The academic year 2016-17 was an exciting as well as a challenging year for East Asian Studies at Stanford. Since I became the director a year ago, I have discovered anew the vital role of CEAS in nourishing the intellectual life of our community. Our faculty and visiting researchers continue to produce cutting-edge scholarship, garnering awards and accolades on and off campus. Our students have excelled in their studies across a variety of disciplines. And our reputation as one of the most dynamic and well-oiled centers in the School of Humanities and Sciences rests on the dedicated staff of John Groschwitz, Kristin Kutella Boyd, and Kelley Cortright, who work very hard behind the scenes to keep the program running. It has been my privilege to work with them.

This was also a year of deep reflection. In the climate of political and financial uncertainty, we have found ourselves compelled to evaluate and clarify the place and stakes of East Asian Studies at Stanford. In our renewed commitment to strengthening CEAS as the hub of interdisciplinary learning, we have worked closely with the APARC, the Ho Center for Buddhist Studies, and the Department of East Asian Languages & Cultures. We have also begun to collaborate actively with other centers in Stanford Global Studies, while building new ties to the School of Education and the Law School.

Meanwhile, the CEAS M.A. cohorts seem to grow stronger each year, forging bonds that extend well beyond their time on The Farm. In addition to attending reunions in Asia, many of our alumni return to Stanford to visit their former mentors, and keep us posted on developments in their careers and families. Our doctoral students, too, stay actively engaged, as you can see in our feature article on the reunion event held in July (p. 5). By fostering such long-lasting connections among our affiliates, CEAS is eager to build and expand a community beyond national and disciplinary borders.

In the spring of 2017, we convened a town hall-style meeting, where over thirty faculty came together to identify our future priorities for research and teaching in East Asian Studies. From this conversation we distilled a set of ideas and proposals, which were submitted to our new President, Marc Tessier-Lavigne, as part of the university’s long-range planning process. Our proposals include the development of non-Western Digital Humanities; the promotion of cultural and linguistic competence among undergraduates; the expansion of faculty in areas which have traditionally lacked expertise on East Asia; and the cultivation of deeper linkages with universities based in Asia. Heeding the President’s exhortation to “deploy Stanford’s tremendous strengths and vast intellectual capacity for the benefit of humanity,” the CEAS staff and I are committed to expanding our contribution to the university’s mission of promoting diversity and educating global citizens. We look forward to working with our faculty and students in this effort, while continuing our mission to promote the study of East Asia at Stanford. We very much hope you will support and guide us in these endeavors.
Michaela Mross is Assistant Professor of Japanese Buddhism at Stanford University and a former Shinjō Itō Postdoctoral Fellow for Japanese Buddhism at the University of California, Berkeley. Her research interests include Zen Buddhism, Buddhist rituals, and sacred music, as well as manuscript and print culture in premodern Japan. She completed her Ph.D. in Japanese Studies at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich in 2014 with a thesis on kōshiki (Buddhist ceremonies) in the Sōtō school, after having conducted six years of full-time research in Japan. She published numerous articles on Buddhist ceremonies in English and Japanese and co-edited a special issue of the Japanese Journal of Religious Studies on kōshiki. Currently, she is completing a monograph on kōshiki and shōmyō in the Sōtō school.

Sixiang Wang is an Andrew W. Mellon postdoctoral fellow in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures. Wang, with a Ph.D. from Columbia University in Korean history, is writing a transnational history of early modern Korea, on the Chosŏn (1392-1910) dynasty’s political and cultural relations with Ming China. His next project will focus on the relationship between an emerging vernacular literature and new interest in natural and technical knowledge, historiography, and geography in 18th and 19th century Korea.

LeRon Harrison has been teaching pre-modern Japanese literature courses last year and this year while Stanford holds a faculty search to replace retired professor Steven Carter. Dr. Harrison received his Ph.D. in East Asian Languages and Literature from U.C. Irvine with a dissertation on “Remembrance(s) of Immortals Past: Kasen as Memory and Polemic in Japanese Court Poetry.” His B.A. is from U.C. Berkeley and his M.A. from Indiana University. Harrison has also taught at the University of Oregon and U.C. Irvine. He held a postdoctoral fellowship at Stanford’s Center for East Asian Studies 2012-14. Dr. Harrison also performs Japanese imperial court music and dance. He is a member of the Northern California Gagaku Group, known from Lodi to Los Angeles, where he plays hichiriki, ryuteki, shoko, taiko, and gakuso.

Charles Chang was the 2016-17 Postdoctoral Fellow in Chinese Studies at Stanford University. Before Stanford, he earned his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 2016. His research focuses on political communication in contemporary China. His present and future projects include a book that explores computational social science to a broader social science public, and, more specifically, the use of its methods to the understanding of religion in China, an undertaking that takes him closer to the humanities.

Gabriel E. Y. Tsang was a Visiting Student Researcher at Stanford and is currently a PhD candidate in Comparative Literature at King’s College London and Honorary President of the British Postgraduate Network for Chinese Studies. He studied formerly at the City University of Hong Kong for his MA degree, during which he got chances to study at Tsinghua University, Nanjing University, and the Renmin University of China. He was a visiting scholar at the National University of Singapore and researched Chinese educated-youth literature while at Stanford. As a writer, he won some literary awards in Hong Kong and has published three novels, namely Stand (2010), Low-Level Love (2012) and Silent Desire and Nothingness (2014).

