert in Chinese politics and U.S.-China relations, is the Hyman Professor of China Studies and Director of the China Studies Program at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies Emeritus. At Shorenstein APARC, he will conduct research on contemporary China and U.S.-China relations. Currently he is working on a book with two colleagues on the development of high-speed railways from southern China to Singapore. He is the author of a dozen books and monographs and has testified at multiple congressional and commission sessions and published numerous articles, essays, book reviews, and opinion pieces in many venues popular and academic in both the western world and in Chinese-speaking societies.

Yiqing Xu

Yiqing Xu is assistant professor of Political Science. His research mainly focuses on political methodology, Chinese politics, and their interaction. He received a Ph.D. in political science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 2016, a master's degree in economics from National School of Development at JNU in 2010 and a bachelor's degree in economics from Fudan University in 2007. His work has won the American Journal of Political Science Best Paper Award for 2016 and the Miller Prize for the best work appearing in Political Analysis in 2017, among a few other professional awards. Xu has also written columns for major Chinese media publication.

Adam Liebman

Adam Liebman was the 2018-19 postdoctoral fellow in Chinese studies at Stanford University. His research lies at the intersections of the environmental humanities, political ecology, and science and technology studies. He was revising a book manuscript, titled “Turning Trash into Treasure: Shadow Economies and Toxic Ecologies in Kunming, China.” The book ethnographically examines tensions between state-entrepreneurial projects that seek to bring western-style recycling systems, aesthetics, and ethics to China, and rural migrants who make a living collecting, processing, and trading scrap in informal economies. This tension illustrates two ways that Chinese waste politics engages with “recycling” as a necessary element of urban environmental modernity, and as a polluting, globalized industry reliant on cheap labor and inadequate environmental governance. The book will highlight how Kunming’s waste and the people who live off this waste do more than simply protect or threaten the environment. Together they form unruly collaborators that generate value, release toxicity, fuel differentiating forms of sociality, and challenge western notions of recycling. You can learn more about Adam’s research on Page 10.

EALC student awarded the Stanford Humanities Center Geballe Dissertation Prize Fellowship

On May 7, 2019, the Stanford Humanities Center announced that the center has awarded 30 fellowships for the 2019-20 Academic year. Humanities Center fellowships “come together at different stages of their careers—faculty, postdoctoral, graduate student—to pursue individual research and writing while contributing to the Stanford community through their participation in workshops, lectures and courses.”

Included in the new cohort of scholars was Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures (EALC) student Mei Li Inouye (Ph.D. candidate, Chinese), who was selected as the Geballe Dissertation Prize Fellow. Her research explores community formation; transnational exchanges and appropriations; genre and media boundary-crossings; and the mediating role of memory in modern Chinese visual culture, performance, and literature. Her dissertation is titled Performing, Jiang Qing (1914-1991): Gender Politics in Modern Chinese Visual Culture, Theater, Literature, and Memory. Targeting the common critique of Jiang Qing (also known as Madame Mao) as an artful actor who used her bodily promiscuity to attain power, this project explores representations of and performances by Jiang Qing as a stage and screen actress, a revolutionary celebrity wife, a cultural reformer, and a national villain/scapegoat from the 1930s to the present.

The Geballe Dissertation Prize Fellowships, endowed by Theodore and Frances Geballe, are awarded to doctoral students whose work is of the highest distinction and promise. The fellowship includes a stipend. The recipients of these fellowships have offices at the Humanities Center and take part with other graduate and faculty fellows in the center’s programs, promoting humanities research and education at Stanford. The Geballe Dissertation Prize Fellowships also provide additional research funding.

Mei Li Inouye


Select Recent Faculty Publications

Ghosts of Gold Mountain: The Epic Story of the Chinese Who Built the Transcontinental Railroad

Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2019

Gordon Chang, Professor of American History, Olive H. Palmer Professor in Humanities, Senior Associate Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education

Coal

Polly, 2019

Mark C. Thurber, Associate Director for Research at PESD, Social Science Research Scholar

Fabricating Transnational Capitalism: A Collaborative Ethnography of Italian-Chinese Global Fashion (The Lewis Henry Morgan Lectures)

Duke University Press, 2019

Sylvia J. Narang, Edward Clark Crockett Professor of Humanistic Studies

Lisa Rofel, Professor Emerita, UC Santa Cruz

Iron Road: Building the Chinese and the Transcontinental Railroad

SUP, 2019

Gordon Chang, Shelley Fisher Fishkin, Professor of English
Incoming Director's Greeting

Greetings! I am thrilled to begin my past as the director of the Center for East Asian Studies. I am following in the footsteps of previous CEAS directors who have been a tremendous source of inspiration for me, and I am looking forward to working with the wonderful students and staff that make CEAS such a remarkable center.

Since my arrival at Stanford as an assistant professor in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures in 2012, CEAS has become an intellectual home and community for me. As a Koreanist—the very first Korean specialist to hold a director post at CEAS—I am acutely aware of the need to work beyond the borders of my expertise. There are only advantages to reaching outside one’s geographic area and discipline, and CEAS exemplifies the power of that extended network. I believe that the strength of area studies, represented by the research that our students and faculty are engaged in, lies in its creation of opportunities to see connections and shared narratives, as well as to recognize what makes each area and discipline truly unique. I have found that my own intellectual interests in the literature, film, and popular culture of North and South Korea have deepened through interactions with historians, social scientists, and even scientists, who have taught that our insights are only limited by the kinds of questions we ask. There is no place like CEAS to provide the environment for cross-disciplinary interactions: formally, through speaker events, film festivals, conferences, and other events large and small; and informally, in the CEAS lounge with its more-than-occasional offerings of home-baked treats.

