

EAST ASIA CENTER

SPRING 2009

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A Partnership for Biodiversity in a Chinese National Park

By Stevan Harrell, Thomas M. Hinckley, R. Keala Haggmann, James W. Taylor, Qingxia Yang

When Jiuzhaigou was declared a national nature reserve in 1978, the valley of lakes and waterfalls in northwestern Sichuan had just been subjected to twelve years of continuous logging. Valuable stands of old pine, spruce and fir had been clearcut, and the Chinese authorities were concerned that the scenic area be preserved for posterity. They began a program to restore the ecology to its original state, free of destructive human impacts. Logging was immediately banned, and the valley was made a national nature reserve, dedicated to preserving and displaying one of China's most photogenic and biodiverse areas.

Thirty years later, Jiuzhaigou National Park was the second-most visited nature park in China, drawing 2.5 million visitors in the pre-earthquake year of 2007. Visitors come by organized bus-tour or by private car, and spend a joyous day taking pictures of each other in front of waterfalls, walking some of the 70 kilometers of boardwalks, riding natural-gas fueled green buses, and perhaps taking in one of the several Tibetan culture shows in the evening. They stay in one of the hundreds of little guesthouses or the fifteen multi-star hotels outside the Park. Their spending provides income for the many local businesses, and the entrance fees enrich the Aba Prefecture government. Amidst this stream of people, money, and construction, Park officials and scientists face the task of trying to determine the best way to maintain the local landscape and the Tibetan culture of the more than 1000 residents in the villages that give the area the name Jiuzhaigou, "Valley of the Nine Villages."

Beginning in 2005, the University of Washington (UW) became involved in this effort. It became a founding member of the Jiuzhaigou International Laboratory, a partnership with the Jiuzhaigou Management Office (JMO), the University of



Tourists wait in line to take each other's pictures on one of Jiuzhaigou's boardwalks.

California, Sichuan University (SU), and Yosemite National Park. Following a 2005 planning visit, in 2006 Professor Thomas Hinckley of the UW College of Forest Resources led a team of UW and SU faculty and students to study several aspects of sustainability in the park area, from local Tibetan culture to an environmentally-friendly toilet system, from the archaeology of ancient settlement to the growth of rare plants in the park wetlands. Hinckley led two more research teams in 2007 and 2008, and UW welcomed two groups of staff from JMO. A group of four stayed for two weeks. In September 2007, Qingxia Yang – a Jiuzhaigou native – and Ru Chen, two staff members of the Science Department of the Management Office, began a six month stay to learn about cultural preservation and environmental education in national parks, environmental education centers, museums, and Indian reservations in the Pacific Northwest. With UW support, three members of the Makah Nation, Janine Bowchop, Theresa Parker, and Meredith Parker, completed a week-long consulting visit to Jiuzhaigou to help efforts at cultural preservation in the face of the onslaught of tourism and globalization. More staff members will be coming to UW for Spring and Summer 2009, and further research visits are in the works. This has become a fruitful partnership for UW as well as for Jiuzhaigou.

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Greetings from the Director, Jackson School of International Studies

A Hundred Years of East Asian Studies

by Anand Yang

East Asian Studies is the one program that can genuinely claim to have been present from the very beginning. So here's wishing you a happy hundred years –and many, many more to come.

The Henry M. Jackson School came to life as the Department of “Oriental History, Literature, and Institutions” on May 11, 1909, when the University of Washington appointed the Reverend Herbert H. Gowen as its chair and sole faculty member. This was also the moment when the state of Washington convened the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, which announced to the world that Seattle was “The Gateway to the Orient” as well as “The Gateway to Alaska.”

To the Reverend Gowen, the “Orient” meant that vast region stretching from East Asia to the Mediterranean. His initial repertoire of classes included one on the history, literature, and religions of East Asia – China, Japan, and Korea specifically. Single-handedly, he also tackled classes ranging across time periods, from the ancient to the modern, and from historical, religious, and literary perspectives. And, from the very start, he emphasized the importance of studying “Oriental” languages. He personally contributed to this enterprise by teaching Hebrew and Sanskrit; he hired others to offer Chinese and Japanese language instruction, which became regularized in the 1930s. Korean was added in the 1940s.

Renamed “Oriental Studies” and then “Far Eastern Studies” in 1939, the department continued to grow, particularly under the directorship of George Taylor, a China expert, who presided over its spectacular development over almost a thirty-year period stretching across the 1940s, 50s, and 60s. Under his guiding hand, the department also spun off a Far Eastern (later renamed the Far Eastern and Russian) Institute that served as an “all University division . . . to integrate the graduate and undergraduate instruction and research in Far Eastern studies, to provide adequate library facilities, and to cooperate with other institutes in America and abroad.”

In 1959, the first year of Title VI federal funding for area studies programs, the institute received one of nineteen center grants awarded nationally. It received the only grant for “Asian-Slavic,” which supported its “Far Eastern and Russian Language and Area Center.” Since then, UW has consistently distinguished itself in securing more federal funding for its area studies centers than just about any institution in the country. East Asian Studies almost always emerges as one of the national Title VI centers.

Since the 1940s and 1950s when the Institute and its related department attained national and international standing in the China and Russia fields – also the time when it began to gain expertise in Japan and Korea Studies – UW has branched out into South and Southeast Asian Studies. It also increasingly recognized the significance of developing



strengths in other world areas and across the social sciences as well as the arts and humanities disciplines and in professional fields. Heading up these efforts in the wake of Taylor and until 1995 were a succession of East Asianists (except for Ellison): in chronological order, George M. Beckmann, Donald C. Hellmann, Herbert J. Ellison, Kenneth B. Pyle, John O. Haley, Jack L. Dull, and Nicholas Lardy.

Today most of the world is part of our intellectual universe, with over a dozen area and international studies programs and centers to show for it. More than ever before, we have become an institution that considers public engagement central to our global mission. Distinguished practitioners from all walks of nonacademic life engage with our students in a number of ways, and our faculty and staff are always eager and willing to serve wider constituencies through their academic publications, policy writings, and public involvement. Now, as in 1909, our commitment is to prepare future generations of global leaders and citizens.

