

# EAST ASIAN STUDIES

Courses offered by the Center for East Asian Studies are listed under the subject code EASTASN (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/CourseSearch/search/?view=catalog&catalog=&page=0&q=EASTASN&filter-catalognumber-EASTASN=on>) on the Stanford Bulletin's ExploreCourses (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/>) web site. The EASTASN courses listed on ExploreCourses deal primarily with China, Japan, and Korea. Literature courses are listed with the subject codes of CHINA (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/search/?q=CHINA&view=catalog&page=0&academicYear=&collapse=&filter-departmentcode-CHINA=on&filter-coursestatus-Active=on&filter-catalognumber-CHINA=on>), JAPAN (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/search/?q=JAPAN&view=catalog&page=0&academicYear=&collapse=&filter-departmentcode-JAPAN=on&filter-coursestatus-Active=on&filter-catalognumber-JAPAN=on>), KOREA (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/search/?q=KOREA&view=catalog&page=0&academicYear=&collapse=&filter-coursestatus-Active=on&filter-departmentcode-KOREA=on&filter-catalognumber-KOREA=on>), and EALC (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/search/?q=EALC&view=catalog&page=0&academicYear=&collapse=&filter-departmentcode-EALC=on&filter-coursestatus-Active=on&filter-catalognumber-EALC=on>) in ExploreCourses.

Courses in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language instruction use the subject codes CHINLANG (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/search/?view=catalog&filter-coursestatus-Active=on&page=0&catalog=&academicYear=&q=CHINLANG&collapse=>), JAPANLNG (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/search/?view=catalog&filter-coursestatus-Active=on&page=0&catalog=&academicYear=&q=JAPANLNG&collapse=>), and KORLANG (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/search/?view=catalog&filter-coursestatus-Active=on&page=0&catalog=&academicYear=&q=KORLANG&collapse=>).

## Mission

The Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS) supports teaching and research on East Asia-related topics across all disciplines; disseminates knowledge about East Asia through projects of local, regional, national, and international scope; and serves as the intellectual gathering point for a collaborative and innovative community of scholars and students of East Asia. CEAS works with all schools, departments, research centers, and student groups to facilitate and enhance all aspects of East Asia-related research, teaching, outreach and exchange across the Stanford campus.

CEAS is part of Stanford Global Studies (<http://sgs.stanford.edu/>) in the School of Humanities and Sciences (<http://humsci.stanford.edu/>). As an East Asia National Resource Center (NRC), supported by the U.S. Department of Education, CEAS serves to strengthen access to and training in the major languages of East Asia, and to broaden East Asia area studies training across all disciplines.

Many other theoretical and methodological courses within various departments at Stanford are taught by faculty who are East Asian specialists; these courses often have a substantial East Asian component and a list of current applicable courses from outside departments may be found on the "Approved Courses" tab of this bulletin.

## Undergraduate Programs in East Asian Studies

Undergraduates interested in East Asia can become involved by attending CEAS events, taking courses in the subject codes listed above, or earning a Minor or Bachelor of Arts degree in East Asian Studies. These undergraduate degrees in East Asian Studies are administered by the Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures (<https://ealc.stanford.edu/>). Stanford Global Studies (<https://sgs.stanford.edu/>) offers internship opportunities in East Asia, and the Bing Overseas Study Program (<http://bosp.stanford.edu/>) offers study abroad opportunities in East Asia.

For language study, CEAS provides undergraduate fellowships for language study in China, Japan, or Korea; students must simultaneously apply to a pre-approved language program abroad. Applications are due in February each year. Deadlines and application information can be found on the CEAS website (<https://ceas.stanford.edu/>). In addition, undergraduates can obtain a coterminous M.A. degree in East Asian Studies (<https://ceas.stanford.edu/academics/how-apply/>) while concurrently working on their undergraduate major by applying during the regular admissions cycle no later than their senior year.

## Graduate Programs in East Asian Studies

### Master's Program

Stanford's interdisciplinary M.A. program in East Asian Studies is designed both for students who plan to complete a Ph.D. but who have not yet decided on the particular discipline in which they prefer to work, and for students who wish to gain a background in East Asian Studies in connection with a career in nonacademic fields such as business, law, education, journalism, or government service. The program permits the student to construct a course of study suited to individual intellectual interests and career needs, and is typically completed in two years; the program may be completed within one year, depending on the course load taken and the amount of foreign language training required. Advanced language students or students who are native speakers of Chinese, Japanese, or Korean can potentially complete the program within one year. Students interested in pursuing professional careers are encouraged to plan for additional training through internships or additional graduate professional programs, in conjunction with obtaining an M.A. in East Asian Studies.

The M.A. program allows students a great deal of flexibility in combining language training, interdisciplinary area studies, and a disciplinary concentration. Students are required to demonstrate third year level proficiency in Chinese, Korean or Japanese, according to their research-area focus (either through coursework at Stanford or testing at the 4th year or higher in Stanford language-placement exams), to enroll in a 1 unit core course in East Asian Studies in autumn quarter of the first year, and to complete at least nine additional graduate-level area studies courses, one of which must be chosen from a prescribed list of courses offered in winter quarter of the first year. Of the nine required content courses, three must be in a single department or in the same thematic focus. An M.A. thesis, usually an expansion of a paper written for a graduate seminar or colloquium, is required.

### Learning Outcomes

The purpose of the master's program is to further develop specialized knowledge and skills in East Asian Studies, and to prepare students for a professional career or doctoral studies. This is achieved through the completion of East Asia content courses, language training as necessary, and experience with independent research.

### Postdoctoral Programs

The Center for East Asian Studies offers a postdoctoral fellowship in Chinese Studies (<https://ceas.stanford.edu/opportunities/chinese-studies-postdoctoral-fellowship/>) each year. Postdoctoral fellowships

in other areas are available from campus units including but not limited to the Freeman-Spogli Institute for International Studies (<http://fsi.stanford.edu/fellowships/>), the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center (<http://aparc.fsi.stanford.edu/fellowships/14813/>), and the Stanford Humanities Center (<http://shc.stanford.edu/fellowships/>).

### Financial Aid

CEAS offers various types of funding for new and continuing students. See the fellowships page (<https://ceas.stanford.edu/opportunities/student-prizes-and-fellowships/>) of the CEAS web site for the most up-to-date offerings.

## Master of Arts in East Asian Studies

University requirements for the master's degree are described in the "Graduate Degrees (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees/>)" section of this bulletin.

The East Asian Studies master's degree program allows a great deal of flexibility in combining language training, interdisciplinary area studies, and a disciplinary concentration. All new students are assigned preliminary faculty advisers at the start of the school year. Members of the staff and faculty are available for academic and career planning. The M.A. program is typically completed in two years, but students who meet the language requirement upon entry and who complete a rigorous selection of courses may be able to graduate in as little as three quarters. Students are urged to complete the course requirements within that first year (3 quarters) unless their goals and background dictate otherwise.

