

EAST ASIA CENTER

SPRING 2008

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Past and Present at the East Asia Library

By W.P. Stacy Branum
JSIS MA China Studies Program

On the fourth floor of Gowen Hall, above a leafy corner of the Liberal Arts Quadrangle, is one of the University of Washington's most distinguished institutions: The East Asia Library (EAL). Housed in what was once the University's Law School Library, the East Asia Library is small in scale compared to its gothic neighbor, the Suzallo Library, yet it is one of the crown jewels of the University Libraries system, and is a major landmark in the world of Asian Studies. The EAL is home to over half a million volumes written in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and other East Asian languages, among the largest of such collections in North America. The EAL also provides access to a broad array of research databases in East Asian languages, linking local students and faculty to resources from around the globe. It serves as a research center and a gathering place for the University's large community of scholars and students of East Asian languages and societies, who consider it the wellspring of East Asian Studies at the University.

The Past

The library began to take shape in 1909, the year Reverend Herbert H. Gowen began his storied tenure at the University of Washington. A rector at Seattle's Protestant Episcopal Trinity Church since 1897, the native Englishman was a Renaissance man. Not initially a specialist, his wide-ranging academic interests included philosophy, theology, languages, and literature. That said, his greatest passion was for the "Orient."

Gowen had been formally trained in Arabic, Sanskrit, and Hebrew, but had also managed to teach himself Chinese and Japanese. Gowen keenly and presciently apprehended East Asia's importance to the Pacific Northwest, economically and culturally. When the University's Board of Regents decided to launch a new Department of Oriental Studies, Herbert Gowen was the natural choice to lead the



The Beckmann Reading Room at the East Asia Library

department. Gowen's hiring would prove fortuitous. He brought with him tremendous intellectual gifts, boundless energy, and a deep-seated passion for teaching. He also brought his books.

Reverend Gowen understood that his fledgling department would need a research library with a strong collection of works in Asian languages. However, University administrators of the time considered an East Asian collection a low priority. Undeterred, Reverend Gowen built the Department's collection through modest donations and personal acquisitions.

This began to change in 1937, six years after Gowen's retirement. That year the Department received a \$4,200 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, which was used to fund the University's first, large-scale purchase of materials for what was then called the Department of Far Eastern Studies. A year later, the Department received another 2,000 volumes, donated by Columbia University. In 1940, another Rockefeller Foundation grant doubled the size of the collection, bringing the total number of volumes to nearly 39,000.

In the following decades the library continued to expand and diversify its holdings under the inspired leadership of Professor George Beckman and the continued support of the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations. In the 1950s and 60s, the

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DIRECTOR'S LETTER

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FINDS ITSELF ON THE LEADING EDGE of engagement with Asia, East Asia in particular. China and Japan are the state's top two trading partners, and Korea and Taiwan are in the top five. Bill Gates is as much an icon in Asia as the Dalai Lama (or Ichiro Suzuki) is here. But this is only the beginning, and our state's business leaders are urgently questioning how well Washington State is prepared for the challenge of doing business in Asia. Increasingly, Asian trade involves complex transnational collaborations, exchanges of intellectual property, and nuanced understanding of legal and ethical systems. Banquet Chinese doesn't cut it anymore. We need lawyers who can negotiate contracts in Chinese and entrepreneurs who can engage their partners in Japanese. In short, we need experts in many fields who also possess near native fluency in Asian languages.

Fortunately, the State possesses at the University of Washington a formidable infrastructure for research and training in East Asian Studies. It includes the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language programs in the Department of Asian Languages and Literatures, the China, Japan, and Korea Studies programs in the Jackson School of International Studies, the Asian Law Program, and a major East Asia Library (described by Stacy Branum in this issue). These institutions were built over the course of a century. By 1980, the University had close to 800 students enrolled in Chinese language, nearly a thousand in Japanese, and over 100 in Korean, and CJK enrollments have nearly doubled since then. The problem is, two-thirds of the enrollments are in introductory classes.

It's a problem because East Asian languages can't be mastered in two or three years of university classes. A student who matriculates at UW with no prior knowledge of Chinese, for example, is very unlikely to attain high proficiency in the course of her studies. Language learning needs to begin earlier so that students arrive at the University with substantial skills. Our East Asian Studies programs are put to their best use as a "finishing school" for globally-minded students, providing advanced training in language, area studies, and in-country internships and research opportunities.

Two years ago, the Washington State Coalition for International Education (WSCIE), with the support of the Trade Development Alliance of Great Seattle and the Washington Council on International Trade, proposed an action plan to increase Chinese language learning in Washington State schools. This coalition of education and business interests asked "what would it take to have 10% of Washington students learning Chinese by 2015?", and advocated "building the infrastructure to support a K-16 pipeline" of Chinese language learners in the state. They proposed a series of steps that would increase the supply of Chinese language teachers, the number and quality of school programs, and the development of appropriate curriculum, materials, and assessments.

Has there been any progress? According to a recent survey by MELL (Mapping and Enhancing Language Learning, a project supported in part by the East Asia Center) only 6.5 percent of state high schools even offer Chinese language. But there are some positive signs. The governor's office is pushing forward with a plan to create a Confucius Institute to assist training for Chinese language teachers. And the State Legislature has funded HB 2523, a bill creating the position of World Language Supervisor in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This position was proposed in the WSCIE action plan.

– William Lavelly

Short Runway: The Long-Awaited Reform of the Chinese Aviation Manufacturing Industry

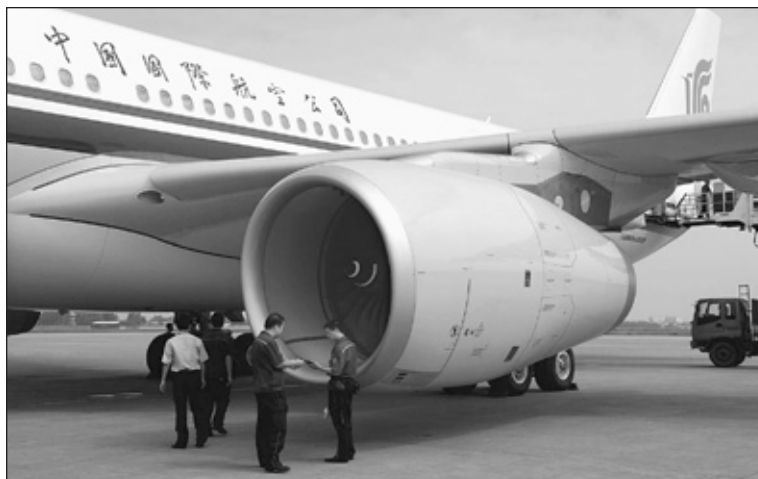
By Pete Sweeney
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In December 2007, China's first domestically manufactured ARJ-21 "Xiang Feng" regional jet rolled off the assembly lines. Chinese and international press coverage surrounding the event suggested that the ARJ-21 signifies China's successful emergence as a competitive global airplane manufacturer. "China's Aircraft Industry Gets off the Ground!" writes Time Magazine. "China's plane ambitions take off!" proclaims the BBC.