"Stanford in the Seventies" reunion: Tales from the early years of CEAS

by Connie Chin, Department Manager, East Asian Languages and Cultures, & Thomas Fingar, Fellow, Shorenstein APARC

The early 1970s was an extraordinary period in Asia, US-Asian relations, and the development of Asian studies at Stanford. Efforts begun in the late 1960s to make Stanford the premier place to study contemporary East Asia had produced a truly exceptional group of faculty and large contingent of graduate students spread across many departments. The newly-established Center for East Asian Studies became the locus of faculty-student interaction and activism. Participants shared a strong commitment to scholarship and service in subsequent generations of students. Others pursued careers in government, business, and non-governmental organizations. Their collective output of scholarly and policy-relevant work is extraordinary and their impact on Asian studies and US-Asian relations is immeasurable. Suffice it to say that members of this group have organized, headed, or been integral to a wide range of policy and institution-building activities.

Although subgroups continued to interact throughout the years, the cohort as a whole had not reunited until last July when more than 60 people returned to Stanford for an informal reunion. The gathering was convened by an informal “Standing Committee” comprised of Andy Andrews (Asian Languages), Tom Fingar (Political Science), Mike Ipson (CEAS), Mike Lampton (Political Science), and Terry Lautz (History) who contacted their own core groups and asked friends to reach out to others with an invitation to “renew friendships, share experiences, and discuss what still needs to be done.”

Despite the passage of time, the ethos and patterns of behavior developed in the 1970s still prevailed. Rather than brag about individual accomplishments, participants focused on how their experiences at Stanford and the examples set by faculty mentors and classmates shaped their careers. Reminiscences about bull sessions and brown-bag seminars in CEAS’s original homes (first a trailer behind the current Law School site, then a larger trailer near Memorial Church), teach-ins on the Vietnam War and public programs on the Cultural Revolution in China, and teacher workshops...
organized by the Bay Area China Education Project (now the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education) underscored the importance of non-classroom activities. But virtually everyone who spoke expressed gratitude for the guidance and example of faculty role models.

This generation of Stanford East Asian graduate students witnessed, experienced, and helped shape Japan’s emergence as an economic superpower, China’s transformation from political chaos and economic backwardness to stable authoritarianism and key player in a globalized economy, and US government, business, academic, and non-governmental organization (NGO) interaction with the region. Many of the group have formally retired, but all remain active and eager to build on what has been achieved and to continue work on new and legacy challenges in America’s relations with Asia.

A two-CD video of the reunion discussions is available free from CEAS.

With the generous assistance of Mr. Andrew Andreasen, CEAS was able to reach out to several of the “Stanford in the Seventies” reunion participants to ask for historic photos and stories about the early days of CEAS, and notable experiences in East Asia during the later half of the twentieth century. CEAS is very thankful to everyone who shared their stories and photos with us for this newsletter.

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1 I believe [this photo] was taken in 1973. During my parents’ imprisonment in the Cultural Revolution, I worked as a machinist for two years at the ShuangQuanPu auto repair plant north of Beijing. These are my shopmates, a cheerful lot. The first one on the left in the second row was our shop head, Mr. Wu Xiangcai. In spite of the political atmosphere of the day, none of them held it against me for being the son of “foreign spies.”

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2 [This] photo was taken in August 1975. I was the staff member for the US National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Insect Control Delegation which visited China as part of the official bilateral US-China scientific exchange program. The picture was taken in the waning days of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution during which many of Beijing street names had been changed to reflect the then heightened revolutionary fervor of the time. The street was the former West Legation Street in the Foreign Legation Sector where the pre-WWII American and other former foreign legations were located. The Chinese name before the Cultural Revolution radicalization of the street sign was Jiao Min Xiang 东交民巷 and it has now returned to this former Chinese name. My days at Stanford did not necessarily prepare me for participation on an entomology delegation but the East Asian Studies Program certainly did give me the linguistic and historical/political/economics awareness and skills which helped facilitate the interaction between the American scientists and their Chinese counterparts. Heady days those early bilateral scientific exchange visits.

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3 The photo was taken in early April 1972 in Tiananmen Square. I was in China as one of the Stanford members of the Second Delegation of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars (CCAS) to the PRC. I had finished my M.A. in East Asian Studies in June 1971.

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4 The photo was taken atop the gate tower overlooking Tiananmen Square in Beijing, in the fall of 1991. We were there filming my documentary “China After Tiananmen” for the PBS series Frontline, two years after the student-led demonstrations and occupation of the square in 1989. Andy was my associate producer, scout, and interpreter. It is from this gate tower that Mao Zedong proclaimed the People’s Republic of China in 1949 and where Mao stood to review massive Red Guard rallies of the 1960s during the Cultural Revolution.

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5 The best place to hang out if you were interested in studies of Asian things in the 1970s was CEAS. In late 1976 when President Carter made it clear that the U.S. would recognize China diplomatically, seven grad students, one each from each of the major China studies centers in the U.S., were chosen by the National Academy of Science to study in China. I was Stanford’s [choice] and that’s why you have [this] picture. Here [are members] of the first group of exchange students in 1980, standing in front of a minivan which itself is in front of Building 25 just inside the south gate of Peking University. Building 25 was the foreign women’s dormitory. Some but not all of us were about to head out on an excursion in the minivan.

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6 Since I was interested in studying Chinese foreign policy, utilizing frameworks and techniques of modern political science, I was heavily involved in activities of CEAS from the very beginning. [This photo] seems to be a good testimony of the hippie influence on a foreign student who felt fully liberated by American freedom.

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7 [This] photo was taken in the spring of 1981 in the Forbidden City (Beijing). I was working as an interpreter for National Geographic Society for the blockbuster book ‘Journey Into China’. With me in the photo are writer Mike Edwards (with beard) and his wife Lynn (in back seat of the car) and photographer Lowell George. The car was placed there by a photographer (who took the photo) with a large format, B&W camera. The photograph was hand colored and mailed to us (by the photographer) at NAS in Washington, D.C. Note the paucity of tourists in these early days of China’s reform and opening period. People worked six days a week, were very poor, and there was no domestic tourism industry.