2018-19 was marked by celebrations of CEAS’s 50th anniversary; if you haven’t had a chance to view CEAS’s “story”, view it at <https://ceas.stanford.edu/ceas-50th/our-story>. 2019-2020 will surely bring ample opportunities for inspiration, and I am truly excited for the future.

Yours,
Dafna Zur

Faculty News

Former CEAS Director Gordon H. Chang to become senior associate vice provost for undergraduate education

By Eric Van Dienen

Stanford history Professor Gordon H. Chang will become the senior associate vice provost for undergraduate education on April 1.

Harry J. Elam Jr., senior vice provost for education and vice provost for undergraduate education, recently announced the appointment.

Elam said Chang will advise him and assist with the overall management of the Office of the Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education (VPUE), which is home for Stanford Introductory Studies, the Program in Writing & Rhetoric, Undergraduate Advising and Research, the Bing Overseas Studies Program, and Residential Programs.


Photo: History Professor Gordon H. Chang. (Photo credit: L.A. Cicero)

CEAS Director Jun Uchida Awarded 2019 Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities

Stanford Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS) Director and Associate Professor of History, Jun Uchida has been awarded a Fellowship from Advanced Social Science Research on Japan from the National Endowment for the Humanities to complete her book project, Projecting Empire: Omi Merchants in the Japanese Transpacific Diaspora.

Professor Uchida is currently writing a global history of the so-called Omi merchants (Ōmi shōnin), entrepreneurial peddlers from the province of Ōmi (present-day Shiga) whose wholesale activities once spanned the early modern Japanese archipelago. Her forthcoming book shows how Ōmi-Shiga natives capitalized on the commercial legacies of their forebears to expand into new domains during the modern era—from foreign trade and emigration to work, study, and travel abroad.

Photo: Jun Uchida, CEAS Director and Associate Professor of History.

Alumni News

2016
Chenshu Zhou (Ph.D., East Asian Languages and Cultures) will begin a new position as a postdoctoral teaching fellow in the Global Perspectives on Society program at NYU Shanghai in academic year 2019-20.

2012
Hisaaki Hata (Ph.D., Japanese) is assistant professor at the United States Airforce Academy where he is starting his third year.

2004
Alexa Alice Joubin (Ph.D., Comparative Literature) has published a new book entitled Race in Routledge’s New Critical Idiom series.

2019 Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities

Professor Ronald Egan

2004
Alexa Alice Joubin

2019 Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities

Professor Ronald Egan

2004
Alexa Alice Joubin

Alumni News

CEAS continues to host international alumni events

Alumni reception in Tokyo

Alumni reception in Beijing

Bay Area alumni reception

Congratulations, 2019 grads!
THANK YOU DONORS

Our sincere thanks to those who generously supported the Center for East Asian Studies and the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures with their gifts during 2018-19:

Consulate General of Japan, San Francisco • Rachel Brunette Chen • William Fung
H&H Evergreen Foundation • Michael Hackney • Patricia Ann Hayward • George Lee Horton II
Yule Hyun • Philip Arnold Jones • David Liu • The Seattle Foundation • Wendy Lynn Shultz
Patricia Spaght • Landon Thorpe • Jeffrey Yung • Letian Zhang

We would love to hear from you, our CEAS alumni and friends! Tell us what you’re up to in work and life for inclusion in the next edition of the Horizons newsletter. Update us at:
http://ceas.stanford.edu/about/horizons-alumni-newsletter

Like us on Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/StanfordUniversityCEAS

Join our event newsletter
http://stanford.io/2AYkSzb

Connect with us on LinkedIn
https://www.linkedin.com/groups/2033814

We've heard from many prospective students that they are interested in reading/seeing alumni testimonials about the CEAS M.A. Program. If you are willing to provide a few quotes about your experience in CEAS or at Stanford, and have that information posted on our website or within our marketing materials, please complete the following webform: http://stanford.io/2j9a3CS
We will send a small token of gratitude to those who submit. Thank you in advance!

Alumni Testimonials

We’ve heard from many prospective students that they are interested in reading/seeing alumni testimonials about the CEAS M.A. Program. If you are willing to provide a few quotes about your experience in CEAS or at Stanford, and have that information posted on our website or within our marketing materials, please complete the following webform: http://stanford.io/2j9a3CS
We will send a small token of gratitude to those who submit. Thank you in advance!

CEAS Career Chats

This year, we will be launching a new professional development series for current students entitled CEAS Career Chats. We plan to host one session per quarter for which we will ask you, CEAS alumni, to return to Stanford, in person or electronically, to discuss your career paths with the students, as well as provide advice on how to best market your CEAS M.A. degree for future career growth. If you are interested in participating, please submit your name and information to the following webform: http://stanford.io/2Buhc9f

Alumni News. continued from previous page

Right to left: Professor Dafna Zur, Zoe Gioja (M.A., East Asian Studies, ’19), Margaret Hong (M.A., East Asian Studies, ’19), and Professor Yumi Moon

Congratulations M.A. Graduates in East Asian Studies

2018 - 2019

Yichao Cui • Jeremy Gardinier • Zoe Gioja • Nancy Hamilton • Margaret Hong • Elise ShanShan Jiang • Xinyue Jiang • Eunhye Jung • Ju-Hyun Kim
Yutong Luo • Olivia Mason • Toshiyuki Shichino • Adam Stagg • Zhi Ping Teo
Kai-Wen Tung • Shi Rui Wong • Zhiheng Xu • Ang Yu

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We would love to hear from you, our CEAS alumni and friends! Tell us what you’re up to in work and life for inclusion in the next edition of the Horizons newsletter. Update us at:
http://ceas.stanford.edu/about/horizons-alumni-newsletter