Yet, the significance of this milestone deserves a closer look. China has tried, and failed, to build and sell civil aircraft before. Some experienced observers of the Chinese aviation sector still argue that much of China's success is a "mirage." For example, the ARJ-21 is not 100% Chinese. The design is derivative and it relies on foreign components to perform some of the most sophisticated functions. Moreover, it is slated to devolve into a joint venture with Canada's Bombardier.

There are other reasons for skepticism regarding China's prospects in the global aviation market. First, the history of China's aviation industry has been characterized by conflict, contradiction, inefficiency, and failure. China's comparative advantages in this sector have been squandered or offset by peculiarities of its political economy, strategic mistakes, and by particular challenges of the sector itself.

Second, despite the fact that China is the world's second largest aviation market, well on its way to becoming the largest, China has not, in fact, been able to effectively leverage its market potential to encourage local production and technology transfer. Aviation consultant Richard Aboulafia points out that the \$100 million that Airbus and Boeing spend on contracting in China annually is actually a negligible amount. "After all the talk," he says,



"this is an absurdly low volume – around one-fifth of 1% of the total world jetliner value chain. This work bears no relation to the volume of Chinese jet orders. If there's a Chinese official mandating industrial work in exchange for orders he fell asleep at the switch long ago."

In the past decade, however, China has indeed begun to recognize and address many of the problems that previously plagued the sector. While the new policies adopted by no means guarantee China will succeed in one of the world's riskiest product markets, the policy shackles (and institutional weaknesses) that doomed project after project to expensive failure are being swiftly removed.

However, as the title of this article indicates, the window of opportunity is closing rapidly as competition intensifies. The ARJ program needs to sell 400 planes (it currently has contracts to sell 171) just to break even, yet it is poised to compete with a wide swath of existing players, including Russia, Brazil, Europe, the US, and most recently Japan, which has announced plans to re-enter the market. "There remains the question," notes Aero News, "of whether the regional market is healthy enough to support another entry." At the same time, WTO regulations increasingly restrict the ability of the Chinese state to support the sector with subsidies, loans, or offsets.

The Particular Risks of Airplane Manufacturing

Since World War II, only one country has managed to develop a successful large civil airplane manufacturer: Brazil. This is singularly unsurprising. Aviation is an expensive, difficult

business, even in highly developed economies. Making planes requires high fixed capital investments, the development and retention of skilled staff, and rigorous quality control. It also requires a large, healthy civil airline market to make the investments worthwhile. Unfortunately, the commercial airline market that civil aviation manufacturers serve tends to enter recession first and exit last.

Airplanes have long production cycles. This presents a particular management challenge; product managers must not only understand customers' current requirements, they must also predict their future demand, sometimes a decade or more in advance. In addition, aircraft customers are often foreign governments, who have historically imposed their own competitive burdens on foreign aircraft manufacturers. Despite the ability of aircraft to fly over national boundaries, aviation markets are still relatively protected. Therefore there is no successful aircraft manufacturer in existence today that has survived without heavy investment and protection by its national government.

The Historical and Institutional Failures of Chinese Civil Aircraft Manufacturing

China will spend about \$213 billion on planes in the next 20 years and would therefore benefit economically from producing its own. However, the sector, while state owned, has never received strong state support in the past, and as the following history will illustrate, what "support" it did receive was frequently counterproductive.

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The Mao Period

Strategic industrial policies adopted during the Mao era were actually inimical to airplane manufacturing. At that time, the aviation sector was primarily a defense industry. Unfortunately for the sector, at the Bedaihe Party Conference in 1961, China's leadership decided to favor development of a nuclear deterrent over conventional readiness. This decision hobbled aircraft manufacturing along with other conventional forces, as the military industrial complex focused on missile development. As a result, China's rocket industry is far more advanced than China's airplane industry. Chinese craft may well land on the moon before they land in New York.

Other policies of the Mao period did further damage to the industry. The Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution crippled the development of aviation manufacturing as they crippled other sectors of the Chinese economy. According to defense analyst Deba Mohanty, some thirty aviation projects, initiated under revolutionary enthusiasm, failed due to mismanagement during this period.

China did manage to break ground on one large civil aircraft project during the Mao period: the Y-10 program. Essentially a reverse-engineered version of the Boeing 707s that China acquired from the United States following Nixon's visit in 1972, the Y-10 was a large jet airliner. However, by the time the Y-10 was delivered in 1980, it was obsolete. The project was shelved.

The Confusion of Reform

The reform policies instituted under Deng Xiaoping did little to improve the sector's competitiveness. On the defense side, Chinese aviation manufacturing fared poorly in the defense conversion process. While Deng did deemphasize strategic weaponry in favor of conventional forces, this did not imply a newfound enthusiasm for domestic aircraft production. Deng did not believe that technology spin-off from military industries could drive the economic growth he wanted. Nevertheless, the sector was not converted to a civilian industry. Rather, it was maintained as a defense industry serving an air force that couldn't afford to invest heavily and that also rejected much of what it produced.

As for the civilian market, the reformed Chinese, state-controlled civil airlines repeatedly refused to buy Chinese state-built aircraft. To those who consider the Chinese state an effective authoritarian developmental bureaucracy, it makes no sense that China did not simply order domestic aircraft customers to buy local in order to recoup the large sums of capital spent executing aviation projects. Yet while the Chinese central government retained nominal control of aircraft purchases, this authority has rarely been exercised to benefit domestic manufacturers.