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Big Data & China: How Information Technology is Opening New Windows into the Future of Social Science

by Kelley Cortright, Event & Communications Coordinator, Center for East Asian Studies

In September 2016, Stanford’s Center for East Asian Studies welcomed Charles Chang as its Chinese Studies Postdoctoral Fellow for 2016-17. Chang, who is originally from a small city called Yibin in China’s Sichuan Province, studies two topics that have been making waves in recent years: “big data,” and technology in China. I sat down with Chang in his office amid a small army of desktop and laptop computers, to discuss his groundbreaking research and how it will affect our future understanding of global, technological societies.

What is your current research focus? With the rise of the internet, smartphones, and social media, social science is becoming increasingly computational and often involves the collection and analysis of massive amounts of data. For me, the purpose of such an approach is to understand how Chinese netizens, who number more than 700 million, respond to an unprecedented political event, namely, the most recent anticorruption campaign. My analysis follows two paths. One path makes possible the identification of cultural and subcultural communities within a society. Mapping the distribution of netizens across different communities allows me to gain more precise knowledge of their social status, means of communication, and social behavior. A second analytical path complements the first and takes us further into precise knowledge by graphing, following each official news announcement, human interaction at a micro-spatial granularity as well as temporally, from day to day and even moment to moment. My novel approach uses massive social-media data, and I intend to apply this to other socio-political issues in my dissertation. Its merit lies in that it offers a departure from, and a check on, the more common “snapshot” sampling approach used in the social sciences.

What are the main ways you conduct your research? Why do you have so many computers here? The first thing that people notice in my office is that I have four computers. I actually have more than four—I have three additional computers that I don’t have space for. But the idea of having more computers is for doing this sort of “NSA work,” like Edward Snowden, but in a transparent way, to study contemporary China in my case. It is truly a digital era [now], and it’s hard to imagine that Chinese people could be so similar to the residents of Silicon Valley, but they are truly technically savvy: they read, they shop, pay bills, chat, date, learn, play games—they do everything online. Fortunately their digital traces provide us with a better way to understand social science questions. If we could look at those traces, we could understand the Chinese people make decisions. We have these records, so that’s why I make use of these computational methods, to try to reach resources and data, and understand the data in the realm of politics.

And you use tools like Geographic Information Systems (GIS)? Yes, in terms of this massive amount of data, we want to understand them in a form that we can read in a glance. There are just two ways: one would be an abstract graph, and the other is a cartographic form, which is a map. So I use GIS a lot. It’s one way to systematically look at data that is spatially dispersed. That matters a lot when it comes to the smartphone users, where they move a lot, and their movement is one of the considerations that we use to understand Chinese economies, or Chinese politics.

What are your most important findings so far? Was there anything that surprised you? My findings are pretty surprising, actually. I’ve done two research projects within my dissertation project. One half is to understand how smartphone and social media affect an intrusive event, like a terrorist attack. Intuitively, we would understand, well, the Chinese government would pay a lot of attention to an attack immediately, and would try to convince the Chinese public to come back to the place [of an attack] immediately after [the attack]. And to do so, the government will use tremendous amounts of resources, like the media, police, and other law enforcement to make sure that everyone feels safe enough to go back to the terrorist attack site and its neighborhood. My findings show that the Chinese people vocally express confidence in the government, but after a few days, they do the opposite of what the government asks of them by distancing themselves from the terrorist attack site and its neighborhood. In other words, the people say is one thing, what they do for their own safety is quite another. This is very interesting, because findings of this kind cannot be done with other traditional approaches, like surveys and interviews. It’s great that social scientists can use surveys and interviews to answer questions, but in terms of contemporary China, there are a lot of physical events that happen all of a sudden, it think it’s important to consider digital means to answer these questions.

What are you hoping to accomplish through your research? I think my research has broad implications. On the academic side, I’d very much hope that my research could give other researchers a better understanding of Chinese society in this smart phone/social media era. Sometimes it’s hard to imagine how China can be so advanced in technology, when it comes to an understanding of Chinese cyberspace. All we can think of are things like “Chinese autocrats tend to censor information” or “they use different kinds of cyber control like the ‘Great Firewall.’” But what is often overlooked is that Chinese society is also very technologically savvy—they are very good at using electronic gadgets, and also the technology that goes with them, like programming, designing new applications on smart phones, etc. I also want to raise larger questions such as: Could the choice and freedom that technology gives Chinese society possibly be substitutes for its lack of political choice and freedom?

What are your plans for future research? I want to explore both media and online research. What will you conduct research outside of China? I have not thought about my future in 5-10 years—I can barely think of my future next year! Really what I think about is trying to do better research and answer important questions and see where the future will take us. But I do kind of have a bigger image of how my research is going to impact our understanding of countries beyond China—Japan, South Korea, or other countries. I think our understanding of information technology is somehow obstructed by our sort of default view from the perspective of Europe or America. We think of information technology as starting in Silicon Valley and spreading from there. I think this is partly true in China, but it’s not always true. As I said, people in China are very interested in technology, and I do think that countries beyond China are interested in technology as well, and their understanding of technology could be very different from what people understand in [America]. To give an easy example, 80% of Chinese people use smart phones to access the internet. Here, that number is very different—people still tend to use computers and laptops more, not as much as smartphones.