As we commemorate the achievements of the past hundred years and prepare for the next hundred, we would like everyone – alumni, faculty, friends, staff, students, and supporters – to become part of the Jackson School community that is committed to engaging minds and engaging the world.

The Future of American Foreign Policy in East Asia

With the advent of a new administration in Washington, DC, the East Asia Center asked Professors David Bachman, Donald Hellmann, and Yong-Chool Ha to share their thoughts on the recent election of President Barack Obama.

David Bachman on the Obama Administration and China

Professor Bachman: Barack Obama's election as 44th President of the US is rightly hailed as a transformational event in US politics. It certainly reflects a transformation in the American electorate. But whether the Obama administration will be a transformational presidency depends on what he tries to do and what he is able to accomplish. As many commentators note, it is in times of crisis that potentially great presidencies and transformations take place – if the president, congress, and the courts act in relative harmony (a big, big if). It is, to put it mildly, premature to declare that an Obama administration will change US (and world) politics fundamentally.

Nonetheless, the Obama administration has raised extraordinary expectations, both at home and abroad. On his domestic agenda is, of course, the economic crisis, which now encompasses the banking and finance, housing and construction, automobile, and export sectors. In addition, health care and health spending were high up in his campaign priorities, as were energy and environmental policies. Addressing years of pro-industry regulation of the Bush administration is another likely area of immediate action. Education and other aspects of domestic infrastructure are yet other priorities.



President Barack Obama welcomes China's Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi to the Oval Office, Thursday, March 12, 2009.

President Obama's international agenda is no less full than his declared domestic agenda. Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, and the global recession will all occupy his foreign and defense policy team's immediate agenda. North Korea will undoubtedly continue to play games; Russia also wants to be treated as a great power with a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. The prisoners held in Guantanamo Bay, global climate change, energy availability, and peace in the Middle East (particularly after contentious Israeli elections) are all front burner issues. With the exception of North Korea, some might be tempted to argue that East Asia is among the least of Obama's concerns, especially in light of improved ties across the Taiwan Strait, at least for the next year or two. China's rise in international stature does not seem to occupy a prominent place on the immediate agenda (other than on global economic issues).

Again, the Obama defense, foreign policy, and intelligence teams will need to be in place to handle these immediate concerns, most of which will reflect the new administration's reactions to the existing structure of major international issues affecting the US, not new departures or initiatives. But Obama has more potential to be transformative internationally than domestically. In US politics, the separa-

tion of powers, the rule of law, the powers of the opposition party, and US fiscal limitations will all constrain his freedom of action. While there was great joy in the US about his victory (at least among many of the 52% of those who sided with Obama), the international reaction to his election seems to be even more positive and emphatic.

Obama's victory hugely increased the US's soft power. While George W. Bush proclaimed his desire to promote democracy, the actions of the US were often seen as hypocritical and self-serving. Rule of law, due process and civil liberties were infringed upon in the war on terror, undermining or limiting democratic appeals. However, the fact that the US elected an African-American president, a man whose father was raised as a Muslim and whose middle name is Hussein all fundamentally reenergized in many Americans, and in many others around the world, the ideas of democracy and the power (in the best sense) of the US. In this way President Obama has tremendous global legitimacy to make human rights and democratization fundamental tenets of his foreign policy. But his physical presence and appearance, the symbolism of his victory, and the power of his oratory should inspire and give hope to those who aspire to advance

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the cause of global human rights, democracy, and the promotion of the rule of law. Whether this symbolic and soft power will be transformed into actual changes remains to be seen; coming up with actual policies that effectively advance these goals has always been very difficult, particularly when the US is pursuing multiple objectives in world affairs. Nonetheless, Obama's victory reinvigorates global constitutive norms, suggesting that even in the midst of a severe global economic crisis, real new (or renewed) possibilities for advancing global human rights are at hand.

The Challenge of China

China was less of an issue in the 2008 presidential campaign than it had been in any election since 1988. The relationship between China and Taiwan is the calmest it has been since 1995. The US and China are generally cooperating on North Korea. China continues to keep a relatively low international profile, while trying to reassure nearly everyone that its growth and rising power is not a threat. Human rights abuses in China continue, and as suggested above, human rights may be a much more significant element in the Obama foreign policy than in the Bush administration. And since Obama's victory, both China and Obama's nominees have spoken about the need to work together to solve global problems in a non-committal but positive way. Both the US and China are being buffeted by the economic crisis, and given the inter-dependence that exists between the two, this argues for the need for the two countries to work together.

The new administration faces new circumstances in its relationship with China: for the first time in their histories, both the US and China are strong (at least superficially); for the first time, it appears, dreams of a vast China market seemed on the verge of realization. China was the third largest market for US exports in 2007 and, more speculatively, for the first time, the US may have to have



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a China policy that is not derivative of larger patterns of US foreign policy (as for example, during the Cold War), but where US-China relations become the most important bilateral relationship in the world.

This new context may not be easily or completely grasped by either side. And the severity of the immediate economic problems in both countries may discourage creative thinking and approaches. Thus, in the first week of December, Henry Paulson, former Treasury Secretary, was calling for further appreciation of the Chinese currency, while at the same time the Chinese government was pushing a (so far limited) devaluation of the *renminbi*, as China's exports slowed dramatically.

Perhaps ironically, the economic crisis in some ways lessens American dependence on China. Rapidly declining US consumer spending means that imports from China are also likely to fall (making the trade deficit less significant), but more importantly, if Americans aren't spending, by definition, they are saving. And if they are saving, it makes it possible for the US to finance its government debt internally. How permanently the crisis alters economic behavior in the US is impossible to

know, but preliminary evidence suggests that credit will be significantly tighter in the US (and regulation more comprehensive) than in the last 20 plus years. China is not critical to the financing of government debt (even if the US runs a budget deficit of about \$1 trillion next year). Moreover, China has very little choice about where it can put its foreign exchange reserves.

China needs to recognize the limits to its leverage on US policy. It is not inappropriate for Chinese financial officials and others to lecture the US about the need to get its economic act in order. But if China doesn't alter its own behavior, the prospect of a major conflict over trade and finance issues is significant. For example, if the *renminbi* continues to depreciate against the dollar (which would be the result of Chinese government intervention to cause it to depreciate) in order to try to continue China's heavy export dependence, this is likely to ignite retaliation from the US. The enlarged Democratic majorities in the Congress may have the votes to pass legislation about China's foreign exchange system. Whether President Obama would sign such legislation is of course not clear. But the record from previous periods of global downturns is that the countries running current account surpluses (China in this case) will have to bear most of the burden of economic adjustment. This will not be easily accepted in China. The chances of a deterioration in the economic-trade relationship between China and the US are significant, and would likely spill over into other areas.

