



“China-Japan Relations and Role of the U.S.”

Organized by the 21st Century China Program and
Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China, UC San Diego

China's relationship with Japan has reached a nadir in recent years with the dispute over Diaoyu/Senkaku islands and with Prime Minister Abe's visit to Yasukuni Shrine in December 2013. Is conflict likely between the two countries? How do we assess Abe's and Xi's policies toward each other? What is the implication of worsening China-Japan relations for the U.S.? How do we assess the influence of domestic political and economic changes on Chinese and Japanese foreign policies?

This conference brings together 14 experts from China, Japan and the U.S. to find answers to the above questions. They will discuss the history and current state of China-Japan relations and the role of the United States in light of the political and economic changes in both countries, against the background of maritime dispute and rising nationalism in Japan and China.

Agenda

Friday, March 7, 2014

UC San Diego Campus, Institute of the Americas, Deutz Conference Room

9:00 - 9:10 am Registration and Coffee

9:10 - 9:15 am Welcome Remarks by **Susan Shirk**, Chair of the 21st Century China Program, and **Richard Madsen**, Director, Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China

9:15 - 11:00 am Panel I: China, Japan, and the U.S.: Territorial Dispute and Maritime Security

Moderator: **Paul PICKOWICZ**, History Department, UC San Diego

“China's Asia Policy in the post-Cold War Era”

Rumi AOYAMA, Research Institute of Current Chinese Affairs, Waseda University

“Retrospect and Prospect of Diaoyu/Senkaku Dispute Between China and Japan”

GUO Dingping, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University

“A Case Study in Media Diplomacy: Press Coverage in the U.S. of the Diaoyu/Senkaku”

Tom HOLLIHAN, Anneberg School, University of Southern California

“The U.S.-Japan Partnership for Maritime Security in Asia”

Go ITO, Meiji University

11:00 - 11:15 am Coffee Break

11:15 - 1:00 pm Panel II: China-Japan Relations: the Economic Dimension

Moderator: **Natalia RAMONDO**, IR/PS, UC San Diego

“The Economic-Security Disjuncture in Japan-China Relations”

TJ PEMPEL, UC Berkeley

“Recent Structural Change of the Chinese Economy and the Japan-China Relations”

Kiyoyuki SEGUCHI, Canon Institute for the Global Studies

“The Global Supply Chain and Trade Negotiations Among East Asian Countries”

Hideichi OKADA, NTT Data Institute of Management and Consulting

“Japan-China Relations through the Business Lens”

Ulrike SCHAEDE, IR/PS, UC San Diego



1:00 - 2:00 pm	Lunch
2:00 - 3:30 pm	<p>Panel III: Domestic Drivers of Chinese and Japanese Foreign Policy</p> <p>Moderator: Victor SHIH, IR/PS, UC San Diego</p> <p>“Nationalist Protests and PRC Policies Toward Japan” Susan SHIRK, IR/PS, UC San Diego</p> <p>“Double-Edged Diplomacy: The Role of Political Survival in Japan’s China Policy” Mong CHEUNG, Waseda Institute of Contemporary Chinese Studies, Waseda University</p> <p>“Escalating ‘Appreciation Deficit’? Evolving Chinese Perception of Japan and Its Ripple Effect” HE Ping, Center for Japan Studies, Fudan University</p>
3:30 - 4:00 pm	Coffee Break
4:00 - 5:30 pm	<p>Panel IV: Assessing the Policies of Shinzo Abe and Xi Jinping</p> <p>Moderator: Susan SHIRK, IR/PS, UC San Diego</p> <p>“The Rise of the National Security State Under Xi Jinping: Security and Strategic Implications for Japan” Kevin POLLPETER, Institute of Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC), UC San Diego</p> <p>“The Sino-Japan Dispute: Historical Analysis and Challenges for the New Administrations in China and Japan” YANG Bojiang, Institute of Japan Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)</p> <p>“Xi Jinping Administration’s Foreign Strategy and Sino-Japanese Relations” Satoshi AMAKO, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University</p> <p>“Abenigma?: Japan’s Foreign Policies Under Abe and Implications for the U.S.” Ellis KRAUSS, IR/PS, UC San Diego</p>
5:30 pm	Reception