Applicants must submit scores for the General Test of the Graduate Record Examination, official transcripts and a writing sample along with their online application. Foreign applicants are also required to take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL). Applications for admission and financial aid should be made online; see the Graduate Admissions (<http://gradadmissions.stanford.edu>) web site. The deadline for submitting applications for the 2021-22 academic year is December 1, 2020.

### Coterminal Master's Program in East Asian Studies

The center admits a limited number of Stanford undergraduates to work toward a coterminal M.A. degree in East Asian Studies. Applications are accepted once a year during the regular CEAS M.A. application cycle. The deadline for the 2021-22 academic year is December 1, 2020. Students may apply after completing 120 units, but no later than the quarter prior to the expected completion of the undergraduate degree. Applicants are expected to meet the same standards as those seeking admission to the M.A. program, and they must submit the following via the online coterminal application:

- a completed Application for Admission to Coterminal Masters' Program (<https://www.applyweb.com/stanterm/>)
- a written statement of purpose (<https://gradadmissions.stanford.edu/applying/starting-your-application/required-application-documents/statement-purpose/>)
- an unofficial Stanford transcript
- three letters of recommendation, at least two of which should be from members of the department of concentration
- first 15 pages of a representative writing sample (such as a seminar paper, term paper, honors thesis, or journal article.)
- copy of scores from the General Test of the Graduate Record Exam (official score should be sent to Stanford's school code 4704)
- a list of courses the applicant intends to take to fulfill degree requirements.

Coterm applications are reviewed along with peer applications by the M.A. Admissions Committee of the Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS).

Students must meet all requirements for both B.A. and M.A. degrees. They must complete a total of 15 full-time quarters or the equivalent, or three full quarters after completing 180 units for a total of 226 units. Coterminals are not eligible for University financial aid, but are eligible to apply for Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) (<https://ceas.stanford.edu/opportunities/student-prizes-and-fellowships/>) and other fellowships administered by CEAS.

### University Coterminal Requirements

Coterminal master's degree candidates are expected to complete all master's degree requirements as described in this bulletin. University requirements for the coterminal master's degree are described in the "Coterminal Master's Program (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/cotermdegrees/>)" section. University requirements for the master's degree are described in the "Graduate Degrees (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees/#masterstext>)" section of this bulletin.

After accepting admission to this coterminal master's degree program, students may request transfer of courses from the undergraduate to the graduate career to satisfy requirements for the master's degree. Transfer of courses to the graduate career requires review and approval of both the undergraduate and graduate programs on a case by case basis.

In this master's program, courses taken three quarters prior to the first graduate quarter, or later, are eligible for consideration for transfer to the graduate career. No courses taken prior to the first quarter of the sophomore year may be used to meet master's degree requirements.

Course transfers are not possible after the bachelor's degree has been conferred.

The University requires that the graduate advisor be assigned in the student's first graduate quarter even though the undergraduate career may still be open. The University also requires that the Master's Degree Program Proposal be completed by the student and approved by the department by the end of the student's first graduate quarter.

## Degree Requirements

### Language Requirement

Students must complete the equivalent of Stanford's first three full years of language training in Chinese, Japanese, or Korean. Other East Asian languages may be accepted by petition. Students entering the program without any language preparation should complete first- and second-year Chinese, Japanese, or Korean within the first year of residence at Stanford if they intend to graduate within two years (this would necessitate completing a summer language program). All language courses taken at Stanford used toward fulfilling the language requirement must be for letter grades and completed with a grade of 'B' or higher. Conversation classes cannot be used for meeting this requirement, and units from the language courses numbered 1-99 do not count toward the 46 units required for the degree. Language courses numbered 100 and above can be used toward meeting the 46 units minimum for the degree, but cannot be used toward fulfilling the content courses requirement.

The language requirement may be satisfied in part or in full by placing into an appropriate Stanford language class through the language proficiency exam given by the Language Center. Students who fulfill this minimum three-year language requirement before completing other requirements are encouraged to continue language study, or take courses in which Chinese, Japanese, or Korean are used, for the duration of the program.

The language used to meet the language proficiency requirement should match the student's country/region of focus.

Language courses are listed under the following subject codes on the Stanford Bulletin's ExploreCourses web site:

CHINLANG (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/CourseSearch/search/?view=catalog&catalog=&page=0&q=CHINLANG&filter-catalognumber-CHINLANG=on>), JAPANLNG (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/CourseSearch/search/?view=catalog&catalog=&page=0&q=JAPANLNG&filter-catalognumber-JAPANLNG=on>), and KORLANG (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/CourseSearch/search/?view=catalog&catalog=&page=0&q=KORLANG&filter-catalognumber-KORLANG=on>).

## M.A. Thesis Requirement

A master's thesis, representing a substantial piece of original research, should be filed with the center's program office as part of the graduation requirements. With the adviser's approval, the master's thesis requirement may be satisfied by expanding a research paper written for an advanced course, and should have a minimum of 10,000 words in the main body of the thesis (excluding references, citations, appendices, etc.). The M.A. thesis is due at noon on the last day of classes, of the quarter in which the student applies to graduate; see the Academic Calendar (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/academiccalendar/#text>) for specific dates.

Students are also required to attend, at a minimum, one CEAS Thesis Workshop at least one quarter prior to the quarter in which the student applies to graduate. CEAS Thesis Workshops are offered biannually.

## Area Studies and Unit Requirements

Students must complete a minimum total of 46 units for the degree at Stanford, comprised of:

1. 1-unit core course, EASTASN 330 Core Seminar: Issues and Approaches in East Asian Studies
2. At least 9 approved content courses, at least 30 units of which must be at or above the 200 level (at or above 300 level for HISTORY courses) and meeting the following criteria:
  - a. Are on the approved East Asian Studies course list (see Approved Courses tab (p. 5)), or have been approved by petition (maximum 3 petitions)
  - b. Taken for a letter grade and completed with a 'B' or higher ('P' or higher in GSB courses and Law courses)
  - c. Taken for 3 units or more
  - d. Do not count as part of the language requirement
  - e. At least three of the nine courses must be either in the same department or within the same thematic focus across several departments (see sample themes below).
  - f. Must include one pre-designated course offered in Winter Quarter of the first year. This year's course options are The International Relations of Asia since World War II (EASTASN 297) and The Nature of Knowledge: Science and Literature in East Asia (JAPAN 251B) (also listed as CHINA 251B/KOREA 251).
3. Additional courses as necessary to reach the minimum 46 units for the degree meeting the following criteria:
  - a. Taken for a letter grade
  - b. At least level 100 or above (above 200 for HISTORY courses)
  - c. Must be an academic content course, such as a lecture, seminar, or colloquium (no activity courses, EFS language classes, etc.) Language classes are acceptable if the course number is above level 100 and it is taken for a letter grade.
4. The cumulative grade point average (GPA) for all courses must be 3.0 or higher; grades for the nine content courses must be a 'B' or higher.