“Chinese airlines simply do not want to buy an airplane that's been manufactured in China... It's totally amazing that the Chinese system permits this.”
– A *McDonnell-Douglas executive*

The root of the problem lay in Deng's inconsistent implementation of market incentives in the aviation sector, which produced a “quasi market” in which both political institutions and market forces combined to produce irrational and inefficient results. Institutionally, the Chinese government attacked the inefficiency of the airlines and the aircraft manufacturers by dividing them into smaller units that would supposedly “compete and cooperate” simultaneously. This furthered the institutional separation of the producer from the customer, i.e. the factories from the airlines, while weakening central control over the same. However, as these new units were still held by the state in one way or another, they remained insulated from market forces. The result was unproductive overinvestment and fragmentation. The number of airlines increased from one to 41, yet the large airlines retained the overwhelming majority of the passengers while the small airlines flew near-empty (foreign) planes.

On the manufacturing side, in 1999, the government divided Aviation Industries of China (AVIC) into two separate competing groups (AVIC I and AVIC II). As Peter Nolan pointed out at the time, “while the world's leading aerospace corporations are in the midst of an unprecedented epoch of merger

and acquisition, the Chinese aircraft industry is being divided into even smaller components.” It must be said that these “smaller components” are still enormous. For example, while Boeing employs a total staff of 150,000, the AVICs jointly employ around 560,000. However, non-aviation products comprise more than 80% of AVIC revenues.

The Joint Ventures

Foreign firms began to enter the Chinese aviation market during the reform period, willing to trade technology and subcontracts for market access. This market entry process ushered in one of the most confusing periods in Chinese aircraft development. The first joint venture contract was signed between China and McDonnell Douglas. In 1985, McDonnell Douglas awarded China a contract to assemble 34 MD-82/83 aircraft, some 29 of which were sold to domestic airlines. While not an enormous success, this provided precious revenue for reinvestment in machine tools and other capital goods. It also involved knowledge transfer as Chinese technicians learned how to assemble an FAA-certified aircraft.

However, the next two joint venture proposals were rejected by the airlines. While McDonnell Douglas and Airbus both proposed to build more sophisticated craft in China for the domestic market, the airlines refused to accept the programs, preferring instead to buy entirely foreign products. According to reports, negotiations between AVIC and airline representatives were openly hostile. A McDonnell Douglas executive complained that “Chinese airlines simply do not want to buy an airplane that's been manufactured in China... It's totally amazing that the Chinese system permits this.”

Why did the airlines reject the joint ventures? Possible explanations vary. First and most importantly, Chinese aircraft manufacturers had a terrible reputation. In the 1970s, quality, production, and maintenance problems (including a civil Y-7 jetliner exploding in midair) resulted in the recall of entire classes of Chinese civil and military aircraft to the factories.

Second, it is likely that China did not, in fact, have a cost advantage when it came to

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selling planes. Given the endemic liquidity challenge of airline operations, credit, leasing, and buyback services are vital. Usually planes are leased or provided on easy payment plans. Frequently loans and other incentives are provided to the customer by the manufacturer itself, or by its host government. However, at the beginning of the reform period, the Chinese domestic credit market was not in a condition to provide massive credit lines and easy payment plans for AVIC customers. The international aircraft leasing consortia, on the other hand, were able to take advantage of tax loopholes to depreciate the value of the planes they leased in multiple countries concurrently. Thus Chinese aircraft were far more risky purchases than foreign craft, since the Chinese manufacturers required cash payment of the sticker price upfront. Indeed in one case, an American company purchased a number of Chinese-made MD-82s, then turned around and re-leased them back to a Chinese airline, leading other Chinese airlines who had paid sticker price to accuse AVIC of price-gouging.

Pettier concerns also played a role. For example, there was little attempt made by domestic manufacturers or McDonnell Douglas to romance the airline purchasing managers. McDonnell Douglas' Gareth Chang, a connected Shanghainese in charge of the MD-82 joint venture project, went straight to Deng Xiaoping, whom he knew through his father, to authorize the project, further alienating much of the airline management.

The result is that the Chinese airplane market today is almost entirely dominated by foreign manufacturers. However, China has continued its joint venture strategy in search of technology, export markets, and lobbying leverage vis-a-vis foreign aircraft safety certification boards.

The Restructuring of the Chinese Civil Aircraft Sector

The Chinese civil aviation manufacturing sector recently enjoyed several boosts which are particularly significant in light of its history. The developments include the following:

Market protection: In 2007, the Chinese central government imposed a freeze on aircraft purchases on domestic airlines,

unless those aircraft are Chinese. This policy may benefit both the ARJ-21 and the ERJ-145 joint venture with Embraer in Harbin, which recently signed a contract with Hainan airlines for 50 airplanes.

Ownership consolidation: In 2006 the Xi'an Aircraft Corporation announced a deal to purchase the ARJ-21 factories from its AVIC-I parent company using a publicly traded stock swap. More importantly, the Chinese press has recently leaked rumors that AVIC I and II may be reconsolidated into a single corporate entity. At the same time, China has created a new commercial entity, the Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China (CACC) to focus on building larger craft, in particular its touted jumbo jet project, which is yet in the conception and design stage. This is neither consolidation nor competition as none of the other AVIC factories are currently involved in similar projects.

Credit and financial services development: China's capital surplus has contributed to the development of a domestic airplane leasing service sector, which has begun to lease domestically-manufactured airplanes, including the ARJ-21.

Management: Airbus will construct an assembly plant in Tianjin which will provide Chinese managers a key opportunity to study the most modern management, integration, and quality control techniques. In addition, an unidentified industry source claims that the central government has received a report arguing that management development is more important than the acquisition of the latest technology.

Institutional empowerment: It appears that at long last the aviation manufacturers have been cleared to partner with domestic carriers and thus influence their purchasing decisions.

Liberalization of airspace: One of the largest problems shared by both the Chinese airplane manufacturers and the airlines is the current near-monopolization of airspace by the military. However, China's General Administration of Civil Aviation recently announced its intention to align China's civil airspace allocations with international norms by 2010.

Conclusion

The Chinese government's newfound support for airplane manufacturing in terms of policy and rhetoric is a positive sign for the industry. The rationalization of the sector's ownership and management structure is significant. Increasing orders from domestic airlines are flowing from improvements in marketing strategy, political leverage, and credit services. The quality of foreign joint ventures may still be questioned, but China continues to extract local sourcing agreements, indicating the attraction the Chinese domestic market continues to exert. Most importantly, the new emphasis on management technique over hardware may finally address the most profound weakness of the sector: an inability to build planes to customer specifications and to deliver them on time.