Speakers' Abstracts

(in alphabetical order)

Satoshi AMAKO

Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, Japan

“Xi Jinping administration’s Foreign Strategy and Sino-Japanese Relations”

Abstract: How should we understand China’s new foreign strategy under the new leadership of Xi Jinping? One year after Xi took over as the leader of the ruling, the speaker will examine the characters of China’s new foreign policy behavior under Xi and the current status of Sino-Japanese relations. The talk will analyze the following issues: 1) China’s foreign strategy regards to the issue on Senkaku/Diaoyu islands disputes; 2) Opportunities offered by the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands disputes to China; 3) China’s Reality: The Four Dilemma; 5) Xi’s Foreign Strategy: A Road toward the Great Renaissance of the Chinese Nation; 6) The Emergence of Great Power Diplomacy; 7) China eyes United States; 7) Readjustment of Sino-Japanese Relations and the search for diplomatic reconciliation.

Rumi AOYAMA

Professor, Waseda University, Japan

“China’s Asia Policy in the post-Cold War Era”

Abstract: Tensions in Asia have been escalating in recent years, especially with regard to the territorial issues. Why have such issues become more prevalent recently? What kinds of maritime policies is China considering? This presentation will address these issues by looking at China’s Asia policy in the post-Cold War era. It finds out that China has shifted its foreign policy in 2006 and redefined its national interests. In consequence, China clashes with Vietnam and Philippine over territorial sea rights since 2007. Furthermore, relations between China and Japan are at their worst since diplomatic ties were established in 1972 because of the Senkaku-Diaoyu dispute. However, it is hard to say that China is shifting towards a hard-line approach to foreign policy. Regarding maritime issues, three positions exist concurrently within today’s China – cooperation, participation and firm resolution.

Mong CHEUNG

Lecturer, Waseda University, Japan

“Double-Edged Diplomacy: The Role of Political Survival in Japan’s China Policy”

Abstract: Japan’s China policy in the post-Cold War era has often been portrayed as a strategic response to the rise of China in East Asia. Existing literature on the subject most often assumes that Japan’s China policy has been guided by a unified, well-calculated foreign strategy vis-à-vis China’s growing economic and military power since the late 1990s. In this short talk, the author analyses the issue from a micro-level perspective and argues that domestic politics within Japan, rather than foreign strategy toward China, oftentimes plays a decisive role in Japan’s foreign policy making towards China. By examining Japan’s response toward Chinese pressure over the Yasukuni issue during the Koizumi (2001-2006) and the first term Abe administrations (2006-07), this short talk offers an alternative interpretation of Japan’s China policy by highlighting the domestic legitimacy of individual political leaders. The talk will further discuss the theoretical implications of these empirical cases to the current deadlock of Sino-Japanese Senkaku/ Diaoyu Islands dispute.

GUO Dingping

Professor of Political Science, Fudan University

“Retrospect and Prospect of Diaoyu/Senkaku Dispute Between China and Japan”

Abstract: The Diaoyu/Senkaku dispute between China and Japan has attracted more and more attention from not only Asia-Pacific areas but also the whole international community after Japanese government decided to nationalize the small islands on East China Sea by purchasing from a so-called private owner on September 11, 2012. Since this issue has been covered extensively, this paper is designed to go deeper and further, and try to analyse the historical background and future development of the Diaoyu/Senkaku dispute. First, some important historical documents in China and Japan will be investigated in order to shed light on the key points of views maintained by the two governments. Second, the root causes of the decision by Japanese government will be explored and explained from the political changes at domestic and international levels. Third, the scenarios of the Diaoyu/Senkaku dispute in particular and Sino-Japanese relations in general will be discussed.