### Sample Theme 1

		Units
JAPAN 251	Japanese Business Culture and Systems	3-5
LAW 5016	Japanese Law, Society and Economy	3

JAPAN 238	Introduction to Modern Japanese Literature and Culture	3-5
-----------	--	-----

### Sample Theme 2

		Units
EASTASN 289K	Korea and the World	3
KOREA 101N	Kangnam Style: K-pop and the Globalization of Korean Soft Power	4
SOC 211	State and Society in Korea	4

### Sample Theme 3

		Units
EASTASN 262	Seminar on the Evolution of the Modern Chinese State, 1550-Present	3-5
POLISCI 348	Chinese Politics	5
INTLPOL 246	China's Foreign Policies: Objectives, Instruments, and Impacts	4

## Course Petitions and Directed Reading

Some theory-oriented or methodological courses may be used to meet part of the 9 courses requirements, provided that they are demonstrably useful for understanding East Asian problems. A course petition (<https://ceas.stanford.edu/academics/undergraduate-program/forms/>) and syllabus must be submitted no later than the end of the second week of the quarter in which the course is offered. Students are limited to 3 petitions total. Credit toward the course requirements is not given for courses taken before entering the M.A. program, however students may take courses for exchange credit at the University of California, Berkeley, with the approval of their adviser and the Office of the University Registrar.

Students may choose to enroll in a directed reading course with a faculty member if the current course offerings do not meet a particular research or study need. Directed reading courses are independent study projects a student may undertake with a relevant Stanford faculty member. Once the student has found a faculty member to support his or her studies, the student must inform the student services officer immediately so that the appropriate section can be added for EASTASN 300 Graduate Directed Reading. The limitations for directed reading units are:

1. A maximum of 5 units may apply towards the 46-unit degree requirement.
2. If applying the units to the 9 courses requirement, the student must submit a detailed syllabus approved by their directed reading instructor prior to enrolling in the course and the course must be taken for at least 3 units.
3. It must be taken for a letter grade.

## Joint and Dual Degree Programs in East Asian Studies

### East Asian Studies and Law

This joint degree program grants an M.A. degree in East Asian Studies and a Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) degree. It is designed to train students interested in a career in teaching, research, or the practice of law related to East Asian legal affairs. Students must apply separately to the East Asian Studies M.A. program and to the Stanford School of Law and be accepted by both. Completing this combined course of study requires approximately four academic years, depending on the student's background and level of training in Chinese, Japanese, or Korean. Up to 45 units of approved courses may be counted towards both degrees. For more information, see the "Joint Degree Programs (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees/#jointdegreestext>)" section of this bulletin and the Stanford Law School's web site (<http://www.law.stanford.edu/degrees/joint/>). Students who have been accepted

by both programs should consult with the departments to determine which courses can be double-counted.

## East Asian Studies and Education

This dual degree program grants an M.A. degree in East Asian Studies and a secondary school teaching credential in social studies. To be eligible for this program, students should apply to the M.A. program in East Asian Studies and then apply to the Stanford Teacher Education Program during the first year at Stanford. Completing the dual program requires at least two years, including one summer session when beginning the education component of the program. Admissions processes for both programs are completely independent of one another and units from courses can only be applied to one degree or the other, not both.

## East Asian Studies and Business

This dual degree program grants an M.A. degree in East Asian Studies and a Master of Business Administration degree. Students must apply separately to the East Asian Studies M.A. program and the Graduate School of Business and be accepted by both. Completing this combined course of study requires approximately three academic years (perhaps including summer sessions), depending on the student's background and level of training in Chinese, Japanese, or Korean language. Admissions processes for both programs are completely independent of each other and units from courses can only be applied to one degree or the other, not both.

## COVID-19 Policies

On July 30, the Academic Senate adopted grading policies effective for all undergraduate and graduate programs, excepting the professional Graduate School of Business, School of Law, and the School of Medicine M.D. Program. For a complete list of those and other academic policies relating to the pandemic, see the "COVID-19 and Academic Continuity (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/covid-19-policy-changes/#tempdeptemplatetabtext>)" section of this bulletin.

The Senate decided that all undergraduate and graduate courses offered for a letter grade must also offer students the option of taking the course for a "credit" or "no credit" grade and recommended that deans, departments, and programs consider adopting local policies to count courses taken for a "credit" or "satisfactory" grade toward the fulfillment of degree-program requirements and/or alter program requirements as appropriate.

## Graduate Degree Requirements

### Grading

Courses used to complete the nine content course degree requirement for the East Asian Studies M.A. Program must be taken for a letter grade when that option is available. Additional elective units used to reach the overall 46-unit requirement for the program can be taken as pass/no pass, although students are highly encouraged to enroll in the graded option, when available. Courses which offer only a pass/no pass option (grade of 'CR'= credit or 'S'= Satisfactory) may also be counted toward satisfaction of the nine content course requirement in academic year 2020-21, provided they are already included on the East Asian Studies Pre-approved course list, or are approved as a petitioned course.

## Graduate Advising Expectations

The Center for East Asian Studies is committed to providing academic advising in support of graduate student scholarly and professional development. When most effective, this advising relationship entails collaborative and sustained engagement by both the adviser and the advisee. As a best practice, advising expectations should be periodically discussed and reviewed to ensure mutual understanding. Both the

adviser and the advisee are expected to maintain professionalism and integrity.

Faculty advisers guide students in key areas such as selecting courses, designing and conducting research, and exploring academic opportunities and professional pathways. Program administrative staff are available for advising students on program policies and degree requirements, as well as course selection.

Graduate students are active contributors to the advising relationship; they should proactively seek academic and professional guidance, take responsibility for informing themselves of policies and degree requirements for their graduate program, and remain aware of all program-specific and University-wide deadlines.

At or before the start of graduate study, normally at the beginning of Autumn Quarter, each student is assigned an adviser: a member of the program's faculty who provides research advice and guidance in course selection and in exploring academic opportunities and professional pathways. Usually, the same faculty member serves as program adviser for the duration of master's study; however, formal adviser change requests are possible in consultation with CEAS staff.

CEAS students are required to meet with their adviser at least twice per quarter and they must submit adviser meeting forms ([https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MeDCzND9nK\\_q-GQ45esEOMo4LsPHF-nD/view/](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MeDCzND9nK_q-GQ45esEOMo4LsPHF-nD/view/)) to the program office as proof. Students are expected to have a discussion with their adviser during or before the first week of each quarter to agree upon the courses that the student plans to take that quarter.