What would a successful Chinese competitor mean? For China, it would mean pride, profit, and technological advancement. For China's competitors, it would increase China's economic and military competitiveness. However, the definition of success that China appears to have adopted is brand-oriented: the production of civil aircraft that have "Made in China" stamped on the wings yet which rely on foreign components to perform the most sophisticated functions. This strategy may produce a plane that flies and sells well, but in the short term it may provide more pride than technology advancement. A strategy that produces a China-made airliner without further challenging its competitors is not without its advantages. China does, after all, have safer sectors in which it can invest its capital surplus, and it must also consider the demand for improved public goods. In short, China's new strategy may well yield a commercial and public relations success. The goal of an aircraft produced with domestic technology remains a distant prospect.

Note: A longer version of this article appears in The Journal of International Policy Solutions, Winter 2008 edition, published by the University of San Diego.

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Past and Present at the East Asia Library

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library built sizable Japanese, Korean, and Tibetan collections.

A consequence of this growth was that the library, then located in the basement of Thomson Hall, ran out of space. By the mid-1970s, what began as one scholar's personal collection had become a vast and disorganized storehouse of East Asian publications. New acquisitions were being housed all over campus. Moreover, the basement location put the collection at risk of moisture damage.

The EAL moved to its present location in 1976, when the law library moved to Condon Hall. Thanks to the skill and foresight of Associate Director of Libraries Kenneth Allen, Far Eastern and Russian Institute Director George Beckmann, and curator of the Far Eastern collection Karl Lo, the East Asian collection found a permanent home in what was re-christened Gowen Hall.

The Present

Sunlight pours into the Beckman Reading Room as Dr. Zhijia Shen, EAL Director, welcomes me into her office. We sit at Herbert Gowen's work table, a gift of the Gowen family. I ask Dr. Shen what she sees as the library's greatest strength.

"Our collection, certainly," she replies. "It's very strong. But even more important are the relationships we have with the faculty. This library is truly a joint venture involving librarians, faculty, and students. We were one of the first Asian libraries in the country, and have a strong tradition of library-faculty collaboration. That's how this library was built."

After nearly a century of such collaboration, the library has become a premier repository for East Asian materials, with an especially strong Chinese collection. The EAL now holds nearly 260,000 volumes in Chinese. The Japanese and Korean collections are also impressive, totaling nearly 136,000 and 87,000 volumes respectively. Moreover, the EAL has become a gateway for accessing important electronic resources. The library was the first institution outside of Taiwan to acquire the Twenty-Five Dynastic Histories

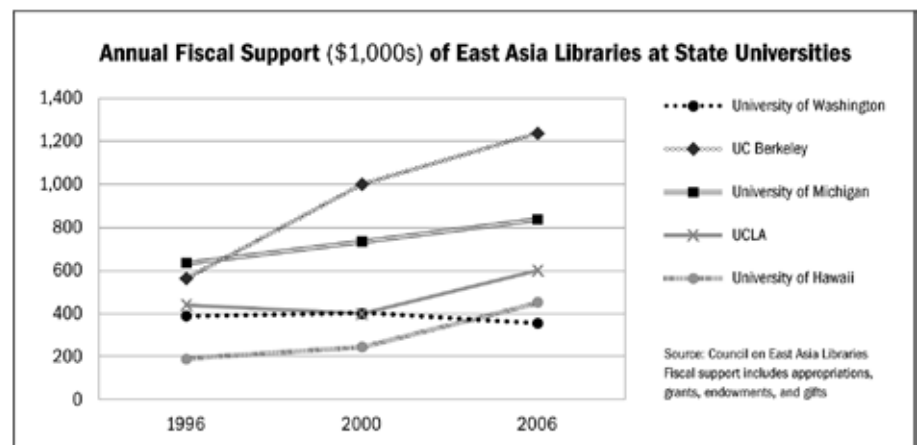
database and the first academic library in North America to establish a direct connection to the National Center for Science Information Systems (NACSIS-IR) service in Japan.

Dr. Shen joined the University only last year, leaving her post as Head of the East Asian Library at the University of Colorado, Boulder. Among the library's accomplishments since her arrival are the installation of a wireless internet network in the Beckman Reading Room; the addition of major, new printed and electronic resources, including a series of Red Guard source materials; the creation of two new endowments supporting the EAL's student employees; establishment of a book fund, provided by a major private donation, for the interdisciplinary study of traditional Chinese medicine; and the securing of two important new grants and fundraising in support of the Summer Institute on Chinese Librarianship.

just educating people about Asia. People from East Asia come because they feel at home and comfortable." The EAL is also a popular way station for scholars and dignitaries visiting from East Asia.

As has been the case since Herbert Gowen's time, funding constraints remain a pressing problem for the EAL – ironically, one felt more acutely in this period of the rise of Asia.

The cost of acquiring new materials has increased several-fold in recent decades, Chinese materials in particular. Prior to the onset of China's economic reforms, book publishing in the PRC was by state presses and most Chinese books were, in effect, subsidized. The move to a market economy has brought a steep increase in the cost of Chinese books. EAL librarians estimate that the price of Chinese materials has increased 30-50% in just the past three years. At the



The Summer Institute is a two-week training program which aims to teach librarians the skills needed to develop, provide, and manage library collections that are rapidly undergoing digital conversion. Running from July 18 through August 1, it will bring to campus over 35 librarians from institutions all over North America for classes on internet resources, personnel management, and other topics. It will also bring many outstanding library specialists from China, Taiwan, and across the United States to teach at the institute and to participate in a symposium on Chinese database standards.

The EAL also plays a less formal role at the University. "The East Asia Library really has its own culture," says Dr. Shen. "Students from across campus come here. We aren't

same time, there has been a boom in Chinese publication, with many new academic publishers and university presses turning out thousands of titles and hundreds of new serials. Keeping up-to-date with current Chinese scholarship is an increasingly costly endeavor.

Inflation has only complicated matters. While the price of Chinese publications has risen dramatically, the appreciation of the Chinese yuan against the U.S. dollar (nearly 10% over the past three years) has further reduced the EAL's purchasing power. Acquiring electronic resources and periodical subscriptions has become a particular challenge. In addition to paying a one-time fee for an electronic archive, the EAL usually needs to pay an annual subscription and service fee.