If we think about that, the Chinese tend to live in a compact city, which enables them to travel easily and commute and meet with others easily, and that is one of the reasons that they tend to use technology more, like smart phones. And it is the same for other Asian cities and countries, like Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, and potentially other countries in the area. So it is important for us to understand how Chinese citizens tend to use technology, and that they use technology first, then we can probably begin to understand how we should look into other countries in Asia.

Photo credit: Ai Tran

EALC undergraduate program restructuring

by Connie Chin, Department Manager, & Ai Tran, Student Services Officer, East Asian Languages and Cultures

In September 2015, the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures (EALC) began a process to reorganize and consolidate its undergraduate program. This reorganization culminated in a new system of undergraduate majors and minors that was implemented for the first time beginning September 2016. Previously the undergraduate program offered majors, minors, and honors in “Chinese,” “Japanese,” and “East Asian Studies.” After the consolidation, all undergraduate majors, minors, and honors are now referred to as “East Asian Studies,” with different track specializations. These track specializations (or “subplans”) enable students to focus on China, Japan, Korea, or interdisciplinary East Asian Studies; these specializations are noted on their diplomas.

As of 2017-18, the department is also offering a Japanese Language Subplan minor for advanced language students who are more interested in developing their Japanese language proficiency. EALC majors have gone into many kinds of careers, including international business and banking, computer gaming, journalism, arts management, the military, the State Department and other federal offices, graduate programs, and K-12 education. While many Stanford undergraduates major in computer science or engineering, many still take the extra effort to major or minor in East Asian Studies, which remains an appealing and life-changing field of study. This has yielded many interesting senior thesis capstone and honors thesis projects, which focus on an intersection of East Asian Culture and technology. In 2017, Emily Franklin’s senior capstone essay focused on the significance of translation strategies and its impact on role playing games (RPG). Another student, Thomas Zhao, focused on the cultural implications of the western emoji boom.
US-Asia Technology Management Center joins CEAS

C E A S is proud to announce that Stanford’s US-Asia Technology Management Center (US-ATMC) has moved across campus to be administrative-ly and physically housed under CEAS in the Stanford Global Studies (SGS) Division as of September 1, 2017. This move brings a new staff member to CEAS, US-ATMC Assistant Director Briana Burrows, as well as a new faculty member to the Depart-ment of East Asian Languages and Cultures (EALC), US-ATMC Director and Adjunct Professor Richard Dasher.

Established in 1992 in the School of Engineering as the US-Japan Technology Management Center, US-ATMC expanded its focus to greater Asia in 2008. US-ATMC activities include sponsorship of facul-ty research projects and also educational and public outreach programs that provide Stanford students and the engineering and business communities at large with infor-mation and analysis about emerging tech-nology and business trends in Asia. US-ATMC university seminars, which are open to both undergraduate and graduate students, are a resource for other Stanford pro-grams and students that are interested in emerging technologies and business and engineering research. US-ATMC’s core mission remains: to build up and share ex-perit knowledge in international technol-ogy management and innovation through close partnerships between industry and Stanford, with special focus on trends, chal-lenges, and solutions for success between Silicon Valley and Asia.

6th Annual Korean Studies Writing Prize awarded

by Kelley Cortright, Event & Communications Coordinator, Center for East Asian Studies

M ichael Minyoung Lee has won the 6th annual Korea Program Prize for Writing in Korean Studies for his paper entitled “North Korean Food Shortages, 1945-1946.” Michael graduated from the Center for East Asian Studies M.A. program in 2017. Professor Yong Suk Lee, Center Fellow at the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, said about Michael’s paper: “Michael Lee’s paper sheds light on a relatively less known historical fact regard-ing famine in Soviet occupied northern Ko-rean after World War II. He presents multiple [pieces of] evidence from different perspec-tives and his writing is clear.”

In Michael’s own words, he was not quite sure what he would find when he began researching his topic: “I initially stumbled upon this topic while reading about Korea’s thiefship negotiations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the initial after-math of WWII. Relations between the two superpowers were tense and acrimonious, and at one point, the Soviet Union made food aid to north-ern Korea a precondition for further negotiations. I wasn’t sure if this was a ploy to stall talks or if the Soviets genuinely needed this aid. Through research, I discovered that conditions in the north were very severe, compounded by famine in the Soviet Union. This paper firmly establishes that starvation existed in northern Korea under Soviet occupation, and this runs contrary to the misconception that the Soviet occupation ran more smoothly than the U.S.’s in the south.”

Sponsored by the Korea Program and the Center for East Asian Studies, the writing is open to both undergraduate and graduate students in an essay, term paper or thesis produced during the current academic year in any discipline within the area of Korean studies, broadly defined. The competition is open to both undergraduate and graduate students.

Current Stanford Taiko members and alumni joined forces for a powerful anniversary concert on May 6, 2017. Photo credit: Stephen Sano

O n May 6, 2017, Stanford Taiko cele-brated its 25th anniversary with a special concert in Bing Concert Hall. Taiko is a global phenomenon that is popular from Japan to the Americas to Eu- rope. The story of Stanford Taiko goes like this: In 1991, San Jose Taiko member and Stanford alumna Susan Hayase taught a class contextualizing the art of taiko and its link to the Japanese American experience as part of Stanford Workshops on Polit-i-cal and Social Issues. Two of Hayase’s stu-dents, Ann Ishimaru and Valerie Milh, were inspired to apply for an Undergraduate Research Opportunity Grant to research and build a tai-ko drum. Upon completion of the drum in 1992, they recruited nine students, many of whom were completely new to taiko, to form Stanford Taiko. The group built the first drums collectively and learned from drumming from Hayase. Stanford’s Asian Ameri-can Activities Center (A3C) provided criti-cal practice and storage space. A3C also invited Stanford Taiko to perform in the early days, and the group quickly became one of the most visible and enduring performance organizations on campus.