The department's student services office is also an important part of the advising team. It informs students and advisers about University and department requirements, procedures, and opportunities, and it maintains the official records of advising assignments and approvals. In addition, the center lecturer and student services officer meet with all students in Spring Quarter each year, and are available during the academic year by email and during office hours.

For a statement of University policy on graduate advising, see the "Graduate Advising (<http://exploreddegrees.stanford.edu/graduatedegrees/#advisingandcredentialstext>)" section of this bulletin. Academic advising by Stanford faculty is a critical component of all graduate students' education and additional resources can be found in the Policies and Best Practices for Advising Relationships at Stanford (<http://stanford.box.com/shared/static/73oj7zqv9h0fezqf310onbuunv91nyl.pdf>) and the Guidelines for Faculty-Student Advising at Stanford (<https://stanford.box.com/shared/static/mespm59bcanq03o4pppu7r4n9p4sb6t6.pdf>).

*Director:* Dafna Zur

*Director of Graduate Studies:* Dafna Zur

*Affiliated Faculty and Staff:*

*Anthropology:* Lisa M. Curran, Miyako Inoue, James Holland Jones, Matthew Kohrman, Stephen Murphy-Shigematsu, Barbara Voss, Sylvia J. Yanagisako

*Art and Art History:* Marci Kwon, Jean Ma, Richard Vinograd, Xiaozhe Xie

*Biology:* Marcus W. Feldman, Peter Vitousek

*Business:* William Barnett, Charles M. Lee, Hau Lee, Joseph Piotroski, Kenneth Singleton, David W. Brady, Condoleezza Rice

*Center for International Security and Cooperation:* Chaim Braun

*Civil and Environmental Engineering:* David Freyberg, Renate Fruchter, Leonard Ortolano

*Communication:* James Fishkin, Jennifer Pan

*Comparative Literature:* David Palumbo-Liu

*Earth System Science:* Page Chamberlain, Eric F. B. Lambin, Rosamond L. Naylor

*East Asian Languages and Cultures:* Richard Dasher, Ronald Egan, Haiyan Lee, Indra Levy, Li Liu, Yoshiko Matsumoto, James Reichert, Ariel Stilerman, Chao Fen Sun, Ban Wang, Yiqun Zhou, Dafna Zur

*East Asian Studies:* Alice L. Miller

*Education:* Anthony L. Antonio, Martin Carnoy, Francisco O. Ramirez, Christine M. Wotipka

*Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies:* Michael H. Armacost, Jennifer Choo, Donald K. Emmerson (emeritus), Thomas Fingar, Francis Fukuyama, Yong Suk Lee, Oriana Mastro, Scott D. Rozelle, Daniel C. Sneider, Mark Thurber, Kiyoteru Tsutsui, Li-Tai Xue

*Geological Sciences:* Stephan A. Graham, Jonathan Payne

*Geophysics:* Simon L. Klemperer

*History:* Gordon Chang, Mark E. Lewis, Martin Lewis, Yumi Moon, Thomas Mullaney, Matthew Sommer, Jun Uchida, Kären Wigen, Mikael D. Wolfe

*Ho Center for Buddhist Studies:* John Kieschnick, Irene H. Lin

*Hoover Institution:* Jeremy Carl, Larry Diamond, Tai-Chun Kuo, Hsiao-ting Lin, Toshio Nishi, William J. Perry (emeritus)

*Law:* Jeffrey Ball, Mei Gechlik, Thomas Heller (emeritus), Erik Jenson, Curtis Milhaupt

*Linguistics:* Daniel Jurafsky

*Management Science and Engineering:* Siegfried S. Hecker (emeritus), Pamela Hinds, Edison Tse, Yinyu Ye

*Music:* Jaroslaw Kapuscinski, Joo-Mee Lee, Stephen Sano, Linda Uyechi, Hui Daisy You

*Political Science:* Jean C. Oi, Terry M. Moe, Yiqing Xu, Barry R. Weingast

*Religious Studies:* Carl W. Bielefeldt (emeritus), James D. Gentry, Paul M. Harrison, Michaela Mross, Lee H. Yearley

*Sociology:* Gi-Wook Shin, Andrew Walder, Xueguang Zhou

*Stanford Language Center:* Marina Chung, Robert Clark, Sik Lee Dennig, Michelle DiBello, Hee-sun Kim, Nina Yuhsun Lin, Momoyo Kubo Lowdermilk, Emiko Yasumoto Magnani, Yasuko Matsumoto, May Miao, Emi Mukai, Momoe Saito Fu, Le Tang, Yoshiko Tomiyama, Huazhi Wang, Hannah Yoon, Hong Zeng, Youping Zhang, Xiaofang Zhou

## Approved Content Courses

Because East Asian Studies is an interdisciplinary major, the majority of the courses that apply toward the degree are listed under other departments. In addition to courses listed under the EASTASN subject code, students should check the list below, as well as on the Stanford Bulletin's ExploreCourses site (<http://explorecourses.stanford.edu/>) for courses in other departments that will meet the degree requirements for East Asian Studies; such departments include (but are not limited to) Anthropology, East Asian Languages and Cultures, History, Political Science, Religious Studies, and Sociology. Not all courses offered by other departments that have East Asia content may be listed below or

on the CEAS web site. If there is a course not listed below that has East Asia content, check with the Center for East Asian Studies staff to verify whether or not it can be used to fulfill the degree requirements.

The following course list represents courses that may, with the adviser's approval, be used to fulfill degree requirements (please see the Law School (<https://law.stanford.edu/education/courses/non-law-students/>) or GSB (<http://www.gsb.stanford.edu/nongsbreg/>) web sites for instructions on how to enroll in their courses):