HE Ping

Associate Professor of International Politics, Center for Japanese Studies, Fudan University

“Escalating ‘Appreciation Deficit’? Evolving Chinese Perception of Japan and Its Ripple Effect”

Abstract: Sino-Japanese relations are currently going through their most difficult period since the normalization of diplomatic relations. While mutual perceptions between these two Asian powers have bottomed out as reflected by historical and territorial issues, the mutual assessments of the importance of bilateral relations and of one another in both countries are also undergoing profound and subtle changes. Unlike the more emotional issues, the latter is grounded in rationalistic and pragmatic considerations. Politically cold relations have thus led to a loss of momentum in the relations in other, less controversial, issue areas, which in turn makes the warm-up of overall relations difficult.

Tom HOLLIHAN

Professor of Communication, Annenberg School, University of Southern California

“A Case Study in Media Diplomacy: Press Coverage in the US of the Diaoyu/Senkaku Controversy”

Abstract: The controversy between China and Japan over ownership of the small archipelago that the Chinese call Diaoyu and the Japanese call Senkaku has raged since the 1970s. This study focuses on legacy media coverage of the issue in the United States. It considers how China, Japan, and the United States used the media to communicate their foreign policy objectives to domestic and international audiences. It is part of a larger project that examined legacy and social media coverage in all three nations.

Go ITO

Professor, Meiji University, Japan

“The U.S.-Japan Partnership for Maritime Security in Asia”

Abstract: With regard to maritime security in the context of the US-Japan security alliance, Article 5 of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty could touch on the possibility of the U.S. government's intervention. The article says that “Each Party recognizes that an armed attack against either Party in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional provisions and processes.” That is, as long as the U.S. government recognizes that Senkaku belongs to the Japanese territory, it will make sense that Japan would seek American support to maintain Japan's territorial rights over the islands.

Since China seeks to broaden its maritime interests by claiming its territories, it is necessary for Japan (and the United States) to continue to argue the importance of “freedom of navigation” in the disputed area. That is, “freedom of navigation” has been one of significant rules of international law, and by making use of the international logic, we should avoid being entangled into China's claim on “territorial sovereignty.” Regarding the South China Sea which the U.S.-Japan security treaty does not directly address, but China prefers not to have the U.S. intervened, the possible geographical enlargement beyond the U.S.-Japan security treaty will become important. It does not imply the alliance's military outreach, but rather seeks to disseminate universal aspects of the U.S.-Japan alliance toward the countries concerned about maritime security in the region.

Ellis KRAUSS

Professor of Japanese Politics and Policy-Making, IR/PS, UC San Diego

“Abenigma?: Japan's Foreign Policies Under Abe And Implications For The U.S.”

Abstract: For many years the Yoshida Doctrine provided Japan with a solution to the “alliance dilemma” of avoiding entrapment or abandonment by the U.S. With the rise of China economically and militarily, the Yoshida Doctrine no longer seems as viable as it once was. Rather, Japan's position in the regional East Asian system and therefore the national interest strategy it should be pursuing are clear, summed by Eric Heginbotham and Richard Samuels' pithy phrase, “Japan's Dual Hedge,” namely integrate more closely with China and Asia economically and more closely with the U.S. militarily, giving Japan a degree of autonomy from both China and the U.S. and hedging against the disadvantages of over-dependence on either. Up until Abe, Japan more or less seemed to be following this strategy. But the new Abe administration doesn't seem to understand this. Krauss will briefly explore Abe's deviance and their implications for the U.S.



Hideichi OKADA

Senior Adviser, NTT Data Institute of Management Consulting

“The Global Supply Chain and Trade Negotiations Among East Asian Countries Including Japan and China”

Abstract: While tensions between Japan and China have increased politically, the two countries have remained close trade partners. In this presentation, I will address the integrated supply chains developed in certain industry sectors between Japan and China and the recent developments of the negotiations of FTAs, such as CEPIA, Japan-China-Korea trilateral FTA, and TPP.

