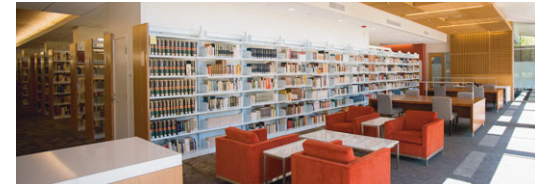


HORIZONS

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Lathrop East Asia Library Opens

Connie Chin, based on an article by Kathleen J. Sullivan

The East Asia Library (EAL) has just moved into renovated and refurbished quarters in Lathrop Library – formerly known as GSB South – a four-story building located on Memorial Way, next door to Memorial Auditorium and across from the Center for East Asian Studies and Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures. Stanford decided to demolish Meyer Library rather than spend more than \$45 million to bring it into compliance with current seismic safety standards.

Lathrop Library is named in honor of Jane Lathrop Stanford, who co-founded the university with her husband, Leland Stanford, in 1891. In 1905, as she was preparing to leave on a world trip, Mrs. Stanford instructed the university's Board of Trustees to sell her jewelry collection to establish the "Jewel Fund," an endowment to create a strong library by supporting

the purchase of new materials. Stanford established the fund in 1908 with a starting sum of \$500,000.

Plans for the newly revitalized East Asia Library began in October 2008 with an open town hall meeting organized by CEAS and attended by several hundred faculty and students. Responding to their research needs and realizing the vital role that EAL plays for the East Asian Studies community, Provost John Etchemendy and University Librarian Michael Keller put forth a plan to establish a new home on campus for the East Asia Collection, which by the end of November that year was approved by a unanimous vote of the Faculty Senate. After nearly six years of planning and the dedicated work of Michael Keller, former EAL Head Dongfang Shao, current EAL Head Jidong Yang, and the entire EAL staff, the new East Asia Library officially opened on September 15, 2014.

Formerly part of the Graduate School of Business, the Lathrop Library building was completely renovated to house library technical services, IT services, classrooms, event space, student study space and, most importantly, a truly world-class East Asia

Library facility. Entering through the second-floor doors of the library – which are framed with glass panels featuring images of swaying bamboo stalks, curved branches, and slender leaves – patrons are greeted by two floors of extensive stacks, with large study areas and airy exhibit space. Further compact shelving in the basement holds the balance of the collection and has been designed to accommodate the continued growth of the collection for roughly the next decade.

The East Asia Library collects Chinese, Japanese and Korean language materials in the social sciences and humanities for all historical periods. Roughly half of its collections – close to 350,000 volumes – have been moved into the new library and, for the first time, the East Asia Library will be able to store some of its special collection on site and deliver materials to patrons in its new special-collection reading room. The remainder of the East Asia Library's 680,000-volume collection is housed in Stanford Auxiliary Library (SAL) 2 on Pampas Lane and in SAL 3 in the East Bay. During welcome tours of the library, Jidong Yang, Head of the East

Continued on page 3



Director's Column

Gordon Chang, CEAS Director

Calling all alums! We here at Stanford are eager to hear from you and what you've been doing since you left us. CEAS is seeking to (re)connect with as many alums as possible to let you know about the wonderful developments at CEAS these past few years and to solicit your opinions about how we can advance the program in light of the rapidly changing conditions in East Asia and American connections with the region.

In the past few years, the number of applications to the program has steadily grown, and our incoming cohorts have hovered around 30 students per year. We now have over sixty students in the program from around the world who bring with them impressive experiences and talents. A larger number of international students are also filling our ranks, including more students from across Europe and Latin America. There is no question that Stanford's CEAS is one of the top programs of its kind in the country!

Faculty connected to East Asia at Stanford continue to build. When CEAS began several decades ago, relevant faculty comprised just a handful. Now there are hundreds of faculty and researchers across the campus whose work focuses on East Asia. No longer are CEAS faculty housed just in traditional humanities and social science departments but can be found in the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, the Schools of Medicine, Law, Education, Earth Sciences, and Business. Other research centers at Stanford working on East Asia include the Asia-Pacific Research Center, the Ho Center for Buddhist Studies, and the Center for International Security and Cooperation. Our students have a wider range of courses and research opportunities than ever before!

Stanford has just been re-designated as an East Asia National Resource Center by the Department of Education, an honor which brings with it language-study fellowships and programmatic funding to further strengthen our research and teaching. And the magnificent new East Asia

Library, which just opened, will serve as a central hub for work on East Asia.

Congratulations to our great staff at the EAL! Alumni: be sure to visit the Library on your next visit back to campus. It is one of the great East Asia libraries in the world in its collections, support, and now physical environment. It is, as I said in remarks I made at the opening ceremony, a "temple of learning!"