## China

		Units
ANTHRO 235B	Waste Politics: Contesting Toxicity, Value, and Power	3
ANTHRO 243	Title Social Change in Contemporary China: Modernity and the Middle Kingdom	4-5
ANTHRO 248	Health, Politics, and Culture of Modern China	4-5
ARTHIST 382B	Cultures in Competition: Arts of Song-Era China	4
ARTHIST 383	Theatre of the World: Contemporary Chinese Art	4
ARTHIST 385	Arts of China in the Early Modern World, 1550-1800	4
ARTHIST 426	New Landscapes of China: Ecologies, Media, Imaginaries	4-5
ARTHIST 468	Encountering Contemporary Chinese Painting: Media and Themes	5
ARTHIST 480B	The World of Chen Hongshou (1598-1652)	5
ARTHIST 481	Chinese Portraiture	4
ARTHIST 483	Chinese Buddhist Painting: Visions and Practices	5
CHINA 201	Proseminar: Bibliographic and Research Methods in Chinese Studies	3-5
CHINA 205	Beginning Classical Chinese, First Quarter	2-5
CHINA 206	Beginning Classical Chinese, Second Quarter	2-5
CHINA 207	Beginning Classical Chinese, Third Quarter	2-5
CHINA 208	Advanced Classical Chinese: Philosophical Texts	3-5
CHINA 211	Literature in 20th-Century China	4-5
CHINA 212	Tiananmen Square: History, Literature, Iconography	3-5
CHINA 215	Sex, Gender, and Power in Modern China	3-5
CHINA 230	Image and Text in Chinese Painting	3-5
CHINA 251	Popular Culture and Casino Capitalism in China	3-4
CHINA 253	Chinese Bodies, Chinese Selves	3-5
CHINA 255	The Culture of Entertainment in China	3-4
CHINA 255A	Health, Politics, and Culture of Modern China	4-5
CHINA 259	Beijing and Shanghai: Twin Cities in Chinese History	3-5
CHINA 259A	Maoism and the Chinese Communist Party	4
CHINA 260	Classical Poetry: Reading, Theory, Interpretation	4
CHINA 261	Soldiers and Bandits in Chinese Culture	3-5
CHINA 263	Chinese Biographies of Women	3-5
CHINA 265	Major Figures in Classical Chinese Poetry	2-5
CHINA 266	Chinese Ci Poetry (Song Lyrics)	3-4
CHINA 268	The Chinese Family	3-5

CHINA 270	Chinese Language, Culture, and Society	2-5	LAW 8070	Policy Practicum: Assessing the Impact of China's Global Infrastructure Spending on Climate Change	2-3
CHINA 274	New Directions in the Study of Poetry and Literati Culture	3-4	LAW 5001	China Law and Business	3
CHINA 276	Emergence of Chinese Civilization from Caves to Palaces	3-4	LAW 5031	Law and Society in Late Imperial China	3
CHINA 277	Painting, Poetry, and Calligraphy: Word and Image Studies	2-5	POLISCI 235N	Political Thought in Modern Asia	5
CHINA 278	Lives of Confucius, Li Qingzhao	3-5, 2-4	POLISCI 314D	Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law	3-5
CHINA 283	China's Dynastic Founders	3-5	POLISCI 334P	Deliberative Democracy and its Critics	3-5
CHINA 288	Modern China Studies: State of the Field	3-5	POLISCI 348	Chinese Politics	3-5
CHINA 292	The History of Chinese	4	POLISCI 348D	China in the Global Economy	3-5
CHINA 340	Chinese Justice: Law, Morality, and Literature	2-5	POLISCI 443S	Political Economy of Reform in China	3-5
CHINA 354A	Shaping the Theater: Two Foundational Plays of Early Chinese Drama	2-5	POLISCI 443T	Approaches to Chinese Politics	3-5
CHINA 369	Late Imperial Chinese Fiction	2-5	RELIGST 212	Zhuangzi	5
CHINA 371	Critical Theory and Ecology: A Cross-Cultural Perspective	2-5	RELIGST 315A	Chinese Buddhism	3-5
CHINA 376	Methods, Theories, and Practice in Chinese Archaeology	2-5	RELIGST 347	Chinese Buddhist Texts	3-5
CHINA 379	For Love of Country: National Narratives in Chinese Literature and Film	3-5	SOC 207	China After Mao	5
CHINA 393	Frontier Expansion and Ethnic Statecraft in the Qing Empire	4-5	SOC 216	Chinese Organizations and Management	5
COMM 257	Information Control in Authoritarian Regimes	4-5	SOC 217A	China Under Mao	5
COMM 258	Censorship and Propaganda	4-5	SOC 217B	Chinese Politics and Society	3-5
COMPLIT 371	Critical Theory and Ecology: A Cross-Cultural Perspective	2-5	STRAMGT 579	The Political Economy of China	2
CSRE 298G	Race, Gender, & Sexuality in Chinese History	5	STRAMGT 583	The Challenges in/with China	2
EASTASN 262	Seminar on the Evolution of the Modern Chinese State, 1550-Present	3-5	<b>Japan</b>		
EASTASN 285	American and Chinese Approaches to Managing Global Challenges	2			<b>Units</b>
EASTASN 294	The Rise of China in World Affairs	3-5	ANTHRO 256	Japanese Anthropology	5
ECON 131	The Chinese Economy	4	ANTHRO 257	Japanese Popular Culture	3
FEMGEN 250	Sex, Gender, and Power in Modern China	3-5	ARTHIST 287	Pictures of the Floating World: Images from Japanese Popular Culture	5
FINANCE 377	China's Financial System	3	ARTHIST 287A	The Japanese Tea Ceremony: The History, Aesthetics, and Politics Behind a National Pastime	5
HISTORY 391B	The City in Imperial China	4-5	HISTORY 195C	Modern Japanese History: From Samurai to Pokemon	5
HISTORY 391G	Pre-Modern Chinese Warfare	4-5	HISTORY 302G	Peoples, Armies and Governments of the Second World War	4-5
HISTORY 393	Frontier Expansion and Ethnic Statecraft in the Qing Empire	4-5	HISTORY 392D	Japan in Asia, Asia in Japan	4-5
HISTORY 395J	Gender and Sexuality in Chinese History	4-5	HISTORY 395B	Readings in Early Modern Japanese History	4-5
HISTORY 398C	Race, Gender, & Sexuality in Chinese History	5	HISTORY 396D	Historiography of Modern Japan	4-5
HISTORY 398E	Chinese Pop Culture: A History	4-5	HISTORY 498C	Japanese Imperial Archives, Part 1	4-5
HISTORY 398F	Social Movements and State Power in China, 1644-Present	4-5	HISTORY 498D	Japanese Imperial Archives, Part 2	4-5
HISTORY 496A	Research Seminar in Chinese History	4-5	INTLPOL 225	Tech Policy, Innovation, and Startup Ecosystems: Silicon Valley, Japan and Comparative Perspectives	3
HISTORY 496B	Research Seminar in Chinese History	4-5	JAPAN 201	Proseminar: Introduction to Graduate Study in Japanese	2-5
INTLPOL 246	China's Foreign Policies: Objectives, Instruments, and Impacts	4	JAPAN 210	Romance, Desire, and Sexuality in Modern Japanese Literature	3-4
INTLPOL 260	DigiChina Newsroom: Explaining Chinese Tech Policy	1-3	JAPAN 221	Translating Japan, Translating the West	3-4
INTLPOL 371	Policy Practicum: Assessing the Impact of China's Global Infrastructure Spending on Climate Change	2-3	JAPAN 223	Critical Translation Studies	3-5
			JAPAN 235	Academic Readings in Japanese I	2-4
			JAPAN 238	Introduction to Modern Japanese Literature and Culture	3-5
			JAPAN 239	Modern Japanese Short Stories	2-4
			JAPAN 251	Japanese Business Culture and Systems	3-5
			JAPAN 252A	Special Topics in Japanese Literature	2-5
			JAPAN 255	The Vampire in Anime	3-4
			JAPAN 258	A Critical and Historical Survey of Classical Japanese Literature	2-5