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Both fees are expensive. Furthermore, the need for such resources is only increasing. To remain current the EAL will need to purchase new online databases for Chinese journals, newspapers, theses, and reference works. Meanwhile, other libraries are proceeding to do just that.

For decades, the EAL has been ranked by the Council of East Asian Libraries as among

the top ten such institutions in North America, but in recent years its position has fallen. The rankings, determined by a formula accounting for the total volume of holdings and the amount spent on new acquisitions, now place the EAL below the top ten. The budgets of East Asia libraries of UW's traditional state university peers have been rising while EAL funding has been flat (see graphic on page 6).

Despite these challenges, there is reason to hope that the EAL will be able to keep pace in the coming decades. There is increasing recognition that the future of the region is inextricably linked with East Asia. The University has opened a Beijing office and is planning major initiatives in China. At the dawn of what is being called the "Asian Century," the University sees its future in East Asia.

Precious Orphan of the EAL: The Tibetan Collection

By W.P. Stacy Branum

Many users of the East Asia Library (EAL) might be surprised to learn that the library possesses one of the most extensive collections of Tibetan language materials in the United States.

Several hundred Tibetan texts were acquired when the Far East Institute, forerunner of the Jackson School, purchased the Joseph Rock library in 1954. Born in Austria in 1884, Rock was an explorer in the Victorian mode – a man who reportedly always traveled, often by horseback, with a full set of silver cutlery and fine china. During the 1920s and 30s he made several ambitious, Smithsonian-sponsored expeditions through Southwest China and Tibet, chronicling his adventures in the pages of *National Geographic*. In the course of these and subsequent travels, he amassed an impressive library, including a good number of Tibetan works. Some of the oldest and rarest of the EAL's Tibetan texts originally came from the Rock collection.

Most of the other texts in the collection were acquired through the South Asian PL-480 Library Program. Initiated during the mid-1950s under the direction of the Library of Congress, PL-480 was an exchange program in which the US government offered food aid in exchange for books and other cultural resources. In the 1960s and 70s, the University of Washington and eleven other universities were the beneficiaries of



the PL-480 program. The Tibetan collection now contains over 4,000 titles and totals approximately 9,000 items.

The Tibetan collection is currently in limbo. Two years prior to the purchase of the Joseph Rock materials, the University began a Tibetan language program, but the program was discontinued in 2000. Lacking a professional Tibetan language specialist on the faculty, the collection has languished. Still, the collection continues to be used by graduates of the Tibetan language program as well as members of the local Tibetan Buddhist community. This spring, the collection was visited by the Venerable Lama Tenzin Dhondren, who was in Seattle on behalf of the Dalai Lama.

Richard Carkeek, the EAL Circulations Supervisor, has voluntarily taken on the task of managing the collection, and has taken a strong personal interest in its fate. A long-time veteran of the University of Washington library system, Carkeek is working with the University Libraries cataloging department to make the Tibetan materials available on the UW Libraries online public access catalog. Even

so, the Tibetan language collection will remain something of a mystery for the foreseeable future. Until the collection is properly cataloged and assessed by a Tibetan specialist, the library will not be able to provide proper services for these materials, and many of them will have to be kept out of circulation.

In the interim, the library's most basic need is for a temporary Tibetan language assistant who is fluent in Tibetan, and who could assist the EAL staff to complete the cataloging of the collection. Another need is to digitize the rarest and most important works in the collection, in order to make these materials widely available, and to better protect and preserve them.

Those who frequently use the collection are most keenly aware of its value, and of its potential. As Dr. Alexander Berzin, a well-known scholar of Tibetan Buddhist texts and author of *The Berzin Archives*, wrote from his office in Berlin:

The Tibetan collection at the University of Washington is one of the best I have found outside of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, in Dharamsala, India, where I founded and served on the Translation Bureau from 1972–1998... Whenever I visit the West Coast of the United States, I come to Seattle to use the Tibetan resources there... I strongly recommend that the University continue and expand its support for this excellent collection.

Such support will ensure that this vital resource remains well-preserved for future generations of scholars and students.

China Studies Program

Professor Madeleine Yue Dong (History) has become the new Chair of the China Studies Program. Professor R. Kent Guy has assumed the position of Chair of the Department of History, following his four years as Chair of the China Studies Program.

The Fall and Winter Colloquium series included the following presentations:

“Taiwan and the U.S.: Allies of Interest in Security, Prosperity, and Democracy” featuring Dr. Jaushieh Joseph Wu, Representative, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in the U.S.

“Taiwan: New Perspectives and Viewpoints” presented by Professor Bruce Jacobs, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

“Is China Abolishing the Hukou System” by Professor Kam Wing Chan, UW Department of Geography

“Artmaking in Two Cultures” from Lecturer Li Huai, UCSD

“Underground and Independent Filmmaking in China” by Professor Paul Pickowicz, UCSD

“Contemporary Chinese Political Economy in Historical Perspective” from Professor Bin Wong, UCLA

“From Suzhou to Sichuan to Seattle: The Chinese Garden, Regional Variation, and International Transmission” by Professor Jerome Silbergeld, Princeton University and Yangming Chu, Executive Curator, Seattle Chinese Garden

“Eurasian Crossroads: History and the Present in Xinjiang” from Professor James Millward, Georgetown University

Several China MA students traveled to China over the summer and fall of 2007. Lauren Collins spent six months in Beijing working as an intern at UNESCO. Matthew Koon spent the summer in Shanghai studying Chinese and the fall working in the international logistics field. Pete Sweeny spent the summer in Hangzhou studying Chinese and received a Fulbright Research Grant to study in Harbin and Chengdu through October 2008.



Japan Studies Program

The past year has been marked by many changes for the Japan Studies Program. First, the program welcomed two new faculty members: Katherine Mezur and David Spafford. The Japan Studies Program is pleased to announce that three members of the program, all in the Department of Asian Languages and Literature, have been promoted to the rank of associate professor: Paul Atkins, Davinder Bhowmik, and Edward Mack.

Professor Marie Anchordoguy is on sabbatical in 2007–2008, and Robert Pekkanen has assumed the Chair of the Japan Studies Program.

In addition, Ellen Eskenazi joined the Japan Studies Program in September 2007 as Director of Outreach and Program Development. She is a Japan Studies graduate of the UW Jackson School and also studied at Tsuda College in Tokyo. Her most recent professional experience was at Washington Mutual and Cingular Wireless. At UW, she will be involved with Japan Studies public events and community outreach.