Alums! We do want to hear your thoughts about how we can further build our program. More and more, our students are keenly interested in summer internships to explore the "real world" and gain working experience in nonprofits, in the business world, or in government. Many students are also eager to pursue field research, either in social investigation, distant libraries, or archives. We are seeking ways to support these interests, and there are many specific areas that could benefit from alumni involvement, from helping to identify internships opportunities, to mentoring students entering the job market, or even providing guidance and insight in your field of specialization to current students. Please contact us with your thoughts and ideas about what else we can do to have CEAS better serve 21st century students interested in East Asia.

In the summer and fall, Associate Director John Groschwitz and I met small groups of alums in Tokyo, Beijing, and Hong Kong to begin collecting your feedback and suggestions. We hope to have other chances to see you in person this coming year, either in your local area or at Stanford when you return for a visit. Let us know if you could arrange a meeting for us with interested alums abroad. Please connect with us via our social media networks below, or contact us directly at <http://ceas.stanford.edu>. If you return to Stanford, come by and see our home and, of course, the new East Asia Library! We hope to hear from you soon.



We would love to hear from you! We want 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>.



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



Follow us on Twitter
https://twitter.com/CEAS_Stanford



Connect with us on LinkedIn
<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/Center-East-Asian-Studies-Stanford-2033814/about>

COVER PHOTOS: EAL Opening Photos © Steve Castillo. Top Left: EAL Head Jidong Yang speaks as University Librarian Michael Keller looks on. Top Right: Annie Ping plays the Guzheng at EAL entrance. Bottom Left: Stanford Taiko. Bottom Right: East Asia Library Reading Room © Linda Cicero, Stanford News Service.

Visiting Faculty and CEAS Postdoc Invigorate East Asian Studies Community



Professor Yanli Gao is Stanford's first Confucius Institute Visiting Professor. Coming to us from Peking University's Department of English, she will teach "Beijing: Microcosm of Modern China" in Autumn Quarter, and "American Images of China" in Spring Quarter. Professor Gao received her Ph.D. in Asia-Pacific Studies, Department of History of Peking University in 2010. She was a visiting scholar at the Center for Chinese Studies, University of Hawaii-Manoa and the East-West Center in 2011-12, and held a Freeman Fellowship at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign in 2005-6. Her research interests are Sino-US relations and modern Chinese history and culture. Several of her publications have explored the missionary turned congressman, Walter Judd and his influence on American foreign policy.



Professor Barbara Mittler is a professor at the Institute of Chinese Studies, University of Heidelberg. Her Ph.D. is from Heidelberg, and she also studied at Oxford and the Mandarin Training Center in Taiwan. She is teaching "Aesthetics, Politics, and Modernity in China" Fall Quarter. Professor Mittler's books include *Dangerous Tunes: The Politics of Chinese Music in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China since 1949* (Opera Sinologica 3, 1997), *A Newspaper for China? Power, Identity and Change in Shanghai's News Media (1872-1912)* (Harvard University Press, 2004), and *A Continuous Revolution: Making Sense of Cultural Revolution Culture* (Harvard University Press, 2012).



Cyrus Chen, Ph.D. from U.C. Berkeley, 2014, is the new Chinese Studies Postdoctoral Fellow at CEAS this year. Dr. Chen's dissertation is *The Nationalizations of "Manchuria": Jin Yufu, Manchukuo, and the Dongbei Tongshi (1887-1962)*. He will teach "Manchuria - Cockpit of Asia, Cradle of Conflict" in Winter Quarter. Dr. Chen was the teaching assistant for "Chinese Law and Society, Imperial China and the World", and the reader for "Traditional Korea". He also taught English and American cultures at Jilin University's College of Medicine. Dr. Chen also has extensive experience working in major archives in Beijing, Shanghai, and Academia Sinica.

East Asia Library • *continued from cover page*

Asia Library since May 2013, pointed out how the larger physical space and shelving plan will allow more volumes to be kept on the main campus as the library continues to expand its collection. Yang envisions the new library as a gathering place for Stanford students and faculty, plus East Asia scholars from across the globe, saying:

"We are very proud of our new, spacious library. It will help us accomplish our biggest mission, which is to provide the resources Stanford faculty and students need for all of the teaching, learning and research activities related to East Asian studies – in all formats. In the new library, we have so much study space and events space. Our stacks capacity is almost doubled compared with Meyer Library. We will have more iMacs for people to

access our digital resources. We have electronic resources in all three East Asian languages – Chinese, Japanese and Korean. The library also will serve visiting scholars from other countries, as well as researchers from all over North America."

In addition to the excellent stack space, EAL also boasts several meeting rooms, three group study rooms, four offices for visiting scholars, a media center, and a 50-person lecture hall. In October 2014, EAL hosted the annual meeting of the western branch of the American Oriental Society, which encourages basic research in the languages and literatures of Asia, and Yang said he hopes to host at least 20 special events per quarter at the library, including weekly lectures offered by Stanford's Center for East Asian Studies.