JAPAN 259	The Paranormal in Premodern Japan	4
JAPAN 262	Japanese Poetry and Poetics	2-4
JAPAN 263	Japanese Performance Traditions	3-4
JAPAN 264	Introduction to Premodern Japanese	3-5
JAPAN 265	Readings in Premodern Japanese	2-5
JAPAN 270	The Tale of Genji and Its Historical Reception	2-5
JAPAN 279	Research in Japanese Linguistics	2-5
JAPAN 287	Pictures of the Floating World: Images from Japanese Popular Culture	5
JAPAN 288	The Japanese Tea Ceremony: The History, Aesthetics, and Politics Behind a National Pastime	5
JAPAN 292	Analyzing Japanese Text and Talk	2-4
JAPAN 293	Acquisition of Japanese as a Second Language	2-4
JAPAN 297	Points in Japanese Grammar	2-4
JAPAN 298	The Theory and Practice of Japanese Literary Translation	2-5
JAPAN 350	Japanese Historical Fiction	1-5
JAPAN 389	Seminar in Premodern Japanese Literature	2-5
JAPAN 396	Seminar in Modern Japanese Literature	2-5
LAW 5016	Japanese Law, Society and Economy	3
RELIGST 202A	Monsters, Ghosts and Other Fantastic Beings: The Supernatural and the Mysterious in Japanese Culture	4
RELIGST 253	Recent Research on Japanese Buddhism	3-5
RELIGST 317	The Lotus Sutra in Japanese Buddhism	3-5
RELIGST 358	Readings in Japanese Buddhist Texts	3-5

## Korea

		Units
EASTASN 289K	Korea and the World	3
HISTORY 390	North Korea in a Historical and Cultural Perspective	4-5
HISTORY 392D	Japan in Asia, Asia in Japan	4-5
HISTORY 392F	Culture and Religions in Korean History	4-5
HISTORY 498C	Japanese Imperial Archives, Part 1	4-5
HISTORY 498D	Japanese Imperial Archives, Part 2	4-5
KOREA 220	Narratives of Modern and Contemporary Korea	4-5
KOREA 221	Doing the Right Thing: Ethical Dilemmas in Korean Film	3-4
KOREA 230	Intimate Encounters: Reading and Translating Korean Literature	4-5
KOREA 231	Topics in Korean Literature	4-5
KOREA 240	Childhood and Children: Culture in East Asia	3-5
KOREA 250	More Real than Fiction: Perspectives of History and Theory in Modern Korean Literature	2-5
KOREA 254	From State Propaganda to COVID-19 Contract-Tracing: Korean Media and Culture	2-5
KOREA 258	Korean History and Culture before 1900	3-5
KOREA 290X	North Korea in a Historical and Cultural Perspective	4-5
SOC 211	State and Society in Korea	4

## East Asia

		Units
ARCHLGY 235	Constructing National History in East Asian Archaeology	3-5
CHINA 251B	The Nature of Knowledge: Science and Literature in East Asia	4-5
CHINA 257	Science, Power, and Knowledge: East Asia to 1900	3-5
CHINA 275	Constructing National History in East Asian Archaeology	3-5
EASTASN 217	Health and Healthcare Systems in East Asia	3-5
EASTASN 243	Taiwan's Democratic Evolution	3-5
EASTASN 268	Taiwan Security Issues	3-5
EASTASN 277	Divided Memories & Reconciliation: the formation of wartime historical memory in the Pacific	4
EASTASN 279	Rebalancing Economic Systems in a World Driven by Tech: Quality-of-Life in Socio-Cultural Context	4
EASTASN 297	The International Relations of Asia since World War II	3-5
EDUC 202	Introduction to International and Comparative Education	3
EDUC 306D	World, Societal, and Educational Change: Comparative Perspectives	4-5
FILMSTUD 316	International Documentary	4
FILMSTUD 481	Contemporary Asian Filmmakers	4
HISTORY 294J	Science, Power, and Knowledge: East Asia to 1900	3-5
HISTORY 391	East Asia in the Early Buddhist Age	4-5
HISTORY 392D	Japan in Asia, Asia in Japan	4-5
HISTORY 394D	Manchuria: Cradle of Conflict, Cockpit of Asia	4-5
HISTORY 397	The Cold War and East Asia	5
INTLPOL 224	Economic Development and Challenges of East Asia	3-5
INTLPOL 244	U.S. Policy toward Northeast Asia	4
JAPAN 251B	The Nature of Knowledge: Science and Literature in East Asia	4-5
JAPAN 257	Science, Power, and Knowledge: East Asia to 1900	3-5
KOREA 251	The Nature of Knowledge: Science and Literature in East Asia	4-5
KOREA 253	Olympic Spectacles: Tokyo, Seoul, Beijing, and Tokyo	2-5
KOREA 257	Science, Power, and Knowledge: East Asia to 1900	3-5
MS&E 293	Technology and National Security: Past, Present, and Future	3-4
POLISCI 313R	Political Economy of Financial Crisis	5
RELIGST 139	Religion along the Silk Road	4
RELIGST 314	Seminar in Buddhist Historiography	3-5
RELIGST 356	Readings in Buddhist Tantra: Wheel of Time	3-5
RELIGST 381	Asian Religions in America; Asian American Religions	4
SOC 267A	Asia-Pacific Transformation	4

SOC 309	Nations and Nationalism	3-5
SOC 317B	Chinese Politics and Society	3-5

## Courses

### **EASTASN 77. Divided Memories & Reconciliation: the formation of wartime historical memory in the Pacific. 4 Units.**

Divided Memories will examine the formation of historical memory about World War Two in Asia, looking comparatively at the national memories of China, Japan, Korea, and the United States. It will also study efforts at reconciliation in contemporary Asia. The course will look at the role of textbooks, popular culture, with an emphasis on cinema, and elite opinion on the formation of wartime memory. We will study and discuss controversial issues such as war crimes, forced labor, sexual servitude, and the use of atomic weapons. Class will combine lectures with in class discussion, with short essays or papers.

Same as: EASTASN 277

### **EASTASN 94. The Rise of China in World Affairs. 3-5 Units.**

This course examines the impact and implications of the rise of China in contemporary world politics from a historical and international relations perspective. It reviews China's halting progress into the international system, sketches the evolution of PRC foreign policy since 1949, and analyzes China's developmental priorities and domestic political context as they figure into Beijing's interactions with the world. It sketches American policy toward the PRC, and it assesses alternative approaches to dealing with China on such issues as arms and nuclear proliferation, regional security arrangements, international trade and investment, human rights, environmental problems, and the Taiwan and Tibet questions.