Bethany Marsh, a second-year MA student in Japan Studies at the Jackson School, was elected to the Executive Committee of the Japan America Student Conference for 2008 and will be instrumental in planning this year’s conference.

Korea Studies Program

The Korea Studies Program announces the addition of two new faculty members: Professor Yong-Chool Ha and Assistant Professor Hwasook Nam.

The Program also received a major grant from the Academy of Korea Studies. In 2007, the prestigious Sochon Foundation Scholarship was awarded to Jodi Kohlmeyer (second year master’s student, Korea Studies). The Graduate Recruitment Fellowship was awarded to Jake Summers (first year master’s student, Korea Studies), and the Summer Language Fellowship was awarded to second year master’s student Ting-Yu Hsieh.

On May 17, the Center for Korea Studies hosted the second annual K-12 Teacher’s Conference on Korea Studies. This one-day conference was aimed at providing primary and secondary school educators with tools for teaching Korea history and culture. Likewise, the Center will be hosting a three-day research conference on the Center for Korea Studies’ Liberation Space Library Collection. The conference will take place from October 30 through November 1 of this year.

The Korea Studies Program, with the University of Washington Press, has published several monographs in the field of Korea Studies. The eighth title in this series, former UW lecturer Sun Joo Kim’s *Marginality and Subversion in Korea: The Hong Kyongnae Rebellion of 1812*, was published in the autumn of 2007. Two more titles will be published later this year.



East Asia Resource Center

Spring 2008 marks the tenth year of the National Consortium for Teaching about Asia (NCTA), co-founded by the EARC with the generous support of the Freeman Foundation. EARC staff continue to co-direct national activities while offering eight NCTA seminars annually in the Pacific Northwest. For many teachers, these 30-hour seminars are their first opportunity for serious study of East Asia. Alumni of the spring 2008 seminars will join the 1,180 other alumni in the region.

The successful collaboration between Newspapers in Education and JSIS Centers is now in its fourth year. Articles on this year's theme, *The Performing Arts of Asia*, have appeared in *The Seattle Times*. The 47-page curriculum guide edited by EARC Associate Director Mary Cingcade has been distributed to 1,200 teachers, who were also eligible to receive free classroom sets of the newspapers.

The Asian Law Center

The Asian Law Center (ALC) has debuted the Law through Global Eyes lecture series, featuring over 15 international speakers addressing topical global legal issues.

The ALC is completing the first year of a three year State Department funded program to train lawyers to deliver legal aid in rural China. Led by Veronica Taylor, Susan Whiting (UW Political Science Department) and Hualing Fu (Hong Kong University), the program has commenced work in Hunan Province and Inner Mongolia.

In conjunction with several departments at UW, including the Jackson School and the Center for Global Studies, the ALC, the Law School and the UW Disability Studies Program were proud to host a two day symposium, "Framing Legal and Human Rights Strategies for Change: A Case Study of Disability Rights in Asia." Sponsored by the Henry M. Jackson Foundation and the Disability Funders Network, the symposium took place in the Law School's Magnuson-Jackson Moot Court Room on April 24 and 25, 2008. Chief organizers were

Professors Paul Miller, Veronica Taylor and Mina Titi Liu.

Professors Veronica Taylor and Jonathan Eddy will each serve as visiting law professors at Kobe University's Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies. Professor Taylor is currently visiting and Professor Eddy will visit in Fall 2008.

At the 2007 Alumni Recognition Banquet, the Law School celebrated the accomplishments of Mr. Chang Rok Woo, who received his LL.M in Asian and Comparative Law in 1983. Dean Knight presented Mr. Woo with the 2007 Distinguished Alumni award in recognition of his civic, professional, and community service.

Now in its fourth year, the Summer Institute in Transnational Law and Practice continues to provide international practitioners and students engaged in Asian and comparative law an overview of the American legal system and practice. The Institute allows legal professionals from Japan, Korea, China, and elsewhere to examine various legal systems in comparison to each other and to the U.S. legal system and to gain a sophisticated understanding of legal and regulatory systems beyond their own.

Professor Jane Winn has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to spend summer 2008 in China researching the influence of information technology (IT) and globalization on commercial law with Song Yuping, a lecturer in law at Henan University of Technology (China).

Professor Clark Lombardi was chosen as a 2006 Carnegie Scholar, and has spent the first half of 2008 at National University of Singapore, examining the ways in which contemporary judges in the Muslim world have interpreted Islamic law and exploring the way in which their interpretation of Islamic legal texts is informed by civil, common or legal reasoning.



Yong-Chool Ha

Yong-Chool Ha was appointed the Korea Foundation Professor of Korea Social Science in the Jackson School, in 2007. He received his PhD in Political Science in 1985 from the University of California, Berkeley. Since 1989, he has been a member of the faculty at Seoul National University, and he has also been a Visiting Professor with the Jackson School's Korea Studies Program since 2004. Professor Ha's research focuses on comparative study of the Soviet Union, South Korea, and Japan in the late industrial period. His publications in English include *Economic Reforms in the Socialist World* (co-editor; M. E. Sharpe, 1990), and *Russian Nonproliferation Policy and the Korean Peninsula* (co-author; Strategic Studies Institute, 2006).



Michael Meng

Michael Meng is the Chinese Studies Librarian at the East Asia Library. Michael received his BA from Soochow University in Taipei, Taiwan. He has a MLS degree and a MA in Political Science from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Before joining the University of Washington Libraries, Michael Meng served as the Chinese Bibliographer and Coordinator of Public and Information Services at the Asia Library of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. At the East Asia Library, Michael is responsible for developing the Chinese collections and providing instruction services related to Chinese studies.



David Spafford

After completing his doctoral studies at UC Berkeley and spending a year at the University of Chicago as a post-doctoral fellow, David Spafford joined the University of Washington in the fall of 2007 as an assistant professor in the Department of History. A scholar of medieval Japanese history, his research focuses on the cultural and political values of land and on shifting senses of identity and place in the age of Warring States. He is currently at work on a study of narratives of betrayal and upheaval in the late middle ages, and on revising his dissertation (on the development of sense of place during the Warring States period) into a book.