The New Administration and Northeast Asia

We posed questions about the future of American policy towards East Asia to Professors Yong-Chool Ha and Donald Hellmann:

Q. *How is the election of Barack Obama likely to affect American policy towards East Asia?*

Professor Ha: Various reports and speeches made during the campaign indicate Asia policy will tremendously change under Obama administration, although campaign promises may not entirely be kept. First of all, the basic approach will change from a military-oriented approach to a political approach with a vision. For a long time, the Bush administration has been criticized for the lack of vision in its East Asia policy.

The Defense Department-driven approach focused on realignment of alliances based on flexible redeployment of military forces, whether in South Korea or Japan. This DoD-based US policy will dramatically change toward a diplomacy-based policy.

Also, the unilateralism under the Bush administration is likely to change. President Obama has repeatedly emphasized the importance of multilateralism. It will become increasingly so given the economic crisis in the US. It is expected that a new policy-planning team or panel will be organized to make specific recommendations for a new vision of US-East Asian policy. But it is more likely that Asia may not be the top priority given domestic economic troubles and the two wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Professor Hellmann: I think the foreign policy of Barack Obama toward Asia (and all parts of the world) will be conducted in the shadows of (i) the “made in America” global financial meltdown and (ii) the disastrous diplomatic legacy of George Bush – a unilateral spasm that left two unfinished wars and an ill-defined strategy known as “the war on terrorism” that has marginal relevance to the countries of Northeast Asia. Until the full scope of the economic crisis is known and effectively



Soldiers from the Korean People's Army look south while on duty in the Joint Security Area

With the illness of Kim Jong Il and the uncertainty associated with regime change, unless President Obama makes a bold multilateral strategic initiative, very little is likely to change in American policy towards Asia.

addressed, there is unlikely to be any major strategic initiatives in Asia or anywhere else. To the extent that there are non-economic initiatives they will be in the Middle East.

Negotiations with North Korea (The Six-Party Talks) have made some progress, but with the illness of North Korean leader Kim Jong Il and the uncertainty associated with regime change, unless President Obama makes a bold multilateral strategic initiative, very little is likely to change in American policy towards Asia. It is likely to continue being an agenda set by crises, not by Washington initiatives.

Japan was curiously cool to the Obama victory – in sharp contrast to the reception it received in Europe. Virtually all newspapers fretted about the possibility of US protectionism and a tilt toward China (partly because it is seen to be part of the DNA of all Democrats). One normally middle-of-the-road monthly, *Sentaku*, called him a “dubious character” under whose leadership the US would lose its global leadership position and drag the world into “chaos.”

Even if such hyperbolic opinions are rare, in an Asahi poll, only 41% of Japanese thought Obama’s election would lead to an improvement in US-Japanese relations. There is a surprising undercurrent of anti-Americanism in Japanese public opinion, even though government to government relations are good. Since in the eyes of Tokyo there is no real alternative to the Japanese-American alliance, every effort to get along with Obama will be made.

My own view is that we are in the twilight years of the American Century; that within the next decade or so a China-led East Asia will be the largest region in the world; and that the US (under Obama’s leadership) should use what leverage it has to partner with Asia economically and politically, thereby reversing the neglect of the last eight years. In particular, the US should give an appropriate role to the countries of East Asia in any new multilateral institutions emanating from a 21st Century Bretton Woods initiative that may be induced by the financial crisis.

Q. *How is US policy in East Asia likely to be affected by the current global financial crisis – both generally and in your particular country of expertise?*

Professor Ha: Immediately, the current crisis will force China, South Korea and Japan to cooperate more among themselves as the first summit meeting among the three countries in Fukuoka indicated regarding currency cooperation. Whether this tendency towards regionalization will continue or not depends on US domestic economic conditions, its speed in recovery and Obama’s effort to reestablish the credibility of the US financial system and to rethink world financial institutions. The leadership gap of the the US is bound to push regional cooperation and further deepen the gap in Northeast Asia between economic cooperation and political relations. The leadership and ideas are yet to come into being which can reconcile the imbalance between increasing economic interdependency and persistent political and security problems in Northeast Asia.

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Professor Hellmann: Although the depth and scope of the financial crisis remains unclear and government policies of all nations are equally unclear, the following parameters of the problem as seen from Asia are clear:

- a) Japan and China have \$3.5 trillion in foreign exchange reserves and currently own more than 30% of America's foreign-owned debt.
- b) Japan has pledged tens of billions of dollars toward increasing the reserves of the International Monetary Fund to aid poor countries.
- c) Both of these nations (plus other Asian states) will have to have an expanded role in any new institutions created to deal with the new global financial system.
- d) The slowdown will have a significant impact on East Asia – with uncertain political results.

This crisis is a threshold event in international relations. The brilliant establishment economists that President Obama has assembled have, to quote a Korean newspaper's recent judgment on Lawrence Summers when he was in Seoul in 2006, "little real understanding of Asia."



Q. What particular issues are likely to dominate America's relationship with Asia during the first Obama administration?

Professor Ha: The new administration's priority will lie in tackling domestic economic issues, and foreign policy priorities will be naturally affected by that. The US-South Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA) will be closely reviewed but the auto industry situation in the US may in fact facilitate the FTA. It is now clear that Obama can no longer put blame on foreign car manufacturers and Asian countries for lagging export of American cars. But concerns about domestic jobs may slow FTA negotiation and approval. With a weak dollar, the US expects to export more to Asian countries, but weak purchasing power in Asian countries will limit imports. The US would be keenly interested in China's policies to pump up demand.

As for the Six Party Talks, the Obama administration will not let up pressure on Pyongyang for reporting and inspection of nuclear facilities, but is likely to promote a multilateral security framework for the future of Northeast Asia. China's status and role will be more clearly understood and recognized. Challenges are real in coordinating the new vision with established alliance systems with Korea and Japan.