Alongside these events, faculty research projects such as the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project will make use of the study rooms and visiting scholar offices, further adding to the excitement and activity within the new space.

With its larger stack space, new facilities for students and faculty, and prime location near both the Main Quad and CEAS and EALC, the East Asia Library will continue to play a vital role in bringing together members of the East Asian Studies community from both Stanford and around the world, and in providing the resources and research materials needed to train the next generation of scholars. We encourage all alumni to drop by and make use of this stunning facility.

Stanford poetry scholar offers new perspective on China's most revered female poet

Originally published in the *Stanford Report* on July 16, 2014. By Tanu Wakefield, *The Humanities at Stanford*.

Li Qingzhao, 12th-century Chinese poet, is the subject of a new book by Ronald Egan, Confucius Institute Professor of Sinology at Stanford. Li Qingzhao was an anomaly in a literary world dominated by men. One of China's best-known poets, she wrote during the Song Dynasty in the 12th century, when Chinese women would have been actively discouraged from writing. Yet she was determined to create a place for herself in the male literary tradition. A beloved Chinese national treasure whose works are still read widely today, Li Qingzhao wrote prolifically throughout her lifetime. Her oeuvre includes song lyric poems, a now infamous critical essay on the song lyric form, political poems and an unorthodox biographical account of her life.

Although Li Qingzhao's poetry and criticism have gone relatively unstudied by Western scholars, Ronald Egan, the Confucius Institute Professor of Sinology in the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures at Stanford, has spent the last decade examining her life and writings. His latest book, *The Burden of Female Talent: The Poet Li Qingzhao and Her History in China* (Harvard Asia Center, 2013), is the first critical treatment of Qingzhao's writing in English to appear in 50 years.

Coming from an aristocratic, scholarly family which educated its daughters, Li Qingzhao openly aspired to be taken seriously as a writer. She wrote boldly about nature, love and longing with verses like these from song lyric no. 43:

“I've heard spring is still lovely at Twin Streams,
I'd like to go boating in a light skiff there
But fear the tiny grasshopper boats they have
Would not carry
Such a quantity of sorrow.”

Her poems also contained political themes, and she even wrote about a military strategy board game called "Capture the Horse."

Unlike traditional Chinese scholarship, Egan's groundbreaking approach to investigating Li Qingzhao's life and writings examines her place in history before analyzing her literary work. Reconstructing the social and literary world in which Qingzhao wrote has to come first, Egan explained, because it enables him to address the gender biases she has faced throughout the past 800 years of Chinese scholarship and criticism. "I can't start talking about my understanding of her literary works," Egan said, "until the reader sees the whole story unpacked and deconstructed. And then we

can go back with all that in mind and have a fresh look at her literary works. Only by doing that can we accurately gauge her achievement as a poet." Egan added that one of the primary aims of his research on Li Qingzhao is "to fill a very conspicuous gap in English language writing about this great writer and at the same time address problems that exist in the Chinese critical tradition and scholarship about her."

Li Qingzhao was already an established poet by the time she married her first husband in 1101. When he died during a military invasion of their native Northern China, Li Qingzhao was left extraordinarily wealthy and without an heir. Tricked into marrying an abusive man who was after her fortune, she sought and, remarkably, secured her own divorce, but not before she was imprisoned for seeking it. What most interests Egan about Li Qingzhao's biographical details is how she openly recorded her experiences and her reactions to them in writing. What also fascinates Egan is how, given Li Qingzhao's life experiences, scholars redefined her image over the centuries, "because changes in China's social history would not tolerate a powerful, erudite female poet without male attachments," he said. Therefore, scholars read into her poems the voice of a lovesick, pining wife or a forlorn widow, Egan suggests, because those were the only socially acceptable voices for a woman to express.

But Egan argues that Li Qingzhao's work can be interpreted very differently. He challenges conventional assumptions about how a female poet would have approached her writing by suggesting, for instance, that Li Qingzhao may not have been writing autobiographically at all when it came to her song lyrics. Li Qingzhao lived and wrote when "there were deep ambivalences in Song society about educating women, allowing women to write, and even if they did write, preserving or circulating what they produced," Egan said. Women often destroyed their own writing or male writers would co-opt and manipulate women's poems to serve a male audience. Since male poets of the Song dynasty frequently impersonated female voices, and Li Qingzhao would have studied these poets and known their verses well, Egan posits,



Continued on page 10

In Memory of David Nivison

Professor Emeritus David S. Nivison, 91 years old, and a resident of Los Altos since 1952, died Oct. 16, 2014 at home.

David graduated from Harvard with the class of 1944. His college years were interrupted by WWII, when he served in the Army signal Corps as a translator of Japanese. He completed his Ph.D. at Harvard in 1953. He was a professor at Stanford University until retirement in 1988. During his many years as a faculty member, David divided his time between the departments of Philosophy, Asian Languages, and Religious Studies. His major work after retirement was a book titled "The Riddle of the Bamboo Annals". He was working on final details of a Chinese translation of the book at the time of his death.