Same as: EASTASN 294

### **EASTASN 97. The International Relations of Asia since World War II. 3-5 Units.**

Asian international relations since World War II were dominated by the efforts of the newly independent nation-states of Asia, almost all of which had been colonies before the war, to establish and maintain sovereignty in a context of American and Soviet competition for influence in the region. This course traces the major developments of the period, including the Chinese civil war, the U.S. occupation of Japan, the division of Korea and the Korean War, the South and Southeast Asian independence struggles, the American and Soviet alliance systems, the Vietnam War, the strategic realignments that led to the end of the Cold War in Asia, the emergence of Central Asia, and the legacy of issues that the period has posed for the region today.

Same as: EASTASN 297

### **EASTASN 117. Health and Healthcare Systems in East Asia. 3-5 Units.**

China, Japan, and both Koreas. Healthcare economics as applied to East Asian health policy, including economic development, population aging, infectious disease outbreaks (SARS, avian flu), social health insurance, health service delivery, payment incentives, competition, workforce policy, pharmaceutical industry, and regulation. No prior knowledge of economics or healthcare required.

Same as: EASTASN 217

### **EASTASN 143. Taiwan's Democratic Evolution. 3-5 Units.**

This course is an introduction to the contemporary politics of Taiwan. Once a poor, insecure autocracy, today Taiwan has been transformed into a prosperous and stable liberal democracy, albeit one whose long-term security remains imperiled by the rising power of the People's Republic of China. We will draw on concepts and theories from political science to explore distinct aspects of this ongoing political evolution, including the transition to and consolidation of democracy, origins and trajectory of economic and social development, sources of Taiwanese nationalism, security of the Taiwanese state and its relationship to the PRC and the United States, parties and elections, and public policy processes and challenges.

Same as: EASTASN 243

### **EASTASN 162. Seminar on the Evolution of the Modern Chinese State, 1550-Present. 3-5 Units.**

This seminar will assess the evolving response of the late imperial, early Republican, Nanjing Republic, and the PRC regimes in response to China's changing international setting, to successive revolutions in warfare, and to fundamental economic, social and demographic trends domestically from the 16th century to present. It will assess the capacities of each successive Chinese state to extract resources from society and economy and to mobilize people behind national purposes, to elaborate centralized institutions to pursue national priorities, to marshal military forces for national defense and police forces to sustain domestic order, and to generate popular identities loyal to national authority.

Same as: EASTASN 262

### **EASTASN 168. Taiwan Security Issues. 3-5 Units.**

This course will provide a broad overview of Taiwan's place in the security environment of East Asia, covering the history of US-Taiwan- People's Republic of China relations, Taiwan's ambiguous status in the contemporary inter-state system, cross-Strait trends including the military balance of power and economic integration, the emergence and evolution of "sharp power" threats to Taiwan's security, and domestic politics and the quality of Taiwan's democracy. The course will be offered remotely and integrated with the fall 2020 quarter programming of the Project on Taiwan in the Indo-Pacific at the Hoover Institution. It will feature a combination of guest presentations by outside speakers as part of the PTIP's fall conference agenda, online lectures and discussions led by the instructor, and student presentations. Some course events may be open to the public.

Same as: EASTASN 268

### **EASTASN 179. Rebalancing Economic Systems in a World Driven by Tech: Quality-of-Life in Socio-Cultural Context. 4 Units.**

This course examines the broader consequences of economic models that rely on innovation-driven growth, e.g. increases in social inequality, tension between globalism and isolationism, and tendencies toward authoritarianism. After an overview of the historical outcomes of previous industrial revolutions, we examine how the above trends are exacerbated in the era of digital transformation, comparing different economic systems (e.g. China, India, Japan, and the U.S.) as realized in their socio-political and cultural contexts. We then discuss approaches toward rebalancing existing systems, including metrics for evaluating economic performance and its impact, in order to satisfy the imperatives of social, environmental, and economic sustainability.

Same as: EASTASN 279

### **EASTASN 189K. Korea and the World. 3 Units.**

This course investigates the theoretical and empirical underpinnings of modern Korea. The course offers a rough mix of history, domestic politics, and foreign relations. It also approaches the empirics of Korea through various theoretical lenses ranging from identity to balance of power to alliance theory to sports diplomacy. We will cover a vast expanse of time, ranging from the Kanghai treaty to Donald Trump and Kim Jong-un. The course divides into four sections. The first is an understanding of the traditional historical and Cold War context of Korea's external relations. The second assesses the drivers of Korea's relations with the region, including Japan, the United States, China, and Russia. The next section is a three-week unit on North Korea. The last section investigates the policy priorities and potential pitfalls in Korea's path to unification as well as the implications of a united Korea on the balance of power in East Asia. No previous background on Korea is required.

Same as: EASTASN 289K

### **EASTASN 217. Health and Healthcare Systems in East Asia. 3-5 Units.**

China, Japan, and both Koreas. Healthcare economics as applied to East Asian health policy, including economic development, population aging, infectious disease outbreaks (SARS, avian flu), social health insurance, health service delivery, payment incentives, competition, workforce policy, pharmaceutical industry, and regulation. No prior knowledge of economics or healthcare required.

Same as: EASTASN 117

**EASTASN 243. Taiwan's Democratic Evolution. 3-5 Units.**

This course is an introduction to the contemporary politics of Taiwan. Once a poor, insecure autocracy, today Taiwan has been transformed into a prosperous and stable liberal democracy, albeit one whose long-term security remains imperiled by the rising power of the People's Republic of China. We will draw on concepts and theories from political science to explore distinct aspects of this ongoing political evolution, including the transition to and consolidation of democracy, origins and trajectory of economic and social development, sources of Taiwanese nationalism, security of the Taiwanese state and its relationship to the PRC and the United States, parties and elections, and public policy processes and challenges.

Same as: EASTASN 143

**EASTASN 262. Seminar on the Evolution of the Modern Chinese State, 1550-Present. 3-5 Units.**

This seminar will assess the evolving response of the late imperial, early Republican, Nanjing Republic, and the PRC regimes in response to China's changing international setting, to successive revolutions in warfare, and to fundamental economic, social and demographic trends domestically from the 16th century to present. It will assess the capacities of each successive Chinese state to extract resources from society and economy and to mobilize people behind national purposes, to elaborate centralized institutions to pursue national priorities, to marshal military forces for national defense and police forces to sustain domestic order, and to generate popular identities loyal to national authority.