Professor Hellmann: The Obama Administration's political and security teams are similarly "centrist / establishment," but are not disposed to recognize nor equipped to address the need for fundamental strategic change to deal with the dawn of the Asian Century. In my opinion, symbolically, their main task will be to be like the man in the circus, cleaning up international messes left behind by the Republican elephant.

David Bachman (Ph.D., Stanford University) is a professor in the Jackson School of International Studies. His research interests include government and politics of contemporary China, US-China relations, and Chinese foreign relations.

Yong-Chool Ha (Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley) is the Korea Foundation Professor of Korea Social Science in the Jackson School's Korea Studies Program. Professor Ha's research focuses on comparative study of the Soviet Union, South Korea, and Japan in the late industrial period.

Donald Hellmann (Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley) is a professor in the Department of Political Science and the Jackson School of International Studies. He is also the Director of the Institute for International Policy. Professor Hellmann is a specialist in Asian and international politics who devotes particular attention to the politics of Japan.



The Japan Studies Program

In October of last year, Professor Kenneth B. Pyle received the Japan Foundation Award for Japanese Studies, “for his contribution to the dissemination and development of Japanese Studies in the U.S.A. through his achievements in modern Japanese history, and through the promotion of intellectual exchange between Japan and the U.S.A. as a founder and chief editor of the *Journal of Japanese Studies*.” The award was presented October 1, 2008 in a ceremony in Tokyo and was followed by an audience with the Emperor and Empress in the Imperial Palace.

The 2009 Griffith and Patricia Way Lecture was presented by Professor F. G. Notehelfer, professor emeritus in Japanese history at UCLA, on March 2. Notehelfer explored the development of Mashiko ceramics as an entirely “new” tradition from the late Tokugawa period, when the village of Mashiko first emerged as a pottery center, into the twentieth century, when the *mingei* movement influenced the transformation of Mashiko into a central site of the “folk craft” movement. The Way Lecture series is made possible by generous donations from family and friends of these two enthusiastic supporters of Japan Studies and UW.

On May 7, the 2009 Andrew L. Markus Lecture in the Department of Asian Languages and Literature featured Professor Norma Field of the University of Chicago speaking on “What Counts as Literature? The Astonishing Revival of *The Cannery Ship* (1929) in Recession-era Japan.” Field is the author of *The Splendor of Longing in the Tale of Genji* (1987) and *In the Realm of a Dying Emperor* (1991) and has spent the last several years studying the proletarian literature movement. Andrew Markus taught Japanese language and literature at UW from 1986 to the time of his death in 1995.

In March 2009, Professor Kyoko Tokuno traveled to Nara, Kyoto, Wakayama, and Osaka with two research goals. First, she was



Professor Kyoko Tokuno at Horyuji Temple in Nara, Japan.

able to inspect Buddhist manuscript canon preserved at various temples in the Kinki area. In many cases, these manuscripts preserve what has been lost or dispersed in China and Korea. The second goal of Tokuno’s research trip was to inspect artifacts – both on exhibit and in storage – of the phenomenon known as “sutra burial” or “sutra mound” at the Nara National Museum and the Hall of Sacred Treasures at Kongobuji Koyasan, Wakayama. This research and many of the photographs Tokuno took will be incorporated in her Religion in Japan course in Autumn Quarter 2009 and in her future classes on Buddhism and on religion in East Asia.

Japan Studies is launching a new one-credit class in Autumn Quarter 2009, “Teaching English in Japan.” This broad introductory course is designed to investigate the theory and practice of teaching English in Japan so that students can make informed decisions about pursuing teaching jobs there after graduation and have a more successful and satisfying experience if they do go. The course covers a range of important issues including pedagogy, the sociology of being an English

teacher in urban or rural Japan, and the structure of the employment system including government and private employers. Individual perspectives will be provided by a range of guest speakers including former and current UW students who have taught in Japan, representatives of the regional alumni association of the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Program, and others. The class is offered by Mary Hammond Bernson, director of UW’s East Asia Resource Center.

Once again Japan studies students have the opportunity to work with Diet member and UW School of Law alumnus Takashi Shinohara (JD ‘78) of the Democratic Party of Japan. With the possibility of a general election in the fall, interns will have the rare opportunity to work at campaign headquarters and experience the inner workings of a Japanese political campaign. Last year the internship was in Tokyo, at the representative’s office in the Lower House of the Diet, and two students were accepted to participate. This year, however, interns will be working in Representative Shinohara’s home prefecture of Nagano.

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The Korea Studies Program

Dr. Un-Chan Chung, Princeton-trained economist and former president of Seoul National University, honored the UW Center for Korea Studies by accepting the invitation to serve as the first Y. T. Shim Endowed Visiting Professor of Korea Studies during Winter 2009. Dr. Chung gave two public talks during his Shim Professorship. The first, given in Korean and co-sponsored by the Washington State Korean-American Chamber of Commerce, was entitled “The Global Economic Crisis and the Economic Outlook for Korea” [*Segye kyōngje wigi wa Hanguk kyōngje chōnman*]. The second, given in English, was entitled “Financial Crisis in America and Sustainable Growth in Korea.” Dr. Chung also taught a graduate seminar entitled “Economy in Korea and Northeast Asia” (SISEA 590G). Dr. Chung worked with seminar participants individually on their research projects and provided the opportunity to read the newest work in the field of Northeast Asian economics as he shared his own original research.

The Sochon Foundation has continued to provide generous support for Korea Studies at UW. In 2006, Madame Sochon Park Young-Hi endowed the Center for Korea Studies with \$100,000 for funding graduate students in Korea Studies. In 2009, the Foundation provided an additional gift of \$200,000 to establish the Sochon Foundation Post-Doctoral Endowed Fund in Korea Studies which will be matched by \$100,000 from UW. This endowment will provide funding for post-doctoral fellows in Korea Studies at UW.