David was a consummate scholar and was interested in all things large and small, including classical music, garden design, improvements to a summer cottage on an island in Maine, canoeing and camping (long ago), and world politics. He described his intellectual fields as old Chinese philosophy (and intellectual history), moral philosophy (weakness of will), chronology of ancient China (including bone and bronze inscriptions), and also modern American poetry (E. A. Robinson, in particular).

Professor Nivison's dissertation was written about 18th century Chinese philosopher Zhang Xuecheng. His first Chinese teachers were Yang Lien-sheng and Hong Ye (洪業, William Hong), who passed on their deep knowledge of traditional Chinese scholarship and interest in recent Western historiography. Nivison's doctoral dissertation on Zhang Xuecheng, the neglected Qing dynasty philosopher and historian, was published in 1966 as *The Life and Thought of Chang Hsüeh-Ch'eng, 1738-1801*, and won that year's Julien Prize. In the field of philosophy, his major contribution is the application of the techniques of analytic philosophy to the study of Chinese thought. In Sinology, one of his contributions has been the effort to precisely date the founding of the Zhou Dynasty, based on archaeoastronomy. The traditional date was 1122 BC, but Nivison initially argued that the likely date was 1045 BC, and then later suggested that it was 1040 BC.

David's ashes will be interred at Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, MA, next to those of his wife. A graveside ceremony will take place mid-summer, 2015. His four children are Louise McCoy (husband Lee) of Pettigrew, AR; Helen T. Nivison, of Ithaca, NY; David G. Nivison of Soquel, CA; and James N. Nivison (wife Lolly) of Los Altos. There are six granddaughters: Joanna, Marina, Audrey, Camilla, Chelsea, and Maya. He also leaves behind one great grandson, Noah.



Photo courtesy of Stanford Department of Philosophy.

Recent Faculty Publications

Steven D. Carter, East Asian Languages and Cultures published *The Columbia Anthology of Japanese Essays: Zuihitsu from the Tenth to the Twenty-First Century* (Columbia University Press, 2014).

Daniel Chirot, University of Washington, **Gi-Wook Shin** and **Daniel C. Sneider**, Shorenstein APARC published *Confronting Memories of World War II: European and Asian Legacies* (University of Washington Press, 2014).

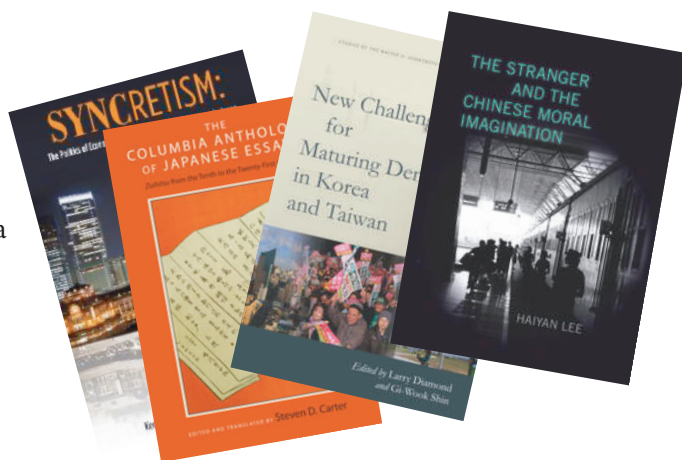
Donald K. Emmerson, Shorenstein APARC, published *Facts, Minds, and Formats: Scholarship and Political*

Change in Indonesia (Cornell University Press, 2014).

Haiyan Lee, East Asian Languages and Cultures, published *The Stranger and the Chinese Moral Imagination* (Stanford University Press, 2014).

Kenji E. Kushida and **Jean C. Oi**, Shorenstein APARC, and **Kay Shimizu**, Columbia University, published *Syncretism: The Politics of Economic Restructuring and System Reform in Japan* (APARC, 2013).

Larry Diamond and **Gi-Wook Shin**, Shorenstein APARC, published *New Challenges for Maturing Democracies in Korea and Taiwan* (Stanford University Press, 2014).