The members of Stanford Taiko com-pose the group’s repertoire. Twenty years ago, they made the decision to feature original repertoire and every year’s concert features several premieres of new pieces. The group encourages its members to com-pose and this year five of the 10 pieces on the spring concert program were premieres of new works composed by current Stan-ford Taiko members.

Current Stanford Taiko members and alumni joined forces for a powerful anniversary concert on May 6, 2017. Photo credit: Stephen Sano

G ary Mukai, M.A., Stanford, 1981 Grand Ph.D., Berkeley, 2013, was awarded the 2017 Alumni Excellence in Education Award by Stanford’s School of Education on October 13, 2017. Dr. Mukai is Director of the Stanford Program on Inter-national and Cross-Cultural Education (SPICE), which designs multidisciplinary curriculum on international topics and trains K-14 teachers. He was recognized for his commitment to international and cross-cultural education. A leader in designing curriculum resources on global themes, Dr. Mukai is devoted to teaching young people about the interconnectedness of the world and building empathy among those with different perspectives. Many faculty and graduate students in Stanford’s East Asian Studies programs have worked with him, and the EAS community is grateful for his partnerships.

The award celebration was followed by a SPICE reunion dinner for people who had worked in the program within the past 10 years.

Additionally, on November 3, 2017, Dr. Mukai was also honored by the Japanese government. He was presented with the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Rays for his contributions to the promo-tion of friendship and mutual understand-ing between Japan and the United States. The Consulate General of Japan in San Francisco cited Dr. Mukai’s development of curriculum guides about Japan for K-12 teachers, his work for the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Program, and other public services as the reasons he was selected for this honor.

Inspired by the story of Michael Lee’s research and writing, the EAS community is glad to see this year’s event bring together students, faculty, and alumni to celebrate and honor Stanford Taiko’s 25 years of campus growth. The event was also a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the GSE award ceremony in the spring of 1993, acknowledging the history and legacy of the 25-year-old group. "For any performance organization, its evolutionary trajectory rests on the shoulders of those who came before. The foundation that Stanford Taiko alumni have provided is the musical and organizational bedrock upon which the group continues to grow."

Befored on campus, Stanford Taiko also made a name for itself off campus with tours in Guatemala, Japan, Los Angeles, Se-atle, Thailand and the United Kingdom. It is the only collegiate group ever to be invited to perform at the North American Taiko Conference’s headline event, Taiko Jam, to participate in a residency, Budo Fuku to with Japan’s leading taiko group, Kodo, and to perform at the U.K. Taiko Conference. The members have performed on the Great Wall of China, at the National Theatre in Bangkok and in the De Young Museum in San Francisco.

Edited for length; Original article: http://news.stanford.edu/2017/05/16/stanford-taiko-celebrates-25-years-campus/
Andrew Walder receives award for Cultural Revolution research

Stanford professor Andrew Walder has been awarded the Founder’s Prize from the journal Social Science History for his paper, “Rebellion and Repression in China, 1966-1971.” The journal’s editorial board selects one recipient annually for exemplary scholarly work.

Using data from 2,213 historical counties and city annals, the paper charts the breadth of the Chinese Cultural Revolution, its evolution through time and the repression through which state structures were rebuilt in the post-Mao era.

Walder, who is a senior fellow in the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies and director emeritus of the Stanford Asia-Pacific Research Center, has long studied the sources of conflict, stability and change in communist regimes. He recently published China Under Mao: A Revolution Detailed, a book that explores the rise and fall of Mao Zedong’s radical socialism.

Original article: http://fsi.stanford.edu/news/walder-receives-award-cultural-revolution-research

CEAS to celebrate 50th anniversary in 2018-19

CEAS is excited to announce that we will turn 50 years old during academic year 2018-2019. The center will celebrate this major milestone with a number of exciting events and opportunities on campus (and possibly in other areas) throughout that academic year, beginning in Fall 2018. We will also be launching a special online presence to commemorate our 50th anniversary, with information about the past, a look back at our important history, and looking forward to the future of East Asian Studies at Stanford and beyond. Please keep an eye out for announcements regarding these 50th anniversary events and more beginning late Spring 2018. You can also sign up for the CEAS weekly events newsletter to get updates by going to https://ceas.stanford.edu/about/subscribe/weekly-events-digest-sign.

We are seeking alumni to serve on an Advisory Committee as we begin planning for our 50th anniversary celebration in 2018-19. This group will help to plan and organize events, participate in development strategy sessions, and serve as ambassadors to alumni and non-academic communities. Physical location near Stanford not required. If you are interested, please email John Gschwitz (jgschwitz@stanford.edu).

Hey Alumni!

Jindong Cai accepts important post at Bard College Conservatory of Music

Jindong Cai, Associate Professor (Performance) in the Center for East Asian Studies, has left Stanford to become Professor of Music and Arts and Institute Director at the U.S. China Music Institute of the Bard College Conservatory of Music.

This institute has created a new undergraduate degree in Chinese instrument performance – the first outside of China – and will offer Masters degree programs in Chinese music: an MM in Performance; and an MA in Musicology. At a time when China is widely seen as crucial to the future of Western classical music, this degree program will acknowledge the significance of its own great musical traditions. The term “Chinese Music” covers a highly diverse range of music – from the traditional to the modern, from the Han Chinese to ethnic minorities, within mainland China and to people of Chinese origin in territories outside mainland China – using traditional Chinese instruments, other instruments, and voice. In addition to these degree programs, the Institute will support scholarly research on historical and contemporary aspects of Chinese music in context, including literature, philosophy, art, history, sociology, and social history; collaborate with institutions in China and the United States teaching Chinese instruments and music; create an annual week-long residency program for prominent Chinese music ensembles; and hold an annual Chinese music festival in New York City along the lines of the Bard Music Festival. In the coming year, Professor Cai will continue to work with Stanford’s Chinese Railroad Workers Project, to commission an oratorio on the Chinese immigrant experience during the building of the transcontinental railroad.