Hwasook Nam

Hwasook Nam joined the Jackson School and the Department of History as an Assistant Professor of Korean History in 2007. Professor Nam received her doctorate in history at the University of Washington in May 2003. Prior to joining the UW faculty, she was an Assistant Professor in the History Department at the University of Utah. Her work investigates the ways that values and attitudes formed during the colonial and postwar period influenced workers during rapid economic development in South Korea under the Park Chung Hee regime (1961–1979). Her book manuscript, *Labor's Place in South Korean Development: Shipbuilding Workers under the Rule of Park Chung Hee, 1961–79*, is under review at the University of Washington Press. Professor Nam's recent research explores the role of status issues and gender dynamics in forming workers' world views and actions.



Katherine Mezur

Katherine Mezur has recently been appointed an Assistant Professor at the UW School of Drama. She is a scholar, director, and choreographer whose research focuses on gender studies, corporeality and media, and transnational performance in the Asia Pacific region. She holds a PhD in Theatre and Dance, emphasis on Asian Performance, from the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, an MA in Dance, and a BA in Film and Photography. She is author of *Beautiful Boys/Outlaw Bodies: Devising Female-likeness on the Kabuki Stage*, a history of the kabuki female gender performance and its contemporary practices, aesthetics, and politics. Her current project, *Cute Mutant Girls: Remapping the Female Body in Contemporary Japanese Performance*, focuses on contemporary Japanese women choreographers/directors, performers, and visual artists. She has taught at CAL Arts, Georgetown University, Mills College, and McGill University.



Dongsheng Zang

Professor Dongsheng Zang became a full-time faculty member at the UW School of Law in 2006, after serving as a visiting professor in 2005-06. His academic interests include international trade law and comparative study of Chinese law, with a focus on the role of law and state in response to social crises in the social transformation in China. He holds an S.J.D. and LL.M. from Harvard Law School, in addition to his LL.M. from Renmin University (Beijing) and LL.B. from Beijing College of Economics. His doctoral dissertation, *One-way Transparency: The Establishment of the Rule-based International Trade Order and the Predicament of Its Jurisprudence*, was awarded the 2004 Yong K. Kim prize. He was a research fellow at the East Asia Legal Studies at Harvard Law School during the 2004–05 academic year.



Daniel Abramson

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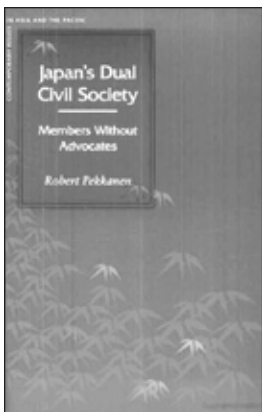
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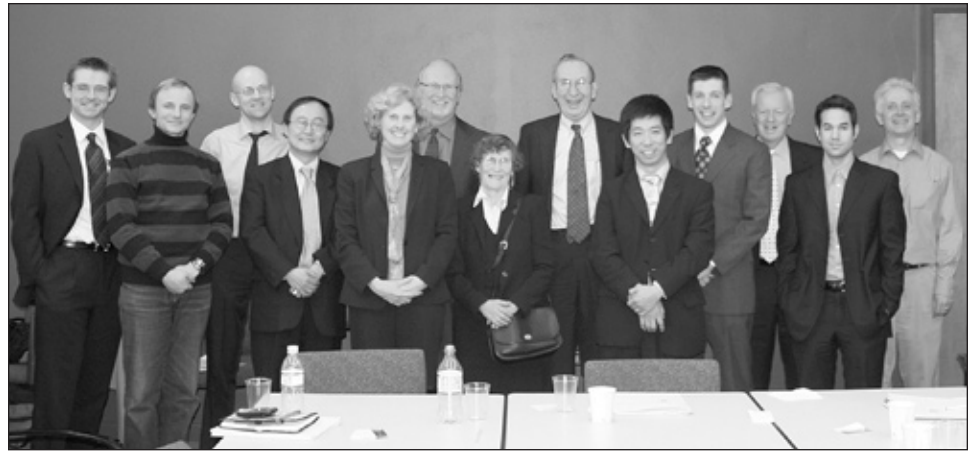
Competition or Cooperation?

The Jackson School Hosts a February Workshop on Russian Foreign Policy and NE Asian Energy

By W.P. Stacy Branum

In February, the Jackson School held a day-long workshop on Russian foreign policy and NE Asian energy concerns. The workshop, sponsored by the Institute for International Policy, in conjunction with the Ellison Center, the Pacific Northwest Center for Global Security, and the Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA), drew upon a wide variety of perspectives provided by regional specialists, economists, former diplomats, and experienced energy industry analysts.

The workshop was the creation of Jackson School Professor Donald Hellmann, the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory's Carol Kessler, and Dr. Shoichi Itoh, a senior researcher for ERINA, based in Niigata, Japan. Their goal was to provide a forum for examining the ways in which Russian foreign policy might influence



the prospects for energy cooperation among the countries of Central and Northeast Asia.

Following opening remarks by Professor Hellmann, Stephen Hanson, Director of the Ellison Center, Joseph Ferguson of the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research, and San Francisco State University Professor Andrei Tsygankov each shared their thoughts on the way domestic political concerns affect Russian foreign policy. Jackson School Professor David Bachman and energy analyst Mikal Herberg provided their view of Chinese political and economic interests in the region, while insight into

Central Asian and Korean policy was provided by Jackson School Professors Clark Sorensen, Yong-Chool Ha, and Scott Radnitz.

Dr. Itoh discussed Japanese strategy in NE Asia, and analysis of America's foreign policy options in the region was offered by former US Ambassador Darryl Johnson and by the Pacific Northwest Center for Global Security's Sean Kreyling. Throughout the day, UW professor of economics Judith Thornton provided economic context for the workshop's political discussions. According to Professor Hellmann, a follow-up workshop is in the works.