T.J. PEMPEL

Jack M. Forcey of Political Science, UC Berkeley

“The Economic-Security Disjuncture in Japan-China Relations”

Abstract: In this presentation, I will focus on the gap between relatively close economic relations between China and Japan and their deteriorating political and security relations. A central part of the argument will be the centrality of domestic politics in both Japan and China and the extent to which each country's leaders gains domestic support by painting the 'other' as an enemy. This has been true for Japanese conservatives (but not for DPJ leaders) since at least Koizumi's prime ministership. And efforts to paint China as a threat are paralleled by similar efforts with regard to the DPRK.

Kevin POLLPETER

Deputy Director, Study of Innovation and Technology in China (SITC), Institute of Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC), UC San Diego

“The Rise of the National Security State Under Xi Jinping: Security and Strategic Implications for Japan”

Abstract: Since coming to power in 2012, Xi Jinping has been actively engaged in securing his grip on power over national security affairs in China, especially dealing with military and defense industrial issues. He also is taking charge of a new national security coordination body that has a comprehensive mandate in national security matters. This presentation examines Xi's political efforts and strategic vision in how he is shaping the national security state under his tenure in power and what are the implications of these developments for Japan.

Ulrike SCHAEDE

Professor of Japanese Business, IR/PS, UC San Diego

“Japan-China Relations through the Business Lens”

Abstract: Historical and political tensions between Japan and China are multi-faceted and at the center of current research attention. Yet, business relations between the two countries are much newer and less explored; the typical contention is that these relations are deep and overall positive. Using the business framework of resource dependence, this study examines the extent of business connections between the two countries, and analyzes the ways in which companies manage these relations. Based on various data regarding global supply chain connections, the research will shed new light on the true state of interdependence in business terms at the ground level.

Kiyoyuki SEGUCHI

Research Director of the Canon Institute for the Global Studies, Japan

“Recent Structural Change of the Chinese Economy and the Japan-China Relations”

Abstract: The structure of the Chinese economy changed dramatically between 2005 and 2009. It changed from an export-investment leading economy to a domestic-demand leading economy. Before 2004 China was a huge factory because of its cheap and abundant labor. After 2010 it has become a huge market because of the rapid increase of their income level. Not only the rapid growth of China's GDP, but the rapid increase of the number of middle-class-income people in China whose GDP per capita surpass 10 thousand USD gave Japanese companies many business chances since 2010. Even under the worst political condition between Japan and China after Senkaku territorial dispute most of Japanese companies continue to increase their investment in China because Chinese local governments are so eager to invite the investment of Japanese companies. If Japan and China can realize normalization of Sino-Japan relation, their win-win relation should be accelerated.

The Xi Jinping's administration announced the menu of structural reforms after the third plenum. Xi Jinping's administration should work on these difficult problems. In such a situation it is important for China to normalize Sino-Japan relation to enhance the economic stability.



Susan SHIRK

Ho Miu Lam Professor of China and Pacific Relations, IR/PS, UC San Diego

“Nationalist Protests and PRC Policies Toward Japan”

Abstract: Student protests against Japan have been a frequent occurrence in post-Mao China. What is the connection between these protests and domestic discontents? What is the risk that the protests could turn against the Chinese government as well as Japan? Why does the Chinese government tolerate these protests at some times and not others? How does it signal to young people whether protests will or won't be tolerated? What is the impact of these protests on PRC policies toward Japan? I will compare the protests in 2005, 2010 and 2012 to illustrate the complex and changing dance between Beijing and anti-Japanese demonstrators.

YANG Bojiang

Professor/Director, Institute of Japan Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

“The Sino-Japan Dispute: Main Challenges and the Way Out”

Abstract: In this presentation, I will analyze why China and Japan have failed to co-exist harmoniously by reviewing the history of bilateral relations and the confrontation of interests. I will then propose some long-term solutions to a better relationship by building shared history, increasing grassroots interaction and creating mutual interests. In the short term, we must watch Abe's foreign policy carefully and strengthen maritime crisis control measures.