Jindong Cai

Original article: http://fsi.stanford.edu/news/walder-receives-award-cultural-revolution-research

Stanford senior and alumna named 2017 Schwarzman Scholars

Stanford senior and alumna Kimberly Diane Chang have won 2017 Schwarzman Scholarships for graduate study at Tsinghua University in Beijing, a leading university in China known for its scientific and technological research. Chang, who received bachelor's degree with honors in East Asian Studies, and Chang, who earned a master's degree in management science and engineering in 2016, are among the 129 students from 30 countries who were named Schwarzman Scholars. The Schwarzman Scholars will spend a year immersed in an international community of thinkers, innovators and senior leaders in business, politics and society at Tsinghua. They will live and study together at Schwarzman College, a state-of-the-art facility – with residences, an auditorium and library – built for the program on the university's campus. Each scholar will earn a master's degree in global affairs with a focus in one of three disciplines: public policy, economics and business, or international studies. All classes are taught in English. The program was inspired by the Rhodes Scholarship, which was founded in 1902 to promote international understanding and peace.

Original article: http://fsi.stanford.edu/news/walder-receives-award-cultural-revolution-research

Kimberly Diane Chang

Clayton Garner

“Now more than ever, it is crucial that student leaders around the world seek opportunities to build mutual understanding and respect between different peoples and cultures. As one of the few East Asian studies majors at Stanford, I have had the opportunity to explore my passion for studying China while being immersed in the wonderfully interdisciplinary environment that Stanford offers.”

2016-17 postdoctoral fellows at Shorenstein APARC

Shorenstein Postdoctoral Fellows

Aditya "Adi" Dasgupta is completing his dissertation in the Department of Government at Harvard University. At Stanford, he worked on converting his dissertation on the historical decline of single-party dominance and transformation of distributive politics in India into a book manuscript. More broadly, his research interests include the comparative economic history of democracies, and the evolution of state capitalism models in weakly institutionalized countries with a primary focus on India. At Stanford, Zhang developed his dissertation into a book manuscript and pursued other research projects on the international political economy and authoritarian politics.

Dong Zhang

Developing Asia Health Policy Postdoctoral Fellow

Ngan Do is strongly interested in health system related issues, especially health financing, human resources for health, and health care service delivery. Do implemented comparison studies at a regional level as well as participated in fieldwork in Cambod, Laos, the Philippines, Korea, and Vietnam. At Stanford, she worked on public hospital reforms in Asia, focusing on the dual practice of public hospital physicians and provider payment reforms.

Original article: http://fsi.stanford.edu/news/shorenstein-aparc-announces-its-2016-17-postdoctoral-fellows


Photo Credits: Courtesy Schwarzman Scholars

2016-17 HORIZONS Alumni Newsletter 12 13
Two Stanford affiliates named 2017 Yenching Scholars

Stanford seniors Bradley Wo and Zhengyuan Ma have been named 2017 Yenching Scholars and will receive full scholarships for a one-year master’s degree in Chinese Studies at Yenching Academy of Peking University. They are among the 105 students chosen from 45 countries for the program, now in its third year. Yenching Academy, a residential graduate college at Peking University, offers a wide array of interdisciplinary courses on China within broadly defined fields of the humanities and social sciences. The scholars, who will work closely with academic mentors, have the freedom to create their own study paths leading to a master’s degree in China Studies, choosing from six academic concentrations and a variety of extracurricular activities.

Bradley Wo, of Honolulu, is majoring in the Program in Science, Technology, and Society, with a minor in mechanical engineering. At Yenching, Wo plans to pursue a master’s degree in Chinese Studies with a concentration in law and society, and hopes to “further explore societal problems in China and the governmental and public response to them” in the program.

Zhengyuan Ma, also of Honolulu, is majoring in mathematics and computational and computer science. At Yenching, Ma plans to pursue a master’s degree in Chinese Studies with a concentration in economics and management. In his application, Ma said he hopes to become an economist of Asia grounded in the perspective of China.

CEAS holds alumni events in Asia

In June and July 2017, CEAS held its second year of overseas alumni events in Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Tokyo. Thirty-four alumni and current students met to make new connections, visit with old friends, and catch up on CEAS news. We look forward to holding more alumni meet-ups in various locations around the world. If you have a critical mass in your area and would like to organize an event, let us know. Special thanks to Andrew Fong (M.A. ’03), Li Lin (M.A. ’11), and Seth Sulkin (M.A. ’90) for helping with location scouting more alumni meet-ups in various locations around the world. If you have a critical mass in your area and would like to organize an event, please let us know. Special thanks to Andrew Fong (M.A. ’03), Li Lin (M.A. ’11), and Seth Sulkin (M.A. ’90) for helping with location scouting more alumni meet-ups in various locations around the world.