The Center for Korea Studies colloquia series has brought numerous scholars from across the United States and the world. David Chung conducted a screening and discussion of his film “Koryo Saram: The Unreliable People,” a documentary on Soviet Koreans in Kazakhstan. Dr. Yung Sik Kim, Director of the Kyujanggak Institute at Seoul National University, gave a colloquium on Chosŏn intellectual history, entitled “The theory of ‘the



Dr. Un-Chan Chung

Chinese origin of Western learning’ in Qing China and Late Chosŏn Korea.” Dr. Jeongjee Lim, Academy of Korea Studies postdoctoral fellow and Visiting Scholar at the Center for Korea Studies, presented her work on love and romance in late Chosŏn literature in her colloquium, “Romance in the Seventeenth-Century Korean Novel: Instrumental and Sexual Love in *The Tale of Chusaeng*.” Dr. Jose Luis Leon-Manriquez of the Metropolitan Autonomous University in Mexico City gave a presentation entitled “Mexico and South Korea: Economic relations in the age of NAFTA.” Dr. Suhi Choi of the University of Utah spoke on the roles of Western journalists in the creation of images of the Korean War in her colloquium entitled, “Journalism and Narrative Construction: Counter Memories and the Korean War.” Dr. Doh Chull Shin of the University of Missouri presented his most recent research in a well-attended talk entitled “Democratization in East Asia: A Cultural Perspective.”

China Studies Program

The year 2009 marks the China Studies Program’s centennial anniversary. In celebration, numerous UW graduates of History, Anthropology, and Asian Languages and Literature were invited to speak. The speakers include historians Dr. Ellen Zhang, University of Virginia (Fall 2008) and Dr. Helen Schneider, Virginia Tech (Winter 2009); anthropologists Dr. Melissa Brown, Stanford

University (Winter 2009) and Dr. Hairong Yan, University of Hong Kong (Spring 2009); and Chinese literature specialist Dr. Ding Xiang Warner, Cornell University (Spring 2009).

In late January, the China Studies Program hosted its fourth annual Chinese New Year Dinner. Over 90 faculty, graduate students, and friends of the program gathered to observe the New Year and commemorate the China Studies Program centennial.

During the Winter and Spring Colloquium series, three current doctoral students presented their work: Tami Blumenfield and Trang Ta (Anthropology), as well as Hsiao-wen Cheng (History). An April talk entitled “Envisioning a China-Taiwan Peace Agreement” was presented by Phillip Saunders, Senior Research Fellow, Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University in Washington, DC. In late May, the Program will host Donald Tong, Hong Kong Commissioner for Economic and Trade Affairs, USA.

Nineteen fellowship, scholarship, and research assistantships were awarded for the 2008-2009 academic year. Among them are this year’s Gordon C. Culp Fellows in Chinese Studies, who are funded by the Henry M. Jackson Foundation. The 2008-2009 Culp Fellows are Chad Garcia (History), Michelle Kleisath (Anthropology), Katherine Alexis Siemon (Jackson School of International Studies), Anne Greenleaf (Political Science), and Michele Statz (Anthropology).

The East Asia Resource Center

This summer, East Asia Resource Center (EARC) Associate Director Mary Cingcade will partner with the Japan Studies Program to offer an intensive course on Japan for pre- and in-service K-12 educators. Offered for the first time last year, “Perspectives on East Asia for Teachers: Contemporary Japan” is a month-long course offered in partnership with the College of Education. For more information, see page 13.

Also this summer, the EARC is working

with the National Consortium for Teaching about Asia (NCTA) to take a group of K-12 educators on a study tour of China. The tour will follow a curriculum based on three themes: water and the environment, economic development, and identity. Designed especially for NCTA seminar alumni, this tour adds firsthand experience in China to the knowledge gained from past NCTA seminars. The group will begin with a one-week residential dorm experience in Beijing, followed by a ten-day tour of China's heartland to see the Tang dynasty capital of Xi'an and the Northwest province of Gansu. Dates are set for June 23 through July 11. Leading the tour is Tese Neighbor, NCTA seminar leader, and Sasha Su-Ling Welland, veteran NCTA tour leader and Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Women's Studies. More information can be found on the NCTA alumni study tours website: http://jsis.washington.edu/earc/ncta_studytours.shtml.

The East Asia Library

In celebration of the centennial of the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, the East Asia Library (EAL) has mounted an exhibition entitled "In Celebration of JSIS Centennial, 1909-2009: Library in the Making of an Excellent Academic Program." The exhibit includes historical photographs, highlights some of the library's most valuable collections, and showcases UW faculty publications in China, Japan, and Korea Studies. The exhibition is on display in the East Asia Library from March through June, 2009.

On April 9, 2009, China Studies librarian Michael Meng gave a presentation on Chinese electronic resources as part of the Jackson School's long-running China colloquium series. His PowerPoint presentation is available at the UW Libraries China Studies subject page (<http://www.lib.washington.edu/East-Asia/China/index.html>). Currently, Korean Studies librarian Hyokyung Yi is teaching a session

for Korean 416 entitled "Korean Short Stories Search Skills using Library Catalog and Other Web Tools."

In 2008, the EAL continued to expand both its print and digital collections. Grants from the Allen Endowment Fund supported photocopying Japanese books published during the World War II era, acquisition of the China Core Newspapers Database (CCND), acquisition of the digital database *China Infobank*, and partial payment toward a microfilm set of the *Da Gong Bao* (formerly known as *L'Impartial*), 1902-1949.

Other recent acquisitions include ten volumes published by the National Library of China Press in 2008, a series of reprinted journals published in the Republican Era, and a 100-volume set of *Taiwan wenxian huikan* from Yale University's Chinese Collection. As part of the Window to China program of 2009, the library also received 327 books and DVDs for its Chinese collection from the National Library of China. The EAL now has an agreement with the Window to China Program to receive a total of 4000 volumes of new publications in the Chinese language between 2006 and 2010.

The Asian Law Center

At the 2008 Alumni Recognition Banquet, the UW School of Law presented J. H. Jerry Zhu (LL.M in Asian and Comparative Law 1982) with the 2008 Distinguished Alumni Award in recognition of his civic, professional, and community service. In 1987, Zhu became the first Washington state bar member from mainland China, and three years later, the first Chinese national to become a partner at a major American law firm. In 1994, Zhu opened the Shanghai office of Davis Wright Tremaine – the first American law firm allowed to establish a presence in Shanghai. As an affiliate professor, Zhu taught Chinese law at the UW School of Law for nine years.