Speakers' Bios

(in alphabetical order)

Satoshi AMAKO

Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, Japan

Satoshi Amako is a professor at the Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies (GSAPS), Waseda University. Currently, he is also the Director of the Contemporary Chinese Area Studies Program of National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU) and the Waseda Institute of Contemporary Chinese Studies (WICCS). Prior to working at Waseda University, he served as an Assistant Professor at Ryukyu University and as a Professor at Aoyama Gakuin University. His specialties include Contemporary China and Asian International Relations.

Rumi AOYAMA

Professor, Waseda University, Japan

Rumi Aoyama is Professor of the Research Institute of Current Chinese Affairs at the School of Education, Waseda University. She was a visiting researcher at the Stanford University from 2005-2006. She earned a Ph. D. in Law from Graduate School of Law, Keio University. Her research focuses on Contemporary Chinese Diplomacy. Her book *Contemporary China's Foreign Policy (Gendai chuugoku no gaikou)* was honored with the 24th Masayoshi Ohira Foundation Memorial Prize.

Mong CHEUNG

Lecturer, Waseda University, Japan

Mong Cheung is currently a lecturer in the Waseda Institute of Contemporary Chinese Studies (WICCS) at Waseda University. He is also a research fellow of National Institutes for the Humanities (NIHU) in Japan. He received his Ph.D. in international relations from Waseda University in 2009 and M.Phil. in political science from the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) in 2004. His major research interests include contemporary Sino-Japanese relations, Japanese foreign and security policy, and comparative strategic culture. He is also the executive editor of the *Journal of Contemporary China Studies* at Waseda University.

GUO Dingping

Professor of Political Science, Fudan University and Chinese Director of Confucius Institute, University of Nottingham

Guo Dingping is a professor of political science at the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University. He also serves as Chinese Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Nottingham. Before joining in Nottingham in 2012, he was the Vice-Dean of the Institute of International Studies (2009-2012) and Director of the Center for Japanese Studies (2008-2012) at Fudan University. His research interests focus on Comparative Politics, especially East Asian politics.

HE Ping

Associate Professor of International Politics, Center for Japanese Studies, Fudan University

He Ping is associate professor of international politics at the Center for Japanese Studies, Institute of International Studies at Fudan University. He is currently a Senior Associate Member (Academic Visitor) at St Anthony's College, University of Oxford. His research concentrates on international political economy, U.S.-Japan economic relations and regional integration in East Asia. He is the Associate Editor-in-Chief of *Review of Japanese Studies* and a member of the Chinese Association for Japanese Studies.

Tom HOLLIHAN

Professor of Communication, Annenberg School, University of Southern California

Tom Hollihan teaches communication at USC. His research and writing focuses on argumentation, political campaign communication, contemporary rhetorical criticism, and the impact of globalization on public deliberation. His many books include *The Dispute Over the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands: How Media Narratives Shape Public Opinions and Challenge the Global Order* (forthcoming), *Uncivil Wars: Political Campaigns in a Media Age*, and *Arguments and Arguing: The Products and Process of Human Decision Making* (with Kevin Baaske). Hollihan has also advised candidates, officials, military leaders, and organization heads.



Go ITO

Professor, Meiji University, Japan

Go Ito is a professor of international relations at Meiji University in Tokyo, Japan. He received his Ph.D. at the Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver. His expertise focuses on national and international security studies, specifically on U.S.-China-Japan relations, U.S. policy toward East Asia, China-Taiwan cross-strait relations, and Japanese foreign and security policy.