Recent Faculty Publications

Keni Kushida, Research Scholar, Japan Program, Shorenstein APARC

Xueguang Zhou, Professor, Sociology
SDX Joint Publishing Company, 2017

Renegotiating the World Order: Institutional Change in International Relations
Phillip Lipscy, Assistant Professor, Political Science
Cambridge University Press, 2017

Figuring Korean Futures: Children’s Literature in Modern Korea
Dafna Zur, Assistant Professor, EALC
Stanford University Press, 2017

Uneasy Partnerships: China’s Engagement with Japan, the Koreas, and Russia in the Era of Reform
Thomas Finger, Fellow, Shorenstein APARC
Stanford University Press, 2017

Martin Lewis, Senior Lecturer, History
Pearson, 2016

Noun-modifying clause constructions in languages of Eurasia: rethinking theoretical and geographical boundaries
Yoshiko Matsumoto, Professor, EALC
John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2017

Diversity Amid Globalization: World Regions, Environment, Development (7th Edition)
Martin Lewis, Senior Lecturer, History
Pearson, 2017

Challenges in the Process of China’s Urbanization
Karen Eggleston, Director, Asia Health Policy Program, Shorenstein APARC
Jean Oi, Professor, Political Science
Brookings Institution Press, 2017

Key Issues in Chinese as a Second Language Research
Chao Fen Sun, Professor, EALC and Linguistics
Routledge, 2017


Photo credits: Bradley Wo (Bradley Wo), Zhengyuan Ma (Zhengyuan Ma)
Each year, CEAS directly organizes an average of 30 academic and social events on campus, and provides support for approximately 20 additional events through other departments across Stanford. The 2016-17 academic year was no exception, with CEAS facilitating lectures by numerous visiting faculty, as well as hosting community-building opportunities like the annual Fall Reception and Lunar New Year party. On these pages, you can find a list of all the 2016-17 academic events for which CEAS was the main organizer, along with photos from some of those events throughout the past year.

CEAS would like to thank the many partners on and off campus who worked with us to bring interesting and important visitors to Stanford to work with our students, faculty, and community at large: Stanford Global Studies; Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures; East Asia Library; Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center; Department of History; Stanford Humanities Center; UC Berkeley Institute of East Asian Studies; Consulate General of the People’s Republic of China in San Francisco; Confucius Institute; Department of Music; Committee of 100; Division of Literatures, Cultures, and Languages; Department of Communication; Department of Art & Art History. CEAS is proud to work with this diverse group and others to strengthen East Asian Studies at Stanford and beyond.

Lectures:

Jindong Cai
Yu-ru Cheng
Hoi-eun Kim
Heekyoung Cho
Joshua Fogel
Paul Anderer
Eiko Siniaie
Jason McGrath
Karen Thornber
Stanford University
National Taiwan University
Texas A&M University
University of Washington, Seattle
York University
Columbia University
Williams College
University of Minnesota Twin Cities
Harvard University
Author & scholar
University of Michigan
University of Mississippi
Correspondent for The New York Times
Indiana University
Harvard University
National Chiao Tung University
Tsinghua University
University of Colorado, Boulder

Conferences & Performances:

Intersections of Science, Language, and Literature in Modern and Premodern Korea Conference
2017 Berkeley-Stanford Graduate Student Conference on Modern Chinese Humanities
2017 Pan-Asian Music Festival

Community Events:

Fall Reception
Lunar New Year Party
Commencement Reception

Middle left: Author Martin Jacques addresses a crowd of over 100 people in February 2017 during his lecture on “China, Trump, and the Future of the Global Order”.

Middle right: CEAS and EALC students share food and fun at the 2017 Lunar New Year party, held in February 2017.

Bottom: Some of the approximately 150 people from the Stanford East Asian Studies community who attended the 2017 Lunar New Year party.

Top right: Peking Opera singer Ding Hong performs at the 2017 Pan-Asian Music Festival, held at Bing Concert Hall in February.

Left: CEAS Associate Professor Jindong Cai conducts Symphony Silicon Valley and the United Chorus during the Chinese New Year Concert at the 2017 Pan-Asian Music Festival.

Photo credit: Qiuke Jia
## CEAS M.A. Summer Internships

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<tr>
<td>Melissa Hosek (East Asian Languages &amp; Cultures), China</td>
<td>Antariksh Mahajan (Chemical Engineering), China</td>
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<td>Elise Huerta (East Asian Languages &amp; Cultures), China</td>
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<td>Laura Ng (Anthropology), Japan</td>
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<td>2017 Kung-Yi Kao Prize for Outstanding Progress in the Study of Chinese, Japanese, or Korean Language</td>
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<td>Wei Peng (East Asian Languages &amp; Cultures), China</td>
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<td>Tomonori Sugimoto (Anthropology), East Asia</td>
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<td>Jasmine Doan (Management Science &amp; Engineering), China</td>
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<td>Chun-yu Wang (Anthropology), China/Taiwan</td>
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**CEAS M.A. Summer Internships**

**Michelle Poh**
Mitsubishi Research Institute
Tokyo, Japan

**Yuan Cao**
Venture Republic
Tokyo, Japan

**Ryan Loomis**
Non-profit Incubator
Shanghai, China

---

**Undergraduate Fellowships**

**Internship**

Oishi Banerjee (Classics/Computer Science), Japan
Bryan Cheong (Material Science & Engineering/Mathematical & Computational Science), China
Tyler Cho (Undeclared), Japan
Malcolm Lizzappi (African American Studies), Japan
Maria Diaz-Gonzalez (Public Policy/African American Studies), Japan
Dhruv Kedia (Computer Science), Japan
Zhengyuan Ma (Math/Computer Science), China
Antariksh Mahajan (Chemical Engineering), China
Vasanthkumar Singh (Undeclared), Japan
Kelsey Sry (Undeclared), China
James WoMa (Undeclared), China
Yunqiao Zhao (Undeclared), China

**Language Study**

Jasmine Doan (Management Science & Engineering), China
Fei Fang (Undeclared), East Asia
Thomas Nguyen (Management Science & Engineering), China
Laurin Schwab (Political Science), China