Professor Lawrence Repeta of Omiya Law School is currently in residence as the Law

School's Garvey Schubert Barer Visiting Professor for 2008-09. He is a founding director of Information Clearinghouse Japan, a non-governmental organization (NGO) devoted to promoting open government in Japan, and is best known in Japan as the plaintiff in a landmark suit decided by the Supreme Court of Japan in 1989 that opened Japan's courts to note-taking by courtroom spectators.

The Center continues to train Chinese lawyers in Hunan Province and Inner Mongolia for the second year of a three-year State Department-funded program to train lawyers to deliver legal aid in rural China. The program is led by Veronica Taylor, Susan Whiting (Political Science), Hualing Fu (Hong Kong University) and Dongsheng Zang.

The Center recently executed a collaborative agreement with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea to formalize its program of training selected prosecutors as Visiting Scholars and LL.M students.

The Law Through Global Eyes lecture series, in which legal scholars from around the world cover a variety of topics in international law, featured Dr. Hiroko Goto of Chiba University Law School, Japan, Dr. Wei Song of the University of Science and Technology of China Law Institute, Prof. Ilhyung Lee of the University of Missouri School of Law, Prof. Zhang Jing of Peking University, and Prof. David T. Johnson of the University of Hawaii.



NEW FACULTY



Dr. Haicheng Wang

Dr. Wang Haicheng, Assistant Professor of Art History, joined the School of Art in fall 2008. Dr. Wang earned his M.A. at Peking University (2000) and Ph.D. at Princeton (2007). His research focuses on the art and archaeology of early China, and comparative studies of Bronze Age China and other early civilizations. He is also interested in the art and archaeology of the Silk Routes. His archaeological fieldwork includes both excavation and survey work, divided between Neolithic and historical sites on the Silk Routes.



Dr. Talant Mawkanuli

Dr. Talant Mawkanuli became the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization's new Uighur language instructor in fall 2008. Dr. Mawkanuli comes to UW from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where he served as Associate Director of the Central Asian Interactive Listening Series. Dr. Mawkanuli received his M.A. in Turkic linguistics from Xinjiang University in Urumqi, China (1988), and his Ph.D. in Central Eurasian Studies at Indiana University Bloomington (1999). His dissertation was on Jungar Tuvan linguistics.

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A Partnership for Biodiversity in a Chinese National Park

(continued from page 1)

But how to preserve the area's amazing biodiversity, including 1,907 identified species of native flowering plants – 29 conifers, 203 fungi, 693 invertebrates, and 313 vertebrates, including 223 birds and 79 mammals? The initial impulse, which has dictated Park policy until the present, was to minimize human influence in a natural area. Logging caused terrible damage to the conifer forests. Local inhabitants farmed many of the lower valleys within the Park, replacing native species with crops, as well as allowing their yaks, cattle, and sheep to wander in unrestricted numbers in the Park's high mountain meadows. Only the wise policies of keeping people on the boardwalks (500 *yuan* fine for stepping off or touching the water in sensitive areas) and banning outside vehicles within the Park have mitigated the enormous destructive potential of millions of gleeful, camera-wielding tourists. As far as was known, Tibetan presence in this area of the northern Min Mountains was very recent. There had been no evidence that humans had used this area intensively for longer than the past 300 or, at most, 400 years, and this argued that it would be fairly easy to roll back the ecological effects of human use and restore the area to its pristine naturalness, disturbed only in the few areas served by roads and boardwalks.

There was, of course, the matter of the local Tibetan inhabitants. Unlike the founders of America's national parks, such as Yosemite, the managers of Jiuzhaigou did not have the convenience of an environment cleared of indigenous inhabitants by disease and genocidal campaigns. China's policy toward its indigenous peoples, despite having major problems, has been considerably more enlightened in recent decades than was United States Indian policy in the 19th century. The local inhabitants have been allowed to stay in their villages within the Park, and a few of them have taken positions in the Park administration. And they have become wealthy from tourist income, receiving an Alaska-style dividend of up to 7,500 *yuan* per person per



Rexi Village,
Jiuzhaigou

Firewood is a problem, as most local families now spend an average of 2,400 - 3,600 *yuan* (\$350-\$525) per year to import truckloads of wood from areas outside the Park.

year from Park revenues, enough to allow them to build beautiful new houses in Tibetan style, drive nice cars, and sometimes send their children to schools as far away as the provincial capital of Chengdu.

However, managers still saw the local inhabitants as getting in the way of the biodiversity and scenic beauty of the natural environment. Beginning in 1999, they were no longer allowed to farm their fields within the Park or cut firewood in Park forests to heat their homes, and in 2005 they were no longer allowed to have animals that grazed within the Park boundaries. They have not minded having to give up farming, since it was always hard work and they have enough income to buy food. Firewood is a bit more of a problem, and most local families now spend an average of 2,400-3,600 *yuan* per year to import truckloads of wood from areas outside the Park. Not being allowed to graze their animals was a much bigger blow. As Tibetans, they identify with the life of following sheep and yaks in the woodland clearings and spectacular mountain

pastures, and not being able to do this, in the name of biodiversity conservation, seems unfair to most of them.

Enter UW and SU ecologists and archaeologists. Through their efforts, we have become convinced of two things that violate conventional wisdom about nature preservation. First, the efforts to limit traditional human subsistence activities in the Park act not to preserve existing biodiversity but to threaten it. And second, we know this is true locally because we now have hard evidence that humans have lived in Jiuzhaigou for at least 2,200 years.

Ecological theory teaches us about the role of humans in preserving biodiversity through the Intermediate Disturbance Principle. This states that in some ecosystems, when native species are left to compete according to their abilities to adapt and reproduce, certain species will tend to take over and squeeze out other, less competitive species. This process of ecological succession will ultimately reduce both the diversity in a local area, or patch, and reduce the diversity of patches – forests, meadows, fields, wetlands – in the overall landscape. Since each type of patch contains different species, reduction in patch diversity will contribute further to reduction in species diversity. However, if ecosystems are disturbed, either by natural forces or by human forces such as setting fire, farming, or grazing, the landscape

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A Partnership for Biodiversity in a Chinese National Park

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over the long run will contain more kinds of patches, and patches in more stages of succession. Thus a moderate degree of disturbance promotes biodiversity. Of course, if disturbance is really major – if a flood erodes away a cliff or if Jiuzhaigou, or a Pacific Northwest salmon stream, were to be paved over – it would damage biodiversity.