Ellis KRAUSS

Professor of Japanese Politics and Policy-Making, IR/PS, UC San Diego

Ellis Krauss is professor of Japanese politics and policy-making at IR/PS, UC San Diego. He is also the director of the Japan regional specialization program at IR/PS. Dr. Krauss was the recipient of the National Library of Australia Fellowship (2011) and Japan Foundation Fellowship (2008) and has been a visiting scholar at several Japanese universities, including the University of Tokyo, Kyoto University, Keio University, and Gakushuin University. His expertise includes domestic politics in Japan, the Japanese mass media, U.S.-Japan relations and Japan's foreign policy and role in Asia.

Hideichi OKADA

Senior Adviser, NTT Data Institute of Management Consulting

Hideichi Okada served as Vice Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) from 2010 to 2012, where he promoted international trade and investment, and expanded industrial cooperation with various countries. He also served as Director General of Trade Policy Bureau (2008-2010) and Director General of Commerce and Information Policy Bureau of METI (2007-2008). He worked for Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi as his executive assistant from 2001-2006. Okada received LL.M. degree from Harvard Law School (1981) and graduated from the University of Tokyo with a LL.B. (1976). He will be in residence as the Pacific Fellow at the School of IR/PS, UC San Diego from March 1-14, 2014.

T.J. PEMPEL

Jack M. Forcey of Political Science, UC Berkeley

T.J. Pempel is Jack M. Forcey of Political Science in UC Berkeley. He served as director of the UC Berkeley Institute of East Asian Studies and the Il Han New Chair in Asian Studies from 2002 until 2006. Prior to Berkeley, he was the Boeing Professor of International Studies at the Jackson School of International Studies and adjunct professor in Political Science at the University of Washington at Seattle. Dr. Pempel's research and teaching focus on comparative politics, political economy, contemporary Japan, and Asian regionalism.

Kevin POLLPETER

Deputy Director, Study of Innovation and Technology in China (SITC), Institute of Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC), UC San Diego

Kevin POLLPETER is deputy director of the University of California Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC) project on the Study of Innovation and Technology in China (SITC). Prior to IGCC, he was deputy director of the East Asia Program at Defense Group Inc., and a researcher at RAND. Pollpeter is widely published on China national security issues, focused on China's space program and information warfare. His space-related publications include the monograph *Building for the Future: China's Progress in Space Technology During the Tenth Five-year Plan* and the U.S. Response and a book chapter, "The Chinese Vision of Space Military Operations." He has also written frequently for *China Brief*. Pollpeter has coauthored works including *Dangerous Thresholds: Managing Escalation in the 21st Century* and *Entering the Dragon's Lair: Chinese Anti-access Strategies and Their Implications for the United States*. A Chinese linguist, he holds an MA in international policy studies from the Monterey Institute of International Studies and is currently enrolled in a Ph.D. program at King's College London.

Ulrike SCHAEDE

Professor of Japanese Business, IR/PS, UC San Diego

Ulrike Schaeede is Professor of Japanese Business at IR/PS. She earned her PhD in Japanese Studies and Economics in Germany, and she has taught, studied and conducted research in Japan for more than eight years. She joined



IR/PS in 1994, and her main areas of research are Japan's corporate strategy, business organization, management, financial markets and government-business relations. Her recent work explains the strategic inflection point of the early 2000s, when Japan's business architecture began to change. Her current research concerns the management practices of what she calls "New Japan" companies, which are highly profitable firms that have assumed global supply chain leadership in 21st century materials and components.

Kiyoyuki SEGUCHI

Research Director of the Canon Institute for the Global Studies, Japan

Kiyoyuki Seguchi is the Research Director of the Canon Institute for the Global Studies. His research focuses on the Chinese economy and the relations among the United States, China and Japan. He worked for the Bank of Japan from 1982 to 2009. He was the Chief Representative of the Representative Office of BOJ in Beijing from 2006 to 2008, the international visiting fellow at RAND Corporation (Los Angeles, CA) from 2004 to 2005. He received a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Tokyo.