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**Other Student Prizes**

2017 James J. Y. Liu Prize for Distinguished Undergraduate Work in Asian Languages and Culture
Kelsey Reardon (B.A., Japanese)

2017 Kung-Yi Kao Prize for Outstanding Progress in the Study of Chinese, Japanese, or Korean Language
Emily Franklin (B.A., Japanese)

2017 Korea Program Prize for Writing in Korean Studies
Michael Minyoung Lee (M.A., East Asian Studies)

2017 Centennial Teaching Assistant Award
Paul Ganir (Ph.D., Japanese)
In Memorium

John W. Lewis

John W. Lewis, a Stanford political scientist who pioneered new ways of thinking about U.S.-China relations and launched some of the first Asian study programs in higher education, died September 4, 2017 at his home on the Stanford campus. He was 86.

Lewis was a prolific scholar and one of the preeminent China specialists of his generation. His deep commitment to using insights from academic research to inform policy deliberations and solve important problems related to international relations and security led him to establish several centers and institutes at Stanford. These institutions supported collective undertakings involving scholars and officials from all over the globe and inspired dozens of graduate students to follow Lewis’ lead to make a tangible difference toward a more peaceful world.

He founded and directed the Center for East Asian Studies from 1969 to 1970, the Northeast Asia-United States Forum on International Policy (now the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center), from 1983 to 1990, and, along with theoretical physicist Sidney Drell, co-founded Stanford’s Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC) in 1983, serving as a co-director until 1991. Stanford’s Center for International Security and Arms Control, CISAC’s precursor, was founded by Lewis and Drell in 1970. Lewis also led CISAC’s Project on Peace and Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Region.

Born in King County, Washington, in 1930, Lewis gained his first exposure to international issues and institutions as a teenage page at the San Francisco meeting that established the United Nations. His interest in China was inspired by the stories and achievements of missionary relatives who built schools for Chinese girls. After graduating from Deep Springs College (California) in 1949, Lewis earned his bachelor’s degree (1953), master’s degree (1958) and doctorate (1962) at UCLA. His service as a gunnery officer in the U.S. Navy (1954-1957) kindled his interest in security issues and Korea.

Lewis, the William Haas Professor of Chinese Politics, Emeritus, and a senior fellow at CISAC and the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI), joined the Stanford faculty in 1968 after teaching for seven years at Cornell University, coming to campus as an expert on China at the apex of public unrest regarding the Vietnam War. As a teacher, he helped lead an interdisciplinary course on nuclear arms and disarmament and engaged in simulated arms control talks with students. In addition to his work on China, Lewis was a pioneer in dealing with international issues and institutions as a teenage page at the San Francisco meeting that established the United Nations. His interest in China was inspired by the stories and achievements of missionary relatives who built schools for Chinese girls. After graduating from Deep Springs College (California) in 1949, Lewis earned his bachelor’s degree (1953), master’s degree (1958) and doctorate (1962) at UCLA. His service as a gunnery officer in the U.S. Navy (1954-1957) kindled his interest in security issues and Korea.

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Lewis was extremely active in his retirement, visiting his CISAC office in Encina Hall daily, writing books, giving lectures and archiving his materials. While recovering from a recent fall, Lewis was constantly on the phone with colleagues and continued to collaborate until he lost his ability to speak, said his daughter, Amy Tich, BA ’85.

Above all, he was an advocate of peace, education and talking with – and learning about – the nature of one’s perceived rivals, such as China and North Korea, instead of allowing misinformation and misunderstandings to spread. The word “cooperation” in the title of CISAC emanates from this belief.

Lewis is survived by Jacquelyn Lewis, his wife of 63 years; his children Stephen Lewis, Amy Tich and Cynthia Westby; and five grandchildren, Brian, BA ’15, Taryn, Kylie, Katie and Rhys.

Alumni News • continued from previous page

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 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/2Buhec9

Congratulations M.A. Graduates in East Asian Studies

2016-2017

Jianghong An • Cee Cee Biddlecombe • Alexander Brueiss
Courtney Buie • David Cohen • Yaqian Fan • Yichen Gao
Jiwen Guo • Samuel Ide • Yuhui Jiang • Dong-young Kim
Jason Kim • Seung Yeol Kim • Jason Lam
Jiwei Samantha Janelle Lau • Lin Le • Jun-Youb Lee
Sollim Lee • Michael Lee • Lu Li • Daniel Limon
Yingdan Lu • Pearly Meixsel • Michelle Poh • Yanchen Song
Lihuang Sun • Feiya Suo • Ziyao Tian • Lillian Vu
Tianlin Walsh • Lisa Wilcut • Daniel Bruce Wong
Yifei Wu • Yina Xing • Jier Yang • Megumi Yoshinaga

CEAS AT A GLANCE 2017

30 Public events yearly
50 M.A. students (30 international students)
30 International Students
830 Alumni worldwide
20 Visiting Scholars
120 Grants & Fellowships
$1.1 million in student funding annually

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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 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

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 2016-17:

Samuel Arnett
Bruce Lloyd Batten
Shih-Hung Chen
Heidi Chou
Consulate General of the People’s Republic of China in San Francisco
William Fung
Michael Hackney
Patricia Hayward
George Lee Horton
Robert Hurley
Philip Arnold Jones
Michelle Liu
Xiao Liu & Dapeng Zhu
James Maricondo
Craig & Susan McCaw
Emily Mukai & Tommy Liu
Chieze Okoye
Wendy Shultz
Rachel Strick
Seth Sulkin
Landon Thorpe
Jeffrey Tung