2013-14 Student Awards

CEAS M.A. Internships



Shien Zhu, M.A., CEAS
Internship
Embrace, Dublin, CA



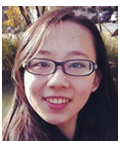
Daniel Wong, M.A., CEAS
Internship
StartX, Palo Alto, CA



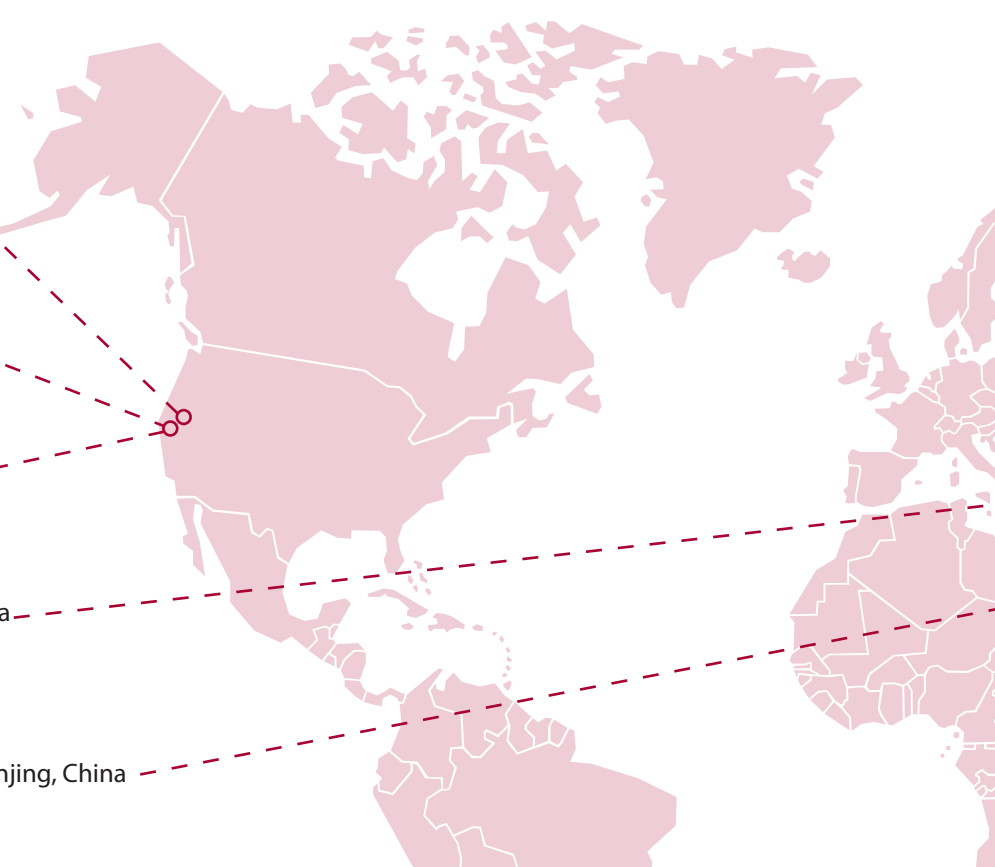
Xing Zhai, M.A., CEAS
Internship
Hoover Institute Stanford, CA



Yinxue Zhang, M.A., CEAS
Internship
Time Out Beijing, Beijing, China



Liu Yang, M.A., CEAS
Internship
Youth Olympic Committee, Nanjing, China



Graduate Fellowships

Language Study

- Ryan Hamerly (Physics), China
- Mei Li Inouye (East Asian Languages and Cultures), China
- Eun Seo Jo (History), Japan
- Corey Johnson (Program in Modern Thought and Literature), Japan
- Wallace Johnson III (East Asian Studies), China
- Mia Lewis (East Asian Languages and Cultures), China
- Ian Myers (East Asian Studies), Japan
- Young Su Park (Anthropology), China
- Eunhou Song (Political Science), China
- Tim Young (East Asian Languages and Cultures), Japan

Research

- Madeline Brown (Anthropology), China
- Heawon Choi (Religious Studies), China
- Chen Fang (East Asian Studies), China
- Linda Galvane (EALC), Japan
- Koji Hirata (History), China
- Siliang Kang (East Asian Studies), China
- Najung Kim (Art and Art History), China
- Adam Yao Liu (Political Science), China
- Lizhi Liu (Political Science), China

Research Continued

- Tenei Nakahara (East Asian Studies), China
- Tricia Owlett (East Asian Languages and Cultures), China
- Lauren Parker (Comparative Literature), China
- Aragorn Quinn (East Asian Languages and Cultures), Japan
- Jacob Reidhead (Sociology), Korea
- Xisai Song (East Asian Studies), China
- Ben Strauber (Neuroscience/Psychiatry and Behavioral Science), China/Japan
- Tomonori Sugimoto (Anthropology), Japan
- Mari Tanaka (Economics), Southeast Asia
- Caroline Wake (East Asian Languages and Cultures), Japan
- Tianchi Wang (East Asian Languages and Cultures), Japan
- Fang Xie (East Asian Languages and Cultures), China
- Hangping Xu (East Asian Languages and Cultures), China
- Renren Yang (Comparative Literature), China
- Le Yin (East Asian Studies), China
- Mengdie Zhao (East Asian Languages and Cultures), China
- Hao Zhao (East Asian Languages and Cultures), China
- Yu Zhu (East Asian Studies), China
- Xiaoxia Zhuang (East Asian Studies), China

Korean Studies Writing Prize

- Benjamin Lokshin (Coterminal student in East Asian Studies), "Speech levels in DPRK society"