FLAS FELLOWS

UW - East Asia Center FLAS Fellows for the Academic Year 2007-2008

Diane Atkinson (Fall)	Jackson School, Comparative Religion	Japanese
Richard Callahan	Sociology	Chinese
Lindsey Dewitt	Jackson School, Comparative Religion	Japanese
Daniel Farmer	Asian Languages and Literature	Korean
Anne Hilton	Jackson School, Korean Studies	Korean
March Kelsey (Winter & Spring)	Sociology	Korean
Michelle Kleisath	Anthropology	Chinese
Daniel McCloy	Linguistics	Chinese
Timothy O'Neill (Winter & Spring)	Asian Languages and Literature	Chinese
Rebecca Peer	Asian Languages and Literature	Chinese
Catherine Roche	Art History	Chinese
Ryan Zielonka	Jackson School, Japan Studies	Japanese



William Lavelly, *Director*

Mary Bernson, *Director, East Asia Resource Center*

Kristi Roundtree, *Associate Director, Outreach Coordinator*

Annette Bernier, *Asian Studies Program Coordinator*

W.P. Stacy Branum, *Program Associate*



JUNE 3, 2008

7:00 - 9:00 pm

Kane Hall, Walker-Ames Room

University of Washington, Seattle Campus

Beijing Olympics 2008: Politics and Culture of Sports

Panel discussion

JUNE 5

3:30 - 5:00 pm

Thomson Hall 317

Enduring Rural Inequality in Northeast China, 1749-1999

James Lee, Frederick Huetwell Professor of Chinese History, and Director, Center for Chinese Studies, University of Michigan

His presentation summarized recent analyses of these populations and showed how despite recent profound political, social, and economic change, many distinctive institutions and patterns of demographic behavior, stratification, and social mobility persist from China's imperial past to today.

China Studies Program.

JUNE 25-26

University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Life Cycle Rituals and Traditions

Across Cultures

2008 Jackson School Summer Seminar for Educators

This two-day workshop for educators focused on the major rites and rituals that underpin cultures around the world.

JULY 23 - AUGUST 22

University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Perspectives on East Asia for Teachers:

Contemporary Japan

A Summer Course for K-12 Educators

This summer, the UW East Asia Resource Center (EARC) and Japan Studies, in partnership with the College of Education, have teamed up to design an intensive course on Japan. For pre- and in-service K-12 educators, *Perspectives on East Asia for Teachers: Contemporary Japan* is a month-long course that will give educators an outstanding grounding in Japan studies and in curricular strategies for bringing Japan into the classroom.

UW Japan scholar Andrea Arai and master teacher Pat Bureson will teach the course; Professor Arai will lead daily lecture-discussion sessions, and Ms. Bureson will teach classroom application sessions that build on the material covered in the lectures and guide educators in creating a culminating project such as a CBA or unit. The lecture-discussion component covers topics in Meiji Japan up to the present, tracing the development of Japan's modern institutions. Lecture topics on contemporary Japan – including education, women, work, religion, the bursting of the bubble, politics, and Japan in the world – explain why things are the way they are in Japan today.

More Information: Please contact Mary Cingcade by calling (206) 543-1921 or e-mailing earc@u.washington.edu.

Apply: Six credits or 60 clock hours are available. The course is offered at a reduced rate of \$175, thanks to a grant from the Freeman Foundation.



China-U.S. Summer Institute for Sustainable Urban Development

China Studies Professors Dan Abramson and Kam Wing Chan are spearheading a joint activity between the China Studies program, the East Asia Center, and the Department of Urban Planning and Design: a combined Summer Forum in Chinese Urban Development and the Chinese Mayoral Summer Institute in Urban Planning and Management. Tentatively scheduled for the final week of August and first week of September, 2008, the Institute will bring a delegation of Chinese vice-mayors, municipal planning officials, developers, and urban scholars to Seattle for an approximately 10-day orientation in progressive urban planning and design. Simultaneously, the Forum will involve China Studies faculty in orienting Seattle-area and Pacific Northwest urban professionals to the intricacies of the Chinese environment for planning and development.



UW Students in Asia

Summer Program in Chinese Film History and Criticism at the Beijing Film Academy

Program Director:

Yomi Braester – Asian Languages & Literature
June 30 - July 27, 2008

This 4-week program will acquaint upper-level undergraduate and graduate students with the history of Chinese cinema, with critical terms for discussing formal, institutional and ideological concerns, and with the Asian and global contexts of Chinese filmmaking. The program is taught by leading Western and Chinese scholars and includes meetings with Chinese film directors and excursions in Beijing and its vicinity.

Language & Culture: Making the Connection

2008 Exploration Seminar in Chengdu, China

Program Director:

Liping Yu – Asian Languages & Literature
August 25 - September 18, 2008

The 2008 UW exploration seminar in Chengdu, China will give our students first-hand experience of a China that is ancient yet still young. In this trip our students are not only going to observe China with their own eyes, but also learn to adapt themselves to a Chinese style of living. UW students will be paired up with Sichuan University students in order to enhance their education through direct engagement and interaction with Chinese students, teachers, and ordinary Chinese people.

Tokyo + Seoul: City, Streets and Hybrid Urbanism

2008 Exploration Seminar in Japan & South Korea

Program Director:

Jeff Hou, Landscape Architecture
August 25 - September 14, 2008

This traveling seminar will use the streetscapes of Tokyo and Seoul as the medium for understanding the complex urbanism in the two major Asian cities. Specifically, students will investigate how the streetscapes in Tokyo and Seoul support the everyday life of their millions of residents and workers; how they reflect their respective urban culture; and how they act as a connective tissue in the complex urban systems. Participants will experience the city from the street level and taste its flavor from the street vendors. The field experience will enable students to critique the paradigm of urban planning and design under recent Western traditions.



Buddhist Temples in Japan, Past and Present

2008 Exploration Seminar in Japan

Program Director:

Cynthea J. Bogel – Art History
September 2 - 21, 2008

This 20-day seminar introduces students to the beauty and profundity of Buddhist temples. In the ancient capitals of Kyoto and Nara students will experience Buddhist architecture, icons and ritual art, gardens, meditation and daily monastery life, monks and nuns, food, and ancient history. They will also experience the tea ceremony and tea arts as they relate to medieval Buddhism. Participants will discover Buddhism as a visual and material tradition as well as a philosophical one.

Korean Culture, Immigration and Health

2008 Exploration Seminar in South Korea

Program Director: Eunjung Kim - Nursing
August 24 - September 13, 2008

This Exploration Seminar in Seoul, Korea will provide opportunities for students to understand the factors which influence the behavior and health of ethnic minority populations using Koreans as an example. The program and course will be comprised of a broad and diversified look at cultural ideologies of heritage and mainstream cultures, immigration and the acculturation process, social and health behaviors, and issues in families such as intergenerational cultural conflict. Students in this program will look specifically at the complexities of these issues based on the lives of a minority population. When students encounter this culture that is different from their own, they will be prepared to reflect on their own culture.

To learn about upcoming events, join our e-mail list by writing to eacenter@u.washington.edu
jsis.washington.edu/eacenter/



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