Same as: EASTASN 162

**EASTASN 268. Taiwan Security Issues. 3-5 Units.**

This course will provide a broad overview of Taiwan's place in the security environment of East Asia, covering the history of US-Taiwan-People's Republic of China relations, Taiwan's ambiguous status in the contemporary inter-state system, cross-Strait trends including the military balance of power and economic integration, the emergence and evolution of "sharp power" threats to Taiwan's security, and domestic politics and the quality of Taiwan's democracy. The course will be offered remotely and integrated with the fall 2020 quarter programming of the Project on Taiwan in the Indo-Pacific at the Hoover Institution. It will feature a combination of guest presentations by outside speakers as part of the PTIP's fall conference agenda, online lectures and discussions led by the instructor, and student presentations. Some course events may be open to the public.

Same as: EASTASN 168

**EASTASN 277. Divided Memories & Reconciliation: the formation of wartime historical memory in the Pacific. 4 Units.**

Divided Memories will examine the formation of historical memory about World War Two in Asia, looking comparatively at the national memories of China, Japan, Korea, and the United States. It will also study efforts at reconciliation in contemporary Asia. The course will look at the role of textbooks, popular culture, with an emphasis on cinema, and elite opinion on the formation of wartime memory. We will study and discuss controversial issues such as war crimes, forced labor, sexual servitude, and the use of atomic weapons. Class will combine lectures with in class discussion, with short essays or papers.

Same as: EASTASN 77

**EASTASN 279. Rebalancing Economic Systems in a World Driven by Tech: Quality-of-Life in Socio-Cultural Context. 4 Units.**

This course examines the broader consequences of economic models that rely on innovation-driven growth, e.g. increases in social inequality, tension between globalism and isolationism, and tendencies toward authoritarianism. After an overview of the historical outcomes of previous industrial revolutions, we examine how the above trends are exacerbated in the era of digital transformation, comparing different economic systems (e.g. China, India, Japan, and the U.S.) as realized in their socio-political and cultural contexts. We then discuss approaches toward rebalancing existing systems, including metrics for evaluating economic performance and its impact, in order to satisfy the imperatives of social, environmental, and economic sustainability.

Same as: EASTASN 179

**EASTASN 285. American and Chinese Approaches to Managing Global Challenges. 2 Units.**

Like other nations, China and the United States must address a number of complex and consequential transnational challenges including climate change related threats to food and water security, nuclear proliferation, and the absence of institutions to manage cyberspace. None of these challenges can be managed by China or the United States alone and none can be managed successfully with at least some level of US-China cooperation. This unique course will be taught jointly by faculty from Stanford and Peking University and is open to students from both schools. The course will examine American and Chinese perceptions of and approaches to managing a number of different transnational challenges with the goal of identifying obstacles to and opportunities for cooperation. The lead instructors are Thomas Fingar (Stanford) and Wang Yong (Peking University).

Same as: INTLPOL 285

**EASTASN 289K. Korea and the World. 3 Units.**

This course investigates the theoretical and empirical underpinnings of modern Korea. The course offers a rough mix of history, domestic politics, and foreign relations. It also approaches the empirics of Korea through various theoretical lenses ranging from identity to balance of power to alliance theory to sports diplomacy. We will cover a vast expanse of time, ranging from the Kanghwa treaty to Donald Trump and Kim Jong-un. The course divides into four sections. The first is an understanding of the traditional historical and Cold War context of Korea's external relations. The second assesses the drivers of Korea's relations with the region, including Japan, the United States, China, and Russia. The next section is a three-week unit on North Korea. The last section investigates the policy priorities and potential pitfalls in Korea's path to unification as well as the implications of a united Korea on the balance of power in East Asia. No previous background on Korea is required.

Same as: EASTASN 189K

**EASTASN 294. The Rise of China in World Affairs. 3-5 Units.**

This course examines the impact and implications of the rise of China in contemporary world politics from a historical and international relations perspective. It reviews China's halting progress into the international system, sketches the evolution of PRC foreign policy since 1949, and analyzes China's developmental priorities and domestic political context as they figure into Beijing's interactions with the world. It sketches American policy toward the PRC, and it assesses alternative approaches to dealing with China on such issues as arms and nuclear proliferation, regional security arrangements, international trade and investment, human rights, environmental problems, and the Taiwan and Tibet questions.

Same as: EASTASN 94

**EASTASN 297. The International Relations of Asia since World War II. 3-5 Units.**

Asian international relations since World War II were dominated by the efforts of the newly independent nation-states of Asia, almost all of which had been colonies before the war, to establish and maintain sovereignty in a context of American and Soviet competition for influence in the region. This course traces the major developments of the period, including the Chinese civil war, the U.S. occupation of Japan, the division of Korea and the Korean War, the South and Southeast Asian independence struggles, the American and Soviet alliance systems, the Vietnam War, the strategic realignments that led to the end of the Cold War in Asia, the emergence of Central Asia, and the legacy of issues that the period has posed for the region today.

Same as: EASTASN 97

**EASTASN 300. Graduate Directed Reading. 1-5 Unit.**

Independent studies under the direction of a faculty member for which academic credit may properly be allowed. For East Asian Studies M.A. students only.

**EASTASN 301. Graduate Archival Directed Reading. 1 Unit.**

Independent studies under the direction of a faculty member for which academic credit may properly be allowed. Research will require in-person access to archival materials in Hoover Institution, Stanford's East Asia Library, and/or Branner Map Collections. For East Asian Studies M.A. students only.

**EASTASN 330. Core Seminar: Issues and Approaches in East Asian Studies. 1 Unit.**

For East Asian Studies M.A. students only.

**EASTASN 390. Practicum Internship. 1 Unit.**

On-the-job training under the guidance of experienced, on-site supervisors. Meets the requirements for curricular practical training for students on F-1 visas. Students submit a concise report detailing work activities, problems worked on, and key results. May be repeated for credit. Prerequisite: qualified offer of employment and consent of adviser.

**EASTASN 402A. Topics in International Technology Management. 1 Unit.**

Theme for Autumn 2020 is "Digital transformation among new and traditional industries in Asia." Distinguished guest speakers and panels from industry discuss approaches in Asia to data-driven business models, influencer marketing, DevOps for new AI solutions, data privacy and security, new value chain relationships, etc. See syllabus for specific requirements, which may differ from those of other seminars at Stanford. Same as: EALC 402A, EE 402A

**EASTASN 402T. Entrepreneurship in Asian High Tech Industries. 1 Unit.**

Distinctive patterns and challenges of entrepreneurship in Asia; update of business and technology issues in the creation and growth of start-up companies in major Asian economies. Distinguished speakers from industry, government, and academia.

Same as: EALC 402T, EE 402T

**EASTASN 801. TGR Project. 0 Units.**