CEAS M.A. Internships

Elisa Kim, M.A., CEAS Internship, Asia Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding under the auspices of UNESCO, Seoul, Korea



Jingwen Xing, M.A., CEAS Internship, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Tokyo, Japan



Mianmian Wen, M.A., CEAS Internship NEC, Tokyo, Japan



Xiaoxia Zhuang, M.A., CEAS Internship Lenovo, Shanghai, China



Zhoujia Li, M.A., CEAS Internship YFY Jupiter, Hong Kong



Undergraduate Fellowships

Internship

Yawei Bi (East Asian Languages and Cultures, Economics), China
Laura Figueroa (International Relations, Economics), Korea
Yura Kim (International Relations, Comparative Literature), Japan
Stefanie Lim (Psychology), Korea
Lilian Vu (Undeclared), Korea

Language Study

Jon Derman Harris (Product Design), China
Cecily Foote (Product Design), Korea
Dina Hassan (History), Japan
Santos Hernandez (Undeclared), China
Yanshu Hong (Undeclared), Japan
Sharon Kim (Undeclared), China
Lawrence Rogers (Engineering), China
Joseph Summers (Communications), China
Breeshia Turner (CSRE), China

Undergraduate Prizes for East Asian Languages and Cultures

James J. Y. Liu Prize for Distinguished Undergraduate Essay on Literature or Culture

Gladis Xiloj (Korean)
Izzah Farzanah Ahmad (Chinese)
Kima Uche (Japanese)

Kung-Yi Kao Prize for Outstanding Progress in the Study of Chinese, Japanese, or Korean Language

Tracy Caroline Bank (Korean)
David Calica (Japanese)
Katherine Joplin (Japanese)
Sharon Kim (Korean)
Zoe Merewether (Chinese)



2014

Tracy Caroline Bank, B.A. in East Asian Studies, wrote a thesis entitled, “Society’s Eyes, Society’s Eyelids: Perceptions of Cosmetic Surgery Among Medical Students in South Korea”. Tracy is currently attending medical school at Columbia University.

Mu-Jung Cho, M.A. in East Asian Studies, wrote a thesis entitled, “Understanding the Understanding of Democracy in Asia”. Mu-Jung is currently a Ph.D. candidate at Stanford’s Department of Communication.

Bo Sun Choi, M.A. in East Asian Studies, wrote a thesis entitled, “Enhancing the Effectiveness of Korea’s Education ODA”. Bo Sun is working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea.

Jonathan Felt, Ph.D. in History, wrote his dissertation on “Patterns of the Earth: Writing Geography in Early Medieval China”. He is Assistant Professor at Virginia Tech.

Rebecca Hecht, M.A. in East Asian Studies, wrote a thesis entitled, “Please remember me to the deaf people in America: The Cross-Cultural Journeys of the Chefoo School for the Deaf”. Rebecca is working at Stanford’s Center for International Security and Cooperation (SCID) as the research assistant to Professor Phil Taubman, who is working on the first comprehensive

biography of former Secretary of State George Shultz. Having permanently relocated to Menlo Park for this job, Rebecca is excited to remain part of the Stanford international studies community.

Ying Hu, Ph.D. in History, wrote her dissertation on “Justice on the Steppe”. She works for the Department of Commerce in International Trade.

Hsiao-Shih Lee, Ph.D. in Spanish, wrote her dissertation on “Thaumatrope: Approaching East Asian Aesthetic Forms in Contemporary Latin American Literature”. Lee is a lecturer in Writing and Rhetoric at Stanford.

Xiaojun Li, Ph.D. in Political Science, is Assistant Professor at the University of British Columbia. His dissertation is on “Access, Institutions and Policy Influence: The Changing Political Economy of Trade Protection in Post-Reform China”.

Yukuan Liang, M.A. in Chinese, wrote a thesis entitled, “On English-Speaking Students’ Acquisition of the Standard Modern Chinese *shi...de* Construction”. Yukuan is a social media strategist at Meedow.com.

Desmond Lim, B.A. in International Relations and M.A., East Asian Studies, wrote a thesis entitled, “China’s Growth Story - Spending Outcome Trends in Education (2000-2010)”. Desmond

is working for the Singapore Foreign Service as a desk officer covering North America.