Susan SHIRK

Ho Miu Lam Professor of China and Pacific Relations, IR/PS, UC San Diego

Susan Shirk is the chair of the 21st Century China Program and Ho Miu Lam Professor of China and Pacific Relations at IR/PS, UC San Diego. She also is director emeritus of the University of California, Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (IGCC), and chair of the IGCC International Advisory Board. Shirk has also served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs, with responsibility for China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Mongolia. In 1993, she founded, and continues to lead, the Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD), a Track II forum for discussions of security issues among defense and foreign ministry officials and academics from the United States, Japan, China, Russia, and the Koreans.

YANG Bojiang

Professor/Director, Institute of Japan Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Yang Bojiang is Professor and Deputy Director, Institute of Japanese Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He is also the Vice Chairman of the Chinese Association of Asia-Pacific Studies and a Council Member of Chinese Association for Japanese Studies. His research interests include Asia-Pacific, Northeast Asia, Japan, Korean Peninsula and Taiwan Related Issues. He has recently published articles on America's Asia Strategy and Japan's normalization, and DPJ's international strategy and its implications.

Moderators' Bios

(in alphabetical order)

Richard MADSEN

Director of Fudan-UC Center on Contemporary China, Distinguished Professor of Sociology, and Acting Provost at Eleanor Roosevelt College (2013-2014), UC San Diego

Richard Madsen received an M.A. in Asian studies and a Ph.D. in sociology from Harvard. He is a distinguished Professor of Sociology at the University of California, San Diego and was a co-director of a Ford Foundation project to help revive the academic discipline of sociology in China. Professor Madsen is the author, or co-author of twelve books on Chinese culture, American culture, and international relations. He has also written scholarly articles on how to compare cultures and how to facilitate dialogue among them. His best known works on American culture are those written with Robert Bellah, William Sullivan, Ann Swidler, and Steven Tipton: *Habits of the Heart* (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1995) and *The Good Society* (New York, Knopf, 1991). These books explore and criticize the culture of individualism and the institutions that sustain it. *Habits of the Heart* won the LA Times Book Award and was jury nominated for the Pulitzer Prize.

Paul PICKOWICZ

Distinguished Professor of History and Chinese Studies and UC San Diego Endowed Chair in Modern Chinese History, UC San Diego

Paul Pickowicz received an M.A. in history from Tufts University and a Ph.D. in history from the University of



Wisconsin, Madison. He is Distinguished Professor of History and Chinese Studies and UC San Diego Endowed Chair in Modern Chinese History. Professor Pickowicz is currently on the International Advisory Group for Humanities Korea Project at Kookmin University's Center for Interdisciplinary Research on China in Seoul. He is also a member on the editorial board for *Zhongguo dangdai shi yanjiu* [Journal of Contemporary Chinese History] (Shanghai) and the *Chinese Historical Review*. Professor Pickowicz's most recent books are *China on Film: A Century of Exploration, Confrontation, and Controversy* (2012) and *Radicalism, Revolution, and Reform in Modern China* (2011).

Natalia RAMONDO

Assistant Professor of Economics, IR/PS, UC San Diego

Natalia Ramondo's research interests are in international trade, with a particular emphasis on the behavior of multinational firms. Her research explores the determinants of multinational activities as well as their effects on the receiving countries. Recently, she has focused on the formation of global supply chains.

Natalia Ramondo received her PhD in Economics at the University of Chicago in 2006. Before joining the School of International Relations and Pacific Studies in the fall of 2013, she was an assistant professor at the University of Texas-Austin and Arizona State University. She was a research fellow at Princeton University in 2009-2010. She will be teaching international trade and topics on multinational firms.

Victor SHIH

Associate Professor, IR/PS, UC San Diego

Victor Shih received his doctorate in Government from Harvard University, where he researched banking sector reform in China. He is the author of "Factions and Finance in China: Elite Conflict and Inflation," which is about the linkages between elite politics and banking policies in China. He is also the author of numerous journal articles and a frequent adviser on the banking industry in China. Shih is currently engaged in a study of how the coalition formation strategies of the founding leaders had a profound impact on the evolution of the Chinese Communist Party.