Farming and herding in Jiuzhaigou seem to have historically provided an appropriate level of disturbance to preserve the biodiversity of the area. About 15% of the park has historically been subject to farming, herding, and perhaps intentional burning to clear pastures. To see some of the results, one just needs to look at some of the meadows, former fields or pastures that are now being re-colonized by pines and birches, or replanted in spruce by government reforestation programs. One trip this fall revealed a veritable marinara sauce of herbs growing in an abandoned field – oregano, thyme, and sage were all to be found, among the sunshine-loving butterflies that added even more color to the sunshine-loving wildflowers, accompanied by the flappety sound of grouse and pheasants flushing before the boot step of a visitor. Jiuzhaigou has plenty of forests, and does not need any more. But even the forests themselves are kept diverse by human activity – birches and alders are the first trees to grow after an area is cut, and people until recently kept these valuable firewood species from being overtaken by the later-succeeding but more aggressively competing conifers.

Until now, we could see the contemporary role of human disturbance in maintaining Jiuzhaigou's biodiversity, but it required archaeological collaboration between UW and SU to demonstrate just how long this has been going on. On Hinckley's first Jiuzhaigou trip in 2006, SU Archaeology Department Chair Professor Yongxian Li and UW archaeology Ph.D. candidate James Taylor were exploring near the abandoned village of Yana, high on the mountainside in one of Jiuzhaigou's



UW's James Taylor investigates an artifact while Da Ma looks on.

tributary valleys, when they found what looked like the remains of an ancient house. They took a sample of charcoal, and had it carbon dated in the US – between 400 and 600 years in the uppermost layer, in an instant pushing back the history of local human habitation much earlier than previously believed. In 2007, they found more material near the village of Jianpan, and individual samples were dated from 1,500 to 2,200 years ago, again more than doubling the period that we thought humans have been living and farming sustainably in this environment.

During the winter of 2007-2008, Professor Li and his former student, Assistant Professor Hongliang Lü, received permission to excavate the site near Jianpan where the oldest material was found. With apologies, they did this while UW people were not around, because foreigners are still not allowed to participate officially and directly in archaeological excavations in China, which involve sensitive issues of national patrimony, perhaps particularly in an ethnic Tibetan area. When Taylor, Hinckley and Harrell returned with Dr. Lü and a posse of curious American, Chinese and Japanese scientists to visit the excavated site this last September, we found the results of a big dig. SU archaeologists had dug out 350 cubic meters of earth, exposing one in a row of at least five houses built along the edge of an earthen terrace, finding a fire pit as well as most of the walls of the houses. Inside were hundreds of shards of pottery, which Drs. Li and Lü have confidently been able to date to the early Han Dynasty, about 2,200 years ago.

One afternoon, Harrell and Yang were sitting on the sunlit rooftop of the Jiuzhaigou Science Office, working on a report. Taylor and Dr. Lü were washing pottery shards found in the Jianpan dig, and Lü came over to us excitedly, with something in his hand. He tested our knowledge, but we both failed. It was a shard of painted pottery from the Chinese Neolithic, at least 3,000 years old. It was the only shard, but it at least raised the possibility that humans had been disturbing the Jiuzhaigou ecology in a moderate, beneficial way for even longer than we imagined.

Therefore, the Jiuzhaigou administration has a new challenge. Not only does it need to deal with millions of tourists and tens of kilometers of boardwalks, preserving good relations with a thousand village natives, and pressure from their political superiors to increase revenues and increase forest cover. Now it may need to challenge the view that there is such a thing as a purely natural environment, free of human influence, or that minimizing human influence is always the best thing for an ecosystem. UW scholars and students are part of an interdisciplinary team that is willing and eager to help.

Stevan Harrell is a professor in Anthropology at UW. Thomas Hinckley is a professor in the College of Forest Resources at UW. R. Keala Hagmann is a graduate student in the College of Forest Resources at UW. James Taylor is a Ph.D. candidate in Archaeology at UW. Qingxia Yang is on staff at the Science Department of the Jiuzhaigou Management Office.

PERSPECTIVES ON EAST ASIA FOR TEACHERS: CONTEMPORARY JAPAN

A Summer Course for K-12 Educators, UW Seattle campus, Mon. - Thurs., June 22 - July 22, 2009. *Housing scholarships are available!*

What past participants are saying:

“Enriching, engaging, provocative.”

“Well worth the time and effort.

I wish I could take it again.”

“I appreciate that we were allowed to do lessons that we will be able to use.”

“Great class – One of my best summers yet!”

For the second summer in a row, the EARC and UW Japan Studies, in partnership with the UW College of Education, have teamed up to provide an intensive course on contemporary 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 Marie Anchoroguy and master teacher Patricia Burleson will teach the course. Professor Anchoroguy will lead daily lecture-discussion sessions, and Ms. Burleson 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 Classroom Based Assessment (CBA) or unit. The lecture-discussion component begins with historical overviews, then



focuses on key institutional and social pillars of Japan’s postwar system, including political parties, the bureaucracy, the family, the catch-up system of economic development, the education system, economic change over time, and Japan’s relationships with key global actors. The lecture-discussion part of the course aims to explain why things are the way they are in Japan today.

The lecture-discussion component connects with an equally compelling set of sessions on bringing Japan into the K-12 classroom. Master teacher and director of Japan Connec-

tions, Patricia Burleson, will guide teachers in a series of sessions designed to put educators in the best position to teach about Japan. Practical, activity-based sessions will examine perspectives in K-12 teaching materials, survey primary source materials, connect to standards and assessments, and guide participants in creating curricular materials based on their classroom needs. As a final project, teachers will create a Japan portfolio to use in their teaching.

How it works: Educators will enroll through the EARC in SISEA 490 or EDC&I 495 for a reduced rate of \$187, thanks to the generous support of the Freeman Foundation. Teachers attend the lecture-discussion sessions with undergraduate Japan Studies majors enrolled in SISEA 242. Teachers attend a special weekly discussion session with the Japan scholar and meet regularly with the master teacher. The meeting times are scheduled as follows: Mon. - Thurs. 9:10 - 11:50 am and 12:30 - 2 pm. Six credits or 60 clock hours are available. See the EARC web site to apply: <http://jsis.washington.edu/earc>, or contact the EARC at (206) 543-1921.