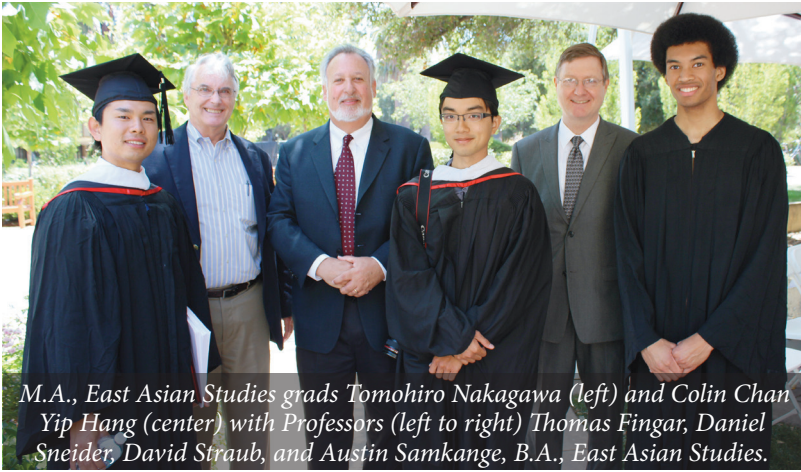
Emily Mukai, M.A. in East Asian Studies, wrote a thesis entitled, “The Impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake on Folk Performing Arts in Three Communities in Iwate Prefecture, Japan”. Emily accepted a position as Development Assistant at the Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California.

Michael Ro, M.A. in East Asian Studies, wrote a thesis entitled, “What’s on Your Mind? Cultural Differences between Asian Americans and European Americans in the Use of Social Networking Sites.” Michael is working as a lab manager at University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Austen Samkange, B.A. in East Asian Studies, “From the Ashes of Defeat: Exploring the Legacy Of the Atomic Bombs in Contemporary Japanese Politics”. Austen is at the Inter-University Center in Yokohama, Japan this year.

Joanna Sturiano, Ph.D. in Japanese, is Postdoctoral Fellow at the Reischauer Institute, Harvard University. Her dissertation is titled “Community and Creativity in the ‘Revival of Writing by Women’ in Modern Japan: Mapping an Early Showa Literary Network”.

Annick Thompson, B.A. in Japanese,



M.A., East Asian Studies grads Tomohiro Nakagawa (left) and Colin Chan Yip Hang (center) with Professors (left to right) Thomas Fingar, Daniel Sneider, David Straub, and Austin Samkange, B.A., East Asian Studies.



Professor Melinda Takeuchi (left) with Paul Ganir (M.A., Japanese), Joanna Sturiano (Ph.D., Japanese), Caroline Wake (M.A., Japanese), and Hisaaki Wake (Assistant Professor, Bates College)

Classics, wrote a thesis entitled, “The Success of Manga and Superhero Comics in America”.

Chiann Karen Tsui, Ph.D. in German, is Residential Fellow at the University of Macao. Her dissertation is “Reflections and Reciprocity: China and German Modernist Literature”.

Yvon Wang, Ph.D. in History, is Assistant Professor at the University of Toronto. Her dissertation is “Injuring Customs and Corrupting Hearts: Pornography and Modernity in China at the Turn of the 20th Century”.

Yu Zhang, Ph.D. in Chinese, is Assistant Professor at Randolph Macon College. Her dissertation is “To the Soil: The Rural and the Modern in Chinese Cultural Imagination, 1915-1965”.

Zhaohua Yang, Ph.D. in Religious Studies, teaches Chinese religions at Columbia University.

2013

Kevin Carrico, 2013-14 CEAS Chinese Studies Fellow, is a Postdoctoral Fellow in Modern China at the OU Institute for US-China Issues.

Jeonghoon Ha, M.A. in East Asian Studies, works as the Program Officer in the Office of the President at the Asian Institute for Policy Studies. The Asian Institute for Policy Studies is Korea's leading independent policy think tank

conducting research on Korea and its relations with the world.

LeRon Harrison, 2012-13 and 2013-14 CEAS Japanese Studies Fellow is an Adjunct Instructor at East Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of Oregon.

Yan Min, M.A. in East Asian Studies, is currently a Research Associate at Stanford University School of Medicine.

2011

Samantha Toh, M.A. in East Asian Studies, is currently serving as First Secretary (Political) of the Embassy of the Republic of Singapore in Beijing.

2009

Liana Chen, Ph.D., Chinese, is an Assistant Professor in the Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures at George Washington University. Liana recently published *Literati and Actors at Work: The Transformations of Peony Pavilion on Page and on Stage in the Ming and Qing Dynasties* (in Chinese; National Taiwan University, 2013), in which she offers a critical history of the vicissitudes of Chinese cultural values through four centuries of afterlife of Tang Xianzu's Peony Pavilion on page and on stage. She is currently working on her second monograph, *Staging the Empire: A History of Qing Court Theatre, 1662-1924* which examines the political and aesthetic roles of court theatre in

imperial China. The project is supported by an American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) research fellowship 2013-2014.

2008

Amy Y.J. Lee, M.A. in East Asian Studies, is currently working at the Office of International Affairs at Stanford University.

2006

Reed Criddle, M.A. in East Asian Studies, is assistant professor of choral music at Utah Valley University. Dr. Criddle spent several weeks during summer of 2014 as a Professor-in-Residence, teaching choral music at Fudan University in Shanghai.