Listen to course preview podcasts by Prof. Marie Anchoroguy on the web site!

The Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies

100

CENTENNIAL 1909-2009

ENGAGING MINDS | ENGAGING THE WORLD



Liquid Planet: Exploring Global Water Issues

Wednesday June 24 - Thursday June 25, 2009
8:30 am - 4:30 pm

The Outreach Centers at the Jackson School of International Studies

The Outreach Centers at The Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies invite you to attend the annual Summer Seminar for Educators, June 24-25, 2009. This year's seminar, *Liquid Planet: Exploring Global Water Issues*, will focus on the major water-related issues affecting communities around the world. With presentations featuring anthropologists, political and marine scientists, environmentalists and more, this seminar will also encourage teacher-participants as they work together designing classroom strategies centered on the seminar's theme. This two-day seminar is designed for middle school, high school, and community college educators.

Registration Deadline: June 10, 2009 (or until event is filled). Registration Fee: \$95 (non-refundable) includes parking/bus passes, coffee/tea, morning pastries, lunch, and 16 WA state clock hours (you must attend the entire seminar to receive clock hours). In order to receive clock hours, you must register by June 10, 2009. Travel stipends are available for teachers traveling from more than 75 miles away. For more information, contact the Ellison Center at 206-543-4852 or by email: reecas@u.washington.edu.



UW-UCLA China in Asia Symposium

Friday and Saturday, October 30-31, 2009
University of Washington Campus

The next China in Asia symposium will cover the topic of cross-fertilization in the arts of Asia, focusing on the visual, literary and performing arts. There will be two sessions on music on Friday, a concert on Friday evening, and sessions on poetry and visual art on Saturday. Each session will combine scholarly analysis with musical performance, poetry reading or artistic display, and feature a dialogue among the musicians, poets, or artists and scholars who study their work.

The symposium is organized by Professor Stevan Harrell (Anthropology, University of Washington) and Professor Helen Rees (Ethnomusicology, University of California, Berkeley).

China-US Professional Workshop on Regional Sustainable Development

From May 5 through May 9, 2009, the China-US Professional Workshop for Regional Sustainable Development brought together Chinese and American leaders and professionals in municipal government, planning, development, and design for an intensive exchange. Seed funding for the non-profit exchange program was provided by the US Department of Education through the University of Washington East Asia Center, sponsorship from King County, Washington, and the Seattle Sustainable Development Training Institute.

The program introduced practical tools and policies for local sustainable development, as well as expert insight on fundamental differences in politics, social structures, law, and economics of urbanization in the two countries. Participants enjoyed a unique opportunity to work together on solutions to actual development cases they brought to the exchange, and to address such questions as, "How can new approaches to regulatory as well as collaborative processes encourage these solutions?" No other program offered this combination of expertise and interaction. More than simply a series of talks, this was an opportunity for participants to work together on real projects, proposals, and cases. It was also among the first such conferences to integrate the full range of China Studies expertise on the UW campus.



2009

EXPLORATION SEMINARS

Language & Culture: Making the Connection

2009 Exploration Seminar in Beijing, China

Program Director: Yu Liping, Asian Languages & Literature

Dates of Instruction: Aug. 25 - Sept. 16, 2009

The objective of this 2009 UW exploration seminar in Beijing, China is to give our students first-hand experience of contemporary China. To immerse students into Chinese culture in a structured way, the seminar consists of three major parts: cognitive instruction of Chinese culture, field trips related to the lectures, and language classes. Students will live at the international student dorm of Tsinghua University and they will be paired with Tsinghua University students, fostering direct engagement and interaction with Chinese students, teachers, and ordinary Chinese people.

Buddhist Temples in Japan, Past and Present

2009 Exploration Seminar in Japan

Program Director: Cynthea J. Bogel, Art History

Dates of Instruction: Aug. 30 - Sept. 18, 2009

This 20-day seminar introduces students to the beauty and profundity of Buddhist temples. We will experience meditation, daily monastery life, monks and nuns, and living Buddhism in many temples. The course will feature both ancient and modern Buddhist architecture, icons, gardens, temple plans, and Shinto shrines. Throughout their travels and residencies, students will compare today's temple life with ritual contexts in ancient times, and come to understand changes in Buddhist temples and practice. Mountain temples, city temples, family temples, and secret meditation temples are each part of the itinerary. Students will also touch upon common themes, styles, and subjects among Japanese, Chinese, and Korean temples. By the end of the seminar students will appreciate how and why Buddhist visual culture was critical to the life of Japanese people in times past, and how it continues to have a role in modern life.

Tokyo & Hong Kong: City, Streets and Hybrid Urbanism

2009 Exploration Seminar in Japan and Hong Kong

Program Director: Jeff Hou, Landscape Architecture

Dates of Instruction: Aug. 14 - Sept. 2, 2009

Dense, compact, hybrid, and dynamic are words often used to characterize the urban landscapes of Asian cities. The fluid matrix of social life, urban spaces, and mass transportation, along with proximity of activities and services, clearly distinguishes the landscapes of major Asian cities from their North American counterparts. This traveling seminar will engage in a close-up examination of the urban landscapes of Tokyo and Hong Kong, two iconic cities of Asia. Specifically, students will investigate how the urban forms and processes of Tokyo and Hong Kong support the everyday life of their millions of residents and workers; how they reflect their distinct urban culture; and how they function as complex and hybrid urban systems.

FLAS FELLOWS

UW - East Asia Center FLAS Fellows for the Academic Year 2008-2009

Student	Department	Language
John Buchanan	Political Science	Chinese
Peyton Canary	Jackson School - China Studies	Chinese
Aaron Ferguson	Evans School of Public Affairs	Chinese
Brian Hayes	Jackson School - China Studies	Chinese
Lauren Katz	Law	Chinese
Samuel Lederer	Jackson School - Japan Studies	Japanese
Peter Morris	Law	Japanese
Stephen Poland	Asian Languages & Literature	Chinese
David Stone	Asian Languages & Literature	Chinese
Jacob Summers	Jackson School - Korea Studies / Anthropology	Korean



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*

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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