2004

Alexa Huang, Ph.D. in Comparative Literature, was promoted to full professor at The George Washington University in 2013 where she co-founded and co-directs the Digital Humanities Institute. She was appointed the Fulbright Distinguished Chair in Global Shakespeare in London, 2014-2015 and received the American Council of Learned Societies Frederick Burkhardt Residential Fellowship at the Folger Library in Washington, D.C., 2015-2016.

Adam Liff, B.A. in East Asian Studies and Psychology, is a Postdoctoral Fellow at Princeton-Harvard China and the World Program, and Assistant Professor

of East Asian International Relations at the School of Global and International Studies at Indiana University.

1996

John Timothy Wixted, M.A. in East Asian Languages and Cultures, received a Florence Tan Moeson Fellowship to do research at the Library of Congress. Three articles by him appeared in 2014: *Perceived Patterns in Premodern China*, in *Life Configurations*, Gert Melville and Carlos Ruta, eds. (Berlin: De Gruyter 2014); *Kanshi in Translation: How Its Features Can Be Effectively Communicated*, in *Sino-Japanese Studies* (online); and *Sociability in Poetry: An Introduction to the Matching-Rhyme Kanshi of Mori Ōgai*, in *Ōgai – Mori Rintarō: Begegnungen mit dem japanischen homme de lettres*, Klaus Kracht, ed. (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag). And at the annual AAS meeting in Philadelphia, he was discussant for the panel, *Literary Chinese from Tang to Meiji: Writing, Language, and Community in Japan and China*.

1985

Tahirih V. Lee, M.A. in East Asian Studies, gave a paper on a panel

with Harold Koh, recent past legal counsel to the Department of State, on the United States Court for China. Lee is on the faculty at Florida State University College of Law and teaches Chinese Law, International Business Transactions, and a joint course with the Shanghai University of International Business in which students use a computer simulation of international commodity trades between China and the United States. Lee earned a Ph.D. in Chinese History from Yale University and a J.D. from the Yale Law School.

1979

Blair Pickerell, B.A. in Political Science, M.A. East Asian Studies, has been living in Asia for the past 30 years, most of it in Hong Kong. Following an MBA from Harvard Business School, he spent 18 years with Jardine Matheson, including four as chief executive of Jardine Pacific, a diverse conglomerate with 73,000 staff. He has spent much of his career in investment management, including as Chairman of JP Morgan Funds in Asia, Chief Executive, Asia Pacific of HSBC Asset Management, and CEO, Asia for Morgan Stanley Investment Management. He is presently Chairman, Asia for Nikko

Asset Management, the largest regional investment management firm headquartered in Asia, and is an independent director of Dah Sing Financial Holdings and a Court Member of The University of Hong Kong.

1966

John Timothy Wixted, M.A., East Asian Languages and Cultures, received a Florence Tan Moeson Fellowship to do research at the Library of Congress. Three articles by him appeared in 2014: "Perceived Patterns in Premodern China," in *Life Configurations*, Gert Melville and Carlos Ruta, ed. (Berlin: De Gruyter 2014); "Kanshi in Translation: How Its Features Can Be Effectively Communicated," in *Sino-Japanese Studies* (online); and "Sociability in Poetry: An Introduction to the Matching-Rhyme Kanshi of Mori Ōgai," in *Ōgai–Mori Rintarō: Begegnungen mit dem japanischen homme de lettres*, Klaus Kracht, ed. (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2014). And at the annual AAS meeting in Philadelphia, he was discussant for the panel, "Literary Chinese from Tang to Meiji: Writing, Language, and Community in Japan and China".

Stanford Poetry Scholar • continued from page 4

why wouldn't a woman writer of the same period use the same strategy?

"As far as I know, scholars writing in Chinese haven't asked these questions," Egan said.

With plans underway to translate *The Burden of Female Talent* into Chinese, Egan is prepared to encounter resistance from native scholars because his perspective is unlike any other book on Li Qingzhao. Nevertheless, he has been pleased by how well his lectures on the poet have been received by younger scholars at Chinese universities, especially faculty and graduate students who have been exposed to feminist literary thinking.

Egan's investigation of Li Qingzhao draws heavily from the fields of women's literary criticism and women's history by presenting the unique case of an unattached Chinese

female poet who was a subversive and pioneering writer with her own dynamics and circumstances.

Egan's historical analysis, followed by translations and close readings of her poems and critical writings, supports his iconoclastic claim that she was a woman who wrote confidently and knowledgeably about the male literary tradition that came before her. Another example to support this perspective is Li's renowned essay on the song lyric form in which she "claims special understanding of the form and denigrates the work in it by the most famous writers of the preceding generations (all male)," Egan said.

Egan said he hopes that his work on Li Qingzhao may compel more scholars to reexamine other female poets because he's now so conscious of how key historical figures and cultural icons are apt to be recreated and refashioned.

THANK YOU